

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE! ONLY 7 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10 LABOR MUST ACT!

THE DAILY WORKER

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

FINAL CITY EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 172.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$2.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$2.50 per year.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 28 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

VANZETTI EXPRESS RECEIPT REFUTES FULLER

Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question

Endorsed by the Presidium of Executive Committee of the Communist International, July 1, 1927.

1. The Struggle Against Imperialism and the War Danger.

THE United States of America, during the last decades, has developed into the mightiest imperialist power. In the technique and system of economy it has outstripped Great Britain, particularly during the war and post-war periods. It is also contesting to an ever-greater degree the leading political role of Great Britain.

The aggressiveness of American imperialism assumes in a number of cases different, tho no less dangerous forms from those of British imperialism.

The task of the Workers (Communist) Party is to form a broad united front and to intensify the struggle against American imperialism. The policy of the United States in China (Nanking), Mexico, Central and South America and American oppression of its colonies, form a basis for mobilizing and uniting all the anti-imperialist forces on a broader scale. Within this broad united front the Party must strive to establish the leading role of the proletarian elements and combat the liberal illusions about the peaceful role of American imperialism, thus creating the prerequisite for the revolutionary struggle.

IN the present stage of the world situation, the preparations for war against the Soviet Union and the imperialist menace to the Chinese revolution constitute the greatest danger for the working class. British imperialism plays a leading role in these war preparations. At the same time the attitude of the United States towards these conflicts (China), the speeches of its official spokesmen against the Soviet Union (Ambassador Herrick in Paris), its loans to Poland, Finland, etc., show that America will not play a passive role.

Despite all its antagonisms with Great Britain, the United States undertakes, to an increasing extent, to back, thru open and covert collaboration, the British war preparations against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in order, undoubtedly at the decisive moment to support actively Great Britain's war policy while at the same time it continues to strive for world hegemony.

The absolutely necessary struggle against Great Britain's plans to wage war on the Soviet Union and the imperialist intervention in China must therefore always be linked up by the Workers (Communist) Party with the mobilization of the masses for the most energetic fight against the specific role of American imperialism.

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COOLIDGE DRIVEN OUT OF RACE FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1928 ON G. O. P. TICKET

Politician Who Rose to Fame Thru Breaking Policemen's Strike Now Cast Aside

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 2.—Calvin Coolidge will not be a candidate to succeed himself in 1928.

The president in a few words typewritten on sheets of flimsy paper handed to the reporters renounced all claim to the republican party nomination for president and turned loose scores of presidential bees that have been held in check by their owners pending a decision by the canny occupant of the White House.

The words that were sent racing over the wires are: "I do not choose to run for president in 1928."

As soon as the pieces of paper were in the hands of the reporters the president waved them out of his office.

"A perfectly good cowboy suit was wasted on Mr. Coolidge" was the facetious comment of a local man who expected a post office should the president make the White House again.

It Was a Big Story.

There had been no advance information that the president intended at noon, to make the most momentous announcement of his political life. At the regular Tuesday conference, held at nine o'clock in the morning, he had added at the end:

"If you gentlemen will return at

noon, I shall have a further announcement to make."

The speculation generally, backed up semi-officially, had been that the statement would have to do with the impending failure of the naval conference at Geneva.

Promptly at twelve o'clock approx-

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Commemorate the Anniversary of the Last World War Guard the Daily Worker Struggle Against a New World War

AUGUST 1 to 6 we have set aside as Anti-War Week, as the Fight Against a New World War Week. We ask our comrades to pay a proletarian tribute, a revolutionary tribute to those who fell in the last world slaughter. No more fitting tribute for this occasion could be devised than a contribution to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, to the fund for the protection of the paper, which is dedicated to the fight against a new imperialist blood bath.

Unless this support is forthcoming, the path of the war-mongers will be free for their nefarious work. No voice of opposition will be there to speak plainly and militantly to the workers of America, to warn them of the approaching danger, to rally them for the fight against it. It is the lesson of the last World War has been brought home to you, then you must give clear evidence of that fact, by giving your utmost to the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Use your certificate book and get other workers to do the same.

Membership Meeting on Friday to Discuss New Imperialist War Threat

A general membership meeting of District 2 to discuss the decision of the Presidium of the Communist International on the American question, has been arranged by the District Executive Committee No. 2 to be held at Central Opera House Friday evening, August 5, at 7 p. m., to which all members of the District are called. Only those bringing membership books will be admitted.

Members of the Young Workers League of this district may attend the meeting.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MR. JOHN H. WALKER, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor is satisfied with the way labor is moving in that state. In a recent issue of his Weekly News Letter, John, whose eyes are wont to drip on the slightest provocation, whether it be a reflection on his political virtue or some left wing criticism of his reactionary policies, published a report he made to William Green on what happened in the legislature during the last session. It is entitled: "Progress in Legislation."

AMONG the "successes" mentioned by the fearful one are the following: The Women's Eight Hour Bill was passed in the senate but failed of passage in the house. The same misfortune befell the Old Age Pension Bill. The Yellow Dog Contract Bill had a can tied to its tail and the canine fled the house before the labor leaders could put a muzzle on it. The One Day Rest in Seven Bill failed of enactment. A bill designed to hamper the sale of prison made goods fell by the wayside. The Firemen's Pension Law Amendment, also supported by the labor leaders was another casualty.

SO far we are only half way down the first column of Mr. Walker's report and his progress is a chapter of successive disasters. In fact in the entire report the only bill that was defeated by the use of the famous non-partisan weapon of the labor fakery was a sterilization bill. It is doubtful however if the labor skates should be given the entire credit for this victory. Illinois is a rather tough state and this would be a dangerous weapon in the hands of a political enemy. We can imagine how the number of eunuchs in the ranks of the republicans would increase should the democrats win. John H. Walker is not the only politician who does not care to qualify for a job as bellboy in a harem.

HOW the unemployment problem can be solved under capitalism is suggested in a part of Mr. Walker's report. "We also endorsed the Gasoline Tax Bill" says John, "that was enacted which will result in a good many thousands of men being put to work making material and hard"

(Continued on Page 8).

Passaic Holds Vanzetti-Sacco Meeting Tonight

PASSAIC, N. J., August 2. — A Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting will be held here Wednesday evening at Belmont Park. It has been arranged by the District Council of the United Textile Workers Union. The speakers will include Anthony Ragmulla and several others.

CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST DRESS UNION IS WEAK

Bosses Unable to Prove Violence Claim

The attempt of the Dress Manufacturers Association to send the leaders of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board to jail for violating an injunction prohibiting picketing did not gain very much strength at the first day of the hearing yesterday.

Appearing before Murray Hulbert, referee, appointed by Judge Erlanger, the bosses attempted to prove that the union had picketed the Hogo Dress Shop in violation of the injunction issued by Judge John H. Tierney on April 28th.

Two Witnesses. Two witnesses were called by the bosses association. Morris Rothman, a clerk of the association and Benjamin Goldberg of the Hogo Dress Co., who claimed that the union had picketed the shop and used violence against scabs. Their evidence was so unconvincing that Philip Wittenger, attorney for the union did not even cross examine them.

The hearing was adjourned until August 9, at 2 p. m.

Cases Dismissed. One hundred and fourteen fur pickets appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. All were discharged and the rest were suspended sentence. They had been arrested several weeks ago and had their cases postponed until yesterday.

Five of the seven right wing gangsters who brutally beat up four strikers over a month ago will have a hearing in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

The two killers who attacked Aaron Gross will appear in the same court tomorrow.

Big Chicago Meeting. CHICAGO, August 2. — Over the head of the Chicago Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers union the Sigman-Fitzpatrick clique called a meeting last night at Schoenhofens Hall to which it invited all members of the union.

The joint board urged all union members to attend and what was planned as a right wing rally was turned into a demonstration for the policy of the militant leadership of the organization.

The well attended meeting was opened by Vice-President Salvatore Ninfo who acted as temporary chairman. Disappointed at the large attendance (Continued on Page 7).

DEMONSTRATE AGAINST THE WAR

A mass meeting to protest against the impending imperialist war against the Soviet Union will be held in Union Square Thursday evening, August 4th. Thursday is the thirteenth anniversary of the world war.

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

The meeting will not only protest against the increase of armaments in preparation for a general offensive against the Soviet Union, but will protest against the maintenance of American troops in China. Among the speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstein, Moissaiye J. Olgin, Ben Gold and Rebecca Grecht.

CALL OUT POLICE GREAT STRIKE AT WHEN MINERS GET HANKOW AGAINST SCABS TO STRIKE RULERS' CRUELTY

AVELLA, Pa., Aug. 2.—Tear gas bombs, guns, "yellow dogs," sheriff's proclamations restricting picketing—all this has awakened this little mining town, where quiet reigned since April 1st, when the mines were shut down.

Last Wednesday, July 28th, the train of the Pittsburgh and W. Va. Railroad stopped at 12:40 in the afternoon on a siding of the Duquesne Coal and Coke Company and unloaded eleven strikebreakers.

Eight guards of the company or miners call them, "yellow dogs" with machine guns and tear-gas bombs accompanied them.

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To Broadcast Speeches at Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting Tomorrow Night

A meeting to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti will be held tomorrow evening at the New School of Social Research, 465 West 23d St. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee and will be broadcast by station WPCB.

Arthur Garfield Hays, of the American Civil Liberties Union, Leonard D. Abbott, former editor of Current Opinion, Celia Polissuk, of the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, Rose Pesoppa, Charles W. Irwin of the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee and J. Louis Engdahl of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee will be among the speakers. Prof. Paul F. Brissenden of Columbia and Sascha Kropotkin have also been invited to address the meeting.

GOLD TELLS SHOP CHAIRMEN ABOUT UNION CONDITIONS

"Many workers who have registered with the International and are working in Associated shops are returning to the Joint Board," declared Ben Gold last night addressing a meeting of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and Ninth St.

"The workers in the Associated shops are not getting the July raises and realize that only the Joint Board will sincerely fight for it. We have organized a propaganda committee to get the workers of the Associated shops back into the Joint Board fold."

Collecting Tax by Force. "The scab union is collecting a \$2 international tax and \$1 for the local scab union. The workers are not willing to pay, so the bosses are deducting the tax from the workers' weekly pay envelope."

"At the present time the Joint Board has control of more than 6,000 workers of which about 1,500 are unemployed."

"The scab union is demoralized. They are divided into three groups who are fighting for the control of the jobs the same way as the Kaufman machine and the gangsters did in 1924."

"Our fighting slogan now will be 'back to the union and against the contracting system and the other evils of the industry.'"

FULLER TO GIVE SACCO, VANZETTI DECISION TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT SPECIAL MEET THIS AFTERNOON

Framed-Up Workers Growing Weaker After Long Fast; Sacco Still Refuses Food

Defense Committee Brands Insanity Report Lie; Police Wound 4 in French Protest

BULLETIN.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—That Bartolomeo Vanzetti was selling eels at Plymouth at the time of the Bridgewater hold-up was substantiated by another important piece of evidence produced by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee this evening in the form of an American Express Company receipt showing the delivery of a barrel of eels to Vanzetti on December 24, 1919, the day of the crime.

This sensational evidence which was suppressed by Attorney Dahey, who double-crossed Vanzetti, was produced by the Defense Committee as a reply to Governor Fuller's demand for evidence.

Approval For One of Three Alternatives

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 2.—The Executive Council meets tomorrow noon. State House observers said that if the council meets, receives no communication from the governor and leaves for their homes the doom of the two workers will be sealed. However, if the council is held awaiting the decision, the conclusion would be that the governor had decided either for a further respite, a commutation of sentence or a pardon, as approval by the council of all three alternatives is necessary under the law.

Much speculation was in the air today regarding the hurried and unexpected visit to the State House Monday night of Judge Webster Thayer, who presided over the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti when they were accused of slaying a South Braintree paymaster and his guard. Judge Thayer was summoned from his summer home at Ogunquit, Me., by Fuller and he came by motor escorted by a state trooper.

Sacco and Vanzetti remained in the Cherry Hill section of state's prison today, not having been transferred to the death cells. Celestino Madeiros, bank cashier slayer, who confessed the crime for which Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty, remained in the Cherry Hill section. Madeiros, under respite, was scheduled to die on August 10th, the date of the Sacco-Vanzetti execution.

Posters have been distributed in ten languages, announcing that it is illegal for citizens of Massachusetts to own machine guns.

Sacco Still Fasts.

Weak but with his faith in the (Continued on Page Two)

Coler To Be Ousted Under Tammany Plan

Commissioner Bird S. Coler is being groomed for the political chute. Mayor Walker is the author of a scheme that will certainly oust the commissioner of Public Welfare. Walker announced yesterday that he has authorized Commissioner of Accounts Higgins to conduct "a city-wide enquiry into all city hospitals."

This is an outgrowth of the Walker hearings into charges of anti-semitism at the Kings County Hospital.

The report on conditions at the Kings County Hospital is completed but will not be made public until all the data is in from other city hospitals.

Tammany for some time past has been very anxious to dispense with Coler's services as he is a hang-over from the Hylan regime, this is now possible under the new Walker scheme under which all city hospitals will be brot under unified control.

Furriers General Meeting Tomorrow Night, After Work, at Cooper Union

A general membership meeting of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union will be held right after work tomorrow evening at Cooper Union. All fur workers, including those who have registered with the scab union are urged to attend. Important trade questions will come up for action.

Ten Cent Fare Seen By Tammany As Bus Franchise Is Okayed

A ten cent bus fare looms as a result of Staten Island power-shut-off on Monday. The fact that the Staten Islanders paid the hundred per cent increase in fare without a murmur has heartened the fare boosting element in City Hall.

Mayor Walker yesterday ordered a check-up of the bus franchises in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The franchise provides for eighteen new routes and operates under a zoning system with an elastic clause in reference to fares.

B.-M. T. Is Sore. The B.-M. T. in the meantime is trying its best to sabotage the Brooklyn franchise by challenging its legality. The B.-M. T. was disappointed when the Board of Estimate turned down one of its subsidiaries on the Kings County bus franchise.

Regarding the B.-M. T.'s charge that the bus awards were railroaded through the Board of Estimate without a hearing Walker said:

Mayor: In Deal. "Why should the B.-M. T. seek to obstruct on such a flimsy excuse? I suppose every minute of delay in putting buses on the streets means dollars in its pocket."

Walker's interests conflict with those of the Brooklyn subway company in that the mayor and his political friends are heavily interested in the American Car and Foundry Company which is to supply the 700 buses which are required under the franchise.

Referring to the contracts which are now being drawn up between the Equitable Coach Company and the city Walker said:

"We want them to be ironclad, so far as the city's interests are concerned." The mayor means business and business is business.

A letter received yesterday by City Magistrate Hirschfeld from ex-Mayor John F. Hylan strongly criticizes the award of bus franchises to the Equitable Coach Company by the Board of Estimate and terms the company a "dummy" for certain subversive Tammany interests.

Comptroller Charles W. Berry, the man who refused to OK the \$175,000 power bill and whose refusal resulted in the cutting off of power on the Staten Island trolley lines, has come out in favor of granting certificates of convenience and necessity to the Tompkins Bus Company.

Berry said that the municipally operated trolleys were "an eyesore and a menace." He added that the bus riders seemed to be satisfied with the bus service but failed to comment on the reaction of the riders to the ten cent fare now in operation on the bus lines.

BOSTON TENSE AS SACCO-VANZETTI DOOM HOUR NEARS

International Strikes and Meetings Continue

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—There was a gasping atmosphere in Boston in the last days before Gov. Fuller's decision. With Nicola Sacco hunger-striking to the last, and his friends demonstrating and appealing outside, the famous case was dramatically rushing to its climax.

Sacco and Vanzetti, arrested as two unknown Italian radicals in the red-hunting days of May, 1920, had become internationally famous symbols of American justice within 12 months. And Boston, with the eyes of the world upon it, was uneasily waiting the outcome.

Labor Unanimous.
Never has the labor movement so unanimously believed in the innocence of frame-up victims. The conservative American Federation of Labor denounced their conviction as a "ghastly miscarriage of justice" and demanded a new trial at three national conventions. Trade unions, socialist, communist and I. W. W. organizations continued to make an issue of the case here in America; and abroad there were strikes in South America; immense demonstrations in Latin Europe and appeals from the national labor and radical organizations of Germany, England and other countries.

Supported by Comintern.
And though Sacco and Vanzetti, as anarchists were out of line with the Communist Party the Third International launched a campaign in their behalf, as victims of class persecution.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case really began three months before their arrest when Palmer's Department of Justice sent a certain stool-pigeon Ravarino to get the names of the Gallieni anarchist group in New England. Posing as an extreme radical Ravarino hung about the Boston printing office that had put out the group's weekly organ and got the names of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Tresca Exposes Spy.
Later in New York, until exposed by Carlo Tresca, he caused the arrest of two other Gallieni anarchists, Salsedo and Elin and noted down the fact that Vanzetti had visited New York in Salsedo's interest. Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested May 5 in Braclton, Mass., with a handbill announcing a Salsedo protest meeting on their possession.

Salsedo had been murdered; his body pitched 14 stories to death from the window of the Department of Justice rooms at 15 Park Row, N. Y. Grilled as radicals for 36 hours Sacco and Vanzetti lied. This consciousness of fear of death or deportation (many of their friends had been deported) was later interpreted by District Atty. Katzmann and Judge Thayer as "consciousness of guilt."

Thayer Biased.
Apparently as an after-thought, 36 hours after their arrest, Sacco and Vanzetti were confronted with the charge of murdering a shoe company paymaster and guard at South Braintree, April 15. They were convicted by a prejudiced judge and a prejudiced sheriff-picked jury July 14, 1921. Vanzetti had similarly been framed on an attempted hold-up charge and given 12 to 15 years.

After the trial the brilliant investigation work of Atty. Fred Moore, financed by the defense committee and other friends of the case, made amazing discoveries. Two state eye-witnesses confessed to perjury; a third, was shown to be a twice-time-served criminal and to have testified under a fake name. Bullet experts and new defense eye witnesses completed the proof of the prisoners' innocence.

But Judge Thayer denied all new trial motions. Twice the state supreme court rejected appeals. The last appeal was based on the confession of Celestino Madeiros that he and the Morelli gang committed the murder. So the case went to Governor Fuller, who finally appointed an advisory commission of three—Pres. Lowell of Harvard; Pres. Stratton of Mass. Institute of Technology, and ex-Probate Judge Grant.

Girl Tried to Rob Bank To Pay Father's Debt

SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 2.—Thelma Christler, the bob haired bandit, who tried to hold up the Peoples Savings Bank, was sentenced today to from 3 to 13 years in the Detroit house of correction. She pleaded guilty last week. Judge William H. Martin recommended three years.

Miss Christler told the court she attempted the robbery in order to pay off the mortgage on her father's home.

Lying Editor of the Washington Post in Another Dirty Game

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2. (FP).—Edward B. McLean, publisher of the Washington Post, is again mixed up in scandal. Implicated in the corruption of cabinet officials in the Teapot Dome mess, McLean is now accused of corrupting amateur sports by maintaining George Voigt, who is expected to carry off the amateur golf crown this year, unless barred from the national tournament as an outright professional.

An investigation by the U. S. Golf Assn. has uncovered these facts: Voigt resigned from government service in October, 1926 to become McLean's private secretary; he told friends that he "did not intend to do anything but play golf" and that he "did not have to do anything else"; his golf dues and traveling expenses are paid by McLean; McLean's private caddy serves Voigt in national competitions.

Great Strike in Hankow Against Brutalities

(Continued from Page One)
The secretariat of Pacific Labor Unions has just published a press protest against persecutions carried on against the labor and peasant movements on territory under the domination of the Wuhan government and against occupation by troops of the premises of labor organizations.

In order to counteract the widespread denunciation following the exposure of its anti-labor and counter-revolutionary policy the central executive committee of the Kuomintang, a group that has consistently violated during the past few weeks the principles of Sun Yat Sen, has published a sweeping order establishing a censorship over all printed works and has prohibited any adverse criticism of its treacherous policy.

Red Aid Protests.
MOSCOW, Aug. 2.—The International Red Relief Society has published an appeal inviting the masses of workers and farmers and their organizations to protest against outrages committed against the workers and peasants of China by the counter-revolutionaries and asking for the collection of funds to help the victims of the white terror.

Call MacMurray Home.
WASHINGTON, August 2.—Minister MacMurray at Peking has been summoned home by Secretary of State Kellogg to give an accounting of his handling of the situation in China.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Commander Richard E. Byrd's flight to the South Pole will be backed by Edsel B. Ford, the decision was announced today after a long conference between Byrd and Henry and Edsel Ford. The younger Ford will contribute an unnamed amount.

Oil
A NEW NOVEL
By Sinclair
\$2.50 CLOTH BOUND
The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

"THE ELECTRIC CHAIR IS READY!"

The closing sentence in a Sacco-Vanzetti report from Boston to the Hearst "Daily Mirror" of Monday stated that the "electric chair has been tested and found to be in condition for carrying out the executions on the date set."

Incredible as it may seem, after the world-wide protests against the carrying out of this fiendish conspiracy on the part of the agents of the Massachusetts industrialists and the agents of the United States department of justice, all preparations are being made to burn the lives out of these victims just as the nothing at all were being done in their behalf. Just one more week remains until the fateful day. In a few hours we are promised the verdict of Governor Fuller, the millionaire auto magnate and labor-hater.

But we must never for a moment concede that the fate of these two victims of capitalism are in the hands of Fuller. The working class has thus far stayed the hand of the assassin and it is only the organized might of the working class here and in other countries that will finally free them, if they are freed.

The fight here must be extended to all enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti. Workers particularly should let the infamy of Massachusetts be known to everyone, and those reptile sheets of the type of the Hearst publications who brazenly lie when they tell us that "justice has been done," should be exposed for what they are by picket lines in front of every one of their plants in the whole land.

Let the contemptible apologists for murder of workers know the height to which the fury of the working class can arise!

GOV. FULLER TO GIVE SACCO-VANZETTI DECISION TO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AT A SPECIAL MEETING

(Continued from Page One)
working class unshaken, Nicola Sacco entered the seventeenth day of his hunger strike yesterday in Charles-town prison. According to Warden Hendry, Vanzetti is taking light nourishment. This is being denied in authoritative quarters.

There is a tense atmosphere here as the hour of the decision rapidly closes in on the two condemned workers. An air of secrecy surrounds the State House where the deliberations are taking place. Reports of strikes and demonstrations throught the world continue to pour in on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

The Committee yesterday vigorously gave the lie to the report that Vanzetti had been placed in a straight jacket. This was characterized as a low attempt to show that the two workers were malingering.

Dr. Joseph J. McLaughlin, the prison doctor, yesterday examined the framed-up radicals and refused to comment on their condition. Friends and sympathizers fear that the terrific nervous strain together with the effects of the ravages of the hunger strike is rapidly wearing them down.

With eyes of the entire world focused upon him Governor Fuller is spending his time hearing last-minute witnesses and visiting his son, Alvan, who is recovering from an operation in a local hospital.

Reports that Vanzetti had gone raving mad and had to be put into a straight jacket was categorically denied late yesterday by Deputy Warden James L. Hogsett of Charlestown prison.

Police Wound 4 in Lyons Protest.
LYONS, France, Aug. 2.—Shots were fired and many seriously hurt when police tried to interrupt a mass meeting called by the Communist Party of France to protect the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti yesterday.

Thousands of demonstrators leaving the hall stopped all street cars and traffic in the center of the city, the police charged the crowd. Missiles were thrown when the police drew their revolvers and fired upon the mass wounding four. Eight policemen were hurt. The leaders of the meeting were arrested.

More Argentine Meetings.
BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 1.—Three mass meetings were held here yesterday to demand the immediate and unconditional liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti. Speakers addressed thousands of demonstrators who flocked to the big meetings at which Massachusetts' justice was characterized as corrupt, and asserted the workers' faith in the innocence of the two prisoners.

Pittsburgh Protest.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 2.—A huge meeting will be held here under the auspices of the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense Committee of Western Pennsylvania at the Moose Temple Auditorium, 628 Penn Ave., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 7th, at 2:30 p. m. daylight saving time.

The committee which had planned to hold the meeting in Schenley Park was refused permission by the authorities.

Among the speakers who will address the gathering will be Powers Hapgood, Harry Guff, A. J. Muste, Wm. Van Essen, D. E. Farley and Diabetti Massimo, who will speak in Italian.

Kelly Demands Release.
PORTAGE, Pa., Aug. 2.—Declaring that if Christ were to appear on earth today he would be fingerprinted, registered and required to wear an identification tag, Dr. P. J. Kelly at a meeting of the delegates from labor and fraternal organizations to the Cambria County Council of the Society for the Protection of the Foreign Born at Moose Hall, introduced a resolution demanding the immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti held for murder by the corrupt Massachusetts courts. The resolution was sent to Governor Fuller.

A resolution opposing the registration of the foreign born in this country was also passed.

The Spanish censorship forbids the publication of news regarding the Sacco-Vanzetti case, according to advices received here.

Aged Imperialist Has Son by Concubine

TOKIO, Aug. 2.—Premier Giichi Tanaka, head of the Japanese government, is celebrating today the birth of his first son. The child is born by the quasi-wife of Premier Tanaka. Baroness Tanaka, legal wife of the premier, is childless.

The premier recently celebrated his sixty-third birthday.

Stephenson Wire to Subordinate Shows Watson Implicated

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—D. C. Stephenson, former ruler of Indiana political affairs, who fell to a convict's cell, stepped to the front in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely, one time owner of the New York Daily Mail, convicted for making a false return under the alien property act, according to a copy of a telegram purported to have been sent by Stephenson, and released for publication today.

Had Real Power.
The telegram was brought forward by persons interested in probing alleged political corruption in Indiana as evidence that Stephenson's power was not mythical.

Senator James Watson testified before the Senator James A. Reed slush fund committee that he had practically no dealings with Stephenson.

"Get to Watson at once through your friends in Indiana and have Watson see the president in behalf of Dr. Edward A. Rumely who was prosecuted just after the war ostensibly for trumped-up charges of violating the alien property law but in fact as a result of the deepest and most selfish bitterness of Wilson and Palmer against the republican party. Rumely is a native born American, born in Indiana and was Roosevelt's closest friend and a thorough patriot. Have Watson and Ralston (the late senator) see the president tomorrow. Senator Samuel M. Ralston of Indiana you must not fail to see that these go down the line to the limit on this case. Wire me in care of Borglum (Gutzon Borglum, famous sculptor) at Stamford that this has been done and give me result of your work. After all only results count. D. C. Stephenson."

"Palmer" was said to be A. Mitchell Palmer, former alien property custodian during President Wilson's administration.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 2.—Governor Ed Jackson, the chief target of D. C. Stephenson, was silent yesterday on his return from MacKinnon Island in the face of his former associate's many accusations.

There was no reply from the governor to Stephenson's statement that Jackson owes him \$600,000 nor any explanation of evidence said to have been submitted by "Steve" when he appeared before the Marion County Grand Jury Saturday.

Jury Reads Documents.
With predictions that action would come from the grand jury in September, that body today took up its wearisome, albeit interesting, perusal of Stephenson's alleged records of his transactions with the politically great of Hoosierdom.

There are thousands of pages of recorded testimony and reams of papers and documents to be read and evaluated by the jurors before the Marion County criminal court resumes its session in September after vacation.

Steve Talked.
What Stephenson's testimony Saturday added to the investigation, is an unknown quantity. The former ruler of politics is believed to have talked unreservedly to the jurors for five hours.

It is certain the special prosecutors will endeavor to thwart the statute of limitations, which might prevent criminal prosecution for many of Stephenson's former playmates. The prosecutors believe they can prove attempts to conceal evidence have created an existing conspiracy which would nullify the statute that outlaws political crimes after two years.

Politics Professor Intimates U. S. May Set Up a Mussolini

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 2.—What Napoleon did in France Mussolini seems to be doing in Italy—establishing an autocracy—Prof. Henry R. Spencer, of Ohio State University, asserted here today before the Institute of Politics.

Long continued public apathy and indifference to public affairs in America in time might produce a Mussolini, Spencer said, and he then began to cautiously praise the work of such tyrants.

Benito of course, in Spencer's opinion has ruled too long, but he seemed to think that some such strong arm methods might be all right to "preserve order" in U. S.

MINERS PARADE IN PROTEST FOR SACCO-VANZETTI

Cappellini Tries to Sabotage Work

PITTSSTON, Pa., (By Mail).—More than three thousand miners paraded in a driving rain thru the streets of Pittston Sunday in a protest against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of colorful and striking banners, signs, together with two big bands made of the affair a striking demonstration of the solidarity of the miners with Sacco and Vanzetti.

In the morning, over five hundred delegates, representing more than fifty local unions of the United Mine Workers of America and eighty societies, lodges, etc., assembled in the State Armory in the second conference of the Anthracite Saccó and Vanzetti Conference.

Fuller Evades Committee.
The conference, after transacting the routine business of reports, listened to the report of William J. Brennan as to the results of the delegation trip to Boston to interview Governor Fuller. The report stated that the delegation failed to see Governor Fuller, he being out of town at the time, but succeeded in having a session with Mr. Johnson, the Governors Secretary.

The conference, adopted a motion unanimously to continue the work started, a motion to reassemble soon. An emphatic resolution was adopted which was telegraphed to Governor Fuller. The conference also sent to Sacco and Vanzetti a telegram of greeting.

Anthony Ramuglia, representing the New York Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee addressed the conference. His speech touched on the necessity of immediate and drastic action by the working class if the lives of the prisoners were to be saved. While Ramuglia was speaking, Cappellini, district president of the Miners' Union unexpectedly entered the hall.

A motion was made that "in view of the serious aspect of the case this conference elect a committee of three members to interview Rinaldo Cappellini for the purpose of having a general strike of the district miners called as a protest against the execution."

A supplementary motion was made "that in the meantime, this conference recommend to all affiliated miners locals, that a strike be called for Wednesday August 3rd.

Cappellini Tries Sabotage.
Cappellini immediately rose and spoke against the motion viciously. His position was that he, as president, was in no way authorized to call strikes. A better way, he suggested, was to "work that day and give the wages to the defense."

The strike spirit, however, spread so rapidly that Cappellini and his adherents could not stop it. Speaker after speaker rose and demanded strike, strike.

Forced to Retreat.
Cappellini then retreated to the extent if you want to strike, then don't call it strike, but just stay home that day, as is your right to do as an American citizen, to stay home whenever one pleases."

The motions to strike became a split point between two factions in the conference, and for the preservation of unity of the conference and the work itself, the anti-Cappellini floor leaders amended their own motion "to refer to the Executive Committee for early action." Several attempts by Cappellini men to break up the conference failed when they were shouted down.

Cappellini himself, jumping on a table, singled out an individual in the audience and attempted to throw the conference in an uproar. Only for the coolness of the Chairman and the Executive Committee, seated at the platform, was the disruptive element quieted.

Cappellini's Disgusting Speech.
In his speech at the demonstration in the Park, Cappellini stated to the disgust of those assembled "that instead of criticizing Fuller, Coolidge, Massachusetts, etc., we must beg them, plead with them, yes, get down on our knees to them." Ramuglia in answer stated "No, I disagree, too long have we workers belted-crawled. If we are to free them, we must not beg, must not whine, must not crawl on our belly—we must fight." The entire park cheered.

The City Commissioners of Pittston, the Chief of Police and several other city officials joined the parade in an automobile. The Mayor of Pittston has pledged to have the City Council adopt a strong protest at the next meeting.

Butler and Movie Star Hobnob on Ocean Liner

Among the passengers arriving today from Europe on board the liner Majestic were Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University; Jack Pickford, moving picture star; Bernard Baruch, capitalist and member of the American delegation to the Versailles peace conference; Norma Talmadge, moving picture actress, and William J. Tully, brother-in-law of A. B. Houghton, United States ambassador to England.

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The Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question

Endorsed by the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, July 1, 1927

(Continued from Page One)

In this sense the demonstrations organized by the Party in connection with events in China in front of the British Embassy and Consulates were right and a proper move.

But the writer of some of the editorials in the DAILY WORKER (May 7 and 8) deviated from this line of action by minimizing the predatory role of American imperialism in China and by representing it one-sidedly only as a tool of British imperialism.

THE Workers (Communist) Party must put the question of the recognition of the Soviet Union more energetically in the trade unions and in this way also fight against the pro-imperialist policies of the labor bureaucracy.

In its struggle against American imperialism, the Workers (Communist) Party must not overlook the question of the war and post-war debts of the capitalist states of Europe to the United States. Without getting into the leading strings of the petty-bourgeois politicians and without allotting these questions first place, the Party must actively support the international revolutionary struggles against the whole system of imperialist "peace" treaties, the Dawes Plan, and the financial policies of the imperialists from all of which the question of our debts is inseparable.

The attitude of the Workers (Communist) Party can only be for the cancellation of war debts; naturally not for the cancellation of the inter-allied debts, but of all debts of the last imperialist world war. However, it is not the task of the Workers (Communist) Party to carry on a special, separate struggle under this slogan, but it must combine this question with its general struggle against American imperialism.

All these questions must be utilized by the Party to rally the broad masses in defense of the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution and to sever the masses from the imperialist ideology of the bourgeoisie and the labor bureaucracy. At the same time the Party must understand that in view of its numerical weakness it can act as a centre of attraction for the broad masses only when it has complete unity.

2. The Development of the Revolutionary Movement in America.

THE peculiar situation in the United States creates greater difficulties for the development of the revolutionary labor movement than in any other industrial country. A great rise is not to be expected in the nearest future. However, strikes and mass struggles of a predominantly economic character are occurring.

These struggles are frequently fought with great persistence and bitterness and greatly contribute to the radicalization of broad sections of workers. These struggles (the miners' strikes, the strike in the needle trades, Passaic) are a breach in the class collaboration policy of the trade union bureaucrats.

These class conflicts give our Party increased opportunities to attract by active participation and leadership, increasing sections of workers and to create gradually a basis for a Communist mass Party.

AMERICAN imperialism is still in a position to provide for a large section of the working class a comparatively high standard of living. In comparison with the position of the workers in European capitalist countries, the American working class as a whole still occupies a privileged position. What Engels wrote to Marx in 1858 about the bourgeoisie of the British proletariat may be applied to a certain extent even today to the American working class:

"The English proletariat is actually becoming more and more bourgeois, so much so that it appears that this most bourgeois of all nations evidently wants to bring things about to the point where it will have a bourgeois aristocracy and bourgeois proletariat alongside of the bourgeoisie. Of course this is to a certain extent natural on the part of a nation exploiting the whole world."

This is ONE of the most important reasons for the backwardness of the American labor movement.

A considerable stratum of skilled and privileged workers has developed in the U. S. A. on the basis of its powerful imperialism with gigantic surplus profits. In no other country is the labor aristocracy as numerous as in the U. S. A. At the same time, in no other country is the gulf so great as in the United States between the skilled organized native workers who receive high wages and enjoy political rights and the mass of unskilled unorganized foreign-born workers who have no political rights.

NOT only by means of high wages, and a high standard of living, but also thru a cunning system of privileges and favoritism, (purchase of shares, etc.) imperialism has been able to bribe a considerable section of skilled workers and thus to draw them to its side.

Together with the most venal and corrupt trade union bureaucracy of the world which has become an integral part of the capitalist apparatus of oppression, the labor aristocracy is still playing a predominant role in the official labor movement. The result of this is: ideological bourgeoisification of very considerable sections of the whole working class expressed in inadequate class consciousness and in millions of workers following the capitalist parties.

ALTHO with the help of this section of skilled workers, American imperialism hampers the development of the labor movement, still it is not powerful enough to corrupt the entire working class, for its attempts in this direction are subject to the great limitations of completely changed world conditions.

The United States is not, as Great Britain formerly was, the workshop of the whole world. Today we have to reckon with the existence of the Soviet Union. In a number of important capitalist countries in Europe the proletarian revolution draws near.

The struggle for liberation of the oppressed peoples from the imperialist yoke is developing in Asia. In Latin America opposition to American imperialism is increasing. The rivalry among the imperialist powers for the possibilities of export of capital, for spheres of influence, markets, sources of raw ma-

terial and for the domination of strategical positions is becoming ever more sharp, thereby the antagonisms among them increase continually.

Along with a whole series of other important factors these are the main reasons why American imperialism cannot succeed in corrupting the labor aristocracy for decades as was possible in Great Britain. American capitalism is still on the upward grade of development. Notwithstanding its growing power American imperialism as one of the most important component parts of world capitalism is drawn more and more into the antagonisms and crisis of the latter because of its close connection with the capitalist world economy.

Altho American capitalism is still playing to a certain extent a stabilizing role within world capitalism, it is nevertheless making imperialist antagonisms more acute. The time is approaching when the crises of world capitalism will also extend to the United States of America, will lower the standard of living of the privileged sections of the working class as a whole, and will thus lay the foundation for a revolutionary mass movement.

We see already in spite of the corruption of a numerically limited section of the working class thru a petty-bourgeois standard of living, simultaneously the application of a system of intensive exploitation of the mass of unskilled and semi-skilled, of the foreign born and Negro workers. In America, too, there are millions of workers living in slums, tenements and miserable hovels.

In these districts under the direct control of the

trusts in the coal and steel centres and in the oil districts, the workers are exposed to the oppression and terror of a brutal system of industrial slavery. In no country in the world are workers so rapidly used up as in the United States.

EVEN if the wages of American workers are higher than in European capital countries, the Party must realize that the reduction of wages in America to the level of other capitalist countries is not the premise for the development of mass movement. In view of the peculiar historical development of America a relatively small reduction in the standard of living of the American working class can be the signal for big class struggles.

This is well-known to the employers and their allies—the trade union bureaucrats. They therefore try to bribe larger sections of the working class thru the application of special methods, thru the development of a special American system for deceiving the workers, and thereby tie them up with the capitalist system and make them interested in its continuance. They try to destroy the solidarity of the workers thru promoting deep divisions in the camp of the working class and thus depriving the latter of its fighting capacity. Under the deceptive slogan "higher strategy of labor" the trade union leaders and the leading bourgeois economists have developed out of their political, economic and financial collaboration of a general reformist system.

They are the advocates of increased production

and are the agents of the capitalist rationalization process in the factories. They try to make the working class believe that by investing their saving in labor banks and thru purchasing stocks the workers can gain influence—control over, or even ownership of capitalist industry.

This special form of American reformism openly denies the class struggle and continually subordinates the interests of the working class to those of the employers and their allies—the trade union bureaucrats. Thru spreading dangerous illusions among the workers the class ideology and organization of the latter are weakened. Hitherto the capitalists and the trade union bureaucrats have succeeded in keeping away the mass of the American proletariat from independent political action. Thereby the trade union leaders have been able to increase their power over large sections of the organized workers and to bind them with stronger ties to the capitalist system.

The Workers (Communist) Party must ruthlessly expose this so-called "higher strategy of labor" as a deception of the working class and carry on an energetic struggle against this bourgeoisification.

For this reason the Party should pay the maximum attention to all the manifestations of the ideological corruption of the working class and particularly to those which made their appearance recently; it must study them in order to be able to launch the most effective struggle against them. This is all the more important because a number of other capitalist countries are adopting along with

the introduction of American technical methods definite methods of corruption of sections of the working class (welfare schemes, company unions, etc.). In addition to this the bureaucracy of the Amsterdam International is attempting by drawing in the conservative A. F. of L. to drive the entire trade union movement still further to the Right.

IN addition to a broad ideological counter-campaign the Party must adopt a number of effective measures for bringing ever-increasing sections of workers into the most intense opposition to the capitalists and the trade union bureaucrats and for making the proletariat adopt an independent class policy. As such measures should be considered:

Increased struggles for the establishment of a political mass party of the working class independent of all capitalist parties—of a "Labor Party"—strengthening at the same time the Workers (Communist) Party. In order to accelerate the formation of a Labor Party, not only politically but also organizationally, the Party should form local and state committees composed of Left Wing and progressive trade unionists; trade union locals should be won for this work. As soon as a broad enough basis has been created, the Party shall take the initiative in the formation of a National Committee which should seek to form a Labor Party thru the calling of a national convention. The Labor Party, or a forerunner, a "United Labor Ticket" must have a strong mass basis in the trade unions. If this mass basis is not attained, then the Workers (Communist) Party must itself as a Party enter the elections campaign. This applies both to local and national election campaigns. The Party must concentrate great attention on election campaigns. These have a growing importance for awakening of the workers to independent political action and for linking up the Party more closely to the masses.

THE Party must carry on the struggle against the reactionary trade union bureaucrats, for the transformation of the unions into militant organizations and for broadening their basis thru the organization of the unorganized masses. The economic struggles of the workers must be developed, extended and intensified by the Party, in order to increase the class solidarity of the masses.

The Party must oppose the reactionary government as an executive organ of the imperialist trust and finance capital, as an enemy of the working class who in every struggle supports the bourgeoisie with all the means at his disposal and as an instrument for the oppression of colonial peoples and for fomenting new wars.

In order to expose the anti-labor character of the institutions of trade union capitalism (labor banks, trade union insurance corporations, etc.) to undermine the confidence of the workers in these institutions and to free the labor movement from their disintegrating effects, the Party must also put forward other specific proposals in accordance with the concrete circumstances. To this category of proposals belong: struggle for social legislation administered by the insured. This struggle must be carried on with the understanding that "reforms are by-products of the revolutionary struggle," for social legislation is not, in itself, an effective weapon against bourgeoisification.

At the same time, the Party should encourage the development of a powerful genuine working class co-operative movement which must be closely connected with the class struggle of the proletarian movement. All measures must be taken in order to eliminate the influence of the reactionary labor bureaucracy and to place leadership in the hands of Communists and of other reliable left workers.

THE freeing of the trade unions from trade union capitalism and the complete separation of the trade unions from the labor banks is an important premise for the development of the trade unions into fighting organizations. The Party must develop concrete methods of struggle in order to develop effective resistance against the linking up of the trade unions and labor banks. Whenever it appears evident that the mobilization of the masses for resistance to trade union capitalism in the form of labor banks can be best effected by demanding the transformation of these enterprises into co-operative labor banks under the actual control of and direction by the workers, the Communists can bring forward such proposals, relating them with other concrete demands in their agitation and more effectively counteracting, thereby, the demagoguery of the reactionary trade union leaders. But the Party must certainly not allow itself to be carried away by illusions in regard to the possibility of such a transformation of the labor banks which may be possible only in a few individual cases. It would be a mistake for the Party to put these questions in the foreground of its work.

The Party must do its utmost to expose labor banks which pretend to be co-operative banks, but which are in reality entirely bound up with the big capitalist banks. Where the possibility exists and where it seems advisable, and after making the economic basis of such institutions thoroughly secure, co-operative banks controlled by the workers themselves can be established in order to use the means at the disposal of the workers for strengthening the material basis of the labor movement. Under no circumstances can money raised in this manner be used for anti-proletarian aims—it must rather be used for building up of a powerful workers' co-operative movement, and for other purposes in the interest of the working class, as for example, granting loans to the Soviet Union.

THE most important weapon in the struggle against the bourgeoisification of the working class is the strengthening of the Communist Party. With the greatest energy the Party must overcome the existing difficulties. The division of the working class into native, foreign-born and Negro workers makes great demands for increased activity among the Negroes. Work among foreign born workers must also be increased. But the most important task in the present stage for the development of a strong Party consists in drawing thousands of native born workers into the Party in order to bring a fundamental change into its composition and to establish in this way a closer connection with the decisive sections of the American working class.

The Presidium recognizes that despite great objective difficulties, the Party has recently made important progress in many fields of activities.

(Continued on Page Four)

Declaration of the Political Committee on "The American Question"

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PRESIDIUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

THE Political Committee declares its complete acceptance of the resolution of the E. C. C. I. on the present situation in our Party. We propose to execute this decision without reservation. We feel confident that the entire Party membership will have the same attitude towards the decision of the Communist International.

THE Political Committee does not consider this decision from the point of view of any group. We view this decision solely from the viewpoint of the Party. The Political Committee does not hold the decision of the Communist International to be a victory of any group over any other group or combination of groups. The Political Committee welcomes this decision precisely because it considers the decision as a hundred per cent victory for the Party and as against the idea of the hegemony of any special group or collection of groups.

WE ask the membership to consider the C. I. decision only in this light. We call upon the membership not to approach the interpretation or application of this decision in any way at all in the spirit of victor over vanquished.

THE resolution of the E. C. C. I. goes a long way towards clarifying the Party's position and eliminating disagreement on such basic questions as the struggle against American imperialism and the war danger, our fundamental trade union problems, the united front tactics, bourgeoisification, as well as the attitude of the Communist International towards the various groupings in our Party.

THE Political Committee asks every member of the Party to study carefully the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Comintern.

THE Political Committee greets the organization recommendations of the Communist International, especially the provisions for the holding of the convention, because we are of the opinion that these measures help to stabilize the Party and make it possible for the Convention to take effective steps to abolish factionalism, to unify the Party and to establish a broad collective leadership representative of all sections of the country and inclusive of a number of additional proletarian elements.

THE Political Committee accepts and agrees with the criticism of its past inner line made by the Communist International when it said:

"The majority of the Party Executive did not sufficiently understand how to create such a condition of affairs as to bring about an amalgamation with the forces which are today in opposition. . . . It is clear that the Majority of the Political Committee followed a too narrow course within the Party and themselves essentially contributed to the continued existence of faction walls."

THE Political Committee feels that in accepting this and in correcting itself in this respect, it further strengthens itself for achieving the task of leading the Party to complete unity and mass work.

AT the same time the Political Committee is certain that the comrades of the Opposition will wholeheartedly accept and agree with the criticism made of them by the Communist International when it said:

"The Opposition Groups must cease their factional methods."

WE are sure that the comrades of the opposition will, as the Comintern says:

"Endeavor by their attitude to facilitate unity

with the Majority of the Political Committee before and at the Party Convention."

THE Political Committee draws the attention of the Party to the agreement, arrived at by the representatives of the existing Party groupings for the unification of our Party. We point out the great help to the Party in the line laid down in the following sections of this agreement which indicate the road to the unification of the Party:

"The first and most important prerequisite for the merging of all the factions is the coming nearer and the unification of the two main historical streams in the Party which, until now have stood most sharply against each other; the Majority of the Polbureau and the Group of Comrade Foster. We pledge ourselves to convince the entire Party of the need of such a step and to avoid any actions which would hinder this development.

"At the same time we will make every effort in order to bring about a complete merger with the Weinstone-Cannon group also. This group likewise must work with all its power for the accomplishment of unity between the Majority of the Polcom and the group of Comrade Foster, with the aim to merge itself also with the other groups. Against the Cannon-Weinstone group there should be no struggle carried on any more than against the other groups. We are of the opinion that the leading forces of all three groups can work together as they contain in their ranks complementary elements."

THE Central Executive Committee considers it of great help and very fortunate for the Party that today there is no basis for any dispute in our Party over the interpretation of the decision of the Comintern. All disputes or struggles in our ranks over interpreting the Comintern decision are unnecessary in view of the following supplementary declaration of the American Sub-Commission of the Presidium of the Communist International regarding the line it has been following towards our Party:

"The following paragraph was adopted by the American Sub-Commission of the Presidium with the purpose to be embodied into the agreement of the American comrades as a statement on the policy followed by the Executive Committee of the Communist International toward the different groups in the American Party:

"The Comintern recognizes that in many political questions the Ruthenberg Group followed a more correct line in the past than the Foster Group. Because of this the Comintern has generally been supporting politically the Ruthenberg Group. On the other hand the Comintern had to protect organizationally the Foster Group from the Ruthenberg Group. Because the Executive had the opinion that the leading group of the Majority of the Polcom had not sufficiently understood how to estimate the full significance of the trade union forces in the Party and that Comrade Foster at that time was more correct on many questions of the trade union tactics, the line of the Comintern has been: on the whole for the political support of the Ruthenberg Group and for bringing Foster nearer to the general political line of the Ruthenberg Group, at the same time, however, following the course towards the correction of the trade union line of the Ruthenberg Group on the line of Foster thru closest co-operation in the Party leadership."

COMRADES, the time for factionalism and group struggle in our Party is over. Already in the American Commission, the representatives of the various groups agreed that:

"... the unity of the Workers (Communist) Party is now more than ever an imperative necessity. The international situation, the ever-increasing war danger, the increasing attacks of the government and the reactionary trade

union bureaucracy demand the consolidation of all the forces of the Party for the fulfillment of the great tasks which are before the Party.

"The unity of the Party can be achieved only thru the liquidation of the existing groups and factions, the cessation of the factional struggle and the amalgamation of the Party into one unified whole. We pledge ourselves to work in this direction with all our power and without any reservations."

ON the basis of the C. I. decision and with the support of the members of all the former groupings which have outlived their usefulness, we propose to unify the Party. The enemies of our Party cannot take heart at our previous differences. As Communists we can, until a final decision is arrived at by the highest Party authority, differ with each other and engage in vigorous political discussions without in the slightest impairing our Party's spirit or capacity for facing and fighting the common enemy.

UNTIL the Convention the Party will engage in a discussion. The Polcom desires and guarantees a discussion in a Communist, in a comradely manner, of the various problems confronting our Party. Personal recriminations, insults, attacks, rumors, gossip, a factional spirit and a group attitude are all out of place and impermissible in this discussion. We must all discuss as members of one world revolutionary proletarian Party in a constructive spirit, in an effort to improve the capacity of all of us as Communist fighters and not in the least to undermine the effectiveness of any Party member regardless of his or her past group alignments.

THE Presidium of the E. C. C. I. has declared: "The Presidium recognizes that despite great objective difficulties the Party has recently made important progress in many fields of activities.

"In the trade union field the Party has achieved quite a number of successes expressed in the increasing influence of the Left Wing in important unions (the Miners' Union and Needle Trades) and in initiating and leading big strikes. The increasing influence of the Party and of the Left Wing has called forth an offensive of the corrupt trade union bureaucracy as a result of which there are made far-reaching demands on the tactical adroitness of the Workers (Communist) Party."

COMRADES, we have many difficult tasks and problems before us. Great responsibility rests upon all of us. The Communist International has correctly said that:

"The Party must understand that in view of its numerical weakness it can act as a center of attraction for the broad masses only when it has complete unity."

THE Communist International has thru its resolution, the various cabled declarations, and its supplementary decision made it much easier for the Polcom to be able to lead the Party towards complete unification. What is now most necessary is the full support of the entire membership for the unification of the Party. The surest road to the ending of all factionalism, to the liquidation of all existing groups, to the establishment of a broad collective leadership, to the further and complete unification of our Party, is to be found in the unreserved support of the decisions and line of the Communist International, in fully supporting the Polcom under whose leadership the Party has made great headway in consolidating its ranks and in mass work.

Forward to a unified Communist Party!

Let us redouble our efforts in all our Party campaigns! Forward to a mass Communist Party in the United States under the leadership of the Communist International!

The Resolution of the Comintern on the American Question

(Continued from Page 3).

3. Trade Union Work.

IN the trade union field the Party has achieved quite a number of successes expressed in the increasing influence of the Left Wing in important unions (the miners' union and needle trades) and in initiating and leading big strikes. The increasing influence of the Party and of the Left Wing has called forth an offensive of the corrupt trade union bureaucracy as a result of which there are made far-reaching demands on the tactical adroitness of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Central problem facing the Party in its struggle against the offensive of the trade union bureaucrats and in its efforts to increase its influence is the development of a broad Left Wing within the trade unions in which the Party must be driving and leading force for the revolutionizing of the American Labor movement. Therefore the Party, in the opinion of the leading comrades of all groups, must support the Trade Union Educational League to a much greater extent than hitherto. The Party should do everything in its power to help build up the Trade Union Educational League its industrial and local sections, without delay under the most varied forms and means.

The Party members in the Trade Union Educational League should support the idea that these organizations and contacts comprise all Left Wing and genuine progressive elements who struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy and who want to transform the trade unions into organs of struggle against the capitalists. In accordance with this line, they should favor the program of the Trade Union Educational League being on a broad basis, which will include the organization of the unorganized, the democratization of the trade unions, the amalgamation of the craft unions into powerful industrial unions, the formation of a Labor Party and an aggressive struggle against the capitalists. All organizations built on this basis should serve as a base for the development and organization of still larger opposition movements beyond the confines of the Trade Union Educational League. The Party must give the most active support to the organ of the Left Wing, "Labor Unity" and other Left Wing journals, help them to be placed on a broader basis, thus providing expression for all sections of the Left Wing and genuine progressive movements.

THE Party and the Left Wing must make contacts with all such progressive elements who are prepared to join in a united front with the Left Wing to fight against the policies of the reactionaries. Every opportunity should be taken advantage of in order to make agreements with these elements with a view toward conducting joint struggles for specific issues. These united front movements and all differences and splits in the ranks of the trade union bureaucracy must be utilized in order to strengthen the basis for the left wing and the position of the Party.

The Party must combat every illusion about the truly independent role of the progressives and even when in joint action with them show up and criticize their weaknesses and vacillations, in order to advance and to develop the leading role of the Party and the left wing. The Party must struggle with special intensity against those black reactionaries who, for expediency, pose as progressives in certain situations and who, thru their "support" of the left wing, only compromise the latter. Communists must participate actively in every struggle and take advantage of every opportunity to occupy leading offices in the trade unions. The struggle for these

offices should never degenerate into an unprincipled scramble.

ALONG with the development of the left wing and closely related to this question, there is another problem facing the Party; the organization of the unorganized. This task is two-fold: (1) the strengthening of existing trade unions, and (2) the establishment of new organizations where no organizations of the American Federation of Labor exist or where the existing organizations stubbornly resist the organization of workers despite the fact that there is a possibility of conducting struggles against the employers.

The significance of the strengthening of the existing organizations of the American Federation of Labor consists especially in the fact that thru the streaming in of additional hundreds of thousands and millions of workers into these organizations the basis for the revolutionary work of the Party and of the left wing becomes extended, the struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy can be carried on with greater possibilities of success and the Party thru this work secures closer contact with the native sections of workers.

The Party members in the Trade Union Educational League should work for its avoiding any kind of rigid organizational forms and should help it adapt itself to the special conditions in the various trade unions and industries in order to prevent even in the most intense struggle against the trade union bureaucracy a split of the trade unions.

THE Party should not limit itself only to the work in the existing trade unions. The reactionary policies of the bureaucracy who, in many instances refuse to organize workers, and the increasing will of the unorganized masses to struggle, demand that the Party, after examining all the circumstances, and exhausting all possibilities to force the American Federation of Labor to organize the unorganized, especially in connection with definite struggles against the employers, should pursue with the greatest energy the task of organizing the unorganized. In such cases when it is necessary to establish new organizations, every effort must be made to link these up with the existing trade unions and at the same time to insist on the right of the workers themselves to administer the unions.

Wherever mass expulsions or expulsions of entire organizations by the trade union bureaucrats take place, the expelled workers or organizations must hold firmly together and continue to struggle for reinstatement and for the unity of the organization on the basis of the protection of the interests of the workers.

Wherever the formation of new organizations becomes necessary, they should be carefully planned and prepared and be determined by the concrete circumstances of each particular case. The struggle against the bureaucrats must never cease for fear of their splitting measures but the forms of the struggle must be adapted to the special conditions, and designed to protect the unity of the organizations and to promote the interests of the workers and their fighting capacities.

IN order to carry on our work more successfully in the trade unions and to ensure the leading role of the Party in this work, the Party must give serious consideration to a number of deviations which have taken place recently. Leading comrades in the needle trades (Wortis, Zimmerman, etc.) have on a number of occasions made Right deviations, thus hampering the execution of the Party policies designed to strengthen the struggles of the workers. This worked against the development of a sufficiently clear and decisive leadership in the mass

struggles of these workers against the employers and their agents, the reactionary bureaucrats.

The campaign for amalgamating existing organizations was not sufficiently energetic, indicating a craft attitude to these organizational questions. They did not carry on a sufficiently sharp struggle, particularly during the strike, against the reactionary bureaucrats. In various instances they did not carry out Party decisions. The Party must struggle against such deviations still more intensely in the future and see to it that these comrades maintain correct Communist policy.

OTHER deviations manifested themselves in the case of Comrade W. F. Dunne, who sized up the possibility of the struggle of the workers in a pessimistic manner and through such estimations arrived at false conclusions. Among such deviations are proposals imposing limitations on the leading role of the Trade Union Educational League in certain cases and intending to take the initiative out of the hands of the Trade Union Educational League. Comrade Dunne has also in an article in the DAILY WORKER of March 24, 1927, made the impermissible attempt to differentiate between the reactionary Green and the reactionary Wolf, both leaders of the American Federation of Labor, in favor of Green.

ON the other hand, Comrade J. Zack argues in the Magazine of The DAILY WORKER of May 28, 1927, that further work in the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, signifies the abandonment of real struggle, the subjection of Communists to the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor the degeneration of the left wing "if not of our Party itself." This conception that activities of Communists in workers' organizations under reactionary leadership presupposes the abandonment of real militancy or, in other words, a move to the Right on the part of the Communists, must be rejected as completely false. Communists struggle against the attempts of the bureaucrats to split the union. Communist reject the splitting of the trade unions since this leads to the isolation of the Party from the masses and diminishes their capacity to fight. The Presidium however, records that generally the work of Comrade Zack within the left wing, and especially his criticism of Right deviations were correct. Furthermore, the Presidium points out that Comrade Foster and Weinstein fought these conceptions and that between them and the majority of the Political Committee no difference exists on these points.

FURTHER mistakes made in the Party were the original opinions of leading comrades in support of the election of Dennis Batt as president of the Detroit Federation of Labor as well as a proposal of the Political Committee to advocate the formation of a joint committee of the progressives of the Miners Union, of the Joint Boards of the Furriers and Cloakmakers' Unions and of the general strike committee of the textile workers of Passaic to carry on the struggle against the entire American Federation of Labor bureaucracy. This policy would, under the given conditions, have given the bureaucracy the pretext to split the trade unions and thus create the danger of isolation. The political committee recognized these errors and corrected them of its own accord. The Party must learn from these deviations and errors, must struggle against them, overcome them and avoid their recurrence. Those comrades active and influential in the trade unions must be drawn more into active party work than hitherto and especially into the work of the leading committees thus achieving simultaneously the

unification of the leadership of the trade union work by the Party. The entire party membership must regard the work in the trade unions as the most important task of the Party.

4. The Inner Party Situation.

THE objective difficulties, the weakness of the Workers (Communist) Party and its inadequate contact with the masses of the native workers are factors complicating the inner situation of the Workers (Communist) Party. An insufficiently strong Party life, as the result of an insufficient mass basis, the inadequate contact of many members of the former language groups with the specific problems of the class struggle in the United States, favor the development of groups and factional struggles, the existence and intensity of which we seek in vain to explain through serious differences of principle.

The inner party situation, the great difficulties which the Workers (Communist) Party of America has to overcome, the great tasks which it has to solve, demand the greatest exertion of all sections of the Party, specially of its leading cadre, for bringing about a concentration of the Party forces on the basis of the political policy of the Communist International and the liquidation of the still existing groups which are outlived now and block the further development of the Party.

The VI Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International very emphatically declared: "That the Comintern demands the complete and unreserved cessation of factional struggle."

IT must be placed on record that this demand was not carried out seriously enough and that an untenable position of faction formation within the Communist Party still exists, that alongside of the general party meetings each of the existing factions hold special meetings only for its supporters arriving at binding group policies.

The majority of the Party executive (Polbureau) did not sufficiently understand how to create such a condition of affairs as to bring about an amalgamation with the forces which are today in opposition. Within the ranks of the majority a breach with the Cannon group took place and the Weinstein group also split off from the majority. It is clear that the majority of the Political Committee, followed a too narrow course within the Party themselves essentially contributed to the continued existence of faction walls. A struggle of the majority of the Political Committee (Lovestone) against the groups at present in opposition (Foster, Weinstein, Cannon) would be justified if it were a question of anti-Communist comrades who threaten the further development of the Party (like Lore). This is not so in the case of Comrades Foster, Weinstein and Cannon. The decision of the VI Enlarged Executive of the Executive Committee Communist International said:

"The attempt at a struggle against Comrade Foster and those of his comrades supporting him who, on their part desist from the factional struggle, is under no circumstances permissible."

THIS decision was inspired by the endeavor to bring about the joint work of all valuable forces and to gradually equalize the existing differences for the joint solution of all tasks. Today more than ever before—after the death of Comrade Ruthenberg and in a much more complicated situation—is this necessary. Therefore, the majority of the Political Committee must recognize the necessity to do their utmost to bring about the closest collabora-

tion with the Forster group and with the Weinstein-Cannon group, in order to attain complete fusion of the groups of the Party convention. No-recognition signifies the revival of the faction struggle and signifies in the last analysis the degeneration of the faction into cliques and the creation of Party crisis.

The Opposition groups must cease their factional methods. They must endeavor by their attitude to facilitate unity with the majority of the Political Committee before and at the Party convention. All proposals, all criticism of the Party work and its leadership must be made in this spirit.

During the work of the American Commission it became clear that the differences regarding the important political questions have recently been much reduced. This provides today a basis for a number of decisions which derive from this welcome political fact certain organizational deductions aimed to impress the whole Party with the necessity of a broad collective leadership and collaboration as well as the complete liquidation of the factional struggle.

THE Presidium decides:

1. The Party Convention should take place in the end of August 1927 in view of the delay caused by the work of the American Commission.

2. In order to make possible the convention preparations with the least friction there will be formed a "commission for the preparation of the Party Convention" consisting of 6 (six) members with voting rights and 2 candidates (3 of the majority and 3 of the opposition) under the chairmanship of a neutral comrade. As deputy chairman of the Commission Comrades Lovestone and Foster will function. The Commission has the right to arrive at binding decisions on all questions pertaining to the organizational and political preparation of the Party convention. The Commission will also have the right to arrive at decisions on questions of mandate disputes in connection with the delegates to the Party convention. The election of delegates for the Party convention is to be on the proportional representation system.

3. The normalization and democratization of the Party life demand that the Party convention after an objective consideration of all important questions elect a broad Party executive into which a number of additional and proletarian elements should be drawn in. For the minority at the Party convention important representation must be secured both on the Central Committee and in the Political Committee.

4. In order to demonstrate before the whole party the necessity of collaboration and merger of the existing groups Comrade Lovestone and Foster shall function as secretaries of the Party until the Party convention and Comrades Foster and Gitlow shall function as secretaries of the Trade Union Department until the Party convention. Further changes in the composition of the leading bodies (Central Committee and Political Committee) are rejected as inexpedient before the Party convention. The composition of the Central Executive Committee is left to the decision of the Party convention. It is recommended to the party convention to make a decision that the newly elected central committee is to set up immediately a collective secretariat of three comrades, one of whom should be a representative of the Minority. It is recommended, in any event, to elect Comrades Lovestone and Foster as secretaries.

5. The Presidium things it advisable that the Party convention discuss and decide the question of the expediency of transferring the seat of the Central Committee.

COOLIDGE DRIVEN OUT OF RACE FOR PRESIDENCY IN 1928 ON G.O.P. TICKET

(Continued from Page One)

imately twenty newspapermen were ushered into Mr. Coolidge's office. He stood waiting beside his desk until all were in and his secretary, Everett Sanders had closed and barred the door.

"Is everyone here?" he asked. As replies were given in the affirmative, he said:

"I have here a little announcement. Will you gentlemen file past my desk in single file to receive it?"

News-hounds Stage Marathon.

As the full import of the announcement dawned on the first in line, there was a dash for the door and the telegraph wires, but Sanders barred the way.

"Is there anything further you wish to say, Mr. President?" asked Sanders.

"No," replied the executive. The door was opened and the rush to the wires started.

His Wind Was Up.

President Coolidge was palpably nervous as the reporters filed in for the statement which, after the next year, will carry him definitely out of the White House.

His hand trembled perceptibly and his mouth twitched.

He was very serious in aspect as he passed out the little slips. As the last of the reporters ran furiously out of the door he sank back into his chair, sighed audibly and relaxed.

Among Those Present.

Present in the room as Mr. Coolidge renounced all claim to a continuance of his administration were Senators Norbeck, republican, of South Dakota, and Capper, republican, of Kansas. Both seemed as startled as the newspapermen.

Only Sanders and E. T. Clark, his personal secretary, apparently knew of the announcement which was forthcoming. It was they who took safeguards to see that no one "jumped the gun" with the story.

Why This Retreat?

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Political observers, as they are called, are busily engaged today hazarding guesses as to why Calvin Coolidge decided to drop his sphinxlike silence on his third term ambitions and open his mind to the populace.

The most popular of the explanations for this unexpected action are: Firstly, the dominant elements in

the G. O. P. do not dare risk a farmer revolt by presenting the inhabitants of the wide open spaces with a challenge in the person of Calvin Coolidge who in spite of his cowboy stunts in South Dakota has refused to make the slightest concession to the farmers since his induction into office.

Secondly, the third term bugaboo carries too much dynamite among the wooded valleys peopled by the lean, serious-minded yankees who take their traditions seriously, provided they mean nothing, to warrant the G. O. P. general staff risking four years more at the helm of the ship of state on the personal political fortunes of Colorless Cal.

Hats to the Cleaner.

Who will be the candidate is the question that is now on every tongue and the political fedoras of many willing sons are being given an elbow brush preparatory to being tossed into the ring.

Frank L. Lowden, the Pullman bell boy, has been ploughing the mid-western fields for several months and Charles Dawes, he of the underslung pipe and the vitriolic tongue, has sworn off swearing, a fact worthy of consideration according to the oracles whose unness it is to tell what is written in the political heavens.

Dawes and Lowden have been kidding the farmers and showing a decided inclination to let Coolidge take all the dung hurled at the White House by the irate tillers of the soil.

Strong On Promises.

Lowden and Dawes will promise the farmers anything but the latter will have just as much trouble cashing in on those promises as they had trying to get relief from Coolidge during the latter's incumbency.

What the exploited farmers should do now, in the opinion of radicals here is to set about organizing politically in a party of their own and in alliance with the workers organized into a Labor Party to present a united front to the servants of Wall Street in the republican and democrat parties.

English War Plane Crashes.

FARNBOROUGH, England, August 2.—Two members of the Royal Air Force were killed here today when an airplane, flying in squadron formation with six others, crashed in a forced landing.

Call Out Police When Miners Win Argument

(Continued from Page One)

companied the scabs to an empty shack. Organizer Wolcott together with the policy committee of the local union, ignoring threats of arrest and the guns pointed at them, approached the men and within a half an hour there was only one strikebreaker left, and this one was so old that he could hardly be of any use to the coal company. It became known that the imported men were not told of the strike condition prevailing in Avela.

The superintendent became enraged and sent out a riot call to the state police headquarters. When the state police arrived they were disappointed; they found no scabs and no riot in sight.

The pumps were then pulled out, leaving but one pump on the job. This pump supplies the mine's homes with water.

Of course, the sheriff of Washington county was there, with his notice restricting the picket line as he has been doing in other places where the company brought in scabs.

The miners of this town are ready for a fight until victory is won and are ready to die fighting rather than to starve to death coining profits for the coal operators.

Fishwick Again Offers to Deal. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—"We are willing to enter into a conference at any time, or any place, in an effort to bring to an end the present tie-up of the mining industry."

This was the statement of Harry Fishwick, president of the Illinois district, United Mine Workers of America when shown an International News Service dispatch from Columbus, O., today stating that Gov. Vic Donahey was planning to call a conference with the governors of Illinois and Indiana seeking to have union miners and operators resume negotiations for a settlement.

Operators Refuse.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—S. H. Rickard, president of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association has issued a statement that his organization will not accept Governor Donahey's offer to call a conference of coal operators and the union.

Maple Leaf Mine Burns.

DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Importation of scabs was an extensive process for the Pocock Mining Co., owners of the Maple Leaf Mine at Newport. Not only was one man shot and

FISH, FORMER I. L. G. U. TREASURER, NOW IN MILK BUSINESS AND FISHING FOR CLIENTS AMONG CLOAKMAKERS BY AD IN SIGMAN SHEET

Joseph Fish, former secretary-treasurer of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, is now connected with a milk firm and is appealing for business thru the columns of Justice, official organ of the anarchists, yellow socialists and common labor fakers, who run the international union with the aid of the Bomb Squad, the underworld, Tammany Hall and the clothing magnates.

With Morris Sigman running a Ballyhoo Park in Iowa and Joseph Fish in the milk business, the sweating cloak makers, whose working conditions have been hammered down by the right wingers, may console themselves with the thought that perhaps sometimes in the distant future they may be able to go into a paying business even tho it may only be to the extent of investing in a shoe shine stand in Union Square.

wounded in a battle that took place between the strikebreakers and the striking miners on the road to the mine, but as soon as the scabs began to work around the tippie, some inexperienced newcomer set fire to it and put the mine out of commission entirely, with about \$10,000 loss of property to the company.

Arrest Striker.

The usual attempt to lay the blame for the first on the strikers is being made by Superintendent A. C. Roberts. Another tippie burned at Adena, two days ago.

John Harder, Jr., a striker was arrested charged with shooting the scab in the fight on the road. Union miners point out that all the shooting was done by the strikebreakers and their guards, and that the man wounded evidently got in the line of fire some way.

In the Bellaire district heavy guard with machine guns is maintained over strikebreakers who are building barracks for more scabs to be imported soon.

Chicago Gets Big Fight Says Park Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey will fight for the world's heavyweight title in Soldiers' Field, Chicago.

Official announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Tex Rickard, New York promoter, and Edward J. Kelly, president of the South Park Board, governing body of Soldiers' Field, it was learned today.

Following a meeting of the South Park Board at noon today, the commissioners approved use of the field for the bout. Rickard declared this decision removed the last obstacle to staging the title fight in Chicago.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Call Half Million Roumanian Troops; Fear of Civil War

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Roumanian government is calling up nearly 500,000 reserves as a precaution against possible uprisings following recent statements made in Paris by Prince Carol, it was reported here today.

Border guards have been strengthened, the reports state. Official reasons for the military movements are given as "maneuvers."

Premier Bratianu is reported to be prepared to keep Prince Carol out of Roumania at all costs even though the public is apathetic regarding the prince's return.

Prince Carol has many followers among the military clique, some of whom hope for promotions through his restoration. Reservists might be able to offset the pro-Carol influence in the regular army.

Many observers believe that Prince Carol might endanger his life by returning to Roumania, where he has some bitter enemies.

Angland War Kills Another.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—The guns of gangland, which have blazed death for seventeen victims within the last few weeks, probably will add another to the toll today as Joseph Barba lay dying in a hospital with a dozen bullet slugs in his body.

Barbar, said by police to be "in the racket," was shot as he stood at a street intersection. Before lapsing into coma, he named as his assailant a man known as "Fertmanda."

CAPPER SEES CAL; TELLS HIM FAKE RELIEF BILL IS BAD

West Will Wreck Third Term Plan if Cheated

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 2.—President Coolidge celebrated his fourth year in the presidential chair today by conferring with Senator Capper, republican, of Kansas, proclaimed leader of the senate farm bloc. Capper said that if the farmers in 1928 are in the same fix that they are in now there will be trouble.

Objects To Scheme.

Capper objected to the bill which has been passed out here by administration leaders as the administration plan of relief, according to its sponsors, who say it will be introduced at the December session of congress and championed by regular republicans.

It provides for establishment of a \$300,000,000 federal revolving fund to permit cooperative organizations to build warehouses and finance marketing of farmers' crops in a stabilized market.

More Middlemen.

The proposed bill would create an enormous machinery of "stabilizing corporations," to corner the market in farm products, and to use the treasuries of the present cooperatives and more to be formed, as capital for the cornering. The cooperatives would be reduced to impotence thru depletion of their funds in favor of the new corporations, which would be under the control of the government and the banks. Nothing in the bill promises either lower prices on goods the farmers purchase, or higher prices on his products, for him. The bill merely creates a new class of large scale middlemen, with enormous political and economic power.

Capper is a booster for the MacNary-Haugen farm bill, which Coolidge vetoed this year. The vetoed bill is considered by real farmers to be ineffective.

Administration Bill Unpopular. "The farmers I have talked to will never accept anything but the equalization fee system," said Capper. "If a better substitute is devised it probably will receive the support of the farmers but I do not consider the so-called administration bill a sufficient substitute.

Former State Attorney Who Swindled Poor Jews Is Indicted on Perjury

Samuel Buchler, deputy, dock commissioner of New York City, and a former deputy states attorney general, was indicted here today on a charge of perjury.

Buchler was arrested in connection with the trial of Jas. P. Klemas, who was convicted, sentenced to a term of three and one half years in Atlanta penitentiary for having raised large sums of money through the sale of pencils for the relief of suffering Jews, and having turned over less than thirty per cent of the proceeds to the charity for which the money was intended.

Worker Discontent In Vienna Greater; Rulers Quarreling

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—Austria continues to be ruled by the League of Nations thru Mgr. Seipel, who has a working agreement with the socialists of the second international, and especially with the socialist mayor, Seitz, of Vienna.

But much bickering is going on between the various parties to the practical coalition. The socialists feel safer with part of the armed forces of repression under their direct control, and the Vienna municipal council has just decided, against the vigorous opposition of the non-socialist elements there, to continue the special "municipal militia" organized during the general strike, in the form of a special police force of a thousand.

The fascists are continuing unchecked, the creation of reactionary armed bands throu the smaller towns especially, and among the rich peasantry. They are said to have already twice as many men under arms as are in the regular standing army. Standing army, fascisti, and the "municipal militia" are all opposed to the establishment of a workers' and peasants' state, but may also fight each other for hegemony.

Great discontent is prevalent among the workers, and talk of revolt increases.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

History of Revolution Being Reviewed as 10th Anniversary Approaches

MOSCOW, August 2.—In order that the youth of Russia which was too young at the time of the revolution ten years ago to understand the development of the struggle may realize the enormity of the struggle the papers throughout the territory of the Soviet Union are publishing daily chronicles of events of a decade ago and reprinting leading articles from then written by Lenin and other leaders of the Bolsheviks.

Manila Police Get Nerves; Atmosphere Of Dissatisfaction

MANILA, P. I. (By Mail).—Following Admiral Kittelle's grand stand play about "a plot to blow up Cavite arsenal" he caused to be assembled in the baseball grounds a thousand civilian employees of the arsenal, and administered to them, under pain of dismissal and probable imprisonment, the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The next step was to institute a "red raid." Major J. K. Boles and Lieutenant J. L. Bilo of the army, met with Colonel L. R. Sweet and Colonel Aurelio Ramos of the constabulary. With them sat Chief John Nevins of the secret service, and they discussed the best methods of deporting labor leaders, especially Chinese "agitators."

Extreme dissatisfaction among the Filipino workmen, admiration for the struggle of Chinese Nationalists in China, and a threatened strike at the Cavite navy yard are the causes for all this campaign of deportations and false propaganda.

Lowman, Dry Chief, Attacks All Those Who Criticise Him

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Former Lieutenant Governor Seymour Lowman of New York was yesterday sworn in as assistant secretary of the treasury and prohibition director to succeed Lincoln C. Andrews.

Lowman began his career in office by announcing, "Temperance and sobriety are commendable virtues" and "We want a sober America." After this he delivered a lecture against the "radical wets," whom he defined as those who break the laws against liquor, and the "radical dries," by which he said he meant "those well-meaning but ill-advised people who are criticizing the efforts of public officials who are trying honestly to carry out the laws of congress. Constructive criticism is always helpful but fault-finding by overzealous advocates of prohibition is very harmful to the cause of temperance."

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FOR THE CONVENTION

In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.

- SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL —25
PARTY ORGANIZATION Introduction by Jay Lovestone —13
FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25
FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70

MENSHEVIKS IN PAY OF POLAND FOUND GUILTY

Admit Crimes and Receive Sentences

MOSCOW, August 2.—The trial of the Georgian mensheviks before the Ukrainian high court has ended after twelve days examination. The chief of the accused conspirators was sentenced to eight years imprisonment, while seven others were given different terms and three of them were discharged.

The Polish spy, Penkov Polojnyi, was sentenced to death because of his activities against the workers and peasants government.

Mensheviks Are Polish Agents. The court established beyond doubt the criminal activity of the Georgian menshevik party leaders and their close connection with the Polish general staff and white-guard emigrants for the purpose of subversive work in the Soviet Union and espionage in behalf of the Polish and French "intelligence" (spy) departments. They were also found guilty of creating in Kiev illegal secret organizations for the purpose of trying to pave the way for a counter-revolution so that the imperialist powers could invade Russia and destroy the workers and peasants government.

Refugees Sent Back To Imprisonment by U. S. Deportations

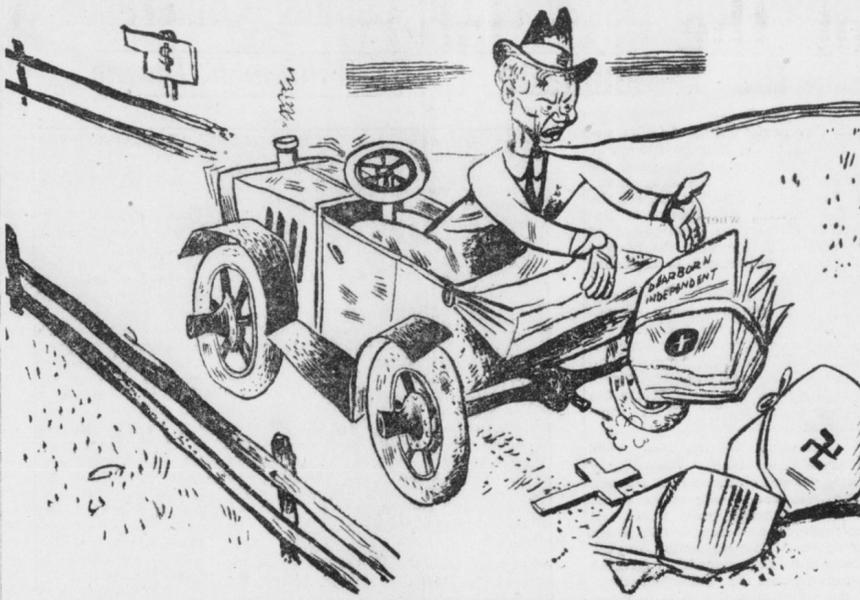
According to New York reports, 10,904 persons were deported from the U. S. A. in 1926 for alleged illegal entry to the U. S. A. In addition, 20,000 people, who arrived on Ellis Island with American visas, did not receive permission to enter the country, and had to return to Europe.

The persons who "entered the U. S. A. illegally" included thousands of political emigrants who naturally were unable to obtain passports in the countries from which they had to flee. In 1927 these deportations of political refugees are continuing, especially fugitives from Fascist Italy. For instance, Enea Sormenti, an American anti-Fascist leader, is to be deported from the United States although he has been sentenced to death in Italy. The International Labor Defence has provided the necessary legal assistance to fight the case.

Oakland I. L. D. Head Tells of Sufferings In American Prisons

OAKLAND, Calif., August 2.—On his return from the Pacific northwest and southern Canada where he was occupied with the interests of the International Labor Defence, Comrade Tobey, executive secretary of the Alameda county I. L. D. was given a surprise party by his comrades. Comrade Tobey, one of the Jimmy Higgenses of the labor movement, described his trip contrasting the beauty of the country thru which he passed with the sufferings of the men behind the bars. He emphasized the importance of working constantly for the release of these imprisoned comrades.

LIGHTENING THE FORD BEFORE CROSSING THE BRIDGE



Nominee Fans Race Feud Flames When Regular Lies Flag

DAYTON, Ohio, August 2.—Alleging that Negroes were gradually but surely ousting the whites from the West Side and lowering real estate values, and that Negro men were meeting white women on the hills around this city, Dr. Nicum, candidate for city commissioner, injected race hatred into his campaign in a meeting in the U. B. Church at 3rd and Kilmer, while excited whites gave vent to their outrage with cries of "Tar them, feather them!" Unable to arouse interest in the usual election promises, Dr. Nicum has taken this way to insult the Negroes of Dayton and arouse the whites to a pitch where a race war is a possibility.

During the meeting someone shouted that a reporter for the N. A. A. C. P. (National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People) was in the audience and ready to carry back information on every resolution taken. Cries of "lynch him" arose.

In a very earnest and able letter to the Dayton Journal, J. E. Bush, president of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., pointed out that if the Negroes were buying out the West Side whites were selling it, and if Negroes were on the hills around Dayton, it was white women who came to meet them. This was to be regretted by both races, he added.

U. S. Budget To Be Over Three Billion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—With a limitation of \$3,300,000,000 for the appropriations to be recommended to congress in the 1929 budget, Budget Director H. M. Lord today set machinery in motion to allocate this huge sum to the various government departments.

Lord notified all department heads that final estimate as to their financial requirements must be in the hands of the budget bureau before Sept. 15. Shortly thereafter the annual inter-departmental cat-and-dog fight for money will start.

GARVEY, JAILED FOR IGNORANCE OF AMERICAN LEGAL TECHNICALITIES, SHOULD NOW GO FREE

By WM. PICKENS.

Why keep Marcus Garvey in prison? No purpose of any sort is to be served by his continued incarceration; therefore, there is no real justice in holding him. In fact, if Garvey had been sentenced for five months, instead of for five years, and then deported,—or if it had been legally possible simply to deport him, without any prison term, the ends of useful justice would have been as well met. Marcus Garvey was not more of a criminal than a half dozen or more of those who were associated with him in the Black Star Line business project. His worst enemies, if they are honest, must admit that.

But we can say even more than that: Garvey was not at heart a criminal. He did not set out to steal or cheat, it is our belief. But, knowingly or unknowingly, he ran afoul of technical law by selling, or permitting to be sold, stock in a concern that was bankrupt. Why? Not because he expected to cheat anybody out of just so much money, but because Garvey is a visionary, a bold dreamer, who thought he could resuscitate a corporation which was dead, but in his bold confidence not quite dead but just "kayode" for the time being. The writer has no doubt that Garvey believed, foolishly of course,

that by taking in more money he would rescue the enterprise and save everything. But that is a crime: like accepting deposits in a bank when you know that the institution is already insolvent.

And altho it may seem to be a charge against the intelligence of the rather brainful Garvey, still it is likely true that, as a man from the West Indies, he understood very little about the technicalities of American law on that subject. Suppose we should get an honest answer to the following question,—how many supposedly intelligent Americans could answer "yes," if we asked them: "Did you know that just what Garvey did was a penitentiary offense before you learned that he was being prosecuted for it?"—There are some native-born Americans who could not answer in the affirmative.

Now, some of the sharks working for Garvey's organization and giving Garvey "advice," knew that it was a violation of law to sell more stock under the condition,—and those fellows are all out of jail and have not even been put in.

Garvey who helped to jail himself by being braver than the others, but less shrewd than the others, during the trial, can now be released not only without any social hurt but even with social justice.

Italian Leader to Suffer for Saving Union's Treasury

ROME, Aug. 2.—The former Secretary of the Italian Seamen's Federation, G. Giuletti, a former M. P., was arrested some time ago on a charge of embezzling 11,000,000 lire. The real reason for the charge is that he did not wish to hand over the Federation Funds to the Fascist Seamen's Corporation but disposed of them according to instructions he received at a regular meeting of members.

After being in prison for several months, he was provisionally set at liberty, but was soon re-arrested.

BALDWIN PLEADS FOR A CANADIAN TRADE REVIVAL

Dominions to Salvage Decaying British Trade

MONTREAL, Aug. 2. — While American and British naval competition is splitting the Geneva conference, the rivalry of the two imperialist powers on the economic field was proclaimed here yesterday when Stanley Baldwin, prime minister of Great Britain, and England's business man par excellence, opened his campaign of propaganda against American influence in Canada with a speech to 800 business men of the Canadian Club at the Hotel Windsor.

Baldwin—Super-Salesman.

With 31 per cent of Canadian industries in actual American possession and only 10 per cent in the hands of the English, with American imports and Canadian exports to the United States rising yearly while American economic penetration more and more surely creating a state of suitable for Canadian secession from the decaying empire and alliance or union with her economically dominant neighbor, the British are making frantic efforts to stay the inevitable and to "sell" the Canadians the idea of empire. And Stanley Baldwin has been sent as the super-salesman.

Calling on the Canadian business to buy only British goods, the speaker emphasized the importance of the newly created Empire Marketing Board, for whose services the empire pays \$5,000,000 a year.

The prime minister pointed out the desperate need which had led to the formation of this board whose purpose he characterized frankly as "publicity."

Organize Propaganda Forces. "We have enlisted the services of a board of writers and artists," he declared in explanation of the propaganda work of this body, "to aid us in that work. They are trying to create the consciousness of empire among the people of Great Britain and they want to carry with that consciousness the sense of obligation first of all to Great Britain. This is the first step to create an atmosphere."

Again and again the prime minister resorted to the idea of the necessity of empire consciousness and of buying only British goods. He was especially careful to stress those trade features in which the United States is in a position to be of less value to Canadian trade than is England. Rubber, tea and sugar, he pointed out, are products of the tropical parts of the British empire which Canada needs and for which she must give the British empire first choice in supplying her markets.

In reference to the British import trade which has not progressed at its old rate since the war, the speaker said: "Remember we are a nation of 40,000,000 consumers," and he went on to describe England's struggle to regain the old economic mastery which has fallen out of her hands into those of the United States.

Denies British Decadence. That England was not decadent Baldwin declared was shown by the struggle which she is today making to recover her position in world trade after the experience of the war.

Despite the fact that a generation had perished for British business in Flanders fields, the premier emphasized the fact that it was there that the younger men had learned the fellowship of man which would yet save the empire and colonial trade.

The Prince of Wales and his younger brother, who is being trained on this trip for the usual royal propaganda of colonial visits, went thru their paces here. As the day was very hot the Prince of Wales and Premier Baldwin both made a democratic gesture and appeared in their coat sleeves to the horror of the Canadians who took several minutes to rise to the occasion and take off their own coats.

Wrangel's Troops Conspired Even In Turkey; Deported

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 2.—Continuous plotting in the interests of imperialist powers of Western Europe, and a determination to live without working which seemed to pervade all ranks of the Russian emigrants here, caused Kemal Pasha to sign the edict for the deportation of 2,200 of them, it was discovered today.

A bitter wail has gone up from the white guard Russians, many of them former soldiers of Denekin and of Wrangel. They claim that they can not get ready to go in the two days' notice given. And they do not want to go anyway, because their leader, Baron Wrangel, has recently sent them a circular calling on them to be ready for action, whether as part of a united capitalist invasion of the Soviet Union, or as an expeditionary force to attack nationalism in China, as some say, is not definitely known.

Crack Shots

are an indispensable part of the Daily Worker Army.

We have many, operating daily in the trenches and outposts of the class war.

Who are these crack shots? They are the comrades who know how to hit the mark, every time.

They are the trained fighters who, in their daily task of winning new readers for the Daily Worker, carry conviction. They know just how to approach the timid, the idealist, the fighter, the hundred percent American, the foreign born worker, the trade unionist, the unorganized, and all the various shades and categories found among the workers of this country.

The sharpshooters know just what argument to use, just what method of approach is most effective. Daily these trained marksmen pick off the enemies' best troops, and win for the Daily Worker Army the best fighters and the leading spirits of the working class.

Upon these crack shots depends the success of the drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker.

Our army must develop thousands of these crack shots, trained by a wealth of experience contact with the workers. Be a Daily Worker crack shot. Start your training now.

AIR VIEW OF HAWAIIAN VOLCANO IN ACTION



Photo by Hawaiian Volcano Observatory.

Remarkable photo, taken from the air, of the interior of Halemaumau crater, Kilauea volcano, Hawaii, showing the three major fountains in action, and the lake of lava. This, the first picture of the eruption, was taken by R. M. Wilson, volcanologist of the United States geological survey, in charge of observation work at the volcano, taken at dawn on the morning of the eruption. It was immediately obtained by the Central Press Honolulu correspondent and rushed to the United States.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. Co 33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK.



THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
65 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680
Cable Address: "Dalwork"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail (in New York only):
\$3.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of New York):
\$6.00 per year \$8.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

An Example of Ford Benevolence.

After a long shut-down the Ford slave pen at Detroit is soon to resume operations and already the forces of men whom the Ford system has turned into human automatons are drifting back.

It is estimated that Ford has spent millions of dollars on his new model that he hopes will enable him to meet the competition of the powerful General Motors combine. But reports from Detroit reveal the fact that much of the money expended by Ford is stolen from his former slaves in spite of the fact that they were idle. For years the Ford "social welfare" department, or whatever they call the thing, has been inducing the workers to purchase real estate from concerns controlled by Ford. This real estate—workers' homes—is paid for on the installment plan. During the slack period thousands of Ford workers were unable to meet payments, so they had to leave town and lose all they had invested. A Detroit press dispatch to the New York World of Tuesday declares:

"Thousands of men have left the city and others are existing as best they can until the big whistle blows. Many Ford workers have lost their homes on account of being unable to keep up payments because of enforced idleness."

Benevolence pays the Ford concern very well! These houses, many of which are almost paid for, will now be resold to the next wave of slaves that comes into the Ford plants. Of the million dollars a day spent by Ford at least some of it still comes out of the hides of his former faithful workers, many of whom resented the suggestion of unionism on the ground that it would interfere with their rights as American citizens to work for whom they please.

The opening of the Ford plant should be the signal for an intensive organizational drive so that the workers will not remain as the abject slaves they have thus far been.

Pan-Americanism as an Imperialist Slogan.

Professor William R. Shepherd of Columbia University, speaking at the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., told the participants in the round table discussion that "Pan-Americanism has failed to establish a genuine bond of fellowship between the United States and Latin America." He declared further:

"As an agency of political cooperation, Pan-Americanism has proved incapable of realization as the Latin-American nations are so fearful lest joint action with the colossus of the north might establish a precedent for intervention whereby the colossus would do all the intervening."

States in this apologetic form the real nature of the imperialist slogan of "Pan-Americanism" is partially obscured. But it is not at all misunderstood as far as the intelligent inhabitants of Latin America are concerned. They are aware of the malevolent aims of the government of Wall Street. Haiti and Santo Domingo, ravaged by American marines, are living examples of what other nations may expect in the way of "cooperation" from the imperialist giant of the north. The piles of corpses, furnishing banquets for buzzards in Nicaragua, testify to the murderous designs of the United States government against the republics to the south.

The hope for the Latin American republics is not a Pan-American union with the United States as the dominant figure, but an anti-imperialist union against yankee imperialism.

If the leaders of the Pan-American Federation of Labor were representatives of labor instead of flunkies of the capitalist class they would use that organization for the purpose of creating a powerful anti-imperialist movement between the workers of the United States and the victims of American imperialism in the Latin American countries. Since the reactionaries cannot be expected to fulfill their obligations to the working class it is essential that the class-conscious workers take the lead in anti-imperialist agitation and create a formidable organization over the heads of and against labor lieutenants of capitalism, whose role is to aid the imperialists enslave the workers of all countries upon which they can get their bloody clutches.

Letters From Our Readers

Dear Worker: Yours received. Have been short of cash or would have sent in sooner.

Four years ago I was up for pulling a little jack. But I did not have sense enough to know that this is a big world if you do not know the game. Now I am just waiting for some sucker who wants to learn. And he sure can learn down here how to get the blinders off his eyes.

Y. W. L. and I. L. D. Protest.
ONNEAUT, July 31.—On Tuesday, July 19, the Young Workers League Training School at Conneaut, in cooperation with Local Conneaut of the International Labor Defense, held a successful out-door meeting to protest against the threatened execution of our comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

Three speakers dealt with various phases of this famous labor frame-up. Comrades H. Millman of Chicago, Nell Amter of Cleveland, and Comrade Earley, instructor of the school. These speakers pointed out how Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested at the height of the post-war anti-red hysteria, how every effort was made to force through the capitalist courts a verdict of guilty, and how the confession of the real criminal, Madeiros, was pushed aside, in order that the

So I am sending you a check for the Daily Worker. I sure will give you fellows credit for the guts you've got. And it sure hurts that I can't give more as I know you have the only thing worth a damn to the worker who wants light.

Give her hell, brother, for things are moving.—Wm. Bernstorff, Vine-land, Florida.

capitalists could accomplish their purpose and get rid of Sacco and Vanzetti.
The audience of 100, which was large for Conneaut, was enthusiastic, and the local of the I. L. D. will be strengthened as a result of the meeting.

Dempsey Fights Sept. 22.
The Dempsey-Tunney heavyweight championship fight to be held in Chicago next month has been postponed definitely from Sept. 15 to Sept. 22, it was stated today by Billy Gibson, Tunney's manager, who said he had just been notified of the delay by Tex Rickard on the long distance telephone. The postponement was asked by Dempsey because of the illness of his wife, the former Estelle Taylor, movie star.

Forces and Issues in the Coming Conference of the Kuomintang

By William F. Dunne

THE Communist Party of China, according to the Moscow Pravda of July 25th has started propaganda for Soviets "in order if the struggle for the Kuomintang fails" to prepare the masses for the organization of Soviets to further the development of the revolution, opposing the Soviets as toilers' instruments to capitalist organizations.

It is stated further that the "paramount task" of the Chinese Communist Party is "to resist energetically the reactionaries within the Kuomintang." All Kuomintang units where "Communists wield influence" are to be organized for resistance to the counter-revolutionary central committee of the Kuomintang.

A DISPATCH to the New York Times from Hankow dated July 17th gives some concrete information relative to recent alignments which have been taking place under the pressure of the struggle and which substantiate the contention of the Communist International, expressed in a rraada, that the "paramount task" of the Communist Party is to resist energetically the reactionaries within the Kuomintang.

Withdrawal from the Wuhan government and struggle against it do not imply abandonment of the immediate struggle inside the Kuomintang for the defeat of the reactionaries and the establishment of an honest leadership responsible to the worker and peasant masses in the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation.

RECENT developments in the Kuomintang show that not only are worker and peasant members of the Kuomintang unshakably committed to uncompromising warfare upon imperialism and its militarist allies, but that a whole section of the leadership of Kuomintang is still loyal to the mass liberation movement and in open opposition to Chiang Kai-shek and his capitalist, landlord and imperialist allies.

THESE elements, the most prominent of whom are the widow of Sun Yat sen, Eugene Chen, former foreign minister in the Wuhan government and Ian Yen fa, a commander of the trade union battalion which was the core of the armies of national liberation on their northward drive, have aligned themselves with the labor and peasant organizations and the Communists.

MADAME Sun has issued a statement which expresses clearly the irreconcilable division between the reactionary elements of the nationalist movement, the so-called "moderates" who are actively engaged in suppressing labor unions and peasant organizations and the Communists, and flirting with the northern militarists and the imperialists, and the left wing.

CHIANG Kai-shek, the leader of the section of the nationalists whose base is the capitalist and landlord classes of China, is trying to appear as a defender of the doctrines of Sun Yat Sen. Nationalist generals, under his direction or in agreement with him on policy, have taken over the Wuhan government by military force and have shifted the main issue of the movement from struggle against imperialism and militarism to struggle against the Communists and the masses whose economic and political demands aroused the enmity of the Chinese capitalists and landlords.

THE main burden of the treacherous song of the right wing of the nationalists is that the liberation movement must be carried on without developing a class angle—that is, the workers and peasants must not try to better their conditions but simply support the general struggle for a "free China."

Since the great majority of the population—some 350,000,000—are workers and peasants, the policy of the right wing means nothing else but the domination of Chinese capi-



MADAME SUN YAT SEN

Wife of dead leader of the Chinese liberation movement, who says revolution must be based on the workers and peasants, and who repudiates the persecution of Communists.

talists and landlords without guarantees that they will not surrender to imperialism in return for concessions for their class—as they have done a number of times.

MADAME Sun has challenged this whole theory, and branded it as a perversion of the principles of Sun Yat Sen, in a public statement. The major premise of her statement is that the workers and peasants are the base of the national liberation movement. She says:

"In the last analysis, all revolution must be social revolution, based on fundamental changes in society. Otherwise it is not revolution but merely a change of government."

TAKING open issue with the "moderates" on the question of immediate improvement of the status of the masses Madame Sun declares that "Today the lot of the Chinese peasants is even more wretched than in the days when Dr. Sun was driven by his great sense of human wrongs into a life of revolution. And today men who profess to follow his banner, talk of classes and think in terms of 'revolution' that virtually disregard the sufferings of these millions of peasants."

MADAME Sun rejects the theory that the Communists should be driven from the Kuomintang, removed from advisory and executive positions, be deported or murdered, and that aid from the Soviet Union should be spurned in order to please the imperialists. Obviously referring to the campaign against the Communists and the Soviet Union inspired by the imperialist powers and taken up by Chiang Kai-shek, Madame Sun says:

"Today we hear condemnation of the movement as a recent alien movement. This is false. Twenty or thirty years ago Dr. Sun was thinking and speaking in terms of a revolution that would change the status of the Chinese peasants. It is only in the past few years, after four decades of struggle, that his plans for a revolution of the peoples begun to bear fruit."

MADAME Sun refers to the Kwangtung Peasants Conference in 1924—coincident with the speeding up of Communist activity among the masses—as "the first time we saw the people of China coming to participate in the revolution."

"Dr. Sun's policies are clear," says Madame Sun. "If certain leaders do not carry them out consistently, then they are no longer Dr. Sun's true followers and the party (Kuomintang) is no longer the revolutionary party but merely a tool in the hands of this or that militarist—Revolution in China is inevitable."

KALEIDOSCOPE as developments in China are, caused by the tremendous sweep of the national liberation movement and the entry of millions of workers and peasants into it, in turn causing the rapid cleavage between classes, it is now clear that the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek and other generals, backed by the exploiting groups and the imperialists, has not been able to stampede the honest mass leaders who were closest to Sun Yat Sen.

Neither has the open war waged on the Communists by the militarist elements been able to drive away from the Communists the leaders and members of the Kuomintang who are loyal to the workers and peasants.

THE Kuomintang, in spite of the efforts of the capitalists, landlords, militarists and imperialists to turn it into an instrument of reaction, still holds the possibility of leading the Chinese masses in the struggle for national liberation.

But to do this it will have to defeat and expel the betrayers of the national liberation movement, make war upon them and prove to the Chinese masses that it is the party of the national revolution and not as Madame Sun puts it, "a tool in the hands of this or that militarist."

THE Communists will fight to remain in the Kuomintang and they will have powerful allies in the honest followers of Sun Yat Sen typified by Madame Sun and also in the labor unions and peasant organizations in which the Communists take a leading part.

The Kuomintang holds a conference some time this month and at this conference there will take place a struggle whose outcome will have a major influence in determining the immediate course of the struggle for national liberation. This conference will be watched closely by the imperialists. It must also be watched closely by the workingclass and by every method possible the struggle of the Chinese revolutionists who have remained loyal to the Chinese masses must be supported against the united front of Chinese and imperialist reaction.

FOR the American Communist party the importance of this conference cannot be overestimated since it will furnish a living example of the policies and methods of work of a Communist party in the greatest national liberation movement of history. Its lessons will have to be applied in the struggle against American imperialism which now oppresses some 135,000,000 colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

McLean told Senator Walsh during the Teapot Dome investigation that he had loaned Secretary of the Interior Fall the \$100,000 which later turned out to be a "loan" from E. L. Doheny, the oil magnate. McLean explained that he had lied to "help an old friend."

Clarence Chamberlin, New York to Germany flier, landed at the flying field here Monday morning after demonstrating successfully the feasibility of taking off from a liner at sea. Chamberlin hopped off from the Leviathan, below Fire Island, at 8:14 a. m.

EUGENE CHEN



Former foreign minister of Wuhan government, who aligns himself on the side of the Chinese masses against Chiang Kai-shek.

DRAMA

"The Manhattans" Re-opens at Selwyn Tonight

"The Solitaire Man," a new play by Samuel Spewack and Bella Cohen will have its premiere at the Biltmore theatre, Thursday evening August 11. The cast includes, James Dale, Joan Maclean, Charles Dalton and Effie Shannon.

Gastav Blum will re-open his roof theatre, the Bayes, on August 22th with a new comedy by Merrill Rogers titled "Her First Affairs."

"The Manhattans," recently shown at the Grove Street theatre, will re-open with a new edition of the revue, at the Selwyn theatre tonight.

"Oh Johnny," a musical farce by James Stanley Royce and K. Keirn Brennan, will be produced out of town by Louis Isquith early in August. Another musical, "Phoebe-Ann," by Charlotte Meaney, is announced for joint production by Mr. Isquith and C. W. Morganstern. It is a musicalization of "A Stitch In Time," played here several seasons ago.

"Speakeasy," by Edward Knoblock and George Rosener is due on Broadway August 22, at a theatre unnamed as yet. Jose Rubbin will play the leading role.

Hands Off China Parley In Los Angeles Aug. 18

The Chinese Nationalist Movement has the support of the masses of people of China. All the different groups within China, the peasants, the working people organized in their unions and the small merchants, all under the leadership of the Nationalist movement are in the process of forming a stable nation. The old forms of feudal and militarist government are disappearing.

The great danger at present is in the interference by foreign powers and the presence of foreign troops and gun-boats in China. That is not only endangering the welfare of the Chinese people as a nation but also has in it the grave possibility of war on the Pacific.

To help China develop her own free and independent nation and to remove the possible danger of war in the Pacific are two questions that must be brought before the American people. We are therefore inviting all organizations that are in general sympathy with these broad principles to send delegates to a conference at which prominent speakers and members of organizations will discuss these matters and devise ways and means of bringing these problems before the American people.

Will you kindly elect two delegates to represent you at this preliminary conference which will take place Thursday August 18th, 1927, at 8 p. m. in Music Hall, 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Hands Off China Committee, Kuo Min Tang (Chinese Nationalist Party), Anti-Imperialist League of Los Angeles.

Vesuvius Rival Also Active.
NAPLES, August 2.—Woods on the outskirts of Terzigno at the foot of Vesuvius have been set afire by molten lava overflowing the dykes in Hell Valley. The lava stream is making its way slowly towards the village but it is cooling rapidly.

Professor Malladra, of the Vesuvius observatory, who has spent twenty hours of the last twenty-four at the crater, is still confident that no disaster will result from the eruption in progress.

"Solfatara," a volcano near Pozzuoli, is showing signs of unrest and appears to be having sympathetic eruptions.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

GABRIELLE DORZIAT



The noted French actress will return to America this season, appearing here with her own company, a repertoire of two or three plays.

AMUSEMENTS

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

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

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers-Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it! Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

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

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

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

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

Hearst Gets Pittsburgh Papers.

PITTSBURGH, August 2.—There are three newspapers instead of five as the result of the sale or consolidation of four of the five newspapers yesterday in deals involving William Randolph Hearst and Paul Block.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

On American Labor Conditions

It does not matter if you already own any or all of these three splendid little pamphlets. We ask you to purchase them for yourself—or for others—for their fine propaganda value. In order to enable everyone to do this little bit—the price has been set extremely low.

BLOOD AND STEEL
An exposure of the 12-hour day in the steel industry.
By Jay Lovestone —10

UNEMPLOYMENT
Why it occurs and how to fight it.
By Earl R. Browder —05

THE BANKRUPTCY OF THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT
By Wm. Z. Foster —25
Forty cents worth of books which we will send to any address in the country for

25 CENTS

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

TEN YEN FA



Leader of the Iron Battalion (composed principally of labor union members) who played a heroic part in the northward drive of the Kuomintang armies and who now sides with Madame Sun and Eugene Chen against Chiang Kai-shek and his counter-revolutionary forces.

PHILADELPHIA WORKERS TO STRIKE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI TODAY AT FOUR AND HOLD MASS MEETING

A call for a strike of Philadelphia workers to take place at four o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon has been issued by the Italian Sacco and Vanzetti conference in collaboration with the International Labor Defense Sacco and Vanzetti conference.

Under the heading "Philadelphia workers must strike at 4 p. m. today for Sacco and Vanzetti" a call has been issued to all affiliated organizations, labor unions, fraternal societies, and so forth and for the sympathizers with the victims of the Massachusetts frame-up to lay down their tools at that hour and join the strike that has been called by the trade union committee. After leaving their shops and factories the workers will go to Broad and Bigler streets where they will be addressed by prominent speakers.

A big labor conference has also been called for Friday evening, August 5th, at Machinists' Temple, 13th and Spring Garden streets. All organizations are asked to send delegates to consider ways and means of taking action to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Jean Graves, Co-Editor With Kropotkin, Demands Sacco-Vanzetti Freedom

Scoring the long imprisonment of Sacco and Vanzetti, Jean Graves, internationally known anarchist, and collaborator with Peter Kropotkin, has addressed a cable to the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee demanding the immediate release of the framed-up workers. "Sacco and Vanzetti must be saved," Graves says, "and that can be done only if those who believe in truth and justice will at once raise their voices in such a manner that the capitalist who decided on their death may understand that a denial of justice does not always go unnoticed."

Cloak and Dressmakers Hold District Meetings

All cloak and dressmakers living in Coney Island should attend tonight's meeting at Pythian Hall, 21st St. and Mermaid Ave., 8 p. m.

Tomorrow night there will be a meeting of all Brownsville cloak and dressmakers at Hopkinson Mansion at 428 Hopkinson Ave., 8 p. m.

Louis Hyman, Chas. S. Zimmerman and J. Boruchowitz will address both meetings.

Petition To Finish Boardwalk. Edmond J. Powers, executive secretary of the Rockaways, is preparing to file a petition with the Jamaica local board, asking for the completion of the remaining section of the boardwalk from Beach Eighty-first street, each, to Beach Second street, Far Rockaway.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

COME! JOIN US!

At the **NEW MASSES** Artists & Writers MID-SUMMER NIGHT **FROLIC**

A Bus Ride to **CONEY ISLAND** and **LUNA PARK**

TUESDAY EVENING **AUGUST 9th**

Our Special Club Combination Ticket includes **ROUND TRIP BUS RIDE IN LUXURIOUS BUSES** and **ADMISSION TO SIX LUNA ATTRACTIONS**

FREE DANCING in the spacious Luna ballroom \$5.00 WORTH OF FUN FOR \$2.00

Accommodations limited to 500—Get your tickets now from the **NEW MASSES** 39 Union Square Phone: STUYVESANT 4445

HERE IS THE EVIDENCE!

New York Joint Board International Pocketbook Workers Union GENERAL OFFICE 11 WEST 16TH STREET NEW YORK CITY



Fur Workers Union 31 East 21 Street New York City

TO THE COM. OF TWENTY OF THE FUR WORKERS UNION.

We the undersigned, the men whom you have invited to take council with you in your present difficulties, after listening to a number of speakers of your Committee and after studying the entire situation carefully, have come to the conclusion that the present problem is the result of the development of factions among the active workers of your organization. Factional spirit may be chronic in your union but the factions themselves are not deeply rooted; in fact they are superficial and of a shifting nature. The Communists have strengthened their faction by injecting a foreign issue into the union. The issues of the organization proper are such that their very nature makes it possible for a man to belong to group A. today and group B. tomorrow.

On a small scale factions of this kind are formed in almost every organization and they cannot become harmful first because they are petty and second because they are not given sufficient recognition to dare come in the open. Where they are given countenance and even semi official recognition, there is but one result and that is ruin.

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

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

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

*A. J. Shiplacoff - M. Feinstein
Roberts
L. Fuchs
J. Bearan*

In yesterday's issue of The DAILY WORKER we printed the above letter sent by five right wing chiefs to the "committee of 20" of the scab furriers' union giving them advice on how to split up the pair jobs. Shiplacoff signed for himself and his four associates. They are: Roberts of the Capmakers' Union, I. Fuchs of the Neckwear Makers' Union, M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades and J. Bearan, socialist lawyer. The "committee of 20" had asked for the assistance of the socialists in settling the fight among the right wingers on the question of who should get the jobs. The above letter sent by men who have always fought against the workers' interests pines for "the good old days" and then advises an election in such a manner that only the fakers who constitute the committee will be on the ballot. It is against such individuals that the overwhelming majority of the fur workers of New York are fighting.

Giant Jamboree at Coney Island Will Draw Record Crowd

Brooklyn is talking about it. Coney Island is wild about it. Bronx is agog with enthusiasm about it. Manhattan is preparing to send the strongest delegation ever, to take part in it.

What 50,000 workers can do in the line of enjoyment will be demonstrated at the grand jamboree in the Starlight Park, 177th street on Sunday, August 28th.

This affair is going to be reminiscent of a big European mardigras. 6,000 workers came to a Daily Worker Carnival, 15,000 to a Freiheit picnic, 20,000 to a Joint Defense Bazaar. The three most prominent arms of the militant working class are sure to combine all their genius and originality in making this the most spectacular affair ever held in the city.

Nearing Speaks In Oakland. OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 2.—Scott Nearing will speak here under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Carpenters' Hall, 763 12th St., Saturday, Aug. 6, at 8 p. m. His subject will be: "Can Russia Consolidate Asia?"

All Packed Up and Ready to Go



to the **JAMBOREE, AUGUST 28**

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BARBERS STRIKE TOMORROW FOR LIBERATION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI; PARADE IN BROOKLYN

At the last membership meeting the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local 913, unanimously voted to call a strike of all its members to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the Massachusetts courts. The date of the strike has been set for Thursday, August 4th. A mass meeting will be called in the forenoon of the same day at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Aves., Brooklyn, New York.

A mass parade will afterwards march thru the workingclass districts of Williamsburg and Greenpoint, winding up at McCarren Park, where an open air mass meeting will be held at which prominent members of the labor movement will speak. Among the speakers will be Norman Thomas, Bishop Montgomery Brown, Arturo Giovanitti, Abraham Lefkowitz, L. Srisina and G. Cataia.

CASE AGAINST DRESSMAKERS WEAK

(Continued from Page One) tendency of progressive workers he used soft words in his opening remarks. He devoted his short speech to finding excuses for the right wing expulsion policy.

Boo Fitzpatrick. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor was then introduced as permanent chairman of the gathering. A storm of disapproval broke out that lasted for almost twenty minutes. Cries from the audience were to the effect that the cloak and dressmakers do not want any imported Fitzpatrick and McGrady to interfere with, and break up their union. Levine and Saul, joint board leaders had to appeal to the indignant workers before they allowed Fitzpatrick to speak.

The next speaker trotted out by the right wing was David Dubinsky, manager of the cutters local of New York. When Dubinsky was addressing the meeting, Siskind, manager of the Chicago edition of the Forward appeared on the platform. This was the signal for another round of lusty booes and hisses.

Dubinsky spoke against the leaders of the Chicago Joint Board. He said that the trial committee would shortly give out its decision thru the press. Also that those workers who would refuse to sign the "yellow dog contract" of support for Sigman would be barred from the ballot in the coming election. He intimated that only those who support the right wing machine would be allowed to run, altho the overwhelming majority of the membership are supporters of the left wing are opposed to the policy of Sigman. Manager Levine was the next

Million Workers on the Soviet Railroads Have Powerful Trade Union

Alexis Amassov, general secretary of the Railwaymen's Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, gave to J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who recently visited the Soviet Union, a list of answers to questions concerning the organization of the railroad workers of the U. S. S. R. These answers will be published from day to day on the last page of The DAILY WORKER. The first answers appearing today, answers the question, "How are the railwaymen organized in the Soviet Union?" Tomorrow Secretary Amassov will answer the question, "What part is taken by the Railwaymen's Union in the management of the railroads and in what way is such participation expressed?"

speaker. When he was introduced the assembled workers cheered for over ten minutes. He told of the accomplishments of the union under the leadership of the present progressive joint board and asked the right wing why they omit mentioning the achievements of the joint board when they were attacking the left wing.

"If any one is guilty," he continued, "it is Sigman and those of you who support him. You have broken up the New York union and now you are trying to do the same thing here, but you will not succeed."

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READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Southern Mill Wage Under British

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (FP).—Southern textile wage levels are sinking beneath the "pauper" standards of England, according to an amazing admission just made by the British Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association. Yarns from southern mills are actually being sold in England, under-cutting British mills, whose labor conditions have hitherto been held up as a horrible example of what would happen to American workers if they were not sheltered behind a high tariff wall.

Beat British.
Southern textile goods are also being sold on the world markets, displacing the Lancashire products, throwing thousands of English textile workers out of jobs. Thus has the menace of the south's low wages and wretched labor conditions not only brought depression and widespread unemployment to New England but has reached across the sea to displace foreign labor which American workers have been assured time and again by republican politicians would lower American wages were it not for high textile tariffs.

Envy U. S. Slavery.
The big English textile firm not only owns mills in England and France but cotton plantations in the United States. This corporation complains to its stockholders that it could make more money if it were not for the shorter workday in England and relatively high wages and social service it has to render its English workers. These handicaps, it is explained, make it hard to compete with the "southern mills of the United States, which on account of long hours and low wages are able not only to take a part of our trade in neutral markets, but even to export yarn into our home market."

An offensive against the British textile union and social legislation exactly analogous to the New England employers' drive on the Textile Workers' Union and on Massachusetts' 48-hour law for women may be expected as the result of southern labor policy. Mills in Alabama pay about half the New England scale while in the Carolinas wages are about two-thirds the northern level. With the 10-hour day prevalent and protective legislation non-existent, the cotton mills of Dixie

find their labor costs lower even than England's.

British Move Mills.
One step taken by the overseas industry to meet southern competition while maintaining profits is to build mills in the south. Work is proceeding now on a big Alabama mill to be operated by a British company which will import yarn at lower production costs than its own mills at home can attain.

The only comfort for workers in New and Old England is the expectation that the vast reservoir of unused southern labor may reach exhaustion within 10 years or so. This possibility is foreseen by a speaker at a recent convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, a southern mill federation. If the south keeps on expanding at its present phenomenal pace, the labor reserve will be exhausted in less than a generation, he warned, and the south will be faced with the same labor problems as New England. Not only textiles, but general manufacturing are being encouraged by the exploitation of cheap labor and hydro-electric power.

New England Suffers.
In any event the manufacture of coarse textiles seems doomed in New England. Mill owners there, particularly in the New Bedford-Fall River section, are devoting more effort to the manufacture of cotton-and-rayon and cotton-and-silk cloths. With the aid of expert designers, these mills are turning out "style" fabrics which have gained wide popularity among American consumers. More complex machinery and more highly skilled workers are required in these lines than in the south now possesses. New England is confident that it can maintain superiority in this class of textiles, if manufacturers can be kicked into concentration on better marketing methods.

If New England, with the Great Lakes and grain regions, can influence congress to approve of the St. Lawrence waterway and power development, another big advantage of the south in cheap power will be neutralized. The New England Council believes the finer textiles, aided by cheap power and better distribution, can be kept in its mills against southern competition.

THE PACIFICATION OF NICARAGUA



One Million Workers Are Organized on Railroads of Union of Soviet Republics

Note.—Since the Bolshevik Revolution, in November, 1927, the workers on the railroads of the Union of Soviet Republics have built up a powerful trade union with 1,000,000 members. The manner in which these workers are organized should be of vital interest, not only to railroad workers, but to all labor the world over. Alexis Amassov, General Secretary of the Union, answered that question in a detailed reply given to J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, during the latter's recent visit to the Soviet Union. Amassov will answer other questions concerning the railroad workers' union. Today's reply follows:

The Question and Answer.
QUESTION:—How is the Railroad Workers' Union organized in the Union of Soviet Republics?
ANSWER:—The Railwaymen's Union in the Union of Soviet Republics is constructed thru approaching the masses of the workers at their places of work: in depots, workshops, railway stations, and districts.

Local committees are organized at the rate of one committee per 25 or more employees. The number of such committees was: 3,987 on October 1, 1925, 4,348 on January 1, 1926, and 4,503 on April 1, 1926. In these committees and around them are concentrated the active body of the union's membership consisting of the members of the local committees. Such active members there were: 25,204 on January 1, 1926, and 26,021 on April 1, 1926. There are 763 union agents. Around the local committees are organized and permanent commissions for the purpose of affording the best service and guidance in the various spheres of the union's activity. Such commissions are of three kinds: organization and education, labor protection, and production.

On April 1, 1926, there were upon the local committees: 4,798 organization and education commissions, in which 19,769 people participated; 2,091 production commissions, in which 12,100 people participated, and 4,998 labor protection commissions, in which 19,200 people took part.

One of the chief organs for attracting the members of the union to active work in the union is the Institute of Delegates. These delegates are elected at the place of work, from 10 to 1, according to the number of people employed, constituting around the local committees a large body of active members who, preliminary to the holding of general meetings of workers and employees, discuss all the important questions affecting the life of the union and of the workers. On April 1, 1926, there were 48,104 union delegates.

The highest organ of the union at the place of work is the general meeting of workers and employees, which receives all the important reports and accounts from the union and the administrative organs, and renders decisions which are obligatory upon the local committees. Altogether from January until March, 1926, there were held on the transport 22,830 general meetings, attended by 76,712 members of the union.

The local committees are elected by general meetings of workers and employees for a period of six to twelve months, but they may be reelected before the expiration of the period upon requisition made by not less than one-third of the people employed on a given enterprise, or by order of the higher organs of the union.

Thus, the body of active members among the rank and file of the membership, comprising the members of the local committees, the delegates, and the members of the permanent commissions, amounted to about 125,000 people on April 1, 1926. As a rule, these active people are giving their service to the union as voluntary unpaid workers, except the paid officials of the local committees, whose number on the entire railway system was 3,308 people.

The second linking organ, after the local committee, is the district committee, which is built on the scale of the traction district, and is located at the place where the principal depot is situated. On April 1, 1926, there were 202 district committees on the entire railway system, with a total of 3,406 members serving on them.

The district committees are elected, for a period of one year, at the district meetings of workers and employees, while the delegates to such meetings are elected by meetings of workers and employees at their places of work, in the various workshops, offices and railway stations.

The next higher organ above the district committee is the line committee, which embraces the members of

the union within the boundaries of a given railway line, over a distance of from 1,000 to 4,000 kilometres. Such committees there are 26, with a total of 740 people serving on them.

The line committees are elected by line meetings, while the delegates to such meetings are elected by the general meetings of workers and employees at their places of work, in the various workshops, etc. The line committees are elected for a period of 18 months.

Thus, the whole of the active body of membership in the Railwaymen's Union of the Union of Soviet Republics on April-May, 1926, together with the district and line committees, comprised nearly 130,000 members of the union, whilst the total membership of the Railwaymen's Union at the time of the Eighth Conference of the Railwaymen (April, 1926) stood at 926,000. This figure was given at the conference as a preliminary one, and after a statistical analysis the real membership of the union on April 1, 1926, was established at 981,000.

In addition to the line organizations, for the purpose of rendering more efficient service to the national groups and outlying districts of the Federated Republics, there exist the Bureau of the Central Committee and the National Central Bureau, e. g. the Ukrainian, and so on.

All these organizations, beginning with the local committees and ending with the Bureau of the Central Committee and the National Central Bureau, are guided by the central committee of the union, elected by the All-Union Conference, whose delegates are elected by the general meetings of members at the places of work, at depots, railway stations, etc.

From the above data it follows that the whole structure of the Railwaymen's Union of the Union of Soviet Republics is based exclusively upon the broad principle of election of the union organs from top to bottom at the respective conferences and general meetings.

Each organ of the union carries on independent activity, on its own scale, on the grounds of the instructions given by the higher organs, and of the decisions of the respective conferences and general and delegate meetings.

Each organ of the union has the right to urge its views before the higher organs until such time as a decision shall be given by the higher organ upon a controversial question, but as soon as such decision is given, it must be implicitly carried out by all the organs of the union.

It means that all the organs of the Union from top to bottom are built upon the principle of democratic centralism, i. e. in all their activity they observe the strict subordination of the lower organs in regard to those above them, or in other words, each higher organ has the right to abrogate any decision adopted by the organ subordinate to it, if the latter be found to be in contradiction to the instructions given by the higher organs of the union.

Dusts and Labor and Health

All industrial dusts are harmful if inhaled frequently and in large amounts.

The stone, flint, emery dust injuries, cuts with its sharp edges, stings with its pointy ends. Dust of fur, wool, cotton, hair, feathers, felt, leather, paper, tobacco, wood irritate sufficiently to lessen the resistance of the respiratory organs to illness and so prepare the way to disease. Even flour dust, although a mild irritant, will provoke catarrhs. Consumption is often a direct or indirect result of constant dust breathing.

Some dusts, beside their irritating effect as dusts, are also poisonous and cause general poisoning. For instance lead dust, which is found in very many industries, but especially in white lead factories.

Coal as such is harmless, but its dust among miners and shovelers is harmful because it becomes imbedded in the lungs and often destroys its tissue. Sandblasting is extremely dangerous in spite of the masks which the workers are using for their protection. Less harmful, but still very risky, is the dust from bricks, marble, tiles, terracotta. Serious respiratory diseases are due to the inhalation of filings of iron and other metals. Emery, used in grinding and in making of polishing-paper, is one of the strongest irritants of the nose, throat, air-pipes, lungs and even the ears. Although exhaust systems in a more or less perfect way—often very imperfect—are in use, the mortality from lung tuberculosis among all kinds of grinders is very high. Cement production is also a very dusty industry, but it is somewhat less injurious than the preceding ones.

Ashes, notwithstanding their fineness, do not fail to irritate the organs of those who must inhale them incessantly, but on the whole to a lesser extent than other dusts. Ashcan collectors of the city Street Cleaning Departments, although much exposed to this sort of dust, are less in danger than would be expected, because of the open air in which they work.

There is almost no industry without its peculiar dust. Its harm could be minimized by the adoption of all the modern safety engineering devices made for preventive purposes and by shortening the hours of work. Organized labor should study the dust question, educate its members to demand the proper safeguards and insist on much shorter work days in the particularly hazardous trades.—Dr. B. Liber, in Rational Living.

BOOKS

HILARIOUS AND SAGE OBSERVATIONS FOR MID-SUMMER READING.

NEW MASSES, August, 1927. Price 25c.
One article in this issue is particularly noteworthy inasmuch as it is a model for handling preposterous literary adventures and dilettantes who make themselves obnoxious by presuming to discuss in most learned fashion everything under the sun. The article by Joseph Freeman on "Bulgarian Literature, or, the Perfect Critical Method," is one of the finest pieces of satirical writing we have seen for a long time. Those who have been amused by the pitiful pretense to erudition that characterizes the works thrown together by V. F. Calverton will instantly recognize the subject of Freeman's satire. That article alone justifies the August issue.

But there are a number of other admirable articles, particularly the first one in the magazine relating the life experiences of an American woman. This article was sent to "The Nation" by request as one of the series on the woman question that liberal apology was running.

When the Nation outfit read it they refused to publish it. It is far too frank and realistic for the liberals. The sordid struggle depicted by the author (unknown to us) portrays a section of this society that the dilettants prefer to ignore.

Upton Sinclair has an article relating his impressions of his experiences with the Boston censorship, which is amusing not only because it depicts the stupidity of the superintendent of police, but because it also reveals Upton at his best. Describing the police station he says:

"They had just brought in a bootlegger, and pretty soon they brought in another, and I remembered the historic figure who was crucified between two thieves."

Only Upton could be guilty of this sublime symbolism. The prolific author is also most naive when he relates that the police superintendent, one Crowley, used "some Anglo-Saxon words which I had never heard before, my acquaintance with obscenity being extremely limited."

We deduce from this that the poor fellow was shocked, if not mortified. (What I would like to know from the editors of the "New Masses" is why they put a quotation from Karl Marx on the same page with Upton's contribution.)

There are cartoons that are above the average—all of them are good, some excellent—from the cover page by Gropper showing Cal in his cowboy outfit to Art Young's back cover illustration for the advertisement of Col. C. E. S. Wood's book, "Heavenly Discourse."

There are other contributions—articles and poems—by Albert Rhys Williams, Charles Recht, Fowler Hill and others, that are quite interesting. There are a number of indifferent book reviews. The one of Harry Laidler's "History of Socialist Thought" by James Fuchs is commendable, except that the reviewer lapses into an extremely uncritical attitude when he refers to James O'neal as a historian, instead of a plain liar and fraud whose so-called historical works are utterly unreliable, unscientific anti-Marxist and therefore worse than useless.

But the contributions of Freeman and the anonymous woman make up for all the other shortcomings of the number.

—H. M. WICKS.

THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW YORK CITY, 1926. Published by the National Industrial Conference Board, New York. \$2.00.

THERE is a crying need in the Communist and Left Wing movements in the United States for a Labor Research Bureau, akin to the Labor Research Bureau of Great Britain, manned by a personnel capable of conducting original research, interpreted from a working class point of view, and which will be able to supply to the various branches of our movement statistical and other data about the rapidly changing phenomena of modern American life. It is unfortunate that at the present time we are compelled to rely for a considerable portion of our factual data upon the research organizations which are kept in the field by employing and banking interests. Such, for example, is the National Industrial Conference Board.

The question of living costs, in relation to wages, is of the uttermost importance to the working class. To date, The National Industrial Conference Board has made and published four studies of living costs. These are "Family Budgets of American Wage Earners (1921)," "The Cost of Living Among Wage Earners: Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania, (1922)," "The Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-1926;" and, finally, "The Cost of Living in New York City, 1926."

The investigation of living costs in New York purports to determine the minimum amount of money required to maintain "a fair American standard of living in New York City," for persons engaged in industrial occupations and in office employments. Investigation is supposed to have been made of what the Industrial Conference Board considers fair weekly and annual outlays for housing, fuel and light, food, clothing, and such sundries as transportation, recreation and the like. These costs are then budgeted for (1) single men living apart from their families; (2) single women industrial workers living at home and single women office workers living apart from family groups, and (3) families of one, two and three children.

The totals of the budgets drawn up as the minimum requirements for such category studied are as follows:

	Industrial Workers	Office Workers	
	Yearly	Yearly	
	Weekly	Weekly	
Family of man, wife and three children	\$1,880.17	36.16	2,119.11
Single man, living apart from family group	971.87	18.69	1,137.01
Single Woman, living as part of family group	665.25	12.80
Single woman, living apart from family group	1,005.81
			19.34

A study of the details of these budgets has left us far from fascinated, or even satisfied. Why office workers are entitled to better food, clothing and shelter than industrial workers is quite beyond us. Nor are we satisfied with the reasons assigned in the volume for not computing the budgets of industrial women workers living apart from their families—though here we very strongly suspect that the wages commonly earned by this group of workers, as compared with the minimum required to keep body and soul together, even on the poverty line, strongly influenced the decision of Miss M. L. Stecker and her assistants of the Conference Board's Research Staff, who conducted this investigation.

Moreover, this study essays to set forth not the amount required to enable a worker to live in poverty but, on the contrary to enable him or her to maintain "a fair American standard of living." Here are a few sample items, picked at random from the detailed budgets, which will enable the reader to judge for himself as to the adequacy of the totals cited above: An industrial worker supporting a family of five persons in the Borough of Manhattan, is allotted \$14.66 per week for food for the entire family and \$34.00 monthly for rent (p. 87); single female industrial workers living as part of a family group are allowed \$1.96 weekly as their contribution toward the family rent and \$3.39 weekly for food (p. 97); the same class of workers is allowed two pair of silk stockings a year, two pair of \$4.00 shoes a year and \$2.62 a year with which to keep these shoes soled and heeled (p. 95). A fellow even has to be frugal about his smokes—male industrial workers being budgeted for 30 cents weekly for tobacco, candy, etc.

We see, therefore, that the totals cited by the Conference Board are entirely inadequate. And yet, withal, a comparison with other figures recently made available by other sources indicates that even these starvation line budgets are far in excess of the amount actually earned by industrial workers—both in New York and other parts of the country.

We have seen that \$1880 was computed as the absolute minimum upon which a family composed of man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age can possibly subsist. Latest figures, compiled by the U. S. Dept. of Commerce, show that during 1925 \$1567 was the average annual wage of industrial workers in New York City (for the rest of the country the average was \$1279). It would appear that there is something phony about the high standard of living that is supposed to be enjoyed by the American working class.

—JACK HARDY.

Books Received. To Be Reviewed Later.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE 20TH CENTURY. By E. Roy Calvert Putnam & Sons.
GREAT ABSTRUSE AUTHORS, WHO THEY WERE AND ARE. By Frank Noah. The Christopher Publishing House, Boston. \$2.50.
GEORGE R. STUART, LIFE AND WORK. By W. W. Pinson. Cokesbury Press, Nashville, Tenn.
THE WORKS OF EUGENE O'NEILL. Boni and Liveright.
CIRCUS PARADE. By Jim Tully. Albert and Charles Boni.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
roads. They spending their wages, will in turn employ more men, and they in turn on indefinitely." Now, if the capitalists were sensible people they would never law men off but would keep them constantly at work at high wages and instead of permitting bankers to teach thrift and encourage saving, the government would employ spell binders to lecture to the workers on the virtue of thriftlessness. But in all probability greedy employers will continue to employ labor only when it pays and bankers will continue to take the workers' savings for a few cents on the dollar instead of urging the worker to spend it, thus giving employment to more garment workers, shoe makers, and brewery workers. John is like a voice crying in the wilderness.

The Coast Investor and Industrial Review has an article on "Why Russia Fails and U. S. Succeeds." We are told that socialism is being forced on the people in Russia by the rifle and the hangman's noose, that a premium is placed on illiteracy and that the government is one of the lowest order of people by the lowest order of people, that in America capitalism is socialism and that here the only handicap is to be born into wealth. The rag that published this drivel hails from San Francisco.

Pacific Air Line



A passenger air line from San Francisco to Japan will soon be a reality, according to Ercell Linton, above, formerly of the Royal Air Force, returned from the Orient. He's interested in establishing the line and is backed by a syndicate of British capitalists.

FEW of our readers need to be told that this official organ of financial swindlers is lying like a drunken Kiwanian, but it gives us a good excuse to write a paragraph about the Soviet Union. When the irate capitalist scribbler says that the Soviet Union puts a premium on illiteracy he is lying stupidly. The U. S. S. R. is one big schoolroom. During the Czarist regime only the children of the aristocracy and the well-to-do classes were in a position to secure an education. Now the children of the workers and peasants have that privilege. Socialism is being built up gradually and there is less violence used in this mighty task than there is in the United States in the effort to enforce prohibition.

THE contemptuous sneer at the workers and peasants classes that rule one-sixth of the earth's surface is just what should be expected from a representative of a class that is doomed to pass out of history, propelled by the tip of the proletarian boot. We cannot blame the capitalists for being sore. It is not a pleasant thing for them to contemplate the loss of their graft and power. They are entitled to as much sympathy as the confidence man who swindles a man out of his money when the swindled takes it out of his hide.

RUSSIA is not failing. Her productive plant is gaining rapidly in power. Her oil production is away beyond the pre-war figure. The standard of living of the workers and peasants is on the up-grade. Illiteracy will soon be only a dream of the past. Russia is succeeding for ninety-five per cent of the population as the United States is for the exploiting minority. That is the difference. It all depends from what angle you look at the question. From the capitalist point of view the organ of the California parasites is right. From our view point it is wrong.

WHILE covering California we respectfully call your attention to the sweet exhibition of candor given by Mrs. Minnie Kennedy, mother of the famous female Elmer Gantry, in the controversy now taking place between those two religious frauds. The twin servants of the lord are now quarrelling over the spoils and they are using the kind of language that would sound better in a barroom than in a church. They are talking cold turkey. "When we started in business," said Mrs. Kennedy, "it was understood Aimee was to do all the preaching and I was to do the work and would share profits on a 50-50 basis." Now, when the business amounts to over a million dollars Aimee becomes afflicted with a poor memory and Jesus is reported to be about to demand an audit of his business. Still, the Los Angeles sucker is a hardy specimen and he will keep coming.