

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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UNION OFFICIALS BETRAY THE TRANSIT STRIKE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Interborough Rapid Transit Company cannot afford to pay its employes a living wage, but it can afford to pay strikebreakers ten dollars a day and expenses. Lots of people prate about public sympathy not being with the strikers, but if the officials of the Amalgamated association and the central labor council of New York do their duty the workers can win regardless of what the "public" may think. The so-called public may think as it pleases, but it does not care to walk too far.

ONE representative of the public told me in sorrowful tones that a policeman who had arranged to take his vacation with his family had to cancel the arrangement because of the strike. "They had a whole year to pull off this strike," remonstrated my informant, "and they had to wait until summer time when the policemen take time off." Perhaps most of you would have a hard time trying to excavate something to say in a case like that, but nevertheless it is surprising how many people there are in this world who will make similar conversation.

THERE exists in the minds of Latin-American peoples a distrust of the attitude of our people. That distrust must be removed if we are to develop commerce and understanding. This is William Green speaking. Of course Mr. Green did not say a word about the slaughter of 300 Nicaraguans by United States government marines and airmen. What he was concerned with was the proper technique to be employed by our imperialists in their depredations. This labor faker does not want to have Wall Street get too rough. The killing of hundreds of people in Latin-American countries might cause American trade unionists to get their dander up against Wall Street. Of course Mr. Green in the last analysis would support Wall Street, but if Morgan and Company took proper precautions it might be possible to fool the workers for a while longer.

HOW simple it would be to prevent strikebreakers from being shipped to New York City if only the labor leaders were on the job. Take Chicago for instance! There are 16,000 organized street and elevated workers in that city. They are good trade unionists. If the union officials gave the word those men would see to it that not one strikebreaker would leave the city for Chicago.

ONLY two weeks between now and the date set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti! How lightly most of the workers take it. Here are two men who could be at liberty making a living in the usual way if (Continued on Page Three)

SEE ROCKEFELLER HAND IN FIGHT FOR SOVIET OIL

That the Rockefellers themselves have intervened in the conflict between various branches of the Standard Oil trust regarding the policy to be pursued in relation to Soviet oil is seen in the statement of Ivy L. Lee, publicity agent for big corporations, urging the United States chamber of commerce to establish a bureau in Moscow for the purpose of encouraging trade relations with the Soviet government. If properly approached the Soviet government would probably welcome such a bureau, according to Lee.

Lee Urged Trade. It will be recalled that more than a year ago Ivy L. Lee urged trade with Russia in a series of "confidential letters" to various financial and industrial magnates and also to politicians. This followed the completion of negotiations between the Standard Oil of New York and Vacuum Oil on one side and the Soviet government on the other regarding the purchase of large quantities of Russian oil.

See Unanimous Policy. That there will soon be unanimity of action on the part of all branches of Standard Oil is indicated by the (Continued on Page Two)

PUZZLE: Find the Cowboy.

By Fred Ellis.



SACCO, VANZETTI TO ENTER DEATH HOUSE ON MONDAY

Plan Five New York Mass Meetings

BOSTON, July 26.—Sacco and Vanzetti are scheduled to enter the death house in state's prison on Monday, ten days before the date set for their electrocution.

While the two framed-up workers continued their hunger strike, the advisory committee of Governor Alvan T. Fuller speeded up deliberation of the case, having ended its formal investigation. The committee, composed of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard; President Samuel R. Stratton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Judge Robert Grant, expected to have its findings ready before August 3d, the day the chief executive must decide whether he will grant another reprieve.

Fake Investigation. Governor Fuller's personal investigation remains incomplete. He has 10 more defense witnesses to interview. He will conclude his interview with Vanzetti and will talk with Celestino Madeiros, who has confessed to the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty. Unless workers throughout the country organize mass protests the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is likely. Both of the framed-up radicals have been considerably weakened by their long hunger strike.

Five New York Meetings. The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has announced five open air meetings, to be held in various parts of the city on this same evening.

Section 2, New York, Sends a Challenge

Section 2 of District 2, W. P. of A. knows the importance of The DAILY WORKER. In the past several months it has donated over \$1,500 to The DAILY WORKER, as much as the entire Chicago District and almost as much as all the other sections of New York City together. When Section No. 2 wished to call the attention of the workers of New York City to the Danger of War arising from the Imperialist Attack on the Chinese Revolution, it knew of no better way than to arrange a mass meeting on the question and have a large collection taken so that The DAILY WORKER could continue functioning and enlighten the American workers on this question. Now there is an immediate danger of War arising from attack on the Soviet Union; Section No. 2 has therefore decided to hold a mass meeting on Wednesday, July 27, at 7 P. M., with Moissaye J. Olgin, Louis J. Engdahl and Jos. Freeman, speakers, at Bryant Hall to arouse the workers of New York City on this question. But that is not enough. The mass meeting will reach only 1200 workers. The DAILY WORKER though reaches tens and tens of thousands. It is our most important vehicle for propaganda and information. The Danger of War, the importance of fighting for recognition of Soviet Russia—these messages can most effectively be brought to the attention of the workers of this city through The DAILY WORKER. Section No. 2 has therefore decided to distribute 10,000 DAILY WORKERS before the meeting and to give all the proceeds of The DAILY WORKER to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. We challenge other sections of the city, other districts of the country to do as well or better.

(Signed) BEN GERJOY, Section Organizer, Section 2, District 1, W. P. A.

Paris Hears Poincare Trying to Break Down Relations With USSR

PARIS, July 26.—It is rumored here, in connection with the government's prosecuting of eight Communists just convicted of opposing French imperialism and therefore charged with treason, that Premier Poincare at his last interview with Ambassador Rakovsky of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics threatened to break off all relations between the two countries.

Pressure from England, and wrath at the recent Communist gains in the French by-elections are ascribed as reasons for the threat. Ambassador Rakovsky has left for Moscow, for a conference and could not be reached to confirm or deny the rumor.

According to Rose Baron, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, reports from Boston concerning the probable outcome of Governor Fuller's investigation make it absolutely necessary that there should be continual protest from (Continued on Page Two)

Cloak and Dressmakers Holding Mass Meeting Tomorrow at Eight p.m.

A series of section mass meetings will be held throughout the city of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union to acquaint the membership with the latest developments in the union.

Tomorrow's meeting will be held at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d St., 8 p. m. The speakers will be Louis Hyman, Chas. S. Zimmerman and Julius Bourchowitz.

LATINS APPLAUD MARTINEZ FRANK ANTI-IMPERIALISM

By MANUEL GOMEZ. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—Ricardo A. Martinez, the young Venezuelan who made a single-handed fight against American imperialism at the convention of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor, has already become an international figure, according to correspondents of Latin-American newspapers here.

From a group of Latin-Americans in New York the Venezuelan delegate has received the following telegram, sent to him in care of the Pan-American Federation of Labor: "Sincere congratulations on your courageous stand for the weak and oppressed. Following your efforts with the keenest interest."

Commenting upon the above telegram, Martinez said: "This means more to me than all of the denunciations of Green, Wolf and the others. No matter what the handful of renegades supposed to be representing Latin-American countries at the convention may say, Latin America is a unity in opposition to the Pan-American schemes of Wall Street and Washington. As for the working people in the United States, we have the utmost confidence in them, for they are our brothers." (Continued on Page Three)

Officials and directors of the United States Steel Corporation, refused to confirm today, Wilmington reports that Pierre Dupont will be elected to the steel board and ultimately succeed Elbert H. Gary as chairman of that board.

CO-OPERATE WITH TAMMANY HALL AND TRACTION BARONS TO SEND MEN BACK TO WORK; PLAN TO BOOST FARE; LAVIN, WALSH FIGHT BETRAYAL

Six New York Rallies Arranged for Friday Evening at Seven p. m.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will hold six open air meetings Friday evening 7 p. m. to demand the immediate release of the two framed-up workers. The meetings were originally arranged for Union Square, but a police permit was denied.

The meetings will be held at Rutgers Square; 153d St. and Prospect Ave.; 10th St. and Second Ave.; 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; Grand St. Extension, and Stone and Pitkin Aves. Well known labor people will speak.

STRIKE IS URGED BY EDWARD LAVIN IN PLEA TO MEN

Act At Once, Is Demand Of Popular Leader

Edward P. Lavin, who lead last year's subway strike distributed thousands of leaflets to the traction workers yesterday urging them to join in a city wide strike.

They were given to the men when they left the terminals at 2 p. m. The leaflets read as follows: TRACTION WORKERS OF GREATER NEW YORK

A Message from the Leader of the 1926 Strike.

"Brothers: I want to send out this personal message to every traction worker of Greater New York. The leaders of last year's traction strike are behind the present struggle to the fullest extent of their powers. We are working earnestly and sincerely to win for you this time. A year ago on the I. R. T. over a thousand of us carried out a strike which paved the way for the present one. Now everyone can see that what we then said was true: A strike is never lost.

"Brothers: Through our sacrifices and persevering efforts against all obstacles during the past year we have prepared the way for victory this time. The time to act is at hand! You have the power to free yourself at last. Everything is in your hands! Let us unite our ranks and stick together for victory. For our part we pledge ourselves to continue to fight and sacrifice for you and for our cause at all costs and under all conditions. You can trust us. We know the situation. Fall in line behind us. This time we will win.

What We Are Fighting For. "We are fighting for the rights of free men!"

"Smash the reptile Company Union."

"Fight for our own Union under our own control."

"Twenty-five per cent increases in pay—for all grades on all lines."

"The eight-hour day; time and one half for overtime."

"Fight for improved conditions in all departments."

Why We Will Win This Time. "This time victory is certain! The powerful Amalgamated Association is behind us. The entire New York labor movement and the whole American Federation of Labor has guaranteed us support. The public of the whole city and country has learned of the justice of our cause and will be behind us. It is necessary only to act together. All for one and one for all. Unite for victory!"

Stand By For The Call. "Already the Traction Companies have imported strikebreakers to steal our jobs and to provoke us into action. The brothers on all lines are already walking out as a protest against this Traction Tyranny. Do not work with strike breakers! Respond in one mass protest, first by coming to our Brooklyn meeting tonight at eight o'clock and after: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 947 Will-

(Continued on Page Five)

Quackenbush Declares That Men Who Join Union Will Lose Their Jobs

Walsh, Leading Militant Workers' Demands Written Agreements

The voice of the militant traction workers in the person of Jim Walsh, one of the leaders of last year's traction strike, cut straight across the flowery speeches of the official leadership of the "Amalgamated" and the New York Central Trades and Labor Council at last night's meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum with the demand that the alleged agreement for no discrimination and the renewal of the discharged men be placed in written form and signed by the Amalgamated officials, the I. R. T. officials and Mayor Walker as a witness.

Walsh's motion was made with the accompaniment of tremendous applause following the previous recommendation that the report of the Amalgamated officials be accepted.

Chairman Shea refused to entertain Walsh's motion and from then on every labor "leader" spoke in favor of the alleged settlement, denouncing the "hot-heads."

The traction strike will not take place. The officials of the Amalgamated working hand in hand with Tammany Hall and the traction barons have sold out the workers, called off the strike and laid the foundation for a ten cent fare in New York City.

The decision to call off the traction strike was made after P. J. Shea and J. H. Coleman, Amalgamated leaders, bamboozled workers meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum last night into accepting the fake "peace plan" worked up earlier in the evening at a meeting called by Mayor Walker and attended by the union officials and James L. Quackenbush, Interborough counsel.

The "peace plan" calls for the reinstatement of men fired earlier in the day for attending meetings of the Amalgamated. It does not in any way, despite the statements of Shea and Coleman, union "leaders," recognize the right of New York traction workers to joint a bona fide union.

That the scheme hatched by Amalgamation officials cooperating with Tammany Hall and the traction barons includes plans for a ten cent fare was made clear by the agreement that there would be no "labor troubles" until the Tammany "unification program" for a ten cent fare goes thru.

Plan Fare Boost.

In a statement issued immediately after the conference with Mayor Walker, Patrick J. Shea, vice president of the Amalgamated said: "We have agreed not to discriminate with 'company union' members, and with these things in sight there is every reason to believe that the subway situation here will become clear and free of labor troubles at least until the unification proceedings are completed."

The fake peace plan was jammed through the meeting, although a large proportion of the workers headed by Lavin and Walsh, last year's strike leaders, objected to it.

Shout For Lavin. Shouts of "We want Lavin," rang through the hall as Shea, Coleman and Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the A. F. of L., pulled the wool over the workers' eyes and told them that the agreement reached at City Hall earlier in the evening permitted the Amalgamated to carry on an organization drive. When Walsh asked if the subway officials were willing to signify in writing their willingness to permit organization, Shea declared that he would rather place his faith in Mayor Walker's word than in traction officials' writing.

Making No Bones About His Position James L. Quackenbush declared after the City Hall meeting: "We intend to stand by the Brotherhood 100 per cent as before. We will take 'back these men and forgive them, and ask the Brotherhood to do the same."

I. R. T. Will Smash Union. "Our status with the Amalgamated remains as before. This I wish most emphatically to state, does not open the door to the Amalgamated. We have not given up a thing. We have agreed to nothing beside this."

"If the men continue membership in the Amalgamated," he continued, "and so break their contracts, we will face the same situation again."

Actually begging the traction workers assembled at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum in the evening to help the I. R. T. pile up bigger profits and clearly ndeating the extent of the brazen betrayal of the traction workers by reactionary Amalgamated officials, J. H. Coleman, organizer, said to the men: Coleman Betrays Workers.

"Build up the business which gives you a livelihood. Let us show the public which ultimately pays our wages that we can sell traction service. (Continued on Page Five)

HYLAN SUPPORTS STRIKE ACTIONS OF TRACTION MEN

Charges Fare Raise Is IRT-Walker Scheme

"To the underpaid thousands of traction workers in this critical moment I extend my best wishes," said former Mayor John F. Hylan, in a statement issued last night.

Hylan characterized the striking traction workers' demands as "just." The ex-Mayor charged that certain Tammany overlords, the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. deliberately provoked a strike situation to use it as ten cent fare propaganda. Hylan's statement follows in part:

"It is a known fact that secret conferences were going on for some time before the public became aware of the seriousness of the present traction situation. More than a month ago preliminary strike conferences were held at the Cadillac Hotel and there is no doubt that the Mayor was informed that a serious strike threatened. Still he refused to take a hand until the eleventh hour when all prospects of effecting a settlement were impossible.

For Traction Interests.

"By this deliberate sin of omission he has worked in the best interests of the traction corporations. And in view of the fact that the Smith overlords are committed to a ten cent fare, this act was the best thing Walker could do for his traction friends.

"To make matters worse, Mr. Hedley's deliberate provocative act in importing from the underworld of other cities professional gangsters and strikebreakers has precipitated this crisis.

Sends Greetings.

"To the underpaid thousands of traction workers in this critical moment, I extend my best wishes that this honest move for better living conditions and the recognition of their own union as against the Hedley-controlled so-called company union is successful. In the most prosperous (Continued on Page Five)

Norwegian Editor Fined 200 Kronen for Printing Strikebreakers' Names

OSLO, July 26.—Comrade Torgejson, editor of the Bergen workers' paper, "Arbeidet," was fined 200 kronen for publishing the names of some blacklegs in his newspaper, the making no comment.

See Rockefeller Hand Fight for USSR Oil

(Continued from Page One) recent statement of Lee, because the Rockefeller can force the other units behind such a policy.

The trip of Walter C. Teagle, of the New Jersey branch of Standard Oil to London to confer with Sir Henri Detering, head of the British Royal Dutch Shell, is interpreted as indicating that even the New Jersey branch will no longer follow the policy of waiting for the overthrow of the Soviet government in order to gain access to Russian oil.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

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3rd Grand Jury for Indiana Corruption Found in Black Box

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 26.—With Marion County prosecutors indicating that "pay dirt" has at last been struck in the D. C. Stephenson political scandal of Indiana, a third Marion County grand jury today was to hit the trail of the political probe.

Two local grand juries of the past have left a shady track in their investigations. The first jury failed to return indictments by a reported vote of three for and two against, but admitted that peculiar conditions existed in the jury itself and recommended that a second body continue the inquiry.

Jurors "Lined Up." This second jury was absorbing the volume of "Stephensonism" at a high rate of speed when it was discovered an Indianapolis politician had attempted to bribe Claude A. Achey, a juror, saying he had previously "lined up" another member to refuse to return indictments.

The mass of recorded testimony of the two juries plus the contents of the famous two black boxes and the five bundles of papers recently exhumed by the prosecutors, will give the third jury plenty of summer reading for some time.

Prosecutors today continued to pore over the vast mass of private papers of Stephenson, the man who fell from the political throne of Indiana to a convict's cell for the murder of an Indianapolis girl.

They expressed particular interest in two cancelled checks, one for \$21,000 and the other for \$24,000, but declined to say in whose favor the checks were drawn by the former klan head.

A document having the appearance of a contract aroused the most enthusiasm among the prosecutors who met at the home of prosecuting attorney William H. Remy, who is ill.

That will line up the whole business, Remy exclaimed.

Photographs of the politically great, many of them autographed were found among the papers of Stephenson. One of them was that of George V. Coffin, Republican chairman of both Marion County and the Indianapolis city committee, Coffin and Governor Ed Jackson have been political allies for a long time.

Cabinet Splits



A delicate situation has arisen in England, due to the departure of Prime Minister Baldwin to accompany the Prince of Wales on his Canadian trip. It was at first announced that the Earl of Balfour, lord president of the council, would be head of the government during the prime minister's absence.

Many Unions and Party Branches Have Booths At Daily Worker Affair

The grounds at Pleasant Bay Park, N. Y., were completely transformed last Sunday for the Midsummer Carnival and Fair for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Six thousand workers of New York responded to the announcement which was widely advertised. The affair marks a unique stage in the development of The DAILY WORKER, in view of the tremendous turnout, the number of organizations participating, the originality of the attractions and the splendid spirit shown throughout.

Pleasant Bay Park was one mass of color during the carnival. The various booths were highly decorated. Colored balloons and paper caps in the most artistic fashion dotted the grounds everywhere.

GOVERNORS WANT FLOOD AND FARM RELIEF MEASURES

Coolidge's 'Do Nothing' Policy Criticized

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 26.—President Coolidge should call an extra session of congress this fall to deal with the problems of flood relief and control, farm relief and tax reduction, in the opinion of a majority of the governors of states here attending the nineteenth annual conference of state executives.

Some of the governors are pronounced in their views that existing conditions demand an extra session. Others, without having strong convictions one way or the other believe it would be a good thing, and still others are willing to "leave it to the president."

Sacrifice Farmers. Gov. John Hammill, of Iowa, and Gov. Adam McMullen, of Nebraska, the corn belt representatives, who served notice on their colleagues yesterday of an impending political storm unless the administration produces some farm relief formula this winter, both declared that farm relief could await the more pressing need of relieving the sufferers in the flood district.

Government Should Pay. The problem of flood relief and control was put squarely up to the Federal government today by Gov. John F. Martineau (Dem.), Governor of Arkansas.

"This is not a local problem," he declared, in an impassioned address to his colleagues from the north and east.

"The Mississippi floods can be and should be controlled and this is a national responsibility, the expense of which should be borne entirely by the Federal government."

"If a foreign foe should enter our country and kill a single American the whole nation would be aroused. Yet three quarters of a million citizens have actually been driven from their homes, and their savings of a lifetime taken from them by this common enemy, the Mississippi flood. Will Congress and the president, after such appalling calamity, delay longer the discharge of their duty to these people?"

The flood situation occupied the attention of the governors at the morning session to the exclusion of all other business. No definite action was taken, however, as the conference of governors has refrained from passing resolutions ever since the prohibition question almost wrecked the annual conference several years ago.

Purity of Ballot. In the afternoon session, Gov. Sam A. Baker, of Missouri, spoke upon "the purity of the ballot," and advocated legislation which would punish the vote sellers as well as the vote buyer.

This subject was expected to bring possible fireworks in the conference. Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, defeated by William S. Vare in the now famous Pennsylvania primary, is here, and is said to be thirsting for an opportunity to tell his gubernatorial colleagues of what he considers the iniquities of Keystone politics.

The managers of the conference, however, have no intention of letting it get out of hand.

Engineer Incompetency. Blame for most of the havoc wrought by the Mississippi flood was laid squarely upon the United States army engineering corps by ex-Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who followed Gov. Martineau in discussion of the problem.

"For years," said Pinchot, "the army engineers have followed a policy of levees only in dealing with the control of the Mississippi River. Levees are indispensable but they are not enough, and in my opinion the levees—only policy of the engineers—constitutes the most colossal engineering blunder in the history of this country."

"An effort will be made in the next congress to keep this Mississippi problem off the hands of the army engineers. It should not be allowed. They have no program and don't know what to do.

TESTIFIES, BLAST FOLLOWS



Debris in Kansas City, Mo., following an early morning explosion which wrecked one house, damaged nine others and injured three persons. Angelo Loscalzo, grocer, owner of the wrecked home, was a witness before the Jackson County grand jury the day prior to the explosion.

U. S. Treasury Man In Italy to Rescue Mussolini Finances

ROME, July 26.—Speculation is rife in Italian financial circles regarding the sudden appearance of assistant-secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Dewey. Dewey, who is vacationing at Juan Les Pins, on the French Riviera, arrived in Rome this morning. He will be formally received later by Il Duce and have a conference with Count Volpi, minister of Finance.

In an interview with universal service, Dewey said: "My visit is purely for personal observation and has no official significance."

Want Money. Nevertheless, Dewey's appearance has revived reports of an important American loan which have cropped up and been denied with monotonous regularity. Count Volpi spiked all rumors when he asserted that there will be no more foreign loans even discussed before October.

Loans totalling 650,000,000 lire have been in the air; 200,000,000 for "Popular;" 300,000,000 for the establishment of the institute credit, and 15,000,000 for irrigation.

Sacco and Vanzetti to Enter Death House

(Continued from Page One) workers all over the country in order to save these two doomed men. Time Short.

"Even the Boston Defense Committee which has always been loath to hold public demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti has now called on all groups of workers to raise a new and insistent demand for the freedom of these two victims," says Miss Baron.

"The time is short, and the danger is very grave. Not one protest but many are needed and they will be held during this week-end in every city throughout the United States."

The New York City meetings will be held at: Bronx—153rd St. and Prospect Ave. Harlem—110th St. and 5th Ave. Downtown—10th St. and 2nd Ave. Williamsburg—Grand St. Extension. Brownsville—Stone and Pitkin Aves.

The speakers will include: Leonard Abbott, John J. Ballam, Pascal Cosgrove, Pat Devine, Rebecca Grecht, Louis Hyman, Charles Krumb, Richard B. Moore, Moissaye J. Olgin, Luis Quintiliano, Rose Baron, Jack Stachel, Morris E. Taft, Carlo Tresca, W. W. Weinstein, Ben Gold, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, William F. Dunne, J. Louis Engdahl, Ludwig Lore, Samuel Liebowitz and James Walsh.

FILIPINO LEADER WELCOMES AID OF OTHER OPPRESSED

Will Meet With League Against Colonialism

MANILA, July 26.—Filipinos will seek the assistance of other oppressed colonial peoples in order to get independence for the Philippines, Domingo Ponce, supreme head of the Legionarios Del Trabajo, hinted today. Ponce announced he will ask his organization for authority to represent it at the conference in Hankow, China, of "the League Against Colonial Oppression in the Far East."

Headquarters of the league are in Berlin. Invitations to the September conference were sent from Berlin to all Filipino labor leaders and to Manuel Quezon, political head of the independence movement.

Warn of Slavery. "Yankee imperialism is menacing the Philippines with complete slavery," the invitations warn.

The September conference is said to be a part of a great program intended to sweep the Far East into sympathy with the movement against capitalist imperialism.

The Legionarios Del Trabajo is a Philippine organization with many thousands of members.

It has excited the ire recently of Admiral Kittelle by organizing a strike at Cavite Navy Yard. Kittelle said it wanted to blow up the yard but could give no proof.

Machine Wins In Sing Sing. OSSING, N. Y., July 2.—The so-called Tammany Party of Sing Sing prison won a victory in the annual prison election when delegates were appointed to the parliament which will appoint the cabinet of the Musuti Welfare League were elected. The insurgent forces, known as the "Cheese Party," were swamped.

The Tammany Party, it is said, intends to reappoint sergeant-at-arms Fred Horan, Secretary Gerald Hobbs, and the present deputy sergeants.

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- By G. Zinoviev

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COMMUNISTS PROPAGANDIZE IDEA OF "SOVIETS!" IN CHINESE REVOLUTION

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 26.—Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, declares today that the crisis in the Kuomintang in China puts the question of the organization of Soviets on the order of the day in the development of the Chinese Revolution.

At the same time it declares that the role of the Chinese bourgeoisie in the revolutionary movement is a thing of the past.

Pravda emphasizes that the change in the various phases of the development of the Chinese Revolution and in the Kuomintang imperatively demands new slogans and new tactical departures.

It calls for an ability, pursuing the true Leninist path, to find the actual link that can be taken hold of at a given moment in order to draw all revolutionary forces into a common chain of struggle.

The various efforts demanded of the Chinese Communist Party at the present moment are enumerated as follows:

1. The paramount task of the Chinese Communist Party at the present moment is to energetically resist the reactionaries within the Kuomintang.

2. The Kuomintang organizations in which Communists wield the dominant influence must be raised against the Central Committee.

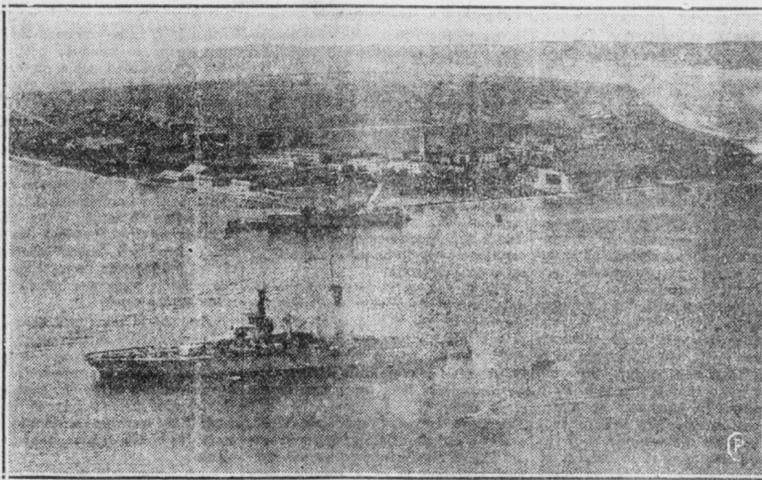
Pravda points out that the Communists should immediately start a propaganda for the idea of the Soviets, so that if the struggle to win the Kuomintang fails, to call the masses to organize Soviets as a condition of the further development of the revolution; opposing the Soviets, as organs of the toilers, to the organizations of the bourgeoisie.

It is pointed out that while it is correct today to issue the slogan for the organization of Soviets, it was not correct to issue this slogan before, when the revolution was passing thru a different stage of its development.

For a long time the supporters of the idea of the immediate organization of Soviets wished, says Pravda, thru merely proclaiming the new slogan to substitute the struggle for winning the masses within the Kuomintang, for the demand that the Communists be immediately called upon to leave the Kuomintang.

The supporters of this idea (Trotsky-Zinoviev-Radek) were trying to force the masses to jump over such phases of the development of the revolution as they had not yet lived thru.

WHERE UNCLE SAM PLANS TO SPEND MILLIONS



View of North Island, San Diego, Calif., where the government plans to erect a lighter-than-air base at a cost of \$50,000,000. In the foreground may be seen the U. S. S. California, and, beyond, the army and the navy stations.

FASCISTS MARCH BEHIND O'HIGGINS



Kevin O'Higgins, who ordered the execution of many Irish Republicans while serving as minister of justice in England's Irish Free State, was assassinated by friends of some of his victims. This is his funeral.

COMMONS HEARS BRITAIN FACING NEW MINE CRISIS

Unemployment, Lower Living Standard Seen

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, July 26.—The deplorable conditions in the British mining industry were submitted to a biting analysis in the House of Commons by Frank Varley, miners' member for Mansfield.

The prediction of the Labor Party as to the effect of longer hours in intensifying competition and lowering the standard of living of the workers had been fulfilled with greater speed than was expected.

Lower Pay.

"In Scotland," said the miners, MP, "compared with February 1926, the miners in April of this year produced 2.50 hundred weight per shift more, and received 1.00 pence per shift less. In Northumberland the increase is 2.24 hundred weight and the decrease in wages 8.57 pence. In Durham the increase is 3.14 hundred weight, with wages 7.85 pence less. South Wales shows an increase of 3.26 hundred weight and the men lost in the terms of wages 2.55 pence.

"Never was there so much unemployment insurance paid out in Nottinghamshire. In Durham the 72,024 miners working in May, 1924, had fallen to 31,324 in May 1927—a reduction of 40,700. That figure of a single district," Mr. Varley hurled at the Government benches, "That figure gives some idea of the ghastly tragedy now overshadowing the mining industry of this country. Men are clamoring for work at every colliery today."

Disease of Capitalism.

Mr. Varley thought some benefit might be gained by substituting cooperative selling agencies, but he added: "The disease at the heart of the British coal industry is competition between the mine owners themselves. Exports in January were 4,092,000 tons for which £4,290,000 was received in February. Such was the effect of flooding the export markets, that 70,000 more tons were exported, and the amount received was £278,000 less."

"The French embargo," continued the speaker, "was purely an act of self protection against the practices of British coal owners in undercutting the market at the expense of their miners. There was more intimidation and victimization than ever before. The union was treated like a leper. The mines belonged to the

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

They did not have a social conscience. They are now threatened with death and the great majority of the workers are discussing whether Dempsey fouled Sharkey or whether Sharkey raised the cry of "foul" to cover a bad licking. This fact gives a picture of a low state of development of the class struggle in the United States at the present time.

THE ruling class of Massachusetts want to execute Sacco and Vanzetti. Perhaps they would be just as well pleased now that they did not have the case on their hands. They thought they would get away with the murder and that the execution of those two men would have a salutary effect on the workingclass. But the storm of indignation aroused by the attempt, thwarted them and halted the executioner's hand for several years. Now they want to uphold the "majesty of the law" that sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti to death, yet they fear the resentment of the masses should the sentence be carried out. Which is equal to saying that only the collective protest of the masses can save our comrades from death

mine-owners, and they did what they liked. Ninety-five per cent of the men worked under conditions upon which they were not consulted, and to which they were not a party."

Laborites cheered again and again as the telling expose was delivered.

Unemployment Rises in Britain. LONDON, (FP) July 26.—Joyson-Hicks, British Home Secretary, in a speech dealing with resident Russians, stated that he had just received a letter from a prominent British industrialist, in which the latter implored him to use his influence to see that there should be as little interference with Russian trade as possible. "Thousands of my employees will be dismissed," he said, "if we fail to make further contracts with our Russian customer."

During June unemployment in Germany was reduced to 541,000, by 107,000. In England in the same period the number of jobless was increased by 54,000. The total is well over the million mark.

"And," said a Labor member of parliament today, "we won the war, but are losing the peace. And the end is not yet."

30 Days For Contempt. George Bennett, who cursed Federal Judge William B. Sheppard in court in Brooklyn Monday, was fined \$50 and sentenced to 30 days in jail by Judge Sheppard yesterday afternoon on a charge of contempt of court.

A New Book

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"THIS then is the background of the Passaic strike. Enormous profits, low wages, the accompanying poor living conditions, night work in the mills, the denial of civil rights, in advent of workers' demonstration, espionage, blacklisting, the fierce fight against the workers' organization, all these form the soil from which springs the historic struggle in Passaic. A struggle which lasted from January 25, 1925, to February 28, 1927, during which time the self-control of the workers never lapsed to violence, during which time their morale mounted as they grew to know each other and as they became ever more resolved to come out of the struggle with a Union. This pamphlet aims only to show the workers passing through the various phases of the strike and overcoming the successive difficulties and disappointments standing between them and a final victory."

35 Cents.

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Capitalist Press Makes Exaggerated Statements About Trials in U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, July 26.—Nikolas Krilenko, attorney general, issued a statement today to the press denying the existence of "a new reign of terror" in Russia, as reported in some newspapers of America and capitalist Europe.

The attorney general stated that the political police have obtained the consent of the government for every trial which they have carried out, and there have been no executions without trial and conviction.

The number of arrests of alleged counter-revolutionists during past months has been exaggerated greatly in the foreign press, said Krilenko.

Latins Cheer Martinez For Anti-Imperialism

(Continued from Page One)

Green and Woll are not the American Federation of Labor even though they may control its machinery now.

"I am sorry," he went on, "that my inexperience prevented me from making a more successful fight than I did. I should have objected to Resolution No. 1, submitted by the A. F. of L. delegation, which virtually established the 'Monroe Doctrine of Labor' as a guiding principle of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Furthermore, I should not have allowed Green to be unanimously re-elected president of the pan-American Federation."

Martinez is one of the group of Venezuelan expatriates obliged to carry on their abroad because of the ferocious dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gomez, the American-favored President of Venezuela. He participated in the convention as the delegate of the "Union Obrera Venezolana" (Venezuelan Labor Union), which has its headquarters in New York City.

It was on the question of Haiti that Martinez had his first serious clash with Green. The resolutions committee, with Matthew Woll as chairman, had sidetracked a resolution insisting that the United States government should pay an indemnity to the family of the Haitian who was murdered a few days ago by a drunken U. S. marine of the army of occupation. In the debate over this resolution, the Venezuelan delegate brought in the whole question of the occupation and the crimes committed against the republic of Haiti thruout a long period of years.

"I differ with the delegate from Nicaragua," he said, "when he declares that here in Washington we cannot criticize the United States government. It is our duty to criticize the United States government, and it is the duty of the A. F. of L. delegates to join with us."

After one interrupting the speaker, with the excuse that he was out of order because he had made some comparisons between Haiti and Nicaragua, Green rose at the conclusion of the debate and stated with dignity:

"The chair must say one thing. While the Latin-American representatives may feel that they are suffering from many injustices the Pan-American Federation of Labor is not a clearing house for all the political grievances of the Latin-American countries. We must pursue a dignified, careful policy when we engage in these criticisms because there is always a danger that we may injure the cause we are trying to help."

That was the sum total of Green's comment on the outrages committed in Haiti!

Almost immediately following, came the big dispute over the general question of American imperialism and the concrete proposals submitted in resolution number 34, presented by the Venezuelan, Nicaraguan and Dominican delegations. The Nicaraguan delegation defended the resolution only half-heartedly, or not at all, while the Dominican delegates declared that they had endorsed the resolution originally because they did not understand it and demanded that their signatures be withdrawn from it.

"You cannot fool us as to the actual nature of the Monroe Doctrine," Martinez declared hotly. You may bring all kinds of evidence to aid you but we in Latin-America have our own opposition to the Monroe Doctrine rooted in the experience of years. Latin-American delegates here may be silent, but they know what I say is true. President Green referred in his opening address to self-determination of nations. Well if self-determination means anything it means that Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines too must be declared independent. American imperialism must get out of Latin-America. American troops should be withdrawn immediately from all foreign territory—including China, where the United States is slaughtering Chinese in collusion with British imperialism."

The shame of it was that Green was able to say, as a prelude to his passionate defense of the Monroe Doctrine at the end of the discussion: "It gratifies the A. F. of L. delegates to observe that none of the other speakers have expressed approval or endorsement of the sentiments expressed by the delegate from Venezuela."

Let that be a closing commentary on the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention as reported in these dispatches.

As We Go Marching On

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These offers are good only until August 31, 1927.

ALL CHINA FEDERATION OF LABOR CALLS UPON JAPANESE LABOR BODY TO CHECK IMPERIALISM

The All-China Labor Federation protests, in the name of 2,500,000 organized Chinese workers, against the sending of troops by the Japanese imperialists to Shantung. Under the pretext of protecting the lives and properties of Japanese residents in Shantung, they in reality want to crush the Nationalist Revolutionary movement of China. They do not know that Japanese residents in

China have never received any harm whatever.

The said Federation hopes that Nihon Rodokumiai Hyogikai leads the Japanese class-workers in a joint strike for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shantung. "Eradicate totally the Japanese imperialists and secure for both the Japanese and the Chinese proletariat a true liberation."

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID CALLS FOR MORE RELIEF FOR NATIONALIST WOUNDED IN CHINA

CHICAGO, July 26.—A telegram received by the International Workers' Aid from the secretary of the Central Committee at Berlin, Germany, states, that in Germany, France, Belgium, England and Soviet Russia preparations are under way to send car-loads of food, clothing and medical supplies into China for the Revolutionary Army.

American section of the W. I. R. calls upon all who read this to heed the call of Clara Zetkin that staunch veteran fighter and dig deep into their pockets in support of the Chinese Revolution.

Send your contribution today to the International Workers' Aid, 1553 W. Madison Ct., Chicago, Ill. (Rm. 803)

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Essay on Propaganda

By A. HAMILTON.
 Lenin wrote in "Left Wing Communism," "So long as the question was (and so long as the question still is) one of gaining the vanguard of the proletariat for Communism, just so long and so far will propaganda take the first place."

Certainly it cannot be correctly said that more than a small percentage of the "vanguard of the proletariat" has yet been gained for Communism in the United States; consequently propaganda must occupy a position of primary importance in Communist activity in this country.

It is perfectly true that a Communist Party is NOT MERELY a propaganda society; it must take an active part in the class struggle as it proceeds from day to day. But this does not mean that propaganda is to be relegated to the rear or disregarded altogether. We believe that one of the most serious defects of the Workers Party is just in respect to its propaganda work, consisting in erroneous ideas in reference to this question, and a failure to conduct the work with the proper effectiveness.

What Is Propaganda?
 In "What's to Be Done?" Lenin referred to Plekhanov's definition "The propagandist teaches a large number of ideas to a single person or a very small number of persons; the agitator teaches a single or a very small number of ideas, but to a mass of people." Lenin comments on this definition as follows:

"If the propagandist deals, for example, with unemployment, he must explain the nature of crises, to show their inevitability in present-day society, to prove the necessity for the transformation of this society into the socialist society, in a word to supply a 'great many ideas,' so great a number of ideas that they could not be immediately assimilated except by a few people. Treating the same question, the agitator on the contrary, takes the example the most striking, the best-known to his hearers; for example, a family without work, dead of hunger; the increase of beggary, etc. And taking advantage of this fact known by all, he seeks to give the mass a SINGLE IDEA, that of the contrast between the increase of riches and the increase of poverty; he attempts to STRIKE UP discontent and indignation against this crying injustice; and leaves to the propagandist the task of giving a complete explanation of this contrast. For this reason, the propagandist works chiefly by writing, the agitator chiefly by speeches. For a propagandist, one does not demand the same qualities as for an agitator. Kautsky and Lafargue, for example, were propagandists; Bebel and Guesde, agitators."

Propaganda and Agitation.
 To fail to recognize the sharp distinction between these two forms of work is a serious but common error. One variety of mistake is to lump together all efforts to disseminate Communist ideas, either giving the whole thing a strongly propagandist character (capable of being assimilated only by a few) or a strongly agitational character (intended to reach the masses indiscriminately; excessively simple; too much avoidance of general ideas and revolutionary conclusions).

Another variety of error is to set up an artificial division between propaganda and "activity," between what we try to teach the workers and what we try to get them to do. This was one of the "Economist" errors exposed by Lenin, who showed that the objective in all forms of revolutionary work is ACTION by the masses. Lenin wrote, "To set up in addition a third activity (i.e., besides agitation and propaganda—A. H.) consisting in 'calling the masses to certain concrete action,' is an absurdity, for the 'call,' as an act in itself, either completes naturally and inevitably the theoretical treatise, the propaganda pamphlet, the agitational discourse, or else represents a function purely executive." But the "Economists" called "propaganda" the work of spreading ideas, and "agitation" the work of "calling the masses to certain concrete actions."

This erroneous "Economist" view not only confused the relationship between the dissemination of ideas and the work of rousing the masses into activity (which are but parts of the government in Russia, which has convinced even the hard-boiled pirates of Standard Oil that if ever they get any more Russian oil they will have to deal with the Soviet Union and no one else, and on the terms laid down that will guarantee protection to the interests of the revolution.

Co-operative League Fights Against War.

Delegates to the Northern States Co-operative League convention, held at Minneapolis, representing co-operatives in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota, besides laying plans for the further strengthening of the co-operative movement thru more intensive organization and a widespread campaign of education regarding the necessity for building of co-operatives, showed that it is keenly alive to the threat of war as it affects the populations of agricultural states by adopting a resolution against the new slaughters planned by imperialist Wall Street.

Also noteworthy is the fact that it recognizes the necessity of raising its voice in behalf of the labor movement generally, as was evidenced by its demand upon Governor Fuller for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Co-operatives, such as are being undertaken in the northern states, can, with proper leadership, become powerful weapons in the hands of the farmers and also the workers and it is to the credit of the convention of the co-operators that they clearly perceived this fact and have laid their plans accordingly.

same process) but also the distinction between agitation and propaganda. This distinction rests upon the fact that the masses are not of uniform composition, but are divided into the masses in general on the one hand, and the comparatively small minority of actual or potential leadership on the other; the response of these two general divisions to the effort to spread the ideas of Communism is different, and on the other hand, the specific methods and material properly to be used in reaching them are different.

The masses come to accept the revolutionary ideas only gradually, in response to the development of capitalism into a stage of stagnation and decline, with the economic and political crisis connected therewith; thru the lessons of long experience in the class struggle.

The Objective of Propaganda Work.

But a certain minority of the workers are at all times, whether the general situation is of a revolutionary character or not, capable of grasping more or less thoroughly the ideology of Communism, even long before the masses come to that point, otherwise there would be no Communist movement at the present time in the United States. But we should not assume that the present membership of the Communist movement includes ALL these capable of understanding Communism and inclined to accept it; for it is easy to see that large numbers have never been made sufficiently acquainted with the ideas of the Communist movement.

It should therefore be distinctly understood that the objective of PROPAGANDA work at present is not to secure a response from the broad masses, but rather from the small minority of more advanced and capable elements scattered thruout the masses constituting the actual or potential leadership of the masses in their struggles. But simply because the NUMBER of those responding to propaganda work is known in advance to be comparatively small, we are not therefore to minimize the importance of the work; in the contrary it is just these comparatively small numbers who must be won or the Party itself is unable to grow.

Redshirt Battalion Anti-Fascisti Will Be at Press Picnic

CHICAGO, July 26.—The Red Shirt Battalion of the Chicago Anti-Fascisti Alliance which was already becoming quite popular amongst the workers is planning to invade the 7th Annual Party Press Picnic to be held at the Riverview Park Grove. The labor press, the English speaking as well as the press of the various language groups, representing the militant section of the labor movement are jointly arranging this affair which is being held on Sunday, July 31st.

The Red Shirt Battalion reports that on that day other workers may join their ranks, for whom they have uniforms available. Those who decide to join for the day may meet with the leaders of the Battalion at 19 S. Lincoln on Friday, July 29th at 8:00 p. m.

Daily in Special Cars.
 A great contest is being planned for the most popular paper. Since it is already a fact that THE DAILY WORKER is the most popular labor paper, it has been eliminated from this contest. The So. Slavic paper, Radnik, the Lithuanian paper, Vilnis, the Jewish paper, Freiheit, and many more will compete.

Entertainment is provided for. There will be such national known speakers as Wm. Foster, and Jay Lovestone. Singing will be furnished from Lithuanian and Freiheit Singing Society. Efforts are being made to stage a real sports event. A soccer game has been arranged with the Red Star Team as one of the contenders. This together with all the other many attractions should make the Party Press Picnic at the Riverview Park on Sunday, July 31st really worth while visiting.

Neither is it to be assumed that it is unnecessary to conduct propaganda work on a broad scale, in order to provide every worker with the opportunity of becoming acquainted with Communism. On the contrary, it is impossible to determine mechanically who or where are those who will recruit to the Communist movement, who are where are those who will respond to the Communist message; it is therefore necessary to conduct propaganda on the broadest scale possible; there is a "mass" characteristic to propaganda, consisting not in the possible response, but in the latitude of the work.

Activity in the Class Struggle.

Another error on this point consists in the belief that efforts to get the workers to take progressive and militant steps are sufficient that specific Communist propaganda is unnecessary; if the workers can just be stirred up to fight the bosses, that is sufficient.

Such "practical" work of course is absolutely essential providing absolutely necessary experience for the masses and the mass leadership but of itself it will never build the Communist movement or produce the proletarian revolution. Progress and militancy in the class struggle are not necessarily REVOLUTIONARY. The Marxian ideology must be injected or all the militancy possible to be developed has only a temporary value and is bound to degenerate into apathy or reformism. The masses must be continually instructed in the LIMITATIONS of the most militant fight possible to make under the capitalist system, and their fight against specific and immediate evils must be given a more extended horizon in order to display as much as possible a fight for more general and ultimate aims.

Is Successful Propaganda Work Possible?

Due to the special difficulties met with, some appear to incline to a negative answer. It is correct that under existing American conditions a high degree of response to propaganda work is not to be expected. But the conditions of American capitalism and the world situation provide a sufficient situation for winning a certain number of the more thoughtful and class-conscious elements but the trouble is that the Party does not properly utilize it as opportunities in this respect. We Need More and Better Literature

The standard works of Marx-Lenin and other authorities need to be given a specific adaptation to American conditions in order to make the principles more readily grasped as well as the understanding of American capitalism and the tasks of the revolutionary movement here more easy and certain. For instance, the general characteristics of imperialism pointed out by Lenin need to be specifically described as displayed by American imperialism. Such terms as "relative surplus value," very important for an understanding of such a period as the present when the "efficiency of production" is being rapidly increased, ought to be explained in the light of American capitalist practice.

Much better use should also be made of the modern developments in the arts of journalism, illustration, typography. The expense required for this would be compensated for by the increased saleability and effectiveness of the literature.

Propaganda and Building the Party.

In the Eleventh Congress of the German Communist Party recently held, Comrade Thaelman declared, "Our task must be to create new cadres, to train new functionaries, to fill our Party with fresh and vigorous blood so as to strengthen our vanguard, for we can in no way carry out our great tasks with those sections of the workers which at present belong to us."

If such is the task of the German Party, with a membership relatively very much higher, so much the more is it the task of the W. P. Propaganda alone of course cannot accomplish this task, but without effective propaganda it is equally impossible. The Party cannot be built simply by demonstrating to the workers courage, wisdom, loyalty, in the immediate struggle; by attacking and exposing the reactionary leadership and the capitalists themselves. It is absolutely necessary to explain clearly just what Communism means; in order to turn the contacts made in mass work into permanent and capable members of the Party.

One of the greatest difficulties in the United States is the almost complete lack of ideological foundation within the working class not only for developing the revolutionary movement, but even for the simplest sort of fight for immediate demands. Even a militant struggle on questions of the day demands a certain comprehension of the capitalist system, and the special difficulties met with in the United States with its huge industries, etc., make a widespread acquaintance with at least some of the general conceptions of Marxism almost necessary.

To do this is absolutely necessary for much progress to be made in any phase of Party activity, and especially is the propaganda phase of the work important, in order to greatly increase the existing forces included in the Party and its sympathetic following, and to augment these by other forces of leadership more or less touched with the Marxian ideology and hence inspired and led to more energetic and correct action in stirring up and leading the masses into struggle.

DRAMA

Superb Acting in Tolstoy's "Power of Darkness"

A well-chosen cast from the Moscow Art theatre not merely acts Tolstoy's drama, "The Power of Darkness" at the Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, but lives the thing. Chosen for their ability to portray certain peasant types, they achieve a dramatic intensity that is certainly not seen in the performances of the Hollywood luminaries.

Tolstoy's story is a sordid one, running the gamut of murder and infanticide, that deals with the exploits of a wife who married a rich peasant for his money, fell in love with the village lout, a romantic young bum who played upon an accordion. The mother of the lout wanted her son to be happy so she bought poison to give to the wife of the old man in order that she might quickly dispatch him and marry the son. All of which was achieved to the accompaniment of sustained dramatic acting. But no sooner had the lout married the old man's widow than he grew weary of her and seduced a young lady of the house who was supposed to be the daughter of the old man by an earlier wife. A baby was born and buried beneath the house.

During the entire action the lout's father, a stupid, drunken old moujik, passed through the scenes as a secondary figure, devoutly religious. In due time a marriage was arranged for the mother of the murdered infant and at the wedding the lout wandered out of the house and decided to hang himself from a barn rafter. The other end of the rope was attached to the drunken body of the girl's grandfather and so the only laudable impulse the lout ever had was frustrated. Wandering back into the house he broke down and confessed his numerous crimes which, to say the least, was a rotten stunt, inasmuch as he did not confer with the other parties to his bloody performances.

When the police came in the religious father gazed at them with the wild-eyed expression of religious fanaticism and admonished them not to interfere with one who was confessing his sins. The final scene showed the lout and his wife, reconciled and in chains, tramping toward Siberia with a band of convicts. Their expressions convey the idea that they are happy in having discovered Christianity and the captions on the screen do the rest.

It is a powerful portrayal of Tolstoy's slave religion, which exalted misery and exhorted the slaves under the czar to accept anything that came their way. In this particular case the moral was that wealth made this detestable pair sordid and unhappy and that poverty and chains softened with Christianity made them sublimely happy. Fortunately the religious clap-trap occurs at the very end of the picture.

The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema is a small place, but has within the few weeks of its existence, gained a notable reputation for the films it has shown.

Most amusing was an added feature showing the old epitaphs in American cemeteries.

The entertainment is worth two hours of anybody's time.

Broadway Briefs

"Secret Service Smith," a detective play, dramatized by Lincoln Osborne from Major R. T. M. Scott's book "The Black Magician," will be produced here this coming season by Ramsey Wallace.

Dwight Frey, last seen in "The Devil and the Cheese," and Billy Quinn, will have leading roles in "Dumb Luck," which is being produced by the authors, John Bohn and Earle Simmonds.

Robert Emmet Sherwood's successful comedy, "The Road to Rome," in which Jane Cowl is starred, has just passed the 200 performance at the Playhouse.

HUGH BUCKLER



In "The Ladder," which is continuing its long run at the Cort theatre.

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JULY RAISES BIG QUESTION FOR ALL FUR WORKERS NOW

Lefts Will Fight For Agreement Terms

The importance of July increases for fur workers is now coming to the fore and the scab workers are beginning to realize that this demand, which was one of those for which the Joint Board workers went out on strike, will not be granted unless the strike is won.

According to the agreement signed with the union at the end of the last strike the fur workers were to obtain a raise in wages on July 1. In most cases due to right wing pressure this did not materialize.

In view of the failure of the right wing and A. F. of L. leaders to help the workers in any way in this problem many right wing fur shops are now openly admitting the Joint Board representatives to deal with the bosses. Daily there is increasing evidence that the Joint Board was right in raising this issue, and there is repeated proof that the scab union is going to do nothing about it.

No Raises. The Jewish Daily Forward has been talking loudly about July increases, but the workers are asking "Where are they?" They have not seen them; and in many instances where the workers have come to the A. F. of L. union asking for help in getting increases, they find the next day that the spokesman of the shop is discharged.

This happened at the shop of A. Spiegel where 18 workers were discharged on the day after they had gone to the right wing asking for the July increase. There are rumors that the bosses are now doing what they did in 1920 before the strike, discharging workers and then re-employing them at lower wages—and longer hours if they can induce them.

Want Protection. During the past few days, large groups of discharged registered workers have gathered in the office of the scab union demanding to know why they had been discharged, and also demanding the union's protection.

The answer of the A. F. of L. officials in several instances was to call on the police to disburse these workers; and several of them were beaten by the police and by the strong arm squad which fills the right wing headquarters.

No wonder there is a growing movement among the hundreds of registered workers, who now realize that they were misled by the right wing officials, to rejoin the Joint Board and ask for pardon.

Tomorrow's Meeting. The subject of July raises is to be one of the important matters taken up tomorrow night at the membership meetings of the four Joint Board locals. Local 1 will meet in Royal Hall; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino; Local 10 in Stuyvesant Casino; and Local 15 in Astoria Hall. The meetings will begin at 8 p. m.

In addition to the question of July raises, the workers will again take up the suggestion of reduction of the 10 per cent strike assessment and will hear a report on the recent peace negotiations.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

SHOE WORKERS' MEETING TONIGHT

The District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union has called a membership meeting tonight at 8 o'clock at the Amalgamated Temple, 21 Arion Place, to place before the members the facts regarding the expulsions of Locals 53, 54, 55 and 68, and the revocation of the charter of the District Council by the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine. All members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are urged to attend and learn the facts.

WUHAN REACTION FIGHTS WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Communists Victims of Suppression

HANKOW, July 26.—The campaign against the Communist is continuing here and assuming ever more malignant forms as the attack spreads to include the whole labor and peasant movement. Counter-revolution has set in to the accompaniment of frightfulness. The local papers, whose editorial staffs have been changed, print the most violent articles against the Communist Party.

Peasant Unions Still Fight. General Ho-Chen who effected coup in Wuhan and now acts as dictator of the government demands that Communists be removed from leadership of the workers and peasant organizations and important state offices and expelled from the territory controlled by the Wuhan government.

The peasant unions are still existing in environs of Wuhan and are fighting heroically against attempts to disperse them. The agents of the reaction in Wuhan are carrying on a vicious repressive policy designed to devastate the peasant unions everywhere in order to reduce the peasant masses to the condition of defenseless slaves.

The leaders of the revolutionary organizations are in a very depressed state and take the attitude that they do not dare venture to resist the agents of reaction. The general council of the trade unions decided to protest against the occupation of the trade union premises by troops, but fear that such a protest may result in dispersing of general council itself. Two members of the right-wing of the Kuomintang have been appointed to the posts of ministers.

Il Lavoratore Barred From Mails for Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom Plea

For publishing an article demanding the immediate unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti, Il Lavoratore, Italian Communist weekly newspaper, had its July 23rd issue barred from the mails. No other reason would be given by the postal authorities.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

UNION LEADERS BETRAY STRIKE OF TRACTION WORKERS; TO BOOST FARE

(Continued from Page One) While the Mayor has assured us that no man will be discharged for membership in the union, you may still be discharged for infraction of the rules."

Coleman's statement that men would not be discharged for membership in the Amalgamated was belied by Quackenbush's declaration that the I. R. T. policy toward the Amalgamated was not changed. It is also evident that the "infraction of the rules" clause will be invoked to dismiss men who are active in a genuine drive for the organization of the traction men.

Fired For "Insubordination." Preceding the City Hall meeting, twelve motormen were fired by officials of the I. R. T. Six were fired because they had refused to break in scab motormen; six others lost their jobs for joining the Amalgamated. The workers who refused to instruct the strikebreakers in the operation of the subway trains will not be reinstated, according to Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interborough.

Although Vice-President Shea of the Amalgamated repeatedly declared that a strike would immediately follow the dismissal of any man for attending a union meeting no action was taken by the union officials. J. H. Coleman, general organizer for the Amalgamated declared upon learning about the dismissal of the men, "We want to prevent an immediate walk-out. But we'll vote to strike tonight."

The men who lost their jobs for attending a union meeting are: George H. Williams, Felix Beggs, John Beggs, Christopher H. Rumph, William Stak and Earl R. Doak. Motormen Williams, Ritter, Thompson, Meehan, Devery and McEnerney were fired for refusing to instruct strikebreakers. Twenty other men were called to the offices of the Interborough earlier in the day and were given a severe third degree, J. H. Coleman stated.

Ten thousand policemen were martialled by Police Commissioner Warren in preparation for the threatened strike.

Strike Is Urged By Ed Lavin In Plea to Men

(Continued from Page One) oughby Ave. Secondly, stand ready to act at our call when it comes tonight. Come to this meeting. You have nothing to fear. You will be protected. A strike vote will be taken. Vote for immediate action for a definite time. This is the only way you can protect your job and defeat the Companies and their strikebreakers.

"We call upon you to follow your leaders under the banner of the Amalgamated Association. We promise that we will always remain faithful to your interests. Fall in line behind us! This time victory is assured.

"Come to our meeting! Stand by for the call!

"Fraternally yours, Edward P. Lavin. Leader of 1926 strike and in charge of Division No. 977, Amalgamated Ass'n of Street & Electric Railway Employees of America, affiliated with the American Fed. of Labor."

Hylan Supports Strike Move of Workers

(Continued from Page One) city in the world. I think it is outrageous that 15,000 workers on the city's lines should work under conditions and for wages which at best are mere pittance. To their wives and families I extend my most heart-felt sympathy and hope that this struggle will end in a complete victory of right over might.

"Mr. Untermyer's suggestion, a few hours before the strike, that the best way out was for the Amalgamated Association to withdraw its demand for the recognition of the men's union, is typical of this so-called special counsel who thinks only in terms which will benefit his Wall Street clients.

"Some of the more popular newspapers, I see, refer to Mr. Hedley as 'hard-boiled'. If cold-blooded antagonism to the public welfare and callous disregard for the living conditions of his thousands of conscientious employees may be characterized as 'hard-boiled'—then the characterization is correct.

For Fare Raise. "I ask the millions of people who are the cash customers of Messrs. Hedley and Menden and who in the last analysis are the tax-payers of this great city to exercise great care to see that these profitable traction corporations are not successful in using this strike as a scheme to dynamite a fare increase.

"I warn Mayor Walker and his appointee Police Commissioner Warren that the people of New York will not tolerate any police violence towards the striking subway workers. It is bad enough to be compelled to strike for a living wage, but to have the police, acting under orders from Warren, brutally clubbing peaceful strikers, is a condition that the people of New York will not tolerate.

"I ask the fair-minded public of this city to stand by and let the workers realize their just demands. All charges of inconvenience must be laid where it properly belongs—at the door of the Smith-Walker administration.

Recognition, by Mr. Hedley, of an honest labor union would have averted the strike."

Earlier Statement. In a statement issued early yesterday afternoon, Hylan said:

"The investigation now being conducted by the Transit Commission through its counsel is window dressing to create the appearance of public service and thereby divert the minds of the public from the plan they are devising to increase fares. The two groups of bankers, one behind the I. R. T. and the other behind the B. M. T., believe that this well-thought out scheme called 'unification' intended to increase fares can be put through by these powerful public officials and their scarecrow counsel, Samuel Untermyer.

Fill Up Pockets. "The scheme will, through stock grabbing in Wall Street, put hundreds of millions of dollars into the pockets of those who control the transit system. While the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. and their banking interests are today fighting for transit control the people can depend upon it that they will unite as one man against them.

"The Knight-Adler bill under which Mr. Untermyer is conducting these hearings provides that the title of any or all transit lines may be vested in the city in return for a lease.

Untermyer For I. R. T. "When attention is called to the fact that under the guise of a suit to prevent the city entering into the dual subway contracts, Samuel Untermyer's law firm was actually acting in the interests of the I. R. T. and was paid \$25,318.72 by this defendant, the public has a right to suspect that Samuel Untermyer is again resorting to his old tricks and while talking seemingly in the public's interests is actually working for the railroad corporations.

"This, in addition to the fact that Governor Smith's Public Service Commission has just put over increased fares in several up-state cities, points clearly to the fact that this is an attempt to do the same thing here under another form."

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow Night. Second Ave. and Tenth St. Speakers: Bentall, Navarez, Siselman, O'Flaherty, Glazin, Pollack. St. Ann's Ave. and 138th St. Speakers: McDonald, Raise, Thomas, Balla, Baum, Powers.

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.

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.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Window Cleaners' Protective Union—Local 8 Affiliated with the A. F. of L. 217 E. 6th St., New York. Meets each 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 7 P. M. Window Cleaners, Join Your Union!

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union 7 E. 15th St. Tel. Stuy. 4370-3657 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Membership Meetings—2nd and 4th Thursday of Each Month. George Triestman, Z. L. Freedman, Manager. President. Harry Halobsky Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

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William F. Dunne Will Speak at Big Anti-War Mass Meet Tomorrow

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak at tomorrow night's mass meeting at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. and 42d St., called to rally the workers against the attack on the Soviet Union.

The other speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, M. J. Olgin, and Joseph Freeman. Alexander Trachtenberg will preside.

HOCHMAN DRIVE IS BRANDED AS FAKE BY HYMAN

Dues Collecting More, Says N. Y. Manager

The organization drive in cloak and dress shops announced by Julius Hochman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is branded as a fake by Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board.

"This talk of an organization drive is bunk," says Hyman. "Hochman and the right wing cannot do any organizing for they have not the men or the means. Actually they have no intention or organizing, but plan simply a dues-collecting drive.

"They are anxious to force the unregistered workers to pay them dues and taxes; and if they cannot do it any other way they will try to take them off their jobs. On the list of shops in which the 'rights' have already called strikes are well-known union shops whose only offense is that they still employ workers who will not register with the International.

"Sigman is now bringing into New York the notorious conditions that have for a long time existed in out-of-town shops under his control. Workers have complained that the union made agreements with shops out-of-town and permitted them to continue piece work and the payment of wages far below the union scale. They simply handed a non-union shop a union label.

To Collect Dues. "Just as such non-union unionization was merely a dues-collection affair, so is the present alleged campaign of organization. The right wing has no intention of trying to drive out the non-union shop; they could not do it even if they tried. Incidentally, they will have a hard time collecting any dues either, for even the workers whom they terrorized into registering do not recognize them or support them."

New Heavyweight. Jack Delaney, world's light heavyweight champion relinquished his title today in order to enter the heavyweight division.

STALIN BRANDS NEW YORK AMERICAN ARTICLE AS PRODUCT OF SWINDLERS AND BLACKMAILERS IN CABLEGRAM

On June 12 the special feature section of the New York American carried an article alleged to have been written by Joseph Stalin wherein it was made to appear that he assailed Borodin, the Russian adviser to the Hankow Nationalist Government. The article was so preposterous that The DAILY WORKER endeavored to obtain information from the editorial writers of the New York American as to where and how they obtained the article that they claim was written by Stalin and edited by a certain Cecil Winchester. None of the editors of the "American" could or would explain the source of this obviously fake article. We let the matter drop, considering it merely one more example of the base and unprincipled journalism of the sewer-rags published by Hearst.

Yesterday we received a cablegram from Comrade Stalin as follows:

"The Argus Clipping Bureau sent me a clipping from a June 12 issue of the New York American, containing an interview which I am supposed to have given to a certain Cecil Winchester. I hereby declare that I have never seen Cecil Winchester and never gave him nor anyone else any interviews and I have absolutely nothing to do with the New York American. If the Argus Clipping Bureau is not a bureau of swindlers it may be surmised that it was misled by swindlers and blackmailers connected with the New York American. Signed: Stalin."

The utter unreliability of "news" carried in the capitalist press about affairs in the Soviet Union and for that matter in the rest of the world is again emphasized by the exposure of the Stalin interview forgery. It is even questionable if such a person as Cecil Winchester exists. The name itself is probably an invention of some hop-headed pen prostitute connected with the Hearst sheets. This repudiation of the alleged interview by Comrade Stalin is one more reason why workers who want to be informed on facts in the interest of the workers should rely solely upon the columns of The DAILY WORKER, which alone of all English dailies in America has means of obtaining correct information and the honesty to publish it.

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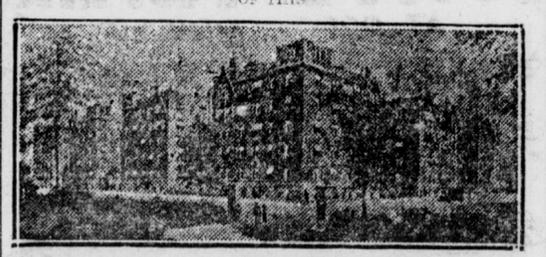
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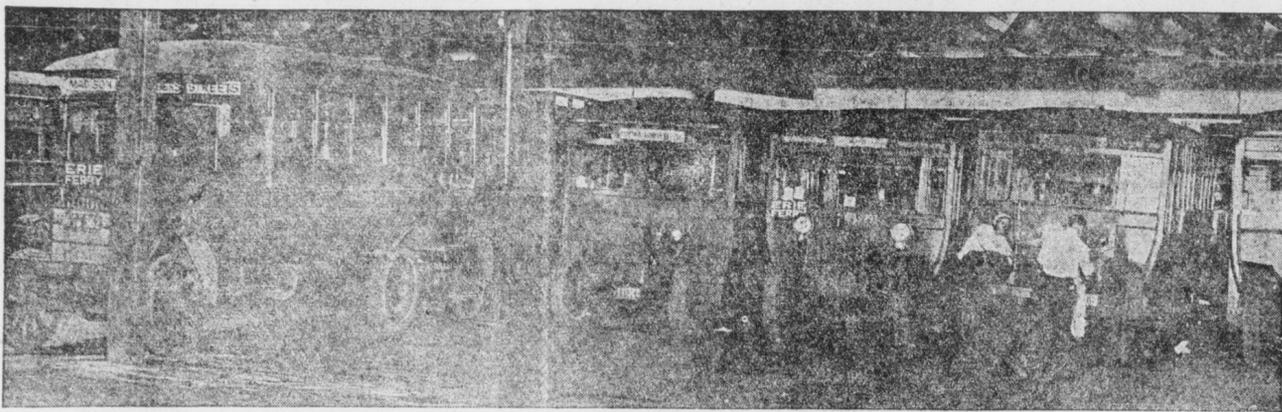
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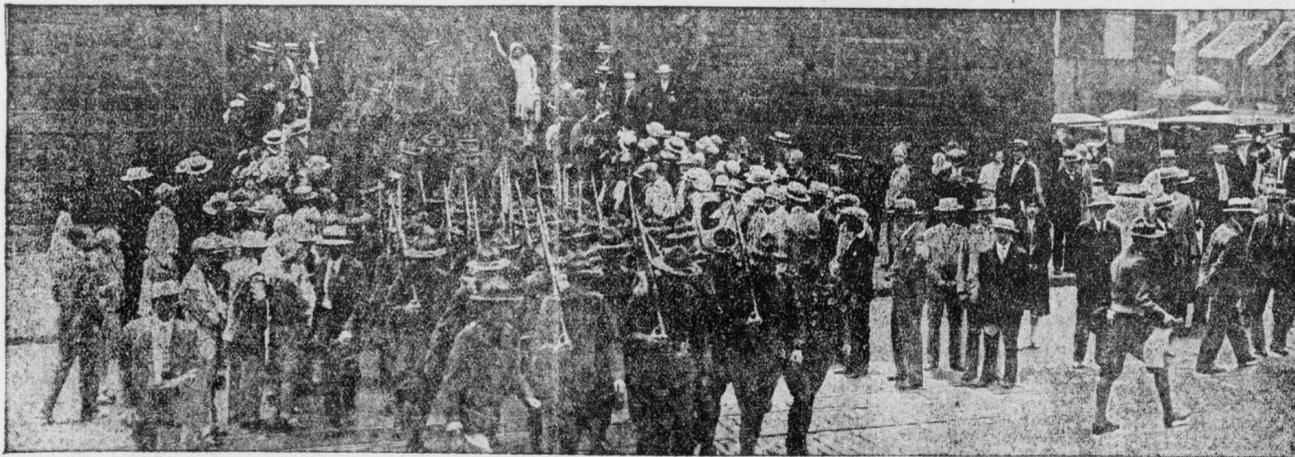
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GETTING READY FOR THE NEXT WAR



1st Regiment, numbering about 1,160 officers and men, departing for a two-week stay at Peekskill. When the next war starts they will be ready to fight for American capitalism.

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

The speech by Comrade Nikolai Bukharin, another installment of which appears below, is a complete estimation of the war danger facing the world today, and at the same time important for its restatement of the fundamental tactics of Bolshevism in fighting to utilize the crisis produced by war for preparation for revolutionary struggles against imperialism.

(Continued from last issue.)

These are some of the considerations which show how complicated the situation has become. On the surface it would appear to be simplest to solve the question as follows: Since there is no war at the present moment, since it is impossible to that the slogans of the proletarian state should contradict the slogans of the Communist Parties, since there is no doubt that enormous masses of the people would support the slogan of peace, and since it is just here that the connection lies between the line of the proletarian republics and the slogans of the broad masses, then the slogan of peace should be made the central slogan for all Communist Parties.

How should we approach the question of the central slogan for all Communist Parties, for the whole Communist International? In order to give an adequate answer to this question, we must find out the hardest knot in the present situation. The knotiest problem of the moment is in the relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and in the attitude taken by the imperialist front towards the Chinese revolution. The driving mechanism actuating all these international entanglements, all the multifarious conflicts, blockades, armed raids, etc., is to be found at the present time in China. The development of the Chinese revolution is the dynamic force throwing out of balance everything upon which the Soviet Union was depending for its pause for breath.

The Chinese Communist Party is exposed to the direct fire of its antagonists. Can we then put forward the slogan of peace as the leading slogan for the Chinese Communist Party? At the present moment the Chinese Communist Party is faced with an emergency demanding a powerful fighting spirit, an offensive spirit, I might almost say, the strongest possible military revolutionary spirit. Should the Chinese Communist Party, the left Kuomintang, the corresponding military organizations, etc., support the slogan of peace, this would be tantamount to a slogan of peace with the traitor Chiang Kai-shek, a slogan of peace with the imperialists, etc.

Should we proclaim the slogan of peace as central slogan, we should thus find ourselves in the position of advancing a slogan supposed to be suitable for all Communist Parties and especially for the Chinese Communist Party in its present capacity as outpost, and yet having the actual effect of dispersing the forces of one of the most important of the Communist Parties. But the whole political situation demands that precisely this Party should not cry for: "Peace with the feudal lords!" "peace with Chiang Kai-shek!"

"Peace with Chiang Kai-shek!" "Peace with the imperialists!", but rather that it pursues precisely the opposite course, and exerts its utmost efforts to intensify its struggles against these counter-revolutionary forces.

The Chinese Communist Party, at the present political juncture, is not merely one of the sections of the Comintern, but a section upon which a political duty of the utmost importance has fallen, a section which bears upon its shoulders an enormous burden of political responsibility. This party is under the fire of the enemy and holds at the moment a place of honor in the field of international revolution.

It goes without saying that a large number of other arguments could be brought forward against the slogan of peace, in so far as it is necessary to contend against pacifism, etc. After somewhat comprehensive debates in the commission we held it to be necessary to accept, as central and general slogan, the slogan of the defense of the Russian and Chinese revolution. Everything is included in this slogan: war against war, the transformation of the imperialist war against us into a civil war, the struggle for peace, action taken by the Chinese Communist Party under the slogan of the formation of a front against the imperialists, against Chiang Kai-shek, against the feudal lords, etc., etc. Every action for the promotion of the revolutionary struggle can be classified under the heading of this slogan.

These are the most important considerations arising out of the second problem. As you will see, the peculiarity of the decision come to in this question, and the peculiarity of the slogan, which is by no means a simple repetition of the slogans of 1914, arise out of the special peculiarities of the given international situation.

3. Defense and Attack, Defence of Fatherland. A considerable number of other problems have had to be revised in the same manner. You will all certainly remember that one of the most decisive blows which we dealt against the social patriots was the blow against their "theory" of the defensive and offensive wars of the imperialist states.

At the beginning of a war every single imperialist state involved asserts that it has been "attacked." The social chauvinists of the different countries have based their policy on the "analysis" of this question, the question of who has "attacked" and who "defends." Our Bolshevik standpoint on the matter has been that this whole definition of the question is nonsense, since in an imperialist war there is neither defence nor attack—every side is attacking. The object of the attack is the colonial countries. Among the imperialist states themselves any attempts to differentiate the "guilty" parties attacking from the innocent who are merely "defending themselves," is completely absurd.

It is obvious that the existence of the Soviet Union, and of such a factor as that formed by the Chinese revolution at once set aside any such general definition of the question. For here it is not a question of two imperialist parties, but of state organizations representing different classes.

(To Be Continued.)

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

Just got through reading your paper of July 19th, about the subway workers going out on strike in a week or so. I hope you will print this, so other subway workers may see the light. A good many men I have spoken to are ready for a strike, and will fight like hell to win. This job is like being in jail, so hot and such little wages. I worked for the I. R. T. a few years ago I got black listed, now I am back again, and want to see a union, and I know your paper will back us up. There is a man by the name of Lensky. He is 100 per cent rat. He is with the rotten brotherhood. He got a good many men fired. I am putting as many men wise as I can.

Yours for one Big Union.—Worker Correspondent.

To The DAILY WORKER:

Some time ago I heard a pre-election speech of the Socialist Party in South Brooklyn. A corpulent gentleman spoke on the Sacco and Vanzetti case for a full hour, telling the people what a frame-up it was and that the masses must act, by voting a full Socialist ticket. I believed him all along, until a few days ago. I happen to work on Union Square, and was lucky enough to attend your meeting, from a distance, up at a window, and saw the actions of those yellow socialists in kicking a young leader of the working class off the speakers' platform and calling in the police to disperse the crowd.

I changed my mind about that yellow Socialist politician. I saw that the election speech was a lot of hot air,—the bunk. Gee, I wish you would send one of your speakers down here in South Brooklyn on a Saturday night. I hope you will.

Your for the Pioneers, The DAILY WORKER and the Soviet Government of the World of the future.—Morris Karchawer.

Editor DAILY WORKER:

Getting 'Em Young.

At the corner of William and New Chambers Streets, New York City, near the Municipal Building, there is a sign that clearly illustrates how closely militarism is affiliated with some of our most respected capitalist charitable organizations.

The sign reads as follows: Brace Memorial Newsboys' House of Children's Aid Society; Newsboys Club; Boys' Hotel; Junior Employment Bureau; U. S. Recruiting Office.—Henry Reich, Jr.

THE KEPT PRESS

I have eaten my fill Of printed pulp, Have gorged on lies And, gulp by gulp, Swallowed water From poisoned wells, —Yarn on yarn the Kept press tells.

Followed a fancy Into the flops And swapped my brains For knock-out drops. All too often They got my goat— Now I carry The antidote:

A worker's paper That turns, each week, Inside out The lies they speak With facts that dazzle, Tomorrow a torch. Today a guide—

Courtesy "The Worker," C

Ship's Crew Reveals That British Imperialism Rests On Quicksands of Discontent

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

DISCONTENT among the workers! There is plenty of it on an ocean liner. "The Mauretania," of the Cunard Line, the British steamship corporation, proved no exception.

In the early evening, several days at sea, with the first decent weather we had had out of Cherbourg, France, the sailor posted in the deck house far astern in the second class section, was not unfriendly. In fact he invited conversation.

"The union is no good!" and "I had to come to sea, because I couldn't get a job on land," and "the \$1.50 a day that we get isn't enough to die on, let alone live on," summed up most of his complaint.

He had gone to sea in 1884, first joining the British navy. That was 43 years ago. He is still a sailor.

Most of his wrath was directed against Havelock Wilson, the head of the British Sailors' Union, who brought a little more infamy upon his name last year by joining with the reactionary labor leadership in the betrayal of the British general strike. This sailor was quite proud of the fact that some members of the Sailors' Union had joined the general strike in spite of Havelock Wilson's efforts to keep them at work.

"Then it is Havelock Wilson that you are opposed to and not the union itself," I pointed out.

But it was difficult to persuade him that the union was getting much for him. The betrayal of the general strike, and the surrender of the officialdom, had brought a big reduction in wages. Conditions were worse than ever. The men get no pay, for instance, for the few days they are in port between trips. This made it impossible for this sailor, when in port at Southampton, England, to go home to see his wife and children. The railroad fare was too high.

Under these conditions he was prone to feel that the money paid in dues to the union was a waste.

"But you can't get a job on a British ship without belonging to the union," he added.

Here was smouldering material, that could be set into flames against organized labor, when lured into the grip of fascism.

Out on the deck, among the many passengers watching the sunset, were a host of Rotarians, who were returning from the International Congress of Rotarians just held at Ostend, Belgium.

These Rotarians were puffed with the success of their gathering. Nearly 3,000 had come over from the United States. Five thousand more had assembled from the various countries of Europe, with several thousand from England. These middle class professional and little business men, many of them with their families, were quite proud of the strength they had shown. Business was good in the United States and "Silent Cal," their common pride, was going to be re-elected president in spite of the anti-third term sentiment.

These Rotarians are go-getters for themselves and for American greed, with faith in their organization and their social system; quite the opposite from the lack of faith of the British sailor in his union and the cause of his class.

They came on the Special Train at Gare St. Lazare, the railroad station in Paris from which we departed for the coast, letting everyone know who they were. They couldn't have been more conspicuous if they were wearing the nightshirts of the Ku Klux Klan, the hooded order of their ilk. They had their special "dinner" on board. And one of their number even had published, on the ship's press, a "Bulletin" on the wind-up of the Ostend gathering, that had been addressed by Albert, King of the Belgians, himself. They had not understood him. But that had made no difference. They gurgled over this king, just as much as American "high society"

had fed gloriously on the visit to "The States" last year of Queen Marie, the bloody monarch of Roumania.

The passengers generally are interesting. Here is an Italian from Worcester, Mass., who has just been back to Italy. But he cannot find words bitter enough to condemn the Mussolini regime. Everyone is against the fascist tyranny, he says.

There is a man that looks like a worker. He might be a lumber worker from the Pacific Northwest. But he turns out to be a Swiss, who has a farm in Southern California. He rented out the farm so that he could make his third trip back to Switzerland. He says this trip is his last. He discusses rather sympathetically the invasion of agriculture in California by Japanese farmers.

Two Salvation Army officials, also from California, give much of their time to reading "Elmer Gantry," the book by Sinclair Lewis. They say they would like to cuss Sinclair and his book, but their religious beliefs prevent them from using bad language. So they vent themselves with pointing out that they know people in California who are acquainted with Aimee McPherson, and that the newspapers are not far wrong in what they have published about her. When they finish the book, they feel a little better. Lewis has mentioned "the army" only twice and quite favorably.

A student, who has spent three years in Paris, says he is going to teach French in Vanderbilt University, in his home state of Tennessee. He denies any sympathy, however, with the "monkey trial" at Dayton.

The mother with the young son, who cannot make the waiter understand a single word of what she is saying, comes from Turkey.

The waiter explains that he was a nurse during the world war, and that besides English, he also speaks, French, German and Italian. But the Turkish stumps him.

Incidentally, he adds, "When the next war starts the only army I am going to join is the Salvation Army," and he points over toward the table at which sit the two officials of this doughnut-peddling organization.

Between the disgruntled sailor, no doubt typical of the majority of British workers who follow the sea, and the opposition to army service harbored by the waiter, speaking for big sections of the British working class on land, the indications are that all is not rosy for British imperialism.

There is a British military officer on board with half a dozen titles following his name. He keeps aloof from the rest of the passengers. On the last evening of the trip he is selected to preside over the "Concert" held to raise funds for various sailors' charities, in both Great Britain and the United States.

Down in the engine room the steam is kept at high pressure in the boilers by flames fed with oil. The Mauretania is an oil burner, converted from a coal burner. On a trip thru the engine room I was told that this change alone had cut down the working crew by nearly 100 men, many of these thrown out of work, being coal passers. One reason for the change, I was told, was the frequent recurrence of coal strikes in England and the United States. The slaves of oil were more docile. There was no break in the supply. So with oil as fuel the four giant propellers continue unceasingly, voyage after voyage, to pound the waters of the ocean at the rate of 186 revolutions per minute, making the fastest trips of any ship afloat.

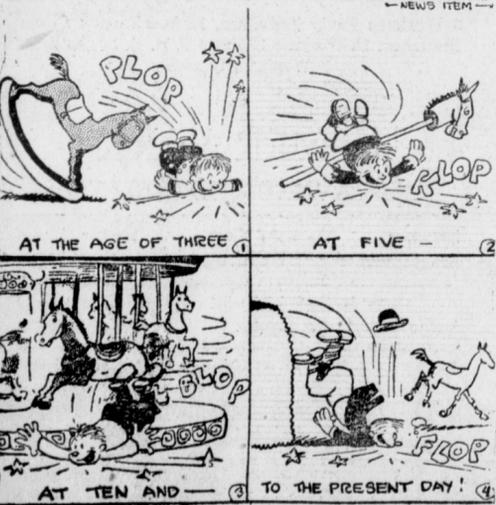
Thus the old order feels secure, at least temporarily. But there are many indications showing that its security it built on the quicksands of social unrest.

Not the least of these indications was the fact that up forward, travelling as first class passengers, were Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the German Reichsbank, and Charles Rist, deputy governor of the Bank of France. They were all on their way to Wall Street to get a hand-out from America's international bankers.

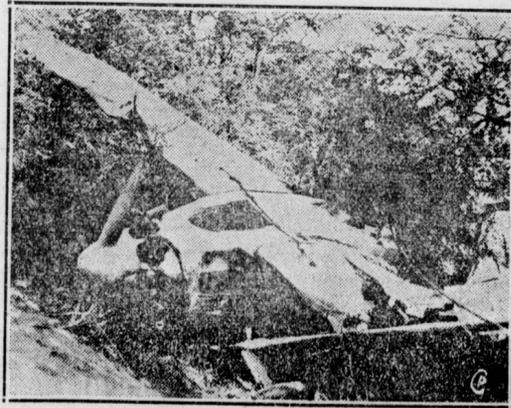
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A FILM SHOWING THE LIFE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM HIS BOYHOOD TO THE PRESENT DAY HAS JUST BEEN PRODUCED IN ENGLAND.—NEWS ITEM.—



END OF A HISTORIC FLIGHT



This picture shows the wreckage of the Smith-Bronte plane City of Oakland, following its successful flight from Oakland, Calif., to Hawaii. The plane crashed on the island of Molokai, when it ran out of gasoline. Residents of Kaunakakai, Molokai, are seen gazing at the strange visitor. This photo was rushed by navy plane from Molokai to Honolulu, thence via steamer to Los Angeles, then via airmail.