

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

HUNDREDS OF TRACTION MEN QUIT JOBS

POINCARÉ, of France hopes that Germany will admit responsibility for the late war. The premier is optimistic, but we fear that by the time Germany is brought to the required degree of humility, the next war will be on. All the nations involved in the late world holocaust were responsible for it and nobody was more to blame than Poincaré.

IT is said that the changes being made by Henry Ford in his plant, preparatory to building the new Ford model, the design of which is still a secret, are costing the auto magnate one million dollars a day. This is a front page story and it appears side by side with an announcement of another Ford settlement of one of those bothersome suits brought against Henry by members of the Jewish race who were libelled in Ford's paper. The luxury of carrying on an anti-Semitic war cost Ford a pretty penny, and his change of policy does not mean a change of heart, but a wise precaution on the eve of introducing a new Ford model. The light Henry saw was from the dollar sign.

SPURIOUS German princes are doing a rushing business these days. They visit wealthy aristocrats and claim to be scions of some noble house, attributing their lack of funds to some trivial family trouble which would be promptly liquidated. The little boys usually get a substantial handout. After a while they are apprehended and wind up in jail. This is what we call a perfectly legitimate graft from the ethical standpoint.

AFTER the war several well-built bell hops made considerable money and even succeeded in marrying into high society by making the rounds of Fifth Avenue and Long Island millionaire homes, representing themselves as Austrian, Russian or Hungarian nobles. They were rarely questioned and not only got away with the dough and with divers heiresses but cashed in on their experiences after the game blew up, by writing for the Hearst press.

THE failure of the British government to put across its naval plan at the Geneva conference has brought the old fox Balfour again to the front in British politics. In the absence of Stanley Baldwin, Balfour heads the cabinet. He is lined up with the more moderate faction in the cabinet against Churchill, Birkenhead, Joynson-Hicks and others. The only difference between Balfour and Churchill is a difference of opinion about the best way to serve the empire.

THE position of the Nanking government in China is said to be precarious. The northern feudal militarists have won important victories over the southern forces. In breaking with the left wing elements in the Koumintang, Chiang Kai-shek deliberately weakened the nationalist forces and played into the hands of the imperialists. Under the cloak of a war on Communism he stabbed the revolution in the back and dealt a serious blow to the struggle of the workers and peasants. Here in America we witness a similar phenomenon in the trade union movement, where the reactionary labor leaders wage war on the Communists under the guise of protecting unionism.

GOVERNOR Moore of New Jersey in a speech delivered at the unveiling of a monument to Samuel Allen, leader of the New Jersey minute men in the Revolutionary War, declared that the United States should take the lead in outlawing war since our country leads in everything. A good way to start this worthy crusade would be for the United States to withdraw its troops from Nicaragua and China. The governor did not have a word to say in condemnation of the action of the United States marines and air-men who slaughtered 300 Nicaraguans last week because they defended their country against the Wall Street Brigands. This anti-war talk is the sheerest hypocrisy.

A NATIONAL conference of the Friends of Irish Freedom held here last week passed a resolution praising ambassador Gibson for the stalwart manner in which he is upholding the interests of the United States in Geneva against the machinations of the British empire. Gibson is just as loyal to Wall Street as the British Brigadier is to Threadneedle Street. Those Irish-American long distance fighters for Irish freedom have not a word to say against the oppression of the colonial peoples who are under the yoke of our own imperialists. Their mouths were shut tight when the United States went to war on the side of Great Britain against Germany in defense of the

Put the Whole Strength of the Labor Movement Into Organization of The Traction Workers

THE traction barons have thrown an open challenge to the traction workers, the labor movement and the millions who ride to and from their daily toil on the subways, the elevated and the surface lines.

Scouring the underworld of America's industrial centers for scabs, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the spearhead of the traction barons' offensive, has imported 500 thugs and gunmen to man their trains.

The ghastly history of wrecks, the loss of life and the maiming of passengers, inevitably resulting from the recruiting of reckless and criminal elements to replace workers trained for their responsible tasks, need not be repeated here.

It is enough to say that the traction barons care nothing for lives—they think only of dividends and unrestrained control of a public utility to which millions contribute and for which thousands of underpaid workers slave.

What are the issues in the struggle for which the traction barons import mercenaries in much the same manner as their feudal predecessors hired men-at-arms?

The issues are so clear and simple that they can be understood by a ten-year-old child. They are:

(1) The right of the traction workers to organize—the right to have a union free from company control.

(2) The abolition of the serfdom in which the traction workers, especially on the Interborough, are held by the company controlled "brotherhood."

(3) The abolition of the spy and blacklist system—the existence of which the traction barons boastfully admit.

(4) The abolition of the "yellow dog" individual contract.

(5) The quashing of the injunction obtained against the union and the traction workers.

(6) The right to strike and picket without being treated as criminals.

(7) An increase in wages, a shortening of hours and improvements in working conditions.

(8) The traction barons must be forced to make these concessions and pay the costs out of the tremendous profits disclosed in the recent investigations without an increase in fare.

Around these issues can be organized a mass force able to defeat the traction barons, free the traction workers and establish a union which will serve the interests of the traction workers and add immense strength to the labor movement.

Upon the whole labor movement is placed now a heavy responsibility. The traction workers must be shown by unswerving support against all enemies that the labor movement is behind them.

The issues of the struggle must be made clear to the millions who pay tribute to the traction barons. They must be won to the side of the traction workers—as a great majority of them can be. Relief must be organized—the strike machinery set in motion.

The traction barons must be shown that New York labor knows how to organize, fight and win.

Preparations for legal defense for victims of police and gangster brutality must be made.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, the Central Labor Council and the State Federation of Labor, must show by deeds that the traction workers have their full backing in every action it may be necessary to take to smash the company union, bring the traction workers into the labor movement and obtain their demands.

THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT BEHIND THE TRACTION WORKERS!

Big Anti-War Meeting, Bryant Hall Tomorrow

All workers who wish to protest against the attack on the Soviet Union and the danger of war should attend the huge mass meeting tomorrow at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave., near 42d St., 7 p. m.

Republic in Soviet Russia means to the American workers, the significance of the attack upon it, why militant workers should demand the recognition of Soviet Russia, the relation of this workers' government to the struggle of the Chinese people—all will be discussed at this meeting.

Sentence Eight French Communists for Trying To Hinder Imperialism

PARIS, July 25.—The Eleventh Correctional Court today brought in a verdict of guilty against eight Communists on charges of treason. They are sentenced to fines and imprisonment ranging between sixteen months and five years.

These cases grew out of the propaganda of the French Communist Party against the government's imperialist adventures in Morocco and China. Agitation against the continued spread of the French armies of conquest is interpreted by the court as "espionage."

INTERBORO SCABS FATTED FOR WAR WITH UNION MEN

Blacklegs Hide Faces From Camera

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK. The I. R. T. is preparing for war. Their 147th St. and Seventh Ave. terminal has been turned into a barracks into which scabs are constantly pouring from many eastern cities to replace the workers who will go on strike.

Furnished by a half a dozen labor agencies the strikebreakers are being taken to the barracks where they are kept virtual prisoners, since any attempt on their part to leave the building results in immediate dismissal.

When the writer in company with reporters of the capitalist press was conducted through the building last night by J. S. Doyle, assistant general manager of the Interborough, Doyle constantly tried to impress upon the newspaper men that the unemployed army in America is large and therefore the strike will be broken.

"Scabs Are Plentiful." "We can get all the men we want," he asserted. "In fact, more than we can use. There has been such a surplus of labor since the end of the war. Why, the work of running trains is not difficult. Women can do it as well as men." Turning to the women reporters he said this with a smile.

When the capitalist press photographers began taking pictures, the scabs in most cases hid their faces. They evidently are ashamed of the despicable methods by which they will earn a living for the next week or so.

The scabs consist of men of almost every nationality with the exception of Negroes. Of the 800 to 900 strikebreakers at the barns not one colored man was present. The blacklegs are constantly guarded by metropolitan police and special company detectives, many of whom are inside the building.

500 Men. The sleeping quarters last night was able to take care of almost 500 men, more cots, dusty from storage since the last strike, arriving almost every half an hour from the warehouse.

WILL TAKE STRIKE VOTE AT BROOKLYN MEETING TONIGHT; MORE THAN 5,000 COMPANY THUGS AND SCABS POUR IN FROM ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY

Passengers In Scab-Run Trains Endanger Lives; Recall Malbone Tragedy

Passengers riding in trains operated by scabs are not merely aiding the transit officials to break the traction workers' strike but are risking their lives.

City officials, against their will, were forced to make plans yesterday to supplement the scab-operated transit lines in the event of a strike, with bus systems and special railroad schedules, even going so far as to outline ferryboat routes to convey office workers from lower Manhattan to the Bronx.

Fearful of the repetition of the Malbone street disaster, in which scores of people were killed and injured when a B.-M. T. local train, run by a scab motorman and scab conductors, raced around the Malbone street loop in Brooklyn into the rear of another scab-operated train, resulting in many deaths and serious injuries, the heads of the Department of Plans and Structures and the Board of Transportation hastily called a conference yesterday on the strike situation.

It was only when pressure was exerted by politicians who are afraid of losing their jobs through a new Malbone street disaster, that the plans for supplementary transit service were drawn up, since representatives of the traction trust realized that the traveling public would not trust the unskilled blacklegs, and would avail itself of any other means of transportation. The resulting loss to the companies, it was intimated, would hasten a victory for the regular union.

Traffic On Subways Slowed Up As Key Men Walk Out; Buses to Handle Traffic

Men Demand Strike; Incensed at Attempt to Balk Walk-out at Last Moment

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. Although traction workers will not take their strike vote until this evening when they meet at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, hundreds of them—many of them key men—have already walked out. The bulk of those who quit are old-timers who fought in last year's strike with Lavin and Walsh.

More than 1,500 scabs are already housed in the company's barns in preparation for a fight against the traction workers. It is expected that more than 5,000 scabs will have poured into the company's barns and terminals from all parts of the country by this afternoon.

Only men who can handle guns are being hired as scabs, it has been authoritatively stated—and expert gunmen are pouring into New York from all parts of the country in preparation for the fray. Yesterday afternoon a train arrived carrying 750 scabs from Buffalo, Albany and other up-state cities.

Advertisements in New York papers and employment agencies that specialize in furnishing strike-breakers are being employed by the company. The New York World, which poses as a liberal paper, carries advertisements for scabs in its issues Saturday and Sunday.

That more than 1,500 scabs are already in the service of the I. R. T. was admitted by H. L. Merritt, superintendent of transportation on the I. R. T. The scabs get \$10 a day in addition to free board and lodging. Scabs who join up are compelled to sign the regulation company blank.

At Manhattan Casino. Hundreds of workers who have walked out congregate at the Manhattan Casino, 155 street and 8th avenue, scene of last year's historic strike meetings. They talk about last year's strike and its mistakes. They are ready to go—and they appear to be determined not to fail this time.

The effect which the walk-out of a few hundred key men has had was evident at rush hour last night when traffic facilities were unable to handle the rush-hour crowd. Several women fainted in the jam.

Traffic Slowed Up. Traffic conditions on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit were particularly bad throughout the afternoon—particularly on the Brighton and West End lines. Brighton express trains were running at intervals ranging from half to a full hour, while local service was considerably slowed up.

The role that is being played by the servile company "brotherhood" in the present situation is revealed by Patrick J. Shea, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Shea makes public the following communication addressed by the brotherhood to all of its members.

Brotherhood Statement. "It appears to the officers and the members of the General Committee that a strike is about to be called by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees on the Interborough lines.

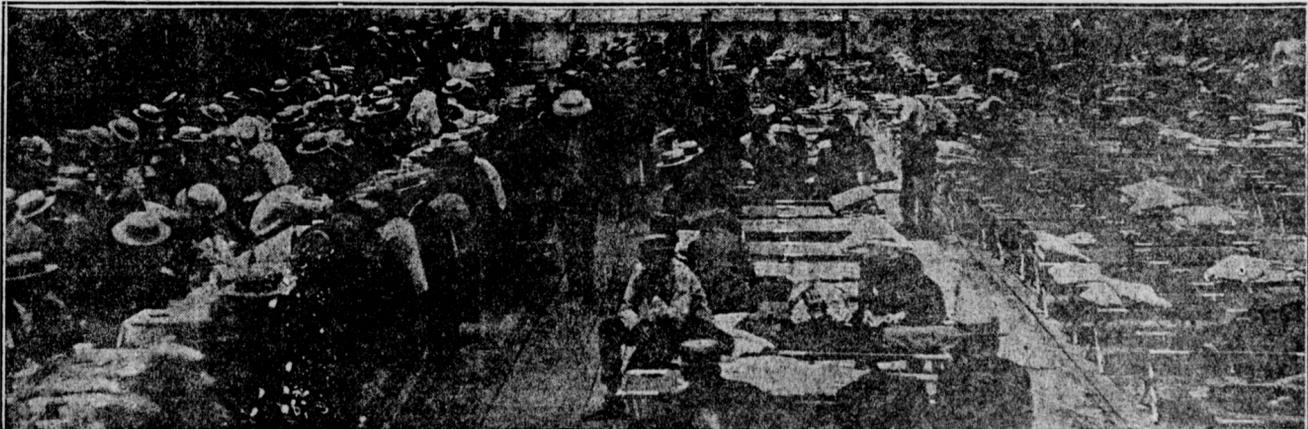
VANZETTI HUNGER STRIKE RESUMED; HIT AT HEARINGS

Gov. Fuller to Visit Prisoners Again

BOSTON, July 25.—Vanzetti resumed his hunger strike this morning when he joined Sacco in refusing breakfast. Vanzetti ate a little cereal and drank a little coffee at noon yesterday. Fear that he would be forcibly fed and suffering caused by his long fast and the recent heat wave are said to have led him to take a little food Sunday.

Seven long years in prison have weakened the framed-up workers considerably and they are unable to stand to the strain of a prolonged hunger strike. When Governor Fuller pays his second visit to Sacco and Vanzetti today or tomorrow he will find them considerably weakened.

SCABS GET FEED FOR SMASHING TRACTION WORKERS' STRIKE



Scabs will be given ten dollars a day and food and board for attempting to break the traction workers' strike. The above is a picture of company barracks during the last I. R. T. strike.

TAMMANY PLOT TO BETRAY TRACTION STRIKE REVEALED

A neat little plot to smash the traction workers' strike was hatched behind closed doors by Samuel Untermyer, agent of Al Smith, yesterday afternoon. The plot, under the guise of the postponement of the strike vote, pending investigation is receiving the support of Tammany Hall, including his honor, Mayor James J. Walker.

Although the conference, which was held at the transit commission's

ANTHRACITE MINE WORKERS DEMAND REAL CHECK-OFF

SCRANTON, Pa., July 25.—Experiencing the first defeat since he assumed the presidency of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America, Rinaldo Cappellini, renegade radical, tried to reorganize his machine to jam thru several pet measures at the convention, but failed.

The left wing miners had several, in fact many, proposals before the convention. The Left's resolutions on the soft coal strike, which demanded relief, financial and moral, the establishment of local, district and tri-district relief committees to aid the soft coal men, carried at yesterday's session, after several speeches on the measure. It is expected, of course, that the definite proposals contained in the resolutions will be shelved by the District Executive Board.

Smarting from his defeat of yesterday, when his pet measure of extension of the officers' term from two to four years was laid on the boards Cappellini is vomiting threats against

Disapproval of Ocotal Murders Rises Like Tide

WASHINGTON, July 25 (FP).—That part of Washington which still has a conscience—and eight years of Harding-Coolidgeism have reduced it to a rather small fraction—looks with horror and revolt upon the Ocotal massacre in Nicaragua. "The bloody incidents of Chinandega and Ocotal," declares a statement sponsored by the national citizens committee on relations with Latin America, "are but a beginning of the record that will fill the pages of the American police blotter in Nicaragua before it is transferred with shame to the pages of American history."

The committee will ask congress to inquire into all Nicaraguan relations to place the responsibility for "a course of action which has done more

SHOE WORKERS' UNION OFFICIALS WAGE WAR AGAINST MEMBERSHIP

Election Approaching So They Start Fight to Eliminate Opposition to Regime

Pursuing their union-wrecking campaign against the supporting locals of the District Council of the Shoe Workers Protective Union, the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine, is desperate to stifle every vestige of opposition to it. Their purpose is to destroy the organization in Greater New York because they know that the membership is opposed to their reactionary and dictatorial tactics. An election for general president is approaching and the machine is trying to fortify itself so it can remain in power.

The revoking of the charter of Local Fifty-five in New York last Thursday night was the latest of a series of punitive acts against the membership.

Bring Flock of Organizers.

Both President John D. Nolan and Secretary-Treasurer Daniel J. Fitzgerald of the general office in Boston were present at the meeting which included nearly all the membership because all the shops under its jurisdiction had been closed to get full attendance.

Trailing along with Nolan and Fitzgerald were a flock of organizers and the business agent of the cutters' local, Arthur Cunningham, who tried to speak but was hooted down because the executive board of his local encourage the members to scab upon the other locals on strike. The organizers were Jack Conley, appointed last winter and who has made a complete failure as an organizer and strike leader, but who is kept on the payroll because he supports the machine; Tom Kelly, a political appointee selected at the same time Conley was put on, who is utterly incompetent, but also holds on because he is part of the machine; DeLiberty, a member of Local 55, but who is utterly discredited by the rank and file and whom the general office does not dare send into the New York district; Quintiliano, a recent appointee who has not been able to achieve much even if he desired to do so because of the fact that the general office sabotages organization work because it doesn't want a powerful union in this district.

Finances Were Cut Off.

Louis Trubovitz, president of the District Council whose charter was lifted a couple of weeks ago, was the first speaker at the meeting and assailed the policy of Nolan, pointing out that the union had lost all its strikes, because the general office shut off financial aid and because of the bad trade conditions. The general office sent in no funds all winter. Then in the spring it sent funds for organizational purposes for a few weeks as a mere gesture. Right in the midst of two strikes in big shops the finances were cut off.

Two locals, 53 and 54, comprising the basic workers in the industry, demanded action against wage cuts and worsening of conditions. The district council acted against the tyranny of the bosses. But delegates on the

council from locals 60 and 66, the cutters and operators, constantly assailed the majority for putting up a fight and calling strikes. Finally one of the biggest shops under union control, the B. W. S., demanded a reduction which would amount to 25 cents on a pair of shoes. A compromise was reached that a five per cent reduction be accepted. Then the cutters, who had always opposed strikes, refused to accept the reduction, not because they were opposed to it, but only in order to play dirty politics and assail the district council.

In another case where the Unity shoe concern discharged 22 men because of union activity and a strike was called by the council the cutters refused to go out and instructed their men to scab on the job. President Nolan, in a feeble reply to Trubovitz, evaded the issues and asserted that he was justified in urging the calling off of the Unity strike where the men struck because of discrimination against the union and striking the place where the union was still recognized.

Prevented Union Organization.

H. Levine, secretary of the district council then spoke in reply to Nolan and showed that the general office had done nothing to help strengthen the organization in New York, but had done everything to prevent organization, because they feared that they would be opposed by the membership and be voted out of office. It was a case of putting their jobs above the interests of the union. Levine went back over the history of the organization to show that the general office had sabotaged and double-crossed the district council consistently; that they had removed as organizer P. Pascal Cosgrove, who had built the local organization, simply because he ran as a candidate against Fitzgerald, the general secretary-treasurer.

Cunningham Would Speak.

Arthur Cunningham, business agent of the cutters who had scabbed on the other locals, was put forward by Fitzgerald to speak, but the membership indignantly declared that they didn't want to hear from a scabherd. DeLiberty then tried to plead for Cunningham. The temper of the membership forced Fitzgerald to withdraw his request that Cunningham speak.

This array of organizers was amusing to the membership as they had many times asked for organizers but did not get even one.

Revokes Charter of Local.

Local 55 had instructed its delegates to continue to attend the meetings of the council whose charter had been revoked and Nolan demanded that the local rescind its action, which was refused. At that point A. Merschon, temporary manager of the district council office, asked to speak and the rest of the general officials walked out, because he knew that Merschon would take the hide off of him for his treachery to the local shoe workers. As the officials left they announced that the charter of the local was revoked.

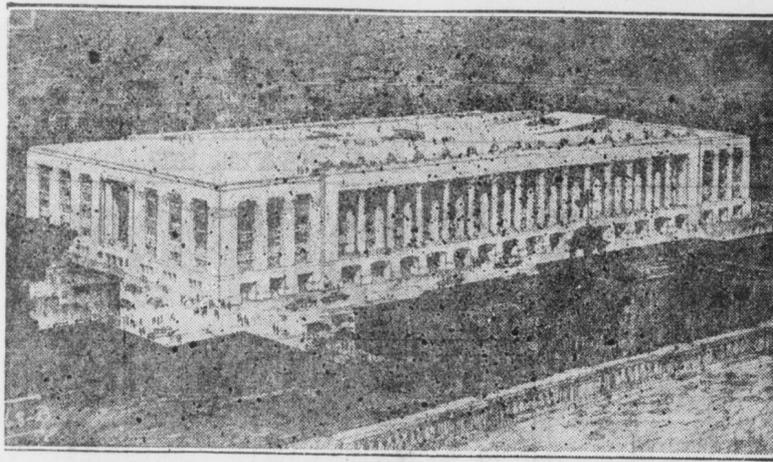
Assails General Officials. Since Nolan and his gang refused to listen to the membership of the union, one of the members, Max Delman, wrote an open letter to him, which is as follows:

Mr. John D. Nolan, Gen. Pres., S. W. P. U.
683 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Dear Sir and Brother:

No doubt you will be surprised to receive this letter from me, but after what happened last night and you not having the courtesy to listen to what the members of Local 55 had to say I am forced to correspondence in order that I at least, one of the members of Local 55 shall be able to express my opinion and be heard, and this time not only by you but by many members of the S. W. P. U. as possible as I intend to make, this an open letter.

Now Brother Nolan, I charge you and with you the general officials of violating the constitution as adopted by the conventions of 1924 and 1926. Article 12 section 1 of our constitution it says: "Any member who

POSTOFFICE WITH LANDING ROOF PROPOSED



Sketch of the proposed new \$12,000,000 Chicago postoffice contemplates an enormous building with a flat roof, 820 by 800 feet, for landing and launching air mail planes.

knowingly works on any job where a strike exists, or who knowingly aids or assists any employer or person against whom a labor union has a grievance, by working, by inducing others to work, or in any other way whatsoever, or who betrays any of the secrets of the organization, shall be expelled." Article 5, second paragraph of section 2 says: "The General Council shall have full executive power, but shall possess no legislative power, nor shall they have power to alter, amend, or suspend any part of the constitution."

Now according to Article 12, section 1, Local 66 should have been expelled from the organization, but instead, the General Council broke this and another law of the constitution. (Article 5, second paragraph of section 2) by changing the law of Article 12, Section 1. They also, in justifying the action of Local 66 made themselves guilty of the same offense that Local 66 committed: by justifying the action of Local 66 they induce the cutters to work on a job where a strike exists by making them believe that it is all right to do so.

Also in the preamble of our constitution, paragraph 4 states that: "We affirm that the workers have a natural right to choose their own representatives and to deal with their employers collectively through these chosen representatives." The General Council also broke this by revoking the charter of the District Council which consisted of a representation of three delegates from each local, and placing a dictatorship of organizers over the members. You Brother Nolan, at our meeting yesterday, under the excuse of obeying the orders of the General Council, first put the so-called reasons of the General Council for revoking the District Council charter before the members of Local 55. But when you saw that you had not convinced the members that the wrong attitude of the General Council in regard to the District Council or else you would revoke the charter of our local. Even this you did not do as a man in the position of President of the S. W. P. U. should by taking at least part of the responsibility for this action on yourself but in order to play safe you insisted that you were only acting under the instructions of the General Council and this alone shows how incapable you are to hold the responsible job of president of the S. W. P. U. which office, to the hard luck of the shoe workers throughout the country you are now holding.

I also charge you and the General Secretary, Brother Fitzgerald of being the cause of trouble in many shops where the employers are now trying to oust the union and its conditions from their factories as a direct result of the advertisement which you ran for several days in the "World" notifying every one of the revocation of the charter of the District Council. I charge that every factory which we may lose that you will be responsible for it. I charge that every dollar that will be lost by the New York shoe workers on account of strikes will be your fault. I charge that you are deliberately trying to break the S. W. P. U. in New York so that you will be more secure in your jobs as you fully realize that you would not be able to hold your jobs forever with the workers constantly demanding that you get to work and organize instead of losing members as you have up to this time.

Now, tell me Brother Nolan, why you are acting this way? Why do you and Brother Fitzgerald do your utmost to keep the S. W. P. U. from increasing its membership? Why must you be an indirect tool of the employers and try to disorganize the shoe workers? What wrong have the shoe workers done you except to give you a chance to get an easy living? What crime have the shoe workers committed against you besides giving you a chance to live at a time when they themselves barely exist? Think of it, all the harm that the shoe workers have ever done you, small wages (a petty ninety dollars a week or so including expenses), but you must excuse the shoe workers and be men enough to use a little consideration, for after all, what do you expect for nothing? What wages did you expect without doing any work for the organization? Why do you not consider this and be reasonable?

Anthracite Mine Labor Wants Check Off

(Continued from Page One)

The "reds" who "engineered" his defeat. Cappellini blames the left wing for all defeats he has experienced in this convention, and well may he do so. The break in the rank of the bureaucracy, by the split of Boylan, board member and political strong man of Cappellini, with several other rumors of disintegration, spell ultimate defeat for this egotistic fellow. Cappellini is afflicted with a red phobia. He understands the method of work employed by the lefts as he was a "left" himself one time, and elected by the left wing. His threat to "wipe out the reds" may now be curtailed due to the more important job on his hands of stemming off the revolt in his own ranks. There exists a great danger, however, which is that many honest followers of the opposition wing will view too seriously this newly forming relationship of forces and fall into the quagmire of being the tools of unscrupulous office seekers. Boylan is but paving the road to become a candidate for president.

Efforts were made at every session of the convention to drag in the red herring, but it is obvious Cappellini is a flop at such things. From the first day to the present day of the life of the convention, mighty efforts were made to frighten the delegation with the fairy tale of Moscow gold and the terrible Pat Toehy. The trick didn't work so well, but still the machine keeps on trying. The purpose of all the red bogey stuff was only to stampede the delegation, as has been done quite successfully in previous conventions, and during the confusion jam thru his pending legislation.

The convention adopted resolutions favoring the repeal of the State Police, Coal and Iron Police "hired by enemies of labor to protect scabs in time of strike" and also of being "a menace of the U. M. W. A. and organized labor in general." Went on record for enactment of a law regulating the use of electricity in gaseous mines, also a decision to sponsor a bill providing for attendants at every mine fan in anthracite region, used for ventilation. Recommended further amendments to the compensation act, favored the old age pension law, and decided to do everything possible to secure an appropriation for the Mothers' Assistance Fund. A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of four men to act as lobbyists during the legislative term.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, (FP)—Submission of the wage dispute between New York locals and employers to arbitration was vetoed at the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers Union of North America in convention. If employers reject arbitration the executive board may sanction a strike.

Is there no gratitude in your hearts for the shoe workers for taking you away from the benches and raising you far above their heads to a higher level?

Why then do you insist not only on not doing anything to organize them but doing every thing possible to disorganize them?

Why, Oh why do you bite the hand that is feeding you?

Answer truthfully if you dare.
Max Delman,
3 Delancey St.,
New York City.

An active member of Local 55,
S. W. P. U.

P. S.—Just one more word Brother Nolan, to show you how fair I am. As a member of Local 55 I wish to express my appreciation for the kindness which you showed to our local by bringing a flock of organizers to our meeting yesterday. It is true that we have been asking for an organizer for about a year but you never seemed to see any reason why we should get one, but at last you seemed to have changed your mind and decided to make up for the past neglect and so brought to our meeting Brother Fitzgerald, three organizers and a business agent from another local. Therefore I, as a member of Local 55 who have the welfare of my local at heart wish to express my heartfelt thanks.
M. D.

Scabs and Machine Guns Assembled At Rose Valley, Ohio

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, July 25.—The Powhattan Mining Co. is going ahead to throw union miners out of their homes on company property, in spite of having issued a public denial that it would do this. Twenty-five eviction suits were filed last week.

The Powhattan is a subsidiary of the notorious open shop Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. of Pennsylvania. At Rose Valley mine barracks have been erected for 300 scabs, and machine gun emplacements prepared. Machine guns, search-lights, barbed wire, and the scabs themselves have been ordered. A small army of guards is already there, and the usual shootings up of the country-side, attacks on union miners' wives and families, and perhaps burning of a house or two can be expected now at any time. So far little coal has been mined by these tactics.

Disapproval of Ocotal Murders Increases

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to dim the moral prestige of our nation than has ever been done by any administration since its foundation."

Coolidge is reminded of his own bifalutin declaration recently that "we have laid on no country the hand of oppression" by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which asks him to "give American citizens the concrete assurance of these high sentiments by immediately lifting the hand of oppression from Nicaragua and Haiti. The week's hostilities," asserts the league, "causing death of 400 Nicaraguan citizens and one brave American boy and the unprovoked murder of three Haitians are painful examples of the results of military occupation."

Anti-Imperialist Demand. "While the massacre at Ocotal," according to a statement of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, whose secretary, Manuel Gomez, attended the Pan-American labor congress in Washington, "is only a detail in the regular routine of U. S. imperialist policing in the Caribbean area, it is such a terrible and shocking detail as to bear the mark of doom. The marines must be withdrawn from Nicaragua at once." Neither Latin America nor the masses of the American people can accept the American occupation of Nicaragua, the league emphasizes, because it "represents the ruthless policy of Big Business at home as well as abroad."

The people don't forget that troops used to shoot down workers abroad are often used for that purpose at home and that three weeks ago poison gas bombs were brought by the police to a public meeting in New York," warns the People's Reconstruction League. Coolidge is afraid to convene congress in special session lest impeachment proceedings being brought against him there, the league believes.

Thou Too, Brutus! Heavy blows showered on the hapless head of Calvin Coolidge in the past week have so lowered the morale of the little group of presidential advisers that the white flag may soon be run up on his hope of running for re-election.

The cruelest blow was from Senator Moses, rock-ribbed New Hampshire stalwart, who said Coolidge couldn't jump the third term hurdle. Moses holds the highly significant post of chairman of the Republican senate campaign committee. While opposition might naturally be expected from Senator Welsh of Montana, his assertion that the senate this winter will adopt a resolution formally condemning any effort to break the third term taboo is doleful warning to the Black Hills' vacationist.

To make matters worse, "friends" of Herbert Hoover announce that the secretary of commerce is willing to grab Cal's job away from him on the ground that he has made a mess of foreign policy and done nothing in the face of grave domestic problems.

Pacific Relations Finds 'Missionary' A Word of Ill Fame

HONOLULU, T. H., July 25.—Yesterday there was a symphony on Christianity by the delegates to the Institute of Pacific Relations now in session here. Altho the question was handled very gingerly by the decidedly conservative representatives, a few sparks flew, just the same. Sengr Benitz, of the Philippines announced that his people wanted no religion that did not recognize the feeling of the Filipinos for independence.

Christian Hypocrites. The Chinese delegate, Koo, suggested, very cautiously, that two of the objections to christianity in China were that up to now the missionaries had represented foreign imperialism to the people, and also that christians were observed by the man in the street to not practise what they preached. He said also that religion was fought by Communists who did not believe in god, and by rationalists who didn't need a god. He counseled reform by the missionaries, argument with the rationalists, and admitted that he did not know what to do with the Communists. He thot their influence must be fought.

Chiang Invites Priests. David Z. T. Yui, head of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., read a telegram from Chiang Kai-shek promising christianity complete protection for all its agents, and launched into a paen of praise for the tyrant of Nanking.

The conference tentatively decided to invite missionary societies to use some other word to designate their evangelists, as the term "missionary" has come to be surrounded by considerable odium thruout the east, and the institute believes that the good work should go on, but by the use of a little more tact.

Vanzetti Hunger Strike Is Resumed

(Continued from Page One)

Ask Aid For Campaign. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—Volunteers are being organized to aid the Daily Worker agency of Philadelphia in connection with its drive for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Volunteers are asked to apply at any time at 521 York avenue.

Plan Detroit Protest.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—The Workers organizations of Detroit are preparing for the greatest Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration ever held in this city.

Through the efforts of the Detroit Federation of Labor a permit has been secured to hold an open air demonstration and mass meeting in the Cass Park located between Second Ave. and Temple Ave. near the center of the city.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Conference is making all arrangements and will have the truck with two electric chairs which is being used thruout the city to inform the workers of Detroit about the Sacco Vanzetti frame-up. The organizations participating in the Detroit Conference are busy organizing their members, friends and sympathizers for this greatest gathering of workers. Saturday July 30th, at 3:30 p. m. has been set aside for the great demonstration. The committee is arranging for speakers to address the gathering in a number of languages.

The I. L. D. City Central Committee at this last meeting has elected a special committee to complete their arrangements.

Picnics In Detroit.

DETROIT, July 25.—There will be two picnics for the workers of Detroit on July 31st. The Finnish comrades will have theirs at the Finnish Camp Grounds located on Loon Lake; the second picnic is being held for the benefit of the striking furriers and cloakmakers of New York, and will take place at Belle Isle on the South East Section of the Athletic Field, under the auspices of the Federation of Working Class Women's Organizations.

Detroit Woman Picnic, July 31.

The First Annual Picnic given by the Federation of Working Class Women of Detroit will take place on Sunday, July 31, at the South East Athletic Field, Belle Isle, Detroit, Mich.

There will be organized games, contests, a soccer game, singing by The Freiheit Gesangs Verein and Scandinavian chorus, swimming, canoeing, and delicious refreshments.

The Federation of Working Class Women of Detroit has donated hundreds of dollars for the Passaic strike, Box Makers' strike, Tapestry Carpet Weavers and Cloak Makers' and Furriers and now the workers of Detroit will get a chance to show their appreciation of the Federation by attending this picnic which will be a treat.

No Plane Ceremony.

DETROIT, July 25.—Christening of the "Port of Brunswick" the birplane in which Paul Redfern plans a non-stop flight to Buenos Aires was postponed indefinitely today.

The postponement was made because of the inability of the Stimson Company to make delivery of the ship.

Traction Laborer Is Killed On I. R. T. By Lexington Ave. Train

Frank McGrath, twenty-five, of No. 109 East One Hundred and Second street, a laborer for the I. R. T., was instantly killed today when a southbound Lexington avenue subway train struck him at Jackson and Webster avenues, the Bronx.

The subway is elevated at this point. McGrath was struck a glancing blow on the shoulder by a northbound train and thrown into the path of the southbound train.

Dr. Goodman of Lincoln Hospital said the man had died instantly.

Company Uses Trick Not to Pay Workers Poisoned by Radium

TRENTON, N. J., July 25 (FP)—Workers suing the United States Radium Corp. for damages for radium poisoning sustained on the job are still awaiting the decision of the New Jersey Chancery Court on the legality of their claims.

Five other employees are suing. Grace Fryer, whose suit is being pushed for a precedent for the benefit of their other claimants, asks \$185,000. Her counsel asks the court to allow the suit despite the statute of limitations pleaded by the company. He states that the law should be interpreted to mean that suit must be filed within two years of the discovery of an occupational disease. The company argues that the law means two years from the beginning of the disease.

Since the peculiar disease from which they are suffering develops slowly the workers' case will be thrown out of court if the company's interpretation is followed.

Seven workers and the plant's chemist in 1925 died from mesothorium necrosis, as radium poisoning is technically termed.

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PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE CLOSES WITH APOLOGIES FOR IMPERIALISM

Venezuelan Delegate Forces Red-Baiters to Defend Predatory Policy of Wall Street

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23 (By Mail).—The convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor closed today, with an expression of satisfaction voiced by President Green for the complete harmony which, he said, prevailed throughout the gathering.

Scarcely were the words out of his mouth when delegate Ricardo A. Martinez, the grim young Venezuelan who single-handed and in one day had transformed the convention from a disgusting dumb-show into an arena of conflict around the issue of American liberalism, was handing out copies of a statement in reply to Green's vicious counter-attack of yesterday.

Martinez put up a great fight, altho he allowed more than half the proceedings to pass before he got started, probably due to inexperience. Altho he experienced much difficulty in getting the floor during the closing sessions, and when he did get the floor the interpreter did not always translate what he said, he succeeded nevertheless in making Green and Woll expose themselves as hypocritical apologists for the policy of Wall Street and Washington in Latin America. His fight also brought to light the fact that most of the Latin-American delegations to this so-called labor convention were sent here by their respective governments—or rather by the American-bosomed dictators who boss the particular governments concerned.

Conspiracy Against Workers.
It is almost unbelievable in a gathering claiming to represent the workers of the Americas, that in spite of the fact that he directed his fight against the imperialistic exploiters of those workers, he got practically no real support. The other Latin-Americans were the first ones to attack him when he pointed out that all was not well with the dictatorships operating in their Monroe-Doctrine countries.

Martinez was the only out-and-out dissenter in a convention which amounted to a conspiracy against the workers of the Americas.

Would Disarm Labor.
President Green's closing remarks on harmony clearly betrayed the essential purpose of the thing as a sustained attempt to disarm Latin-American labor in the face of U. S. imperialism—instead of preparing them for concerted resistance to it.

Defends U. S. Imperialism.
"What is needed most of all," he said, "is confidence, trust and faith among the peoples of Latin America and the people of the United States. A large percentage of Latin-Americans have a suspicion and distrust of the United States. That distrust, that

suspicion should be removed. If we are to develop commerce, trade, understanding and confidence among the peoples of the American continent, it must be removed. The Pan-American Federation of Labor can serve in a wonderful way in removing this suspicion, in creating a common understanding. The influence of the A. F. of L. in the United States will be directed toward influencing an administration of government so that the friendship and good will of the Latin-American peoples may be won. This can be accomplished thru a policy recognizing justice, fair dealing and friendship between nations. It is the desire of the working people of the United States, the membership of more than 5,000,000 of the A. F. of L., that such a policy should be pursued.

"May I suggest that on your return home you remember the sentiments expressed here and, inspired by those sentiments, you become ambassadors to promote this spirit of co-operation to which I have referred in these remarks. Raise the standard of citizenship in all the nations on the American continent. For all this we can unite, laying aside our prejudices and our suspicions."

Attacks Argentine Labor.
The committee on officers' report announced its conclusions in the closing session. In addition to commending the officers "for their intelligent and untiring efforts," it denounced the labor conscription law in Guatemala, said some unkind things about the dictatorship in Venezuela (the Venezuelan dictator having no delegates at this congress), and then launched into a subtle attack upon the organized labor movement of the Argentine Republic, the impression being conveyed that it is necessary to destroy the present relatively powerful Argentine unions because of their radicalism, and replace them by "a legitimate federation affiliated to the Pan-American Federation of Labor."

None of the Argentine federations sent delegates to the convention, even the new conservative-socialist body finally refusing to succumb to the blandishments of Green and Santiago Iglesias.

Criticism of the Guatemala labor conscription law was not allowed to stand, and a special committee was instructed to draw up something "more suitable." Delegate Tribollet of Guatemala objected to the criticism most strenuously and he had his way.

Lackey States Views.
"I don't know if the reporting committee is well informed on the subject," he told the delegates. "We believe in Guatemala that we are very free now. Laws are sometimes imperfect when they are promulgated but time and experience round them out. We already have a Labor Bureau in Guatemala. This is a great stride forward, and we are now working to have it made a department of full cabinet rank. Against what are we going to protest if everything is free for the workers in Guatemala? Only one labor organization did not get the support of the government—and it was Communist. The government is assisting all peaceful and law-abiding organizations."

Imagine a labor congress in which the delegates say that everything is fine and they have nothing to protest against!

The committee on officers' report also furnished the convention with its daily attack against "the reds."

Perhaps the most significant part of the committee's report was that relating to Mexican-U. S. relations. It read as follows:

Defend Mexican Policy of U. S.
"Relations between the United States and Mexico have been such as to promote the welfare of the masses of the people of both countries and such as to exert a powerful influence upon the governmental and diplomatic relations between the two countries."

That was all, except for a brief reference to the termination of the treaty

Reactionary Mexican Generals Confer



General Francisco E. Serrano, above, in a pre-election stunt. He is distributing prizes to athletes. Serrano has just announced his candidacy on a platform of "peace with the United States" on a basis of yielding to American oil barons, and of "protection of capital, both foreign and Mexican." He therefore rivals General Arnulfo Gomez, who some time ago announced himself as candidate against the liberal, Obregon. Below is a photo of Serrano, right, conferring with Gomez, left, in an attempt at a united front of all reactionary forces in Mexico.

against smuggling, a platonic statement on immigration and commendation of the Mexican Federation of Labor (C. R. O. M.) for its stand "in defending itself against the insidious activities of Communist propagandists."

Not a word against the bullying attitude of the United States government in connection with Mexico's oil and land laws. No criticism of the insidious efforts of Wall Street magnates to create counter-revolution in Mexico. No mention of the desertion of the C. R. O. M. by the Pan-American Federation of Labor (which means the A. F. of L. officialdom) during the height of the conflict against subsidized Catholic reaction.

Members Will Ask Questions.
Unlike the other Latin-American delegations at the convention, the Mexican delegation represents a bona fide national labor federation, having hundreds of thousands of members. Those members will want to know, when the delegates get back home, how it was that not a single one of the outstanding and overshadowing U. S.-Mexican issues was brought forward for discussion. They will want to know, furthermore, why the Mexican delegation did not present to the convention a single resolution of any significance, except one asking the Pan-American Federation of Labor to send a cablegram of greetings to the congress of the Amsterdam International (carried, like nearly all others, unanimously).

I have a theory regarding this unprecedented attitude of the Mexican delegation which I intend to make the subject of an article in THE DAILY WORKER.

The Mexican delegates, led by Morones, departed for home last night, the election of Pan-American Federation of officers being pushed forward to enable them to participate. Of course all the officers were reelected, unanimously. Martinez of Venezuela suggested Morones for president in place of Green but the Mexican leader

declined. Morones took his leave of the convention with a parting speech, inviting all the delegates to be present at the eighth convention of the C. R. O. M., which takes place in Mexico City on August 22.

It was yesterday's discussion on imperialism that brought about the big clash between Martinez and Green, and which exposed other Latin-Americans. Martinez had introduced a general resolution reciting all the crimes of American imperialism against Latin America, attacking the Monroe Doctrine, repudiating dictators such as Leguia of Peru who serve as instruments of Wall Street and Washington, and proposing a number of concrete measures. Matthew Woll's resolutions committee had used all sorts of stratagems to get Martinez to withdraw this resolution, but he refused to be budged and the resolution finally came before the convention on the day before adjournment. The committee of course refused to endorse it, offering a substitute which made no charges whatsoever against the United States government, which did not mention imperialism and which merely stated that the Monroe Doctrine had been sometimes used wrongly. The substitute was adopted, Martinez being the only one to vote against it.

Green's Apologetic Speech.
In reply to a bitter indictment of Monroe Doctrine imperialism by Martinez, Green delivered a speech which was an apology of the doctrine.

More eager to answer than Green were the Peruvian delegates, both of whom protested indignantly against the characterization of President Leguia of Peru as a dictator.

"There is no tyranny of any kind in Peru," said delegate Benavides. "We have just come from a land where labor has the greatest freedom of action will not consent to the statement that the president of Peru is a tyrant. No one who has ever striven to do anything for the people there has been persecuted under Leguia's beneficent regime except those new anarchists, the Communists."

Another Imperialist Defender.
One of the Panaman delegates had something to say also. He defended the United States from the charge, contained in Martinez's resolution, that it had detached Panama from Colombia and made her an American dependency.

"I say (he said) that Panama is just as free and sovereign today as any country on earth."

Next came a Cuban delegate who defended the Monroe Doctrine, Platt Amendment and all, declaring that "as a result of this doctrine, we have today such a sterling President in Cuba as Gerardo Machado." (N. B. Machado is known thruout Cuba as the assassin of Cuban labor).

The next convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is to be held (Machado and the American sugar trust being willing) at Havana, Cuba.

Poles Evasively Reply To Soviet Union Note About Voikoff Murder

MOSCOW, July 25.—It is reported that the Polish government has answered the government of the Soviet Union in regard to the assassination of Ambassador Voikoff. The answer has not been officially received here, but it is understood to deny Polish governmental complicity in the murder, by permitting white-guard organizations to organize for that purpose, as charged by the Soviet Union. It is not known what excuse is given for the ineffective prosecution of Kowarda, the monarchist, who admitted that he was "ordered" to kill Voikoff.

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News from the U. S. S. R.

Forger of Anti-Soviet Documents Before Soviet Court.

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Shortly the trial of Druzhilovsky, notorious forger of anti-Soviet documents, will begin before the Supreme Court. At the preliminary hearing Druzhilovsky declared, "I was only doing the technical work. The composers of the documents were the governments of the bourgeois countries which are carrying on a campaign against the U. S. S. R. under the supreme leadership of Great Britain."

Druzhilovsky is the son of a district head of police, and ex-officer in the czarist army. In 1919 he flew from the U. S. S. R. His first forgery appeared in 1924. It was an instruction about the organization of elections in the Executive Committee of the RILU addressed to the Executive Committee of the United States of America. That document, together with the second one printed on paper belonging to the "Izvestia" was bought by the Berlin office of the "Chicago Tribune" and published by that paper and the "New York Times." After having made three other experiments Druzhilovsky received an order from the Bulgarian consul in Berlin, Popov, to produce documents which would justify the bloody terror of the Tsankoff government and would enable the Bulgarian government to appeal to the Council of Ambassadors for a permit to increase its army. Druzhilovsky produced a letter of the Comintern to the Communist Party of Bulgaria

with instructions about the intensification of party work and forged a money order from the Comintern to Pastermagiev, to the amount of 10,000 dollars. Then the famous instruction of the Comintern about an armed insurrection in Bulgaria of April 16, and many other forgeries were produced. All forgeries were used as evidence in the trial about the explosion of Sophia Cathedral as genuine documents and on their evidence the Tsankoff government waged white terror throughout the country.

The documents were shown to Druzhilovsky and he admitted that they were his creations. Druzhilovsky was arrested in June, 1926, while crossing the border to the U. S. S. R.

The Electrification of the Ukraine.
At the present time municipal electric stations are in the process of construction in 9 or 10 Ukrainian cities; the stations in 11 other cities are being enlarged.

Within the next 2 or 3 years new electric stations will commence work in the Ukraine with the capacity of 50,000 watts. The Electric Planning Commission adopted a program of electrification for 1927-28. The program considers the building of new stations in Konotop and Kamenetz-Podolsk. Apart from that four rural electric stations will be completed next year.

Trade Unions Come To The Assistance of Wounded Hanko Soldiers.
The appeal of the AUCTU for sup-

port for the wounded soldiers of the revolutionary Uhan armies found an echo in all Soviet trade union organizations.

The Central Committee of the typographical workers gave 500 roubles. The Central Committee of the building workers gave 300 roubles; the Central Committee of the liaison workers gave 500 roubles; the Central Committee of the food workers' union gave 1,000 roubles.

Collections are made in the local organizations. The first donations have already reached the Central Committee.

Arrival of Austrian Worker Sportsmen.
A delegation of 18 Austrian worker sportsmen arrived in Kiev. Local sport organizations greeted the delegation at all railway station. They were given a tremendous reception in Kiev.

The trip of the Austrian delegation to the Ukraine is a return visit to the Ukrainian sportsmen who visited Austria.

The delegation will visit several large Ukrainian towns.

Strike In Private Enterprises.
The Moscow Executive of the Employers Union decided to declare a strike in 18 private firms which refused to sign an agreement with the union in Kital-Gorod, Moscow. The employers will be presented with an ultimatum to sign the agreement.

EXPOSE COMPANY UNION FRAUD OF HARVESTER TRUST

Company Can Stuff the Ballot Boxes

By CARL HAESSLER

CHICAGO, (FP) July 25.—The contention of the American Federation of Labor that employe representation plans are controlled by the boss is reinforced by the recent election of worker representatives to the industrial council of the International Harvester Co. This industrial council was instituted soon after the war to hold down genuine unionism and increase production. Wage cuts, instead of being merely announced and carried through from the front office, are debated and considered in the industrial council by representatives of the company and of the employes. The result is the same, with one difference. The cut is accepted, but some of the workers feel better about it because they think their representatives had a voice in it.

Field For Stool Pigeons.
In the last year however a group of Harvester employes have carried on a campaign of enlightenment, exposing the inner working of the industrial council machinery. When the election for worker representatives was held at the McCormick Works in Chicago it provided a text for a sermon on company control of the council system.

The company not only selects its own council members but it sets the stage so that its stool pigeons and bootlickers make the grade as worker representatives. No meetings are allowed at which candidates can be discussed or become known to the voters. Instead, the company time-keeper and another company man make the rounds in a sort of primary and oblige each worker to write the name of his nominee on a paper which is dropped into the ballot box.

Company Counts Ballots.
The company counts the ballots and announces the results, with no check on the count by anyone else. The men have to take the company say so on who got the most votes. Then they vote again in the same way without a chance to find out who the nominees are and what they stand for.

The company counts the ballots once more and tells the workers whom they have elected to the industrial council. The men have no control over these representatives, no matter how grossly they may be betrayed by them.

Factory Paper Assails Scheme.
The Harvester Worker, a factory paper issued by class conscious workers at the McCormick plant, is driving for a change in these election methods, which, it says, "turn the council into an instrument against the workers and for the interests of the company." Its program calls for:

1. Election of worker council representatives at a meeting of employes where the issues have been discussed and formulated. The meeting to have its own machinery for collecting and counting the votes.

2. Meeting of the employes in advance of every meeting of the industrial council so that their representatives may be fully instructed on the men's demands.

3. Machinery for recall of worker representatives who violate their instructions.

"The manner in which the election of the employe representatives is carried out," says The Harvester Worker, "shows that they are nothing but a fraud and deception."

Preach Austro-German Union to Crush Spirit of Vienna Revolution

VIENNA, July 25.—The growing revolutionary character of the Austrian working class movement is being capitalized by counter-revolutionists in both countries for Anschluss—that is for the political union of Germany and Austria.

The Vjennese revolt clearly proved that the hold of social democratic leaders on the Austrian working class is not as strong as had been commonly supposed; that the Communists despite the relatively small vote which they won in the last elections are rapidly gaining strength; that the Austrian class conflict is rapidly growing sharper; that the Austrian bourgeoisie would have been far too weak to cope with the working class had it not been for the reformist leadership of the social democrats.

The union of Germany and Austria is advocated in both countries as a means of preventing a successful workers revolution in Austria in the near future.

Saddle Workers With Loan.
VIENNA, July 25.—After crushing the Vienna revolt the Seipel government is planning to saddle the workers of Austria with new foreign loans. Using a pretext the damage done to reports, is preparing to open negotiations for a new foreign loan.

The serious economic situation is shown by a report issued in June which places the number of unemployed at 152,499. The entire population of Austria numbers less than seven million.

We Salute the New Recruits to the Daily Worker Army

In addition to the newsstand readers of the Daily Worker, the following new subscribers have been secured:

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- Henry L. Coge, Brockton.
- Samuel Yaffe, Brockton.
- M. Engleman, Boston.
- G. Galany, Boston.
- The Workers' Bookshop, Boston.
- Anna Chess, Cunningham.
- S. Williams, Fitchburg.
- D. Frederick, Haverhill.
- A. Baron, Hudson.
- J. J. Skakan, Hudson.
- John Sereduk, Methuen.
- J. Galzansky, Norwood.
- Richard H. Kidder, No. Billerica.
- J. Hummick, Peabody.
- Martin Sillers, Pittsfield.
- G. C. Fillmore, Taunton.
- Fiteenpain Co-op. Soc., Worcester.
- Jos. Ginsburg, Worcester.
- J. Ginsburg, Worcester.
- Michael Zieper, Worcester.

Rhode Island.
A. Hedstrand, Providence.

DISTRICT 2.
New Jersey.

- Homer S. Trecartin, Bloomfield.
- N. Lifshitz, Elizabeth.
- C. Spitatny, Elizabeth.
- S. Sasaki, Keansbury.
- Harry Weisberg, Newark.
- Donald Munso, Peapack.
- George Pispinkos, Ridgewood.

New York.

- W. H. Glen Cove.
- Alaf Bord, Hempstead.
- J. S. Weiner, Newburgh.
- Nathan Axelrod, Bronx.
- John Carmelo, Brooklyn.
- Empros, New York.
- J. Gallis, Bayside.
- Joseph Kertesz, New York.
- Kluchen, Brooklyn.
- Miller, Brooklyn.
- Obrana, New York.
- Mrs. E. M. Rosenstein, Brooklyn.
- Shockman, New York.
- Ellen Thayer, New York.
- B. Turehinsky, Brooklyn.
- John Wilks, North White Plains.
- Harold Green, Ossining.
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Advertising rates on application.

Support the Traction Workers and Build the Labor Movement!

Every indication points to a strike of traction workers in New York City.

How many workers will join the strike, how far it will take on an industrial character—affecting surface, elevated and subway lines—to what extent it will be supported by workers in other industries, how successful it will be, how firmly a union of traction workers will be established—all these developments will be determined by the sincerity and energy with which the labor movement puts its forces behind the traction workers.

That the traction workers are ready to strike to free themselves from industrial slavery, for the right to organize, recognition of the union, for better wages and working conditions there can be little doubt. Even in the face of the company spy system a substantial percentage of the traction workers have stated that they are ready to fight.

The Central Labor Council, the State Federation of Labor—all agencies of the organized labor movement must be put in readiness to mobilize the workers for militant support of the men who are willing to defy injunctions and the blacklist to smash the company controlled "brotherhood."

Mass meetings should be called in every workingclass section, relief machinery should be set in motion, the legal defense must be in working order.

It is no light task the labor movement faces. The traction barons are powerful. They are backed by Wall Street and the local, state and national machinery. They have been allowed to bring in strikebreakers unhindered.

But before the mighty power of the labor movement, unified in one purpose—to organize the traction workers and establish once and for all the right to organize and strike—the traction barons will meet defeat providing always that the leadership of this great struggle keeps in mind at all times and swerves not at all from the main line—allowing nothing to come before the interests of the traction workers and the labor movement.

All the traction workers need to know is that the organized labor movement is with them and they will put up a winning fight that will make labor history and give new strength to the labor movement.

All together behind the traction workers and against the traction barons!

This is no local struggle. Won by the might of organized labor it will give new hope and courage to the millions of American workers, will make them better able to meet and defeat the oncoming national offensive of the bosses whose full weight the coal miners are feeling now.

American Ambassadors Lying About Sacco and Vanzetti.

Whenever the workers of foreign countries make it unpleasant for American ambassadors because of the Sacco and Vanzetti case, these worthies always repeat the contemptible lie that the affair is no concern of the federal government and concerns the state of Massachusetts only. While it is a fact that the courts of the state of Massachusetts were chosen as instruments thru which to railroad to the electric chair these two workers the co-instigators of the affair have been proved to be agents of the department of justice of the federal government. Sacco and Vanzetti faced double persecution; the deep hatred of the mill owners of Massachusetts whose slaves they tried to organize and the fury of the government agents who wanted these two Italians framed because they knew too much about the murder in New York of the Italian worker, Salsedo, by agents of the department of justice.

Government agents testified against these two victims of capitalist class vengeance and thruout the whole affair the activity of these agents was second only to that of the lackeys of the mill owners.

Furthermore, any time the government steps in they can free Sacco and Vanzetti. The chairman of the national committee of the republican party is the defeated and discredited exploiter of women and child labor in his slave pens of New Bedford, Mr. William Morgan Butler. This man is also the political boss of Massachusetts, heir of the sceptre wielded by the notorious Murray Crane. He is one of the men chosen by Wall Street to keep Cal Coolidge on the right track, which is the path of puppet of the imperialists. A word from him to Fuller will liberate these two victims of capitalism.

The mass demonstrations in foreign countries before the American embassies not only should not be abandoned because of the spurious arguments of American ambassadors, but should be increased until no emissary of Wall Street can remain in any country where the workers are even partially class conscious. The mass pressure on the part of the international working class and the determined stand of the American working class can yet save these two men from instant death in the electric chair or the more grim and ghastly living death in the dungeons of the Charlestown penitentiary.

In an attack upon the Soviet Union, Frank Crane in Hearst's papers declares that the Bolshevik government should mind its business, regulate the internal affairs of its own country and let other nations alone. Why didn't the eminent scribbler place the United States in place of "Bolshevik," and be more correct as far as facts are concerned? Whoever heard of the Bolsheviks performing butcheries such as this country perpetrated in Nicaragua the other day?

News item: "Coolidge is trying to ride a real flesh and blood horse instead of a wooden one." We resist the temptation to draw comparisons between horses and heads.

DANGER AHEAD!

By T. LOAF.

WHEN we started these articles we thought of presenting in a rather brief space the dangerous plot hatched by Great Britain, with connivance of other capitalist powers, against the very existence of the Soviet Union. We centered our attention upon the recent session of the League Council because at that moment the British Tories directed most of their efforts for an attack upon the Soviet Republic and also because there were focused there the many bitter antagonisms of the imperialist powers among themselves.

BUT in the course of writing this by now lengthy estimate two circumstances changed considerably the character as well as the length of this article: One, the new facts and developments in connection with the danger of war upon the Workers' Republic that had to be drawn in and more or less adequately explained; two, the fact that our linking up of the attack upon the Soviet Union with antagonisms among the imperialist powers was likely to create some misunderstanding or even confusion in the minds of the readers of THE DAILY WORKER. We decided therefore to clear some questions before presenting more fully the present international situation and the source of danger to the Soviet Union.

WHEREIN lies the difficulty for the clear understanding of the present situation and the possibility of confusion? Let us consider.

On the one hand we notice clearly how the imperialist powers are step by step uniting upon a program of isolating the Soviet Republic, of bringing an ever stronger pressure upon her in order to break through the present political and economic order of the U. S. S. R., which interferes with their plans of capitalist post-war restoration. Such program, even the outwardly not hostile, means actually a method of "boring from within," aiming at changing the Workers' Republic into a peasant democracy dependent for its existence upon the industrial machinery of the capitalist world.

MOREOVER we see one of the capitalist powers, Great Britain, in this case the most important one, embarking upon a program of open hostilities and of a concerted war attack upon the Soviet Union. We see Britain preparing herself and her vassals for such an attack and making all efforts to gather around this program all the other imperialist powers.

ON the other hand we see the sharp differences among the imperialist powers themselves assuming sometimes a distinctly threatening character: France against Italy, Italy against Jugo-Slavia, Germany against Poland, United States against Great Britain and so on. To be sure, Wilson's "idealism" has not brought about the promised "open covenants" between the imperialist robber diplomats of the world, but the cynicism of the capitalist journalism left in the wake of the world war, that speaks now without any particular fuss of the most hideous plans of the capitalist governments, permits a clearer insight into these machinations at the time when they are being hatched.

MOREOVER, only the semi-stabilized situation of the post-war capitalist world can account for such speeches as the recent speech of Mussolini compared to which the most warlike speeches of the worst militarists and imperialists before the world war sound like pacifist sermons. And it would be absolutely wrong to ascribe it to the paranoid state of mind of the Italian ruling class: the speech contains actually the unblushing imperialist program of Italy which the latter will be pursuing until the whole thing will explode.

THUS we see how the campaign against the Soviet Union, which is assuming now an absolutely determined and dangerous character and which, moreover, is coupled with an attack of the capitalists of the world upon the labor organizations and labor standards throughout the world, is paralleled by ever growing antagonisms among the imperialist powers themselves—reaching now a point of marked tension.

AND whatever may be the next developments in the struggle of the Chinese masses against the imperialist oppression and for their own social liberation, there can be no doubt that the course of the Chinese Revolution will present all the time a constant danger to the aims and plans of the imperialist powers and a point of dangerous struggle among these powers themselves.

FURTHERMORE, if the hostilities between the capitalist states themselves are now kept in check by the fear of internal class antagonisms assuming an absolutely "unpleasant" character for the bourgeois rulers, the open outbreaks of such class warfare tend to intensify the danger of war complications, as is being clearly demonstrated by the internal situation in Italy and the present revolutionary outbreak in Austria.

THIS revolutionary outbreak touches at once the political situation of the fascist governments of Hungary and Italy, it rouses at the same time their imperialist ambitions, it emphasizes the program of a political union

between Germany and Austria (so-called "Anschluss") and brings at once to the fore "fears" of the three states of the "Little Entente" (Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia) and surely also of Poland, it certainly accentuates France's "watch on the Rhine" and her continental policy of "guarding" the "sanctity" of the Versailles treaty (in this case the St. Germain treaty that was but an offspring of the Versailles treaty)—in a word the revolt of Austrian workers awakens at once all the slumbering animosities and feuds of the war and post-war date.

NAY, the international danger of the Austrian revolution is being particularly stressed by the Austrian social-democrats who once more, by hiding behind "international complications," are choking the revolt of the masses and betraying those masses to their capitalist masters, repeating the unforgettable treachery of 1919 when they refused to come to the aid of Soviet Hungary and permitted the suppression of the revolutions in Hungary and Bavaria.

THERE arises clearly in the mind of every conscious worker a question. Which is it? Are the imperialist powers preparing a concerted attack, a combined war campaign against the Soviet Republic that will call for the most decisive actions and the intensification of class war on the part of the revolutionary proletariat, in order immediately to counteract such attack, at the same time developing a base for a far-flung battle of the proletariat against the capitalist regime itself; or have the differences between the imperialist powers themselves have reached a stage that is unmistakably indicating the actual probability of a new imperialist world war, involving necessarily most of the powers of the world, and imposing upon the entire working class the absolute and urgent necessity of transforming such war into a civil war, a war against the capitalist class and the capitalist government for their final abolition?

Our stand by now must be clear: it is a war against the Soviet Union that is looming up as a danger to the international working class at the present moment and not a world war between the imperialist powers themselves.

We shall make this point clear in the next article.

WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY SETS AUGUST 31 NEW DATE FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

The Workers (Communist) Party has sent out the following call for a convention on August 31, postponed from July 10.

The Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party, originally set for July 10th, had to be postponed because of the delay in the completion of the meetings of the American Commission in Moscow. The date has now been definitely set for August 31st. Elections from the nuclei are to take place during the week of August 5th. District conventions are to be held during the week of August 21st.

No one will be permitted to vote in the nuclei elections who has not already purchased his Convention Assessment Stamp. These Stamps can still be procured by the various units and the individual members in them if they act promptly. Stamps can be secured by writing to the National Office, 1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago. The cost of these Stamps is \$1.00, fifty cents of which is to go to the district to defray the cost of the district convention and fifty cents to the National Office.

By the agreement arrived at by our comrades in Moscow, no unit will be permitted to participate in the elections or send delegates to the Convention unless it is a unit in good standing, and the same applies to individuals. Therefore all members of the Party must see to it that they have their Convention Assessment Stamps and that their dues are paid up. If you have difficulty in getting your Stamp, communicate with your district organizer or with the national office.

If your unit financial secretary has not a supply of Stamps or has not made remittance for the same, insist upon his doing so at once and report the fact to the national office. There are only a few days left in which it will still be possible to get these Stamps and be qualified to participate in the Convention. ACT TODAY.

YOUNG WORKERS ON SACCO AND VANZETTI

Resolution of Sacco-Vanzetti case, adopted unanimously by the Student Body of the Young Workers League Educational Course.

WHEREAS: After seven long years of persecution and imprisonment, by the State of Massachusetts in co-operation with the Federal Government, equalled only with the treatment of workers in Fascist Italy, the workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, are today being sent to the death cell, there to await their final execution on July 10th, and

WHEREAS: It is a well-known and accepted fact that the murder charge against these workers is a deliberate frame-up by the state and national governments, in order to be able to railroad these workers to the gallows, because they were workers who organized their fellow-workers against the shoe bosses of Massachusetts and also against the World War—a capitalist war in which the workers of America or elsewhere had no interest in, other than to obstruct

BUILDERS ORGANIZE IN CALIFORNIA

Oakland, California, July 19, 1927. COMRADES:—On Sunday, July 10, 1927, a DAILY WORKER Builders' Club of Alameda County was organized in Oakland, California. The purpose of this club is to increase the circulation and further the influence of THE DAILY WORKER.

After the preliminary organization was completed, three committees were formed. They are: an Advertising Committee whose duty it will be to popularize THE DAILY WORKER among the many workers to whom it is not known at all, or to whom it is little known; a Finance Committee whose duty it will be to finance the activities of this club by giving socials, entertainments, dances, etc.; an Organization Committee whose duty it will be to get in touch with working class trade unions, fraternal, and social organizations, and to build up a body of competent speakers, and to arrange for debates.

The general membership of this club shall consider it his or her duty to interest friends and sympathizers in THE DAILY WORKER, and, if possible, persuade them to subscribe. These club members will be encouraged to visit factories, mills, shops and other meeting places of workers. They will distribute handbills introducing THE DAILY WORKER, and later sample copies of our publication. If practicable, they will make addresses in behalf of our paper, and do everything possible to increase the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER.—Edward Carter, Secretary.

DRAMA

"Tenth Avenue" Slated for the Eltinge Aug. 15

"Tenth Avenue," by John McGowan and Lloyd Griscom will open at the Eltinge theatre on August 15th. The play, a melodrama of the underworld has been running in Chicago for some time. Edna Hibbard, Frank Morgan and William Body head the cast.

The second play to be presented by the Washington Square players will be Bernard Shaw's "Misalliance," and opens at the University Playhouse, 100 Washington Square tomorrow night.

BLANCHE YURKA



Chief player in "The Squall," Jean Bart's drama now in its ninth month at the Forty-eight Street Theatre.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)
interest of the money molochs of both nations.

MYRON T. (Pajamas) Herrick, United States ambassador to France, has written an introduction to Lindbergh's book on his successful trans-oceanic flight. The famous lender of night clothes compares the young airman to St. Joan of Arc, Lafayette and "the shepherd boy David." Herrick did not point out that Lindy was lucky he did not live in the days of the noted Joan. For saving France the lady was burned at the stake on the ground that she was a witch. Lindy will get a million dollars for his feat. Neither did Herrick say that thousands of Joans have been sacrificed all thru history by the reactionary prototypes of the Herricks for blazing the way to freedom.

the struggle between the workers and the bosses, and be it further

RESOLVED: That we demand the immediate release of our fellow-workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, whose only crime is that they are fighters of the working class; and be it further

RESOLVED: That we, the students of this School, remembering this crime as one more of the thousands perpetrated against the workers and their leaders, (Tom Mooney, Centralia Massacre, Colorado Massacre, Everett Blood Bath, Bridgeman Communists, etc.) will return to our communities, hardened of heart and clearer of vision, as to the necessity of our fighting in the front ranks of labor for a world where only the useful class, the workers, will exist and all these capitalist parasites and their Judge Thayers will feel the revenge of the workers and be swept aside; and be it still further

RESOLVED: That this resolution be sent to the general labor press, July 1, 1927 Waino, Wisconsin. P. S.—This was adapted prior to the news that Judge Fuller had granted a 30 day stay of execution.

Vanzetti Demonstration. (Special to THE DAILY WORKER). STAMFORD, Conn., July 25.—Gathered in large numbers in a demonstration before the city hall here at the call of the Stamford Conference for Sacco and Vanzetti, workers here sent a telegram Sunday to Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, as follows:

"Workers of Stamford, Conn., in mass meeting assembled on the steps of the Town Hall hereby reaffirm our belief in the complete innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, and demand that you immediately and unconditionally release these two victims of the employing class frame-up."

The Stamford Town Hall fronts on Atlantic Square, the center of the city, toward which all traffic converges. Large numbers of workers were therefore drawn to the demonstration that might not otherwise have known of it.

Among the speakers were J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER; George Siskind, Connecticut organizer of the Workers (Com-

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND 41st St., W. of E'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 E'way. Matinee Wednesday.

NOW PLAYING AMERICAN PREMIERE of the Remarkable Film Version of

TOLSTOY'S "POWER OF DARKNESS"

Enacted by Moscow Art Players Directed by ROBERT WIENE, director of "Cabinet of Caligari," "Crime and Punishment" and "The Storm" Popular Prices. 55th St. Cinema West 55th Street Just E. of 7 Av.

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.

Communist Party, and William MacKenzie, of the Carpenters' Union, who acted as chairman.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY

WE offer this combination of books (at a lower price) to acquaint as many workers as possible with some of the revolutionary history of this country. The third book has long been outstanding in revolutionary literature.

UNDERGROUND RADICALISM By John Pepper —10

A COMMUNIST TRIAL Extracts from the testimony of C. E. Ruthenberg at the Bridgeman Trial —25

THE CLASS STRUGGLE By Karl Kautsky —25

All Three for 50 Cents.

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

HUNDREDS OF TRACTION MEN WALK OUT AS STRIKE LOOMS

(Continued from Page One)
"We sincerely hope that no strike will be called, but if there is a strike we have no doubt about the outcome and our main desire is to see that none of our members are misled into following something which will cost them their jobs."

Want Scabs.
"We are therefore appealing to our members to pay no attention to any strike call of the Amalgamated and to pay no attention to false rumors spread by them."
"Every member who leaves the Brotherhood in answer to a strike call will not be taken back into the Brotherhood which means that he cannot come back into the service of his company."

Many of the traction workers have taken the matter in their own hands and have reported "sick" in preparation for the strike call tonight. More than 300 "sick" cases were reported. Company "welfare" workers were sent to investigate this unusual epidemic of illness.

Later in the day it was learned that the strikebreakers were imported from Chicago, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The first batch of 150 were recruited in Pittsburgh and 50 in Philadelphia. The strikebreakers continued to pour into the company barns and it is expected that by the time the strike vote is taken tonight at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, there will be over a thousand scabs on the job.

Portenar on Job.
Early yesterday A. J. Portenar, general arbitrator for the State Labor Board, called on the Amalgamated officials at the Continental Hotel and offered his services as a mediator. He was told by P. J. Shea, vice-president of the Association, that all matters of arbitration must be handled by Mayor Walker, and in view of the fact that Hedley had refused to discuss the matter, arbitration was out of the question.

S. O. S. calls have been sent out to William B. Fitzgerald, and P. J. O'Brien, vice-presidents of the Amalgamated who are in Detroit at the moment. W. G. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated, will not be able to be here due to sickness.

Leave Work.
Messrs. Coleman and Shea who are active in the Tammany negotiations with Walker, stated yesterday that scores of switchmen and motormen are coming down from work of their own accord and that union officials are having a hard job restraining them pending the end of the negotiations.

Albert Goldman, Commissioner of Plants and Structures, announced yesterday that 800 city-supervised buses will be ready to relieve the congested traffic conditions which will result from the strike. 300 buses are being called in from service in New Jersey and Westchester County if the strike goes through, Goldman said.

The I. R. T. barns at 145th Street and Lenox avenue are taking on the appearance of an armed camp. Vast amounts of food supplies, army cots, and field kitchens are being brought in and installed. Sentries bar the approach to the strikebreakers' quarters. The scabs are being fed and housed and are being paid \$10 per day.

Posted at convenient points is Hedley's notice to the strikebreakers and potential scabs. It reads "To the members of the Brotherhood:
"In view of the threats of a strike by the Amalgamated Association measures are under way to provide food, lodging and adequate protection for all employees who may desire to avail themselves of such facilities in connection with their work."
Frank Hedley."

Agents of the New York traction companies in Chicago and other large cities have been instructed by wire to rush strikebreakers to this city as soon as they can be rounded up. The regular rate will be -10 per day and food and lodging. This rate will be increased if the strike becomes bitter and protracted.

Ready To Go.
As a result of the importation of strikebreakers loyal to the Amalgamated are beginning to chafe under the yoke of having to remain on the job in face of this act of provocation on the part of the traction barons.

Some of the strikebreakers are young men, of the white collar class who seem to be looking for excitement during the summer vacation period. Of course the usual type of yegg predominates. Inquiries made among them as to where they came from were met with vicious scowls.

The importation of strikebreakers at this point has intensified the feeling of the rank and file traction workers who are itching to lock horns with the traction companies.

Police Lose Vacations.
It was announced yesterday that all police vacations have been cancelled and the police force under the leadership of Police Commissioner Warren is marshalling its forces for one of the most bitter traction strikes in the history of New York. Traction heads estimate that more than 10,000 cops will be necessary to "protect" the traction properties in Manhattan alone.

Early in the afternoon yesterday traction workers quit work and gathered at Manhattan Casino at 155th Street and 8th Avenue. They were anxious to strike and were looking for leaders and instructions. It appears that the traction companies working in close co-operation with Tammany Hall have bitten off more than they can chew in defying the labor movement. Hedley's arrogant statements have brought a load of strike bricks down on his head.

BUDAPEST, July 25.—Cardinal Archbishop Johann Chernoich is dead at the age of 75 after a prolonged illness in his palace in Estergom, Hungary. A conflict over the appointment of a successor is anticipated. The cardinal visited the United States in 1922.

Shoe Workers Go On Strike In Brooklyn

Twenty-five shoe workers employed by the Majestic-Overjitter Co., 663 Broadway, Brooklyn, went on strike yesterday when the boss tried to take advantage of the revoking of the charter of the district council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union by the general council. Picketing of the shop will start this morning at 7 a. m.

Plumbers' Helpers Open Organization Campaign

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers which recently completed a strike, resulting in a wage raise ranging from 50 cents to \$2, is now starting an organization drive for the complete control of trade. The organization is trying to mobilize other building trades workers to support them in their campaign. An appeal is being sent to all building trades locals in Greater New York asking for support.

Britain Will Proclaim American Delegates At Geneva Lie to Coolidge

LONDON, July 25.—Allegations that the British policy at the tripartite naval disarmament conference at Geneva has been misrepresented are understood to form the basis of a communication which the British imperial defense committee decided today to send to the United States.

It was reported in diplomatic circles that the British will charge not only that American newspapers have failed to state the British case completely but that the American delegates have not given full information to President Coolidge.

The British cabinet met for two hours today and discussed the situation in the tripartite naval disarmament conference.

Another meeting of the cabinet will be held tonight in the House of Commons.

NEWARK FURRIERS ELECT LEFT WING ADMINISTRATION

Clean Sweep Made By Progressives

The progressive forces in the International Fur Workers' Union are once again victorious with the reelection of the entire "left wing" administration in Rabbit Workers' Local 25 of Newark, N. J.

Elections were held on Saturday, and the result of the voting was announced yesterday by the election committee. Morris Langer was re-elected manager; Louis Belfer is president; Jack Shulman, vice president; B. E. Stein, recording secretary; H. Rosenbloom, financial secretary; J. Carpentiere, treasurer; S. Tondorio, sergeant-at-arms; I. Popper, I. Rice and T. Tondorio were elected to the board of trustees; and the executive board consists of L. Jaffe, H. Moroff, N. Strauss, F. Cappala, Ph. Landsman, F. Yankofsky, A. Myra (of New Brunswick), Jack Dubrow, Wm. Knabe (of Patterson), M. Rametsky (of New Brunswick), I. Kornblatt, B. Rosenfeld, M. Shusterman, Cy. Odenhard (of Patterson).

Fought By Right Wing.
It is this Local 25 against which the International right wing officials took out an injunction, early this year, in an effort to depose the officers whom the workers had chosen and to substitute a few members of the bureaucratic gang. They failed in the attempt to smash the local, were forced to withdraw the injunction, and finally had to content themselves with declaring the local suspended—or something like that. Even their effort to collaborate with the bosses by having a lock-out declared failed utterly; and the manufacturers settled with Local 25 and ignored the traitors of the International.

Local 25 delegates to the recent scab convention of the International at Washington were among those refused admission, and they are prominent in the furriers' Unity Committee which is organizing throughout the country to force re-instatement of all expelled and suspended locals, and a new bona fide convention of the union.

Joint Board Membership Meet.
Thursday, July 28, at 8 p. m., the four locals of the Furriers' Joint Board will hold general membership meetings to discuss the recent unsuccessful peace conferences—which were broken up by the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee; a proposed reduction of the 10 per cent strike assessment and July raises.

Local 1 will meet at Royal Hall, 85 East 4th St.; Local 5 at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.; Local 10 at Stuyvesant Casino; Local 15 at Astoria Hall, 62 East 4th St.

All cloak and dressmakers living in the Bronx will gather on Thursday, July 28, at 8 p. m. for a mass meeting in Hunts Point Palace, 953 Southern Boulevard, to join in a discussion of the present situation in the union. Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, Joseph Beruchowitz and C. S. Zimmermann will be among the speakers. Bronx cloak and dressmakers are urged to be on hand without fail.

May Void Snyder Policy.
NEW YORK, July 25.—Justice Crane in Supreme Court today reserved decision in the suit to void the life insurance policy issued by the Prudential Company to Albert Snyder, for whose murder Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Henry Judd Gray are awaiting death at Sing Sing.

"This woman without her husband's knowledge," said counsel, "applied for and secured an insurance policy and I have no doubt intending all the time to kill him."

LOS ANGELES, July 25.—A mutual settlement of differences between Aimee Semple McPherson and her mother, Mrs. Kennedy, which for a time threatened to split Angelus Temple, was announced today by the evangelist.

BAN SACCO MEET; COPS BUSY WITH TRACTION STRIKE

Too Busy Aiding Scabs To Bust Up Protest

Because New York policemen will be busy breaking the traction strike, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has been denied a permit to hold a mass meeting in Union Square to demand the immediate and unconditional release of the two persecuted radicals. Five open air mass meetings in Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, Friday evening, at 7, will take the place of the Union Square demonstration.

The application for a permit to hold the Union Square meeting was denied by the police captain of the 8th precinct on the ground that his men would be occupied with handling traction strike "situations."

Five Open Air Meetings.
The open air meetings will be held at 153rd Street and Prospect Avenue in the Bronx; 110th Street and 5th Avenue; 10th Street and 2nd Avenue; the Grand Street Extension, Williamsburg; Stone and Pitkin avenues, Brownsville. All of the meetings will take place at 8 o'clock.

Scott Nearing, James Walsh, Carlo Tresca, Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, William F. Dunne, William Weinstein, P. Cosgrove, and M. Olgin will be among the speakers. The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee represents more than half a million workers and it is expected that the five meetings will constitute a tremendous demand for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Interboro Scabs Fatted For War On Union

(Continued from Page One)

house. According to Doyle, the I. R. T. has over 3,000 cots that it can put into use if necessary.

"We are ahead of our requirements," continued Doyle. "New York City has the best police force in the world and we have nothing to be afraid of."

Referring to the Interborough Brotherhood, Doyle said that "the Brotherhood will show those Amalgamated men. They will be sorry they started a quarrel with the Brotherhood. As for the Interborough, we are ready to meet the strike any minute."

Restaurant Busy.
The restaurant is the most popular part of the barracks. The scabs are being fed in royal fashion. Doyle gleefully asserted that the meals could not be duplicated at the Commodore Hotel.

There is no doubt that they are receiving plenty to eat. According to the man in charge of the commissary, 550 strikebreakers had been fed up to 6 p. m. last night. Many of the scabs take two and three portions, some as many as five.

Have Choice.
They have the choice of pork chops, roast beef, hamburger steak or pot roast. Or all if they so desire. In addition desserts are served including peaches and pears. Plenty of ginger ale is also furnished.

The "no smoking" rules are allowed to be violated. According to Doyle, "the men have to do something. If it will be a long drawn struggle we will also furnish them with entertainment." The last few words were emphasized in a manner that made one wonder if the "entertainment" would be of the female sex.

Bowery Bums.
Many of the scabs are Bowery bums, with long careers as strikebreakers. In the sleeping quarters the cots are divided according to the labor agency that obtained them. They include the Walsh, Cosgrove, Wadell, Bercoff, Unger and Silverman-Walsh agencies.

"The men are sent here in gangs of 40 and 50 at a time," explained Doyle. "Some agencies claim that they can let us have several hundred. But we now have more than we need."

Doyle said that the 147th street barracks is still the recruiting quarters. As soon as the men are "trained" they are sent to the branch terminals at Van Cortlandt Park, 180th St., and elsewhere.

Don't Like Reporters.
The scabs did not like the intrusion of the reporters. Especially did the photographers make them feel peeved. Every time a picture was taken, they hid their faces with their caps or handkerchiefs.

A sign posted in a conspicuous part of the building, signed by the Interborough Brotherhood calls upon the workers not to go on strike.

It says that if the workers go on strike, they "cannot be taken back into the Brotherhood" which means "they cannot come back into the service of the company."

The entrance to the barracks is being carefully guarded by police and a company guard. No one is admitted unless he has a company pass. A hastily constructed sign reads: "Please show your pass."

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, is ill in his home from an attack of ptomaine poisoning, it became known yesterday.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

All unemployed comrades, party members, Young Workers League members, Pioneers and members of the Housewives Council are asked to report for very important work today, not later than 3 p. m. at The DAILY WORKER office, 33 First St.

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Rutgers Square speakers: Raiss, Goldberg, Gusakoff, Lillienstein, B. Rubin.

Union Square speakers: Stanley, Bimba, Primoff, Bental, Ramuglia.

Sub Section 3 E Meets Tonight.
Sub Section 3 E will hold its membership meeting tonight, 6:15 p. m., at 100 West 28th St. Special attention will be given to Daily Worker and Labor Unity. There will be a Roll Call.

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.

Pocket Book Found.
Pocket book found at Daily Worker Carnival. Inquire at Empress, 33 First St. Ask for G. Kellas.

Night Workers Meet Today.
The organization department of the district is calling a meeting of all members of the night workers' branch for today, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

F. D. 2. S. S. 2 A.
A very important meeting of F. D. 2, S. S. 2 A. will be held tonight at 6:30 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St.

F. D. 4. S. S. 2 A.
An educational meeting of Factory District 4, Sub-section 2-A will be held tonight 6:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. A comrade will speak on the "American Revolution." Be on time and bring sympathizers.

Labor Organizations Nomination Friday.
Nominations for officers of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will be held Friday 8 P. M. at the Church of All Nations.

Tammany Plot Hatched To Betray Traction Men

(Continued from Page One)

offices at 270 Madison Avenue, and which was attended by Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the A. F. of L., and James H. Coleman and Patrick J. Shea of the Amalgamated, was supposed to have been secret, a letter from Untermeyer to the union leaders revealed the Tammany plan to betray the traction workers.

Letter from Untermeyer.
"My position has always been," Untermeyer wrote, "that no such thing as a strike on public utilities should be tolerated."

In a statement issued last night after a conference with union officials from Detroit, J. H. Coleman said: "We won't consider challenging Mr. Hedley and Mr. Menden to permit their employees to vote on whether they wanted the Amalgamated or the Brotherhood. And we even mentioned the subject to Mayor Walker, but that was after we had abandoned the plan because of the obviously unscrupulous objects of the I. R. T. We could win such an election practically unanimously, but how could we get the votes counted?"

Wanted Withdrawal.
"Mr. Untermeyer's first suggestion to the effect that we withdraw our demand for recognition was too absurd. It was said to us that a strike now would embarrass the city investigation of transit condition by the absence of Mr. Hedley and Mr. Quackenbush. Of course, these men could be subpoenaed, strike or no strike. But they apparently are out to destroy the union in order that the convenience of these pernicious enemies may be consulted. It is a silly suggestion. We have great respect for Mr. Untermeyer, but we wish that he had not turned his statement to the press on this day."

"It was agreed in conference with him that nothing would be given to the newspapers because nothing definite had grown out of the meeting. "We sympathize deeply with Mr. Untermeyer's concern lest there be a strike. We have tried even after sacrifice of pride to prevent it. But why does he address us with the proposal of surrender?"

"We could not delay this strike now if we tried," he declared. "It would mean the destruction of the men's chances for decent treatment. If it upsets the 'Transit Commission's plans we are sorry.'"

Scab Sox for U. S. Army From Southern Mill

PHILADELPHIA, July 25 (FP).—Durham Hosiery Co. of Durham, N. C., won an order for 200,000 pairs of unbleached cotton stockings, in bidding for the Philadelphia army quartermaster's intermediate depot.

The Durham firm is non-union and has opposed the movements of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in its town.

Unions Rising In Nanking as Chiang Gets Into Trouble

SHANGHAI, July 25.—Reports reaching here from Nanking and vicinity show that Chiang Kai-shek has not been able to crush the unions of that city in spite of the wholesale executions of labor leaders. Foreigners who rushed up to their places of business to take advantage of a new era of cheap labor and big profits are writing back querulous reports of wage demands by their former employees, of dreadfully effective picketing by armed pickets, of complete stagnation of business. Among those employers who trusted Chiang to hold their workers back on the job.

Chiang In Danger.
The secret of it is that Chiang is busy elsewhere, and has other worries than those about keeping his promises to his foreign imperialist friends. Continual reports of reverses in northern Kiangsu province are as continually denied. Other reports of a truce between Chiang and Chang Tsung-chang, even with Chang Tso-lin, are neither denied nor affirmed.

Apparently Chiang is trying to hide the fact that he has weakened his northern armies to send troops against Hankow, and still more important, against the peasant armies south of Hankow. He is trying to cover his lack of strength in the north by negotiating for peace with the northern war-lords, perhaps by occasionally retreating before them.

Labor Stronger.
So labor is raising its head again in the territory occupied by the now well harassed Chiang, and the usual readiness to swing the executioner's knife is a little subdued. Chiang is frightened.

Transports are concentrating in the vicinity of Nanking, where there may be at any time a clash between the armies of Chiang and the Hankow troops.

From Hankow comes word that the city is restless under its new rulers, and that these are being forced by strong mass pressure to abandon to some extent their reactionary labor program. The unions are too strong to smash, and are not yet even forced underground.

Employers Take Back Pay Increase.
BROCKTON, Mass., July 25, (FP).—A 12 and one half cent-an-hour raise to Boston plumbers is withdrawn by employers, \$1.12% is the old rate.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Unemployed comrades, Party members, Young Workers League members, members of the Housewives' Council, and Pioneers are asked to report for very important work all day Tuesday, July 26, not later than three o'clock, at The DAILY WORKER office, 33 First Street.

Big Mass Meeting

Moissaye J. Olgin J. Louis Engdahl Joseph Freeman

on THE ATTACK ON SOVIET RUSSIA
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 7 P. M.
BRYANT HALL, 6th Avenue, near 42nd Street.
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Workers Told to Prepare Now for New Attack Against Soviet Union

The imminent danger of a concerted attack by the capitalist governments of the world against the Soviet Union, was pointed out by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, in a lecture on "The New War Danger" before the members of Subsection 1F of the Workers Party last night.

Comrade Engdahl, who recently returned from the Soviet Union, told how the workers of Russia were vitally interested in one question, that was always asked American speakers who addressed their meetings. It is: "What will the workers of America do to aid the workers of Russia, if the Soviet Union is attacked by the world's imperialists?"

All American workers, said Engdahl, must immediately accept as one of the big issues confronting the working class, the development of an immediate anti-imperialist campaign. "Prepare now for a new attack on the Soviet Union," urged Engdahl.

Chinese Seamen's Institute Protest Rotterdam Exiling

Rights of Chinese seamen are at issue in the Black Hills. To the summer White House of Calvin Coolidge the Chinese Seamen's Institute has telegraphed, asking the president to investigate the clubbing, arrest without charges and deportation of Chinese seamen of the Holland-American Line.

The telegram, which tells the story, reads as follows:

"The Chinese Seamen's Institute protests against the outrageous treatment of Chinese seamen by Hoboken police and Ellis Island authorities. Fifty-four men were clubbed, black-jacked and beaten. They were jailed at Hoboken for several days without any charge against them, and denied their sixty days' shore leave. They were held two weeks at Ellis Island without permission to see them by counsel or friends. Some thirty men are missing. Despite an investigation commenced by our counsel, Senator Copeland and Congressman La Guardia, the men were sent to Holland in the steamship Volendam. We urge a thorough investigation of the acts of the Holland-American Line.

"(Signed), Chung Lum, Secretary; Hugo Pollock, Attorney.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Saturday, July 30 is PICNIC DAY

MORE THAN 15,000 WORKERS will gather at the

Freiheit Picnic

(Includ. 50 Workers' Organizations)

5 Workers Party Branches, 18 Workmen's Circle Branches, 19 Workers Clubs, 6 T. U. E. L. Sections, 2 Women's Councils

at

ULMER PARK

25th AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Dancing Workers' Sports Soccer Games
Refreshments GENERAL MERRY-MAKING

Organizations can still buy 500 tickets
Value \$125.00 for \$20.00. Profit of \$105.00.

Directions: B. M. T.—West End Line to 25th Ave. Station.

"Vive la Commune!" Is the Growing Cry of Increasing Ranks of World's Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

"Workingmen's Paris," wrote Karl Marx in his brilliant "Civil War in France," "with its Commune, will be forever celebrated as the glorious harbinger of a new society. Its martyrs are enshrined in the great heart of the working class. History has already nailed its exterminators to that eternal pillar from which all the prayers of their priests will not avail to redeem them."

THE E words of Karl Marx—in fact the whole history of the Paris Commune—flash across the mind as one stands before "The Red Wall," dedicated to the martyred dead of the revolutionary struggle of March 18-May 28, 1871, in the capital city of France.

"The Red Wall" is to be found in the Cimetiere Pere Lachaise, "the largest and most interesting of Parisian burial grounds."

It was not mentioned in any of the "Guide Books to Paris" that I saw. The sightseeing auto buses do not go that way. Open confession that the revolutionary efforts of the French proletariat are not supposed to interest the American tourist.

"Pere Lachaise" or "The Cimetiere de l'Est," is named after Lachaise, the Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV, who had a country seat here. In 1804 the property was bought by the city and converted into a cemetery. It has since been greatly extended and now covers an area of 109 acres.

The attendant at the main gate shows me a map of the cemetery, with all of its lanes and pathways, between graves and tombs, all named. I follow his finger over the map until it comes to the far corner of the cemetery where "The Red Wall" is marked with the French words, "Mur Des Federes."

Never had I seen a cemetery quite like this one. The tombs were so close together that there was room for no blade of grass between. It was all one continuous mass of stone, marble, brick or granite, one vast tomb, completely deserted except for an occasional aged woman that I passed. Even these seemed to have wandered in, as if they had no other place to go.

I might have passed "The Red Wall" by if nearly a hundred giant wreaths had not been hanging there upon its face, attracting me. "The Red Wall" is part of the wall of the cemetery itself, but not high. It is small indeed when compared to the mighty "Red Wall" of the Kremlin, in Moscow. "The Red Wall" erected to the memory of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg and the hosts of other revolutionary dead in Berlin, Germany, is more monumental.

But as in Moscow and Berlin, one forgets about physical proportions, of bricks piled on bricks, in the memory of the mighty proletarian sacrifices that were made, 36,000 dead men, women and children, slaughtered by the reaction, in the final week of the Paris Commune, May 21-28, 1871. The huge tablet on the Wall merely says:

"Aux Morts De La Commune, 21-28 Mai 1871." The scores of wreaths upon the Wall must have been there since the last anniversary commemoration of the Commune, March 18, a date blazoned red on the working class calendar in every country in the world.

There were wreaths of workers of different nationalities, from Chinese workers, Jewish workers, Italian workers. The last of these include many exiles from fascist Italy who have settled in France. There were wreaths with the "Hammer and Sickle" of the Soviet Revolution; wreaths carrying a message of solidarity with the Chinese Revolution; wreaths of many trade unions of Paris.

These wreaths are the passing tributes of labor's eternal solidarity with the Paris Commune's martyred dead. It is of these that Karl Marx, in writing to Kugelmann, shortly after the uprising, said:

"... What elasticity, what historical initiative, what capabilities of self-sacrifice there are in these Parisians! After six months of starvation and destruction by internal treason even more than by the external enemy, they rise, under Prussian bayonets as tho no war existed between France and Germany and the enemy did not stand before the doors of Paris! History has no similar example of such greatness!"

Over on the other side of the wall there thunder and rattle the modern implements of industry in the hands of metal workers in a huge machine shop. The proletariat grows in power in France, in the developing machine age, as the heirs of the Commune.

Some of the graves near the Wall are also of great interest. Here is the tomb of Gustave Lefrancais, member of the Commune of Paris; Henri Mortier, another member of the Commune (1843-94); also Pascal Faberot, Deputy de la Seine, 1833-1908.

There is the double grave of Paul and Laura Lafargue, who committed suicide in 1912.

After writing such works as "The Religion of Capitalism," "Social and Philosophical Studies," "The Origin and Idea of God" and "The Evolution of Property," which placed him in the forefront of the revolutionary writers of his day, LaFargue is said to have become discouraged in the struggle and decided on an escape thru suicide with his wife, Laura, one of the three daughters of Karl Marx. Their grave is already neglected. It could only boast, as I viewed it, a small bouquet of artificial violets. Great contrast this, their surrender to death compared to the courageous will to struggle of the Communards, who lived defiantly to the last, until their lives were shot out of them by enemy class bullets as they stood against this wall only a few feet away.

Near the outer cemetery wall is the monument "Le Mur" by Moreau Vauthier (1909) dedicated to the memory of the victims of the revolutions.

One may also find some interest in the others who are buried here: historians and actors, artists and authors, princes and painters, generals and poets, for anyone may purchase here a plot for the dead. It includes the Jewish Cemetery where the grave of Rachel (1821-53) is to be found. There are the graves of Rosa Bonheur (1822-99) the painter; Frederic Chopin (1810-49) the composer; Adolphe Thiers (1797-1877) president of the republic; Corot (1796-1875) the painter; Sarah Bernhardt (1844-1923) the actress; Honore de Balzac (1796-1850) and Emile Souvestre (1806-54), novelists, and Georges Bizet (1838-75) composer of "Carmen." It also includes a Mohammedan Cemetery that is quite fallen into decay.

But all these names, more and more, mean little to the workers of France, and of the world, compared to the fact that this cemetery contains "The Red Wall," the memorial to the Commune dead.

This fact draws to this spot in Paris the growing tribute of the workers of the world, including growing numbers of the workers of the United States of America, who join with labor everywhere in proclaiming, even as the Communards proclaimed upon the gallows and before firing squads, "VIVE LA COMMUNE!"

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

(Speech by N. I. Bucharin.)

(Continued from last issue.)

We must by no means interpret Comrade Lenin's instructions to the Hague Delegation to be a condemnation of the slogans of the general strike and of insurrection as fighting methods against war danger and war. The sole correct interpretation of Comrade Lenin's instructions is to realize that they were directed against the mere phrase, the empty phrase, of general strike, revolution, and armed insurrection, as "reply" to war, etc. Lenin said no word against these slogans themselves. All that Lenin did was to fight with the utmost political energy against mere phrases, against the empty phrases of reformism.

We know very well that a large number of Social Democratic Congresses, a large number of Trade Union Congresses, and a large number of the leaders of Social Democratic parties, have repeatedly declared their intention of "replying" to war with a general strike. In the same manner a considerable number of the heroes of the so-called "revolutionary" syndicalism have preached the general strike as the salvation from all evil. But all the same there is no sign to be observed, either in one camp or the other, of systematic preliminary preparation, carried on steadily from day to day, for the actuality of the fight against war.

It need not be emphasized that if anyone were to issue the slogan of revolution and insurrection as "reply" to a war, the single and isolated action of this proclamation would be the vainest of boasts, an utter deception of the masses, unless those issuing the slogan had previously carried through a systematic course of preparation for the organization of the general strike, the organization of insurrection, and the organization of revolution, in accordance with an accurate Marxian analysis of the objective situation.

The point decisive for Lenin—and it must be decisive for the standpoint adopted by the Communist Party—was the orientation of our Party in such manner that our first consideration, our most urgent, important, decisive, and fundamental task, the innermost core of our problem—is to be the proper preparation for the war against war.

This preparation involves the creation of an illegal organization, it involves work amongst soldiers and sailors, energetic work in the trade unions, the systematic exposure of socialist and opportunist lies, the systematic propaganda of Bolshevik ideas in the struggle against war, and the exertion of every effort for the mobilization of every possible aggressive and propagandist activity, legal and illegal, military and civilian, for the fight against the danger of war. In this manner the question can and must be treated. Those who cry for the general strike as reply to war danger are mere talkers, if not actual betrayers. Those who declare that the working class will "reply" to war by revolution, are mere dealers in words. It is utter nonsense to imagine revolution to be one isolated action, a "reply." To promise such a "reply," without a basis of previous work of the intensest nature, is to deceive the workers.

This is the purport of the instructions given by Comrade Lenin to our delegation. The "Hague" instructions do not contain the slightest contradiction of the Basle instructions. These two documents must not be confronted as if one cancelled the other. On the contrary, one gives orientation on certain slogans and fighting methods, whilst the other shows the pivot upon which the whole struggle turns, in or-

der that these slogans may not exist on paper only, but become working slogans leading to corresponding political results.

2. The Central Slogans in the Fight Against War Danger and War.

This is the first problem discussed by the Plenum, in its connection with the preparation for war. The second problem is the question of the leading slogan for the Communist Party at the present juncture, under the present given circumstances. An interesting discussion arose sight the question appears perfectly simple, but the course of the discussion showed it to be more complicated, under existing conditions, than in the situation obtaining before the outbreak of the imperialist war. We have to deal with a series of unique situations. First of all, actual war has not yet broken out in Europe, nor has it even actually broken out against the Soviet Union; the main fact is the attack upon the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union represents a factor of extraordinary political importance, and upon its flag the slogan of peace is written.

Let us recall to our memories the manner in which the Bolshevik dealt with the question of a central slogan at the beginning of the imperialist war, and what differences of opinion existed at that time. The differences of opinion dividing the Bolsheviks from all other ideologies were here very far-reaching indeed. Those of our opponents tending most to the "Left," including Comrade Trotsky, advanced the slogan of peace as the central unifying slogan, whilst our party and its Central Committee were opposed to the slogan of peace, as central slogan, substituting for this the slogan of civil war, the slogan of the metamorphosis of imperialist war into civil war. Here the Party did not advance this slogan as one running parallel to the slogan of peace, not as a slogan compatible with the slogan of peace, but as a slogan excluding the slogan of peace. At that time we contended against all our opponents, including the group "Our Word," headed by Comrade Trotsky. They advanced the slogan of peace. We advanced the slogan of peace, the slogan of civil war. We regarded this slogan of civil war as the mightiest weapon in the fight against pacifist illusions, including those illusions prevalent in the "left" groups, and claiming to represent a "revolutionary internationalist" standpoint.

Can we, in the present situation, refrain from a recognition of the slogan of peace, at a time when the Soviet Republics, the state organizations of the proletariat, are doing this watchword with their utmost powers, at a time when this watchword actually represents the real and vital interests of this greatest and most important stronghold of the international proletarian movement? And finally, it must not be forgotten that war has not yet broken out in Europe, that an armed attack has not yet been actually made on the Soviet Union, although preparations are being made for it with feverish energy.

(To Be Continued.)

Film Company Union Exposed.

"Company Union" is what Paul Dullwell, assistant secretary of Actors Equity Assn. calls the Motion Picture Academy of Arts and Sciences. He charges it is subsidized and controlled by the producers. Douglas Fairbanks became president of this organization on its formation last mid-May, just before 10% wage cuts were announced in the film studios.

REVOLUTION IN MINIATURE

By E. HEGARE.

Students of revolutionary activity will not be surprised at what happened in Union Square during the Sacco and Vanzetti mass meeting, Thursday, July 7th, which was broken up by the police at the request of the committee in charge (Socialist Party) when thousands of voices began calling: "We want Gold! We want Gold!" (Ben Gold, Communist.) Nor will they be surprised at the comment upon the situation in the socialist and liberal press, and the "impartial" statement issued by the American Civil Liberties Bureau.

The writer saw and heard the entire drama enacted from a building which looks down on Union Square. I was distracted from my work by the insistent clamor of voices calling for Gold. If there was anybody in that crowd of ten thousand people who was not calling for Gold, he certainly wasn't heard in that uproar. It was the crowd, who would not be denied, and they took matters into their own hands, and lifted Gold, in spite of his protests, on their shoulders. They attempted to thrust him upon one of the platforms. The speakers up to this point hadn't been very interesting, and there were lots of people in that crowd who were, no doubt, yelling "Gold! Gold!" just for the sake of excitement. But the socialists on the platform, evidently chagrined at the popularity of the left wing leader, showed their spleen by kicking Gold in the chest, starting to scuffle with the insistent crowd, and finally calling in the mounted police.

Everything happened according to the well-known Marxian formula, and everybody concerned was shown up momentarily in his true alignment in the class struggle:

- (1) Non-partisan mass meeting and one hour's strike called to protest against Sacco and Vanzetti execution.
- (2) All radicals, including Communists, work to make demonstration a big success.
- (3) Committee arrangements including the getting of a permit from the police are put in the hands of some S. P. officials.
- (4) Armed with their police permit, the socialists decide at the last moment to exclude the Communists from among the speakers.
- (5) Out of touch with the rank and file of the labor movement, the S. P. officials are surprised and angered at the demand of the crowd for a speaker who will speak for them, not at them.
- (6) S. P. committeemen reveal how they stand on the class struggle by betraying the crowd into the ungentle hands of the police.
- (7) Capitalist press gloats ironically over disagreement among radicals.
- (8) Socialist press hysterically denounces demonstration as another plot hatched in Moscow.

"The disgraceful affair on Union Square last week when the left wing broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting was another exhibition of criminal fanaticism."

—New Leader.

(9) Civil Liberties Union "Condemns interference with workers' meetings."

"We as a committee, are not concerned with the policy adopted in choosing or eliminating certain speakers or representatives of particular groups at any meeting. On this opinions may differ. We are unanimous, however, in condemning outside interference with any meeting and in insisting that the rights of those in control be recognized. . . . It will be a real tragedy if the chief interference with civil liberty in New York arises from struggles among the workers themselves. . . ."

There you have a cross-section of action and opinion in a time of revolutionary crisis. The spontaneous movement of the crowd insisting upon leaders who are close to them in word and deed, the fear and rage of the right wing socialists, who betray their socialism by calling upon the capitalist gendarmes, and finally the showing up of the liberal mind as essentially hostile to any genuine demonstration of the popular will.

ON THE BOWERY

By DANIEL F. O'BRIEN.

The Bowery is pretty much alive with the presence of unemployed men who hail from the North, South, and West in search of the elusive animal known as Jobs.

The job in this epoch of unemployment is the all absorbing topic, everything else sinks into insignificance long 'de of it, for the potential as well as the actual Boveries are more or less hungry, more or less ragged, more or less penniless, and the jobs that usually appeared the summers previous to this one of 1927, have become fewer and fewer, until the job question has become a very serious question in the minds of hundreds of thousands who vend their forlorn way upon its sidewalks day and night. So true is this, that the mission floors are crowded nightly with men seeking food and shelter. Also the "benevolent" Y. M. C. A. (young men's character assassinator) have thrown its doors open to the boys of the Bowery. (The Y. M. C. A. specializes in boys.) For the first time in many years this dump, located at Third street and the Bowery, is doing a charitable piece of work. Yet we must not forget that it is like the Salvation Army, one of the most numerous exploiters of the down-and-outers who are unacquainted with its intense greed for profits.

The Bowery so far this summer is a bad one for all. Some of the employment sharks were forced to close their doors, also the flop-houses are only about half full—the Boveries taking to the various parks with empty pockets in search of places to sleep.

Parks are very useful in the vicinity of the Bowery, considering the fact that they act as harbors for the harborless, who possess not the price of a lousy flop. Prices range from twenty-five cents up.

All kinds of men, boys, women and girls promenade along the Bowery. The university graduate rubs shoulders with collegian, the collegian with the public schooler, the public schooler with the illiterate—poverty puts all into one category on the Bowery, all are classified thusly as "bums."

Most of the guests of the Bowery are of the Gandy daring type of migrator. I. e., they follow railroad laboring work more or less; they know what it is to toil ten hours a day with picks and shovels—under a blazing sun—for the magnificent sum of three-thirty or thirty-three cents an hour. They also know what it means to eat garbage, handed to them by the stomach robbers, who operate the commissary departments. They know what it means to have to wait days, and sometimes weeks for the paltry sums they so laboriously toiled and sweated for. Words are not adequate to express the abuse the Gandy-dancers of the Bowery are up against when they ship out to the railroad camps and that is not all. They are taxed by the private employment agencies from three to five dollars for the devastating privilege of being allowed to be exploited, robbed and gypped into a state of bankruptcy.

The Bowery also has its hash-joints and bootlegging emporiums, where its victims eat unfit "foods" and drink poisonous liquors. A great number of the men die premature deaths from the effects of both "foods" and drinks consumed in such places.

There has never been any serious attempt at organizing the men on the Bowery, organized labor not considering it worth while. Yet recruits for strike breaking agencies are largely gathered from there in times of strikes, owing to the fact that organized labor on one hand outlaws them from the unions, and on the other hand as human beings they are hungry.

The Bowery is the outstanding spectacle through which we can gauge the progress of modern civilization, its rottenness, its greed, its indifference to abominable conditions such as they exist.

The Bowery, like other Boveries, may some day be improved but it will be by the Boverities themselves and not by the commercial brigands, and fake theological peddlers, who wax fat upon men, women and children.

BOOKS

VAN LOON LAMENTS OVER INTOLERANCE.

TOLERANCE, by Hendrick Willem Van Loon. Boni & Liverright. \$3.00

Hendrick Van Loon has seen fit to devote a four-hundred page volume to a lamentation of the intolerance of mankind thru the ages. In it he has compiled in chronological order the various forms of society and the different individuals who have either affected or been affected by intolerance. He takes up, in historical sequences, the Greeks; Homer, Thales, Anaxagoras, Protagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, etc.; he traces the existence of christianity from its birth, thru the Inquisition, the Renaissance, and the Protestant revolt; and finally, wending his way thru brief biographical sketches of the lives of Erasmus, Rabelais, the Sozzini, Montaigne, Arminius, Bruno, Spinoza, Frederick the Great, Voltaire, Lessing, Paine, and a host of lesser lights, he brings us to a short resume of "The Last Hundred Years," where he makes his exit in a burst of rhetorical prophecy.

"The day will come," he says, "when tolerance shall be the rule, when intolerance shall be a myth like the slaughter of innocent captives, the burning of widows, the blind worship of the printed page.

"It may take ten thousand years, it may take a hundred thousand.

"But it will come, and it will follow close upon the first true victory of which history shall have any record, the triumph of man over his own fear."

Fear of what? Of whom? Of himself? Van Loon does not say. It is the same old mystic bunk about digging introspectively "not outward into a world of white light but inward into enlightened blackness," as a modern poet, as muddled as Van Loon, has expressed it. Van Loon, I suspect, feared himself that an explanation of the word "fear" would ruin the effect of the bombastic, prophetic finale, and so did not attempt it.

The good point of the volume parallels the good point of Will Durant's recent "Story of Philosophy"; that is, to one who has had no previous contacts with the lives and teachings of the great men of history, it gives a sketchy idea of each. Even in this, however, the author has attempted to include every figure of prominence, with the result that all he really accomplishes is to muddle the clarity of his book and create a jargon of names which the reader must go over several times to get a clear idea of. But, as I said before, this is the forte of the book.

His weaknesses, on the other hand, are many and gigantic. He writes with the evident purpose of being forceful and colloquial, but what he thinks is simplification is in reality vulgarization. Therefore he achieves only a tiny burst that ends in a tin-rattling, gradually-choking diminuendo. He possesses the usual "fear of change" complex that is found in most liberals.

"I don't want to suggest," he says, "any radical reforms, but just for a change we might try that other light, by the rays of which the brethren of the tolerant guild have been in the habit of examining the affairs of the world. If that does not prove successful, we can always go back to the system of our fathers. But if it should prove to throw an agreeable luster upon a society containing a little more kindness and forbearance, a community less beset by ugliness and greed and hatred, a good deal would have been gained and the expense, I am sure, would be quite small." What a scientific approach and suggestion for solution!!!

Another fundamental fallacy that Van Loon believes in is that the individual is more important than the mass. In discussing Erasmus, he praises him by saying, "Like all truly great men, he was no friend of systems. He believed that the salvation of this world lies in our individual endeavors."

In ending, I might call attention to the fact that Karl Marx is never mentioned. And Van Loon is wise to stay away from him. Marx's philosophy and economics would make Van Loon's ideas grovel on the ground.

What Marx recognized, and what the Communist movement of today realizes, is that tolerance, in the case of world movements, is moral weakness of the most jelly-spined kind. Nothing has ever been achieved by tolerance on this planet. What one must do to succeed in attaining his objective, is to sit down and weigh the matter, definitely decide which course is the correct one, and then let nothing swerve him from his path. Only in this way can advances in civilization be accomplished: that the final conscious step that ends the unconscious evolutionary process of years. That is what Lenin, thru the Communist Party, did in Russia. That is what the Workers Party is trying to do here. And that is what Hendrick Willem Van Loon, in his fake, muddled liberalism, has grandly succeeded in overlooking.

—EDWIN ROLFE.

WORKMEN'S CIRCLE CAMP AT PAWLING, N. Y., COMPELS ITS SLAVES TO TOIL UNDER ROTTEN CONDITIONS

How the right wing controlled Workmens Circle camp at Pawling, New York, mistreats the workers who are employed there, are vividly described by Henry Bloom in the following letter to The DAILY WORKER.

Henry Luffiner and Ben Zuckerman, also employed at the same camp sign the letter as a testimonial of its truthfulness. It tells how the right wingers acted towards the workers, going to the extent of threatening to call the police when the workers objected to the working conditions.

The letter reads as follows: "As one of those who goes every summer to work in hotels or camps, knowing the exploitation and overwork which I have to do. I read in the Jewish Daily Forward that the Workmen's Circle opened a camp in Pawling, N. Y., this seemed a new camp.

"I immediately applied for a job at the general office of the Workmen's Circle. I was sent over to Mr. Glibter and he hired me to work in the Workmen's Circle Camp. I immediately accepted this job and on July 1, 1927 I started out for the job at Pawling, N. Y.

"As I am radically inclined my thought was the Workmen's Circle motto is, 'one for all and all for one,' and also stands for human rights. Coming there I found it to be entirely different.

"For instance, the first day after finishing a hard day's work, they treated us like working men ought to be treated. After the second day's hard work they took us out from the bungalow where we slept the first night and put us in a house where it isn't fit for cattle to live, because there wasn't any water, lavatory, lights; beds, mattresses, or other blankets. Some were forced to sleep on the floor for two nights where mosquitos almost ate us up alive. We were told that it was to be only for one night. The next night the committee of the Workmen's Circle Camp brought blankets, beds, and mattresses. One man of the committee which I am sorry I don't know his name told us that it is for the guests. So we had to sleep another night on the floor. After the 4th of July when the rush was over then they gave us blankets, beds, and mattresses.

Facts On Food.

"We were given portions of food which they give for the children. When we protested they said, 'that's all you get.' Then we were forced to help ourselves when nobody was looking.

"This kept on day by day until they found out, so they took the food and put it in the icebox and put a

lock on the door. One day sitting at the table after waiting about an hour and a half for dinner. Mr. Toirtel, the manager, went over to the cook and said to him, 'give them soup and get rid of them.'

Facts On Employment.

"When we found out that Mr. Adler, the head manager wanted to fire some of the workers without any reason and hire new help, so we called a meeting and decided if any of the workers were fired we would all refuse to work. In spite of us, he fired two men and didn't want to listen to reason. When we asked him to give them another chance, he immediately called for the sheriff; and the sheriff took them over to Pawling. When I asked Mr. Adler do you call this socialism? He answered, do you want to get a couple of bullets, or knock stones on the road to Poughkeepsie. Then he threatened us, that we will get paid in New York if we don't go back to work, knowing that we were broke and we would have to wait until the end of the month for our pay, so we had to go back to work. That kept on until Tuesday July 20th.

Back to New York.

"Then he told us to go into the office to get our checks and ordered to pack up our grips and go back to New York immediately. Knowing that he had to deal with an organized group, so he hired new men on top of us. When we told him that is rather late now and we will go next morning, he answered, 'No, you must go right away,' so we were forced to leave the camp very late at night. "We challenge Mr. Adler to deny these facts.

We call this fascism whether the clique of the Workmen's Circle likes it or not."

The Hot Dog Battle.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 25.—Clarence Darrow, Samuel Untermyer and Charles Evans Hughes may take up the legal battle to defend the honor of the hot dog.

Stephen R. J. Roach, the attorney who is backing "Joe, the hot dog man" of Scarsdale against the recently-passed city ordinance prohibiting the sale of roasted frankfurters in Scarsdale's streets, told reporters here today that Adolf Gobel, Inc., of Brooklyn is ready to call Darrow, Untermyer and Hughes, if necessary

Boston School Marmes Get No Raise.

BOSTON, July 25, (FP).—No general salary increase will be given Boston school teachers next term, the school committee announces. A number of individuals, however, will get higher rates.

ATTACKS WEEVIL FROM AIR



Cotton farmers of Nueces county, Tex., have been aided in their fight against the boll weevil by Orval Dockery, 20, above, Corpus Christi aviator, who has just completed the dusting of more than 50,000 acres of cotton from the air. Fritz Hofner, county agricultural agent has estimated that Dockery has saved the farmers at least \$100,000 by his work. No estimate has been made of the number of dead boll weevils.