

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## NATIONAL OFFICE CALLS FOR MORE EFFORT FOR DAILY WORKER

TO ALL PARTY UNITS:—You are now proceeding with the election of delegates to section, city, sub-district, district and national conventions. The interest of the entire membership in the problems and tasks confronting the Party is very keen. This is as it should be. Every Party member must show the highest concern for and interest in the development and welfare of the Party.

Amongst our major tasks is the need for even greater interest in the building up of The DAILY WORKER. It is unnecessary for us to emphasize to you active Party members, to you comrades who are doing your best, the increasing importance of our need for strengthening The DAILY WORKER. The services rendered by The DAILY WORKER to the American proletariat are inestimable. The services of The DAILY WORKER, for example, in the campaign to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the death chair of the reactionary capitalists, have been immeasurable. There is no struggle of the American workers in which The DAILY WORKER does not come forward as the most aggressive, determined and fearless champion.

The road The DAILY WORKER has to travel is a very difficult one. Recent months have seen intensive efforts of our enemies to crush The DAILY WORKER. The campaign of prosecution against The DAILY WORKER has not only not yet ended, but has only begun.

We must answer the reactionary capitalist clique, blow for blow at least. This means that The DAILY WORKER must first of all be kept alive. This means that every Party member must redouble his efforts to secure financial and all other forms of support from the American workers for their only daily in the English language—The DAILY WORKER.

We, therefore, request that ways and means of helping The DAILY WORKER be given special consideration at the election meetings or conferences of every Party unit and subdivision.

Rush your help to The DAILY WORKER without delay!

With Communist greetings,

Jay Lovestone, Wm. Z. Foster,  
Secretaries.

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

GREAT BRITAIN is preparing for actual war with the Soviet Union. The developments have gone beyond intrigue with border states, assassination plots and attempts to foment civil war. In last Saturday's issue of the Herald-Tribune, Harold E. Scarborough, that newspaper's correspondent in London, has an article which gives in more or less detail the military preparations now being made by England for the war that is considered inevitable.

IT is reported that Soviet troops are massing in Turkestan but this British story is merely an excuse to increase the Indian army. When Lord Birkenhead, speaking in the House of Lords on March 30th last declared that the strength of the Indian army must be measured in relation to wider contingencies he had in mind an attack on the U.S.S.R. And the former "Labor Peer" Viscount Haldane, suggested that a part of the home army be transferred to India.

IT is now stated that the Indian army will be placed under direct control of the war office, a development making for greater imperial efficiency and permitting the British government to switch this force to any point where it considers the strategic requirements demand its presence. The first move of the British in a military sense is forecast for Spring. The British are expected to move from Iraq and perhaps thru Persia. And it is said that France is watching the British movements with a sympathetic eye. So that we have the testimony of the capitalist press itself that war against the U.S.S.R. is imminent.

THE Soviet Union is a thorn in the side of world capitalism. Its destruction would open up a vast field for unhampered capitalist exploitation and would be the signal for an attack on labor in all countries that, if successful, would reduce the workers to a condition of servitude never before experienced in the history of man. This war is looming on the political horizon and no duty is more urgent on us than to drill its inevitability into the minds of the masses and point out what it means to them.

THE latest decision of defense counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti that the struggle to save those martyrs from the gallows will be carried to the full bench of the United States supreme court if the decision of the Massachusetts supreme court is adverse, may mean nothing to Sacco whose long protest has brought him to the threshold of death. In the

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## BRITAIN STRIVES TO USE INDIA AGAINST RUSSIA

### Dangers Worry Tory Bandits and Forgers

CALCUTTA, India, Aug. 14.—The British Tory government is devoting a maximum of energy to building up a military force in India for the purpose of endeavoring to strike at Russia through Afghanistan and other parts of the Near-East. It is proceeding with great caution because this is one of its most vulnerable points and may prove fatal to the empire. The task it has mapped out for itself is to build up a mighty army under the domination of the 68,000 white troops in India. The standing army includes besides these troops 164,000 natives of India.

#### Internal Difficulties.

Britain is faced with the problem of overcoming the strong objections to using the army of India outside the borders of the country. The force is supported by the Indian government and the masses will object to the increased taxation necessary to create the sort of offensive force that will be required for this sector of the conspiracy that is being hatched against the Soviet Union.

Then there is the further grave danger of arming a large percentage of the population which may, at a critical time, turn their arms against the mercenaries of Britain.

#### A Seething Mass of Discontent.

Using India as a base of operations against the Soviet Union also has other disadvantages for the imperialist bandits, not the least of which is the fact that the countries through which troops will have to pass would deeply resent it and some of them at least would take measures to repel the invaders. In this regard Britain is playing with fire because the natives of India would likely revolt against invading other countries with similar traditions. Not being so well developed as to understand the niceties of the distinction that is made between Christian nations when they fight each other, the bonds of tradition still play a big role among the natives, most of whom are Mohammedans.

The Soviet Union is aware of this danger and is taking necessary military precautions, particularly in Turkestan. But then, again, there is that formidable weapon of the revolution—propaganda—that will be used to the fullest advantage in case of open hostilities to undermine and incite mutinies among the native soldiers who will be able to understand that the Soviet Union is their friend and the friend of all oppressed peoples of the earth.

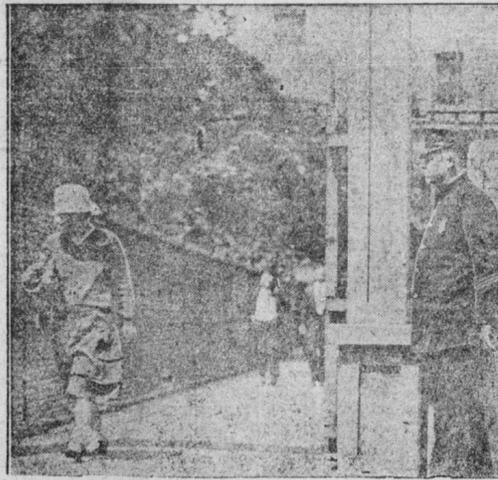
# DEMONSTRATE FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

## CHINESE RISING AGAINST WUHAN GAINS IN POWER

### 20,000 Armed Men Fight Against Traitors

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The Chinese correspondent for Pravda reports regarding the Hankow-Nanching uprising and says that there is thus far only fragmentary information available regarding the actual state of affairs. A few facts are definitely known. The whole province of Kiangsi is affected by this uprising against the Wuhan government and thus far the movement is on the ascendancy.

It is impossible now to state  
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Rose Sacco leaving prison after visiting her husband.

## SACCO AND VANZETTI ARE DOOMED TO DIE ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 22! STRIKE ON THE MORNING OF AUGUST 22!

### APPEAL OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

Sacco and Vanzetti are to be electrocuted, and the hand of death rapidly approaches, only a few days, only a few hours away.

The business of the working class is to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The governor of Massachusetts has declared a reprieve of twelve days, hoping by that means to dull the alertness of the working class and to prepare a more quiet "peaceful" slaughter of Sacco and Vanzetti. The twelve days' respite must not deceive the working class. It is intended only to deceive, only to quiet down the magnificent demonstrations of working class brotherhood and solidarity which were swelling throughout the country and which were already hinting of the fact that when the working class speaks with all of its might it must be heard. The business of the working class now is to intensify ten-fold the demonstrations and strikes which have compelled the butcher of Massachusetts (and the big financial masters of America, who give Governor Fuller his orders) to make the temporary retreat of the twelve day postponement of the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

#### Strikes Are the Order of the Day.

The workers must not let themselves be deceived by the big capitalist newspapers—even those which are trying to create an impression of "fairness" in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Every capitalist newspaper, without exception, is trying to create an atmosphere to make easier the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They are printing flaming headlines which are very shrewdly implanting the idea of "bomb plots" as associated with the names and defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. Still more shrewdly and diabolically, is the filthy and cruel lie of an "impartial investigation" by notorious class enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti is discussed in hypocritically respectful terms. The contempt and hatred of the masses by the prostitute capitalist press shows through their efforts to create the superstition that the ruling class tools of Massachusetts are acting on the basis of legal "possibilities" and not upon the basis of their own interests and fears. Already one powerful capitalist newspaper, engaged in paving the way for the quiet murder, even while it pretends to be a "friend" of Sacco and Vanzetti, has discharged one famous liberal writer for daring to write some of the truth on this case. Not one of the capitalist newspapers has yet dared to print the truth of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. All of them may be expected to flood the country with the necessary lies at the last minute, to quiet the workers or to frighten them with "bomb plots" of provocateurs.

Workers! Don't trust the capitalist press! Rely on your own strength to free Sacco and Vanzetti!

The flood of strikes which swept the country during the last few days before the reprieve—these were the cause of Butcher Fuller's hesitation to kill Sacco and Vanzetti! More strikes—a hundred times more and bigger strikes must be made in order to carry Sacco and Vanzetti out of the death house and out of the prison to the streets and freedom. Workers! Organize mass meetings! Organize street parades!

In all parts of the world—Europe, China, India, South Africa, Australia, South America—the workers are pouring out on strike to save our heroes, our brothers, who are in the death house of Massachusetts! But the workers of the United States must show their spunk even more than any others. We must not be left behind. Ours is the first duty. Take up the question in your trade unions. Take it up with your shopmates—right away, now, today! Talk strike, get your shopmates with you, and walk out! Compel your boss to

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## INCA REVOLT IN BOLIVIA GROWS; JAIL COMMUNISTS

### Rich Oppressors Flee; Peasants Get Arms

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 14.—The revolt of the Incas is spreading. This is primarily a class war, for the Indians, seventy per cent of the population of this country, are the oppressed serfs and slaves of the thirty per cent white descendants who own all the land and mineral and forest reserves.

The city of Sucre, nominally the capital of the country, is cut off and surrounded by the 80,000 tribesmen and poor peasant who have with clubs and slings, defeated the troops sent against them. The entire first division of the army has been mobilized, but is not making much headway. The 200,000 Indians in the department of La Paz have not risen yet, but are very uneasy, and smarting under intolerable wrongs.

#### Rich Fear Communists.

Rich hacienda owners are fleeing while there is time to flee.

In congress, the minister of the interior stated that the Indians had secured fire-arms from somewhere, and if they got any more, the revolt "would become a catastrophe" as there are no better shots in the world than the Incas.

The minister of the interior also charged that Communists were organizing the Incas for resistance, and has ordered the arrest of Luis Navarro of Tomoya and Hilario Fernandez.

The Incas are living as much as possible under the tribal conditions they had before the Spanish came and broke up what has been described as an almost perfect society, on the basis of the technical equipment of the people at that time. A state of primitive Communism seems to have existed, for which the Spanish substituted slavery, without, however, being able to destroy the memory of that more happy time, nor the tribal forms thru which it was governed.

The present landowners and oppressors are the descendants, for the most part, of the conquerors, and the present oppressed Inca population is the remnant of the powerful Inca state of freemen.

## Coolidge and Davis Work Out Plans for Radical Deportations

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 14.—Plans for deportation of alien radicals will be made by the government following the visit of Secretary of Labor James J. Davis to the summer white house, it was learned here today.

## MACHINE GUNS TO BREAK STRIKE OF TEXTILE WORKERS

(By Federated Press).

HENDERSON, N. C., Aug. 14.—One thousand striking cotton mill workers are facing machine guns in this textile town because they have revolted against abysmally low wages.

A spontaneous uprising brought hundreds of workers, both men and women, out of the Harriet No. 1 mill of the Cooper Cotton Mill Co., a week ago. Within a few days Mills 2 and 3 were closed down. Two companies of state militia were called in when nearly 500 workers from the North Henderson mill made the walk-out a 100 per cent success. Many children are numbered among the strikers.

Mill owners appealed to the lieutenant governor for troops. Two companies, one a Durham machine gun outfit and the other from Henderson were immediately mobilized and thrown around the four mill structures. The sheriff however declares there is not the slightest excuse for calling out the troops, and the Henderson militiamen are known to be favorable to the strikers.

#### Low Wages.

Incredibly low wages rule at the Cooper mills. Women average from \$6 to \$7 a week for the 10-hour day. Men average \$9.90 with the highest paid employe getting, \$15. In 1924 wages were cut 12 1/2 per cent on the promise that they would be raised as soon as conditions warranted. The Cooper mills reported fat profits in 1926 and the first half of 1927 but no effort was made to carry out the promise of rescinding the wage cut.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

## UNIONS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO HUGE NEW YORK CITY PROTEST MEETING

### Nation-Wide Demonstration Gains Strength; Seven Days Left to Framed-up Workers

### Twelve Thousand Gather On Boston Common For Sacco and Vanzetti; Hapgood Arrested

#### BULLETIN.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—A large demonstration held on the Common this afternoon to demand the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti was broken up when mounted police rode into a crowd of more than twelve thousand workers and dispersed the meeting. Powers Hapgood, young militant mine union leader, was placed under arrest charged with violating a city ordinance and Olsinio Careotta was severely beaten and placed under arrest for "resisting an officer."

Fearing a huge mass demonstration for the framed-up workers, Boston police informed the Socialist-Labor Party, under whose permit the meeting was to have been held, that no "radical" meetings could be held on the Common today. The permits of the Workers (Communist) Party and of the socialist party had already been taken away.

As Powers Hapgood arose to tell the twelve thousand workers that the meeting had been banned by the police, Boston cossacks riding thru the massed workers rode up to the platform and arrested him.

By three o'clock more than ten thousand workers had gathered in the Common to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

After the meeting had been dispersed by the cossacks, workers continued to pour into the Common where they formed small groups. They did not leave until after six.

Hapgood was placed under \$50 bail, while Careotta was placed under \$200 bail. Both cases will come up in court tomorrow morning.

With seven days of life left to Sacco and Vanzetti by their reprieve, organizations thruout the country are making plans for huge demonstrations to snatch the two framed-up workers from the electric chair to which the Massachusetts oligarchy seems determined to send them.

Unions thruout New York City have already pledged to support a mass meeting at Union Square next Friday afternoon, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee announced. The last mass meeting at Union Square arranged by the Emergency Committee drew more than fifty thousand demonstrators.

#### Unions Pledge Support.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Food Workers, Shoe Workers' Protective Association, Marine Transport Workers' Union, International Seamen's Club, United Council of Working Class Housewives and the International Labor Defense are among the organizations which have pledged to support the demonstration at Union Square.

Half a million leaflets will be distributed by the Emergency Committee in its campaign for mass protest demonstrations.

Following the Union Square protest, a monster united front open air mass meeting will be held at the Mall in Central Park Saturday unless the Tammany administration refuses to grant the Emergency Committee a permit. Nightly meetings, thruout the city, are also being held under the auspices of the committee.

#### Nation-wide Protest.

The New York meetings are only part of the nation-wide protest demonstrations that labor organizations are arranging to snatch the framed-up workers from the electric chair.

Commenting on the outlook for Sacco and Vanzetti, Miss Baron said: "We hope that the critical hour has passed. But we must keep on demanding that our comrades be released. There can be no doubt that the national and international pressure forced by mass strikes and demonstrations thruout the entire city"

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## LIBERALS PLAN DRIVE TO OPEN THE D. OF J. FILES

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The formation of a Citizens' National Committee to direct its attention "to the relation of the Department of Justice to the Sacco-Vanzetti case" was announced yesterday.

Among the prominent liberals who have accepted Robert Morss Lovett's call for the committee are Professor Alexander Meiklejohn, formerly president of Amherst College, Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford University and Zone Gale.

The invitation sent out by Lovett follows:

"Will you join in the creation of national citizens' committee to induce federal government to open department of justice files, which, according to affidavits from department of justice agents, contain evidence tending to prove the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti? Governor Fuller and advisory committee failed to face this. Wire immediately National Citizens' Committee, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

"ROBERT MORSS LOVETT."

## TOUR OF SCENES IN CASE SHOW FRAME-UP OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—"I hope Sacco and Vanzetti will be freed. I hope the workers of the world will unite, and thru their protest, save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

These words uttered in Italian, and then translated into English, came from the lips of Adeline Fruzzelli, the widow of Giovanni Fruzzelli, one of the first victims of the Wilson-Palmer deportations, who was sent back to Italy in June, 1919, where he died shortly after.

Mrs. Fruzzelli lives with her two sons who run a gas filling station at Scotland Village, one of the many crossroads in eastern Massachusetts

thru which ply the heavy traffic between the great industrial centers of shoes, wool, textiles.

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# FENG MURDERS 26 COMMUNISTS IN NEW DRIVE

## Prepares to Hold Fake Kuomintang Plenum

SHANGHAI, Aug. 14.—Twenty-six Communists, arrested in Kiukiang and accused of political activity against the traitor government of Wuhan, were beheaded on specific orders of the subordinates of Feng Yu-hsiang. Among the executed were the leaders of the local Kuomintang and the labor union organizations.

"General" Feng Yu-hsiang has begun the "scouring" of Shensi District section of the Kuomintang. All city and district sections of the Kuomintang have been "reorganized." Where the opposition to the military machine does not submit to the threat of terror they are simply murdered with only the most cynical farce of a drum-head court-martial hearing. In this way the traitors hope to prepare for the plenum of the Kuomintang that is to be held tomorrow.

The activity of the workers' and peasants' unions, women's and students' organizations and other public organizations have been suspended. Feng Yu-hsiang's proscription states "the existence of the Communist Party is absolutely prohibited; Communist leaders must be eliminated from all official posts and expelled from the Kuomintang."

Feng, the so-called former "Christian general," has already proved himself to be as base and bloody as Chiang Kai-shek, the first of the military adventurers who deserted the cause of the revolution and went over to the camp of the big bourgeoisie and the imperialists.

Library of Congress Censors Ford. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Bound volumes of Henry Ford's Dearborn Independent, containing attacks on the Jewish people, will be withdrawn from general circulation by the library of congress.

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# Chinese Rising Against Wuhan Gains Power

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whether this rising will be only a heroic episode or will be the beginning of the decisive stage of the Chinese revolution.

Much depends upon the courage and energy of the leaders and also upon the efficiency of the Chinese Communist Party and especially upon the fact whether the rising will be capable of attracting large peasant masses.

The rebel army already counts 20,000 bayonets and the majority of its commanding staff are Communists. On August 5th, the last revolutionary detachments left Nanchang. At this moment the rebel army is advancing under forced marching, its direct aim being the occupation of the eastern part of the province of Kwantung. The army, on its march, has to overcome the greatest military difficulties, as it encounters five enemy divisions under one of the minor military adventurers.

Will Fight Li Chi-shen. Further on the rebel army has to meet and break the resistance of the army under Li Chi-shen which was recently and with all speed dispatched to the Kwantung-Kiangsi frontier. The Nanchang uprising was, of course, not exactly unexpected by the Wuhan government, but certainly the latter never imagined that such terrific force and effective organization would be displayed.

Provoked by Reactionaries. The present central committee of the Kuomintang in deciding upon a break with the Communists and unleashing the terror against them certainly knew that they would have many difficulties with the workers but it did not expect that after the Hunan and Hupeh proletariat, the Kiangsi proletariat would also assume such a hostile attitude. In the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh and Kiangsi there is great indignation in large circles of the Kuomintang against the policy of the central committee. This discontent is constantly growing and in many places is taking definitely organized forms.

Widespread Disturbances. As to the working class in general the Wuhan government is still unable to strangle the strike of the working men at the arsenal and are afraid to launch the terror order against them for fear of the army divisions refusing to act, or possibly going over to the side of the workers. The events in Kiangsi prove the powerful working class movement under way there. The railroad men working on the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway are strongly supporting the uprising and take a most militant attitude against the traitorous Wuhan government.

Reports received from the peasant movement in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Kwantung shows that despite cruel suppressions the movement is not strangled. In the southeastern part of Hunan the peasants are showing great activity. Next month after the harvest, when the time to pay rents arrive, will certainly be decisive.

# ORDER EXILE FOR "RADNIK" EDITOR; I. L. D. CALLS AID

## Zinich, Communist, Is Hated by Capitalists

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The national office of the International Labor Defense was notified today that Stephen Zinich, Communist South Slav editor and organizer must be turned over to an immigration officer on Tuesday, August 23rd, to be deported from this country. The order came from the Immigration Service of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Zinich was arrested a few years ago on the charge of having illegally entered the United States from Yugoslavia, whence he had been forced to flee from the barbaric persecutions of the fascist government there. Instead of finding in the United States the traditional right of asylum, Zinich, who immediately joined in the activities of the American labor and radical movement, as editor of the "Radnik," Yugoslav Communist weekly (now daily), was seized by the immigration service authorities and slated for deportation to his native land where imprisonment or worse certainly awaits him. International Labor Defense immediately assumed charge of the case and aroused a strong sentiment, especially among Yugoslav workers, in favor of preventing the deportation. The action of the Immigration Service is the latest development in the case.

Try to Save. "Every legal measure will be used by us in the short time left to halt the deportation of Stephen Zinich," said James P. Cannon, national secretary of International Labor Defense. "The sudden action of the immigration authorities is one of the first reactions to the tremendous campaign of protest against the millions of American workers that has been organized for Sacco and Vanzetti. Our declaration that the proposed execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is a harbinger of new persecutions of the radical and labor movement is being proved by new facts every day. Zinich is one of the many fighters of the workingclass who has devoted his energies and life to organizing the members of his class for the fight against their enemies, the capitalists. The attack upon him as a foreign born radical worker is the first step in an intense drive against all the progressive sections of the American labor movement. We intend to fight to keep Zinich in the United States and in the labor movement of which he is a part. All class-conscious workers must recognize the great importance of the Zinich case and support the efforts of the International Labor Defense to prevent his deportation."

## Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

# Changing Tactics



EAMON DE VALERA, Republican leader of the Fianna Fail, is expected to strike a blow at the Irish Free State when, with forty-four members of his party who with him took the oath of allegiance to King George, he enters Parliament for the first time since his election and votes the Cosgrave government out of office.

# Needle Trade Defense

New Union Label Drive. WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 14.—Armsful of union label literature are available for trade unionists who are preparing for the nation-wide union label campaign from August 22 to September 10. The union label trades department of the A. F. of L. is supplying the literature free of charge.

Unemployed, Asked for Sentence. WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 14.—Because he had been sleeping in alleys and eating out of garbage cans for months, Frederick Jefferson, an aged Negro, asked to be sent to jail. Asked whether 20 days would be enough, Jefferson pleaded for a longer sentence and was given six months on a charge of vagrancy. He thanked the judge for his kindness.

Many have heard of skee ball, but few know what it really means. On the boardwalk of Coney Island one may notice many signs on booths all along the line "Skee-Ball. take a shot?" And the stores are always well filled. After a little pushing you can see what the crowd is there for. You see a big board fixed to the floor, and at one end are young men throwing balls, aimed at a hole situated at the other end of the board. For every successful throw a number comes out, and those who make the biggest scores, win prizes. The skee ball is not only a game where one gets prizes, but it is also healthy exercise. The Skee Ball is one of the popular features at Starlight Park, and on Sunday August 28th it will be run for the benefit of the Defense.

In the evening, there will be a special performance of the opera "Carmen," rendered by a famous company of singers. Tickets to the Opera are \$1.00 and are also good for admission to the all day Carnival, reduced rate on bathing and admission to dancing. Opera tickets are limited, and we advise our readers to secure this without delay. Admission to the park for the all day Jamboree is 25 cents.

Camp Donations. Seventy-two dollars were collected at Camp Kinderland by A. Block. A committee was elected to carry on the further activities of the Joint Defense. Over 50 vacationists pledged themselves to a voluntary tax of \$1 weekly for the Defense. At Camp Nitgedaiget, Block raised \$348.55. Trumbuckles near Nitgedaiget sent in a check for \$46, collected last Saturday and Sunday during the concert rendered by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein. At present the trumbuckles are selling shares on a beautiful picture at 15 cents. This money will be turned over to the Joint Defense.

Other Collections. \$41 was collected at a reception to a comrade from California, held at the home of M. Spector. Montreal raised \$400 for the defense thru I. Shapiro of the Furriers Union.

## Unions Pledge Help for Union Square Meeting

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lized world brought about the last-minute respite. In spite of the fact that certain die-hard conservative New York newspapers have viciously attacked the work of the Emergency Committee, we will continue to appeal to the masses for support, because in the last analysis they are the last court of appeal."

Twin Cities Demonstrate. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 14.—The Twin Cities are being swept by mass protests for Sacco and Vanzetti. Minneapolis held a huge demonstration today. Street meetings are held here every night, with an average attendance of more than five hundred. A monster demonstration was held at St. Paul Saturday. Paul Crouch and Walter Ligggett, who addressed the meeting at Minneapolis today, demanded that the Department of Justice files be opened. Hundreds of telegrams of protest have been sent to President Coolidge.

# STRIKE TO SAVE SACCO, VANZETTI SAYS WORKERS PARTY

(Continued from Page One)  
men and women of this country and of Europe, South America, and the rest of the world, whom the American capitalist class exploits and hopes to exploit even more in the future.

Strike!  
We must warn the workers against the danger of a cowardly evasion which might possibly be tried by the capitalists and their politicians. They may attempt to quiet the working-class which they call the "mob," by commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment! The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party warns the workingclass of America against being deceived by this cowardly and beastly device of trying to stop the protest against the unjust punishment of Sacco and Vanzetti by merely "granting" Sacco and Vanzetti a living death within the walls of the penitentiary! The workers must indignantly reject this hideous and contemptible proposal. We have not forgotten how the capitalists and the political flunkies succeeded in deadening the whole activities of the workingclass in the case of Brothers Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, by commuting Mooney's sentence to a life time of torture along with Billings in the penitentiaries of California. Workers, don't accept this swindle again. It is necessary to warn you, especially because certain men in the labor movement who hold official trade union positions, but whose real business is to serve the capitalist class and the capitalist institutions of "justice," private property, the exploitation of labor, and the capitalist state. Some such men are now engaged in paving the way for the capitalist politicians to imprison Sacco and Vanzetti for life in the event that the mass agitation against the death sentence becomes too strong to resist without throwing out a sop to you, whom they call "the mob." It is necessary to warn you against such actions as the recent public statement of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who, although he knows that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent, requests that these heroes of the workingclass be kept in prison for life, instead of being electrocuted. This is what Mr. Green requested when he demanded the sentence of death be "commuted to life imprisonment." The voice of the workingclass must swell louder than the voice of its misrepresentative who is now temporarily the official head of our Federation of Labor! The workers must demand that Sacco and Vanzetti be immediately and unconditionally freed. No cowardly evasion. No death for Sacco and Vanzetti. And no life-time of torture for Sacco and Vanzetti! Give Sacco and Vanzetti back to the workingclass. That is the demand of labor.

The workingclass struggles have been successful in drawing into this an unusual number of middle class people whose voices have helped to swell the tide of protest. At the same time the workers have to beware of certain weaknesses of these elements who because of their class associations are too ready to relax the fight, to believe in excuses, lies and evasions, which the big capitalist politicians, of the state house and the courts put forth in order to quiet and kill the movement of protest. With all of their good intentions, the middle class elements do not and cannot understand, and at time themselves fear the mass movement of millions of workers which can turn the balance for Sacco and Vanzetti. THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MASSES OF THE WORKINGCLASS IN THE SHOPS, IN THE TRADE UNIONS, AND ON THE STREETS ARE THE ONLY HOPE FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI! These mass activities must be supported by all honest and sincere enemies of judicial murder. These mass activities are what has kept Sacco and Vanzetti from the death chair up to the present time, and this is all that can win them freedom! The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party fully endorses and recommends the militant and clear-sighted workingclass policy which has been followed by the International Labor Defense in this respect. The workers everywhere should use their pressure upon all organizations and groups taking part in the defense, to compel all of them to stiffen up their policies in accord with the fearless and determined attitude of the workingclass. The workers should join the organization which has followed the clearest, bravest workingclass policy in this case—the International Labor Defense.

Not Isolated Incident. The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party warns the workingclass of the United States that the determination of the capitalist class to destroy Sacco and Vanzetti is not an isolated incident. It is a grim warning and it is a part of a wide, general offensive against the entire labor movement of this country, and is the logical accompaniment of the offensive of the imperialist government and capitalists upon weaker nationalities such as the peoples of Nicaragua, Cuba, Haiti, etc. The capitalist class announces the forthcoming murder of Sacco and Vanzetti not because individual capitalists hate two individual workers so intensely, but because the capitalist class hates and dreads and fears the militant workingclass which Sacco and Vanzetti represent. They burn Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair as an act of hatred intended to terrorize the great masses of toiling

men and women of this country and of Europe, South America, and the rest of the world, whom the American capitalist class exploits and hopes to exploit even more in the future. Already the police, as agents of the capitalist class, have brutally assaulted hundreds of workers, who had committed no offense but had peacefully asked that the murder of two innocent men be prevented. Already every open shop organization has coupled up its encouragement of the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti with intensified efforts to break up the trade unions and leave the working class as a whole defenseless. Already the reactionary agents of the employers are striving to increase their power for the arbitrary deportation of workers from America who happen to have been born in other countries. Every company union faker, every open shopper, every scab herder, every yellow flunkie of the bosses, every steel pigeon and every reactionary, is mobilizing for the death of Sacco and Vanzetti! Sacco and Vanzetti will be burned to death in the electric chair on the night of August 22nd! Every worker in the United States must strike on the morning of August 22nd! And now—today—mobilize the workers of your shop and your union. Call mass meetings. Demonstrate on the streets! Now! Today! The time is short. The working class must raise its voice to a roar many times louder than in the past! Not mere words, but strike, must be the answer of labor.

Strike for Sacco and Vanzetti!  
Demonstrate for Sacco and Vanzetti!  
Ah! cut onto the street! No slackers—a! out!  
Sacco and Vanzetti are to die on the night of August 22nd! Strike for Sacco and Vanzetti on the morning of August 22nd!

# UNITED FRONT OF LABOR GROUPS IN CLEVELAND STRIKE

## Huge Demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14.—The greatest labor demonstration that has occurred in this city since the bloody May Day of 1919, were held in Cleveland on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10. The International Labor Defense and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee have been carrying protest meetings for several weeks, culminating in a big meeting at the Square on Tuesday, Aug. 9 at which an announcement of a strike on Wednesday, Aug. 10 was made.

Leaflets Get Crowd. Leaflets were distributed at all the factories and Wednesday was the occasion of a spontaneous outburst of solidarity such as Cleveland has not seen in recent years. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers came out 100 per cent. Italian cement layers, plasterers, bricklayers and street workers struck. From 12 o'clock noon to 11 at night, the Public Square was the scene of splendid demonstrations in favor of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Happy Over Stay. Just about 11 p. m., the newspapers had an extra on the apertive. Wild enthusiasm greeted the reading of the report by Comrade I. Amter, who was addressing the crowd of 5,000 workers. Hats flew into the air, cheers went up—it was a wonderful scene of jubilation that the workers of the world had succeeded in staying the hand of the executioner for at least 12 days, during which the battle will go on. Comrade Carl Hacker, who was chairman of the meeting, made the announcement during the long meeting, that he had been ordered to leave the building in which is located the office of the International Labor Defense, of which he is secretary. In the same building is the office of the American Plan Association, which cannot tolerate it to be on the same premises as the International Labor Defense.

The demonstration was held under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, the Cleveland Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers Communist League, and was endorsed by several unions and fraternal organizations. The speakers were of the International Labor Defense, the I. W. W., Anarchists, the Workers (Communist) Party, the Young Workers Communist League and a few liberals.

This united front which called a strike on Wednesday met with the opposition of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, which announced that it had not called the strike and "might issue a statement" after a session on Wednesday. A statement was not forthcoming, and speakers at the demonstration did not hesitate to denounce the officials of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and of the A. F. of L. who at this critical moment either issued an appeal of the character of that of William Green's, or failed to take any action whatever, like Harry McLaughlin, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

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Eager to Be Off



MAURICE DROUHIN, who will pilot the Columbia, Levine's plane, when it makes the return transatlantic flight.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One) meantime the international protest will continue.

THE New York World has gotten itself into a nice mess for refusing to accept Heywood Broun's articles in defense of Sacco and Vanzetti. What angered the plutocrats particularly was Broun's reference to Harvard University as "Hangman's House." President Lowell of Harvard was head of the fake governor's commission that was supposed to bring in an impartial report on the case. Now Broun is going to write and speak for this cause as he sees fit and he will have a larger audience than even the one supplied by the World.

HANFORD MACNIDER, assistant secretary of war, assails the American Legion for the criticism made by several people of its selection of Paris as a meeting place. Paris is supposed to be a wicked burg but the gallant legionnaires are not afraid of it. A few years back they took a comparatively quakerish western city and turned it into a Sodom. We are of the opinion that the swivel chair veterans will experience less discomfort in the night-life quarters of Paris than they will from the French workers should Sacco and Vanzetti be burned by the Massachusetts executioners.

THE only vocal effort made by the DeValera republicans on their entrance into Dail Eireann was a speech on the government's finance bill delivered by one of their number. He spoke in the Gaelic language. So did the government spokesman. The speeches were not understood by ten per cent of the deputies. This is one kind of patriotism.

Wall Street Paper In Panama Insults Nicaraguans More

PANAMA, Aug. 14.—A short time ago the Panama Star and Herald published an editorial of advice to Nicaraguans that for sheer wanton insult and patronizing qualities has never been excelled in Spanish American journalism.

The article blames all Nicaragua's woes on her "predilection for revolution" and entirely overlooking the fact that the present Diaz government came into power by a revolt, aided by American money and marines, calls on all Nicaraguans to obey its dictates, and to "regard all revolutionists as traitors, to be crushed, and not as patriots." The article winds up, "Coffee raising is better business than revolution."

King Ben Admits Bigamy ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 14.—"King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the House of David admitted that he never divorced his first wife, Angelina Riley, of Kentucky, whom with her baby he deserted before marrying "Queen" Mary.

LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW SUPPORT LINE OF PLENUM

Opposition Totally Bankrupt in Every Way

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The meetings of the active members of the Moscow Party organization on the report of Comrade Rykov and the Leningrad organization on the report of Comrade Bukharin approved unanimously all the decisions of the united plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party. At the meeting of the Moscow Party activists the resolution was unanimously adopted with the exception of one contrary vote and one abstinent, out of a total of three thousand present.

Approves Stern Warning. The Moscow meeting declared that it adhered entirely to the plenum's decisions expressing correctly the line of Leninism on the basic questions of the international and home policies. The resolution especially emphasizes the fact that the utterances of the leaders of the opposition before the plenum on questions of the defense of the country and the economic reconstruction of the U. S. S. R. showed the absolute ideological bankruptcy of Trotskyism. It wholly approved the decisions to administer a strong rebuke and give warning to Zinoviev and Trotsky.

Will Be Last Warning. The resolution considers this decision as the last attempt at the least painful solution of the internal Party struggle by a dictated desire to establish Party unity. The resolution warns that all efforts to break this truly last attempt to make possible an honorable retreat and approach to the Party for the opposition cannot be explained otherwise than deliberate separatism and a desire to break with the Party.

Only one member of the opposition, Ivan Smirnov, took part in the debates on Rykov's report. His efforts were so ridiculous that they provoked only laughter and indignation.

The meeting was a brilliant demonstration of the final and absolute isolation of the opposition.

Leningrad Approves. The meeting of the active members of Leningrad, after hearing Bukharin's report, refused to open debates on the report and all voices against six passed the resolution approving the decisions of the plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Commission which was unanimously passed the day before after lively debates by the Provincial Plenum and Central Commission.

One of the six oppositionists participating in the meeting of the active members advanced another draft of a resolution, containing affirmations regarding the false line of the Central Committee and even alleged "thermidorian degeneration" of the Party leaders. The meeting responded to this utterance by stormy indignation and in spite of the presidium's motion refused to hear the whole text of the resolution, as they considered the warning given to the opposition as the last, and resented the resolution as a new attempt to continue factional disruption.

Appeals to Opposition. The Leningrad organization appealed to all comrades adhering to the opposition to break with their past and pass over into the Leninist ranks of the Party. The meeting promised absolute support to the Central Committee for the defense of Party unity from separatist activity of the opposition bloc and considers it necessary to carry on a determined struggle against all fractionalism and all infringements of the agreement to submit to the Party decisions.

France Hums With Indignation Over Mountain 'Naming'

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The utmost disgust is being expressed here among many sections of the population at the action of fascist organizations which assembled at the foot of Mount Blanc, the highest peak of the Alps, and rechristened it "Mount Benito Mussolini." The point over which the French reactionaries even, are exercised, is that the mountain is well within the French boundary, the one slope extends over into Italy.

The fascist were addressed by the secretary general of the fascisti, Signor Turati, who said: "The peak cannot be inaugurated while we are standing in the valley. You boys will christen this peak by climbing it and planting your flags there, just as later you will do likewise for all the peaks of Italy."

This the French consider a plain provocation, and only the latest of many. For a long time large fascist armies have been stationed on the French-Italian border, shells and rifle bullets frequently fall into French territory, and French travellers are subjected to insult. Italy is said to covet a slice of France's mountain land, and of course, the French colonies in Africa.

Wages and Working Conditions in China

By EARL BROWDER (Continued)

HERE we made special inquiries as to the exact numbers of the various trades among the artisans. All Chinese figures seem to be more or less approximations, but we were assured that the following were based upon trade union admittance fees (40 cents), and the monthly fees (20 cents per month) paid by the members. The figures given were: Rice workers, 1,400; Boatmen, 1,200; Tailors, 1,100; Dyers, 1,000; Dockers, 1,000; Masons, 800; Hosiery workers, 500; Shoemakers, 260; Barbers, 120; Printers, 40.

VIII.

FARTHER down the river, 150 miles, is the city of Changshu. A smaller city, but with about the same social and economic conditions, only here the right wing Kuomintang held power and oppressed the trade unions.

Wages were about the same, having been raised by strikes to an average of \$7 per month (daily rates from 10 cents to 60 cents per day, varied not according to occupations but to length of service, etc.). The "specialty" of this town is the preparation of drugs, and the Pharmacists' Union has 400 members, out of a total membership in the city of 3,000.

IN Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, the reaction of Chiang Kai-shek was rampant. Trade union leaders were in hiding, and their headquarters were guarded by soldiers of a "left" army to prevent their destruction by soldiers of the official garrison. Wages and working conditions were the worst we had seen. The artisans were receiving 10 to 15 cents per day; the hosiery industry employing a large number of women, was paying 15 cents per day without food; 40 per cent of all workers were unemployed.

AT Kiukiang, on the Yangtsekiang, we again found traces of modern industries again. The principal groups and their wages, were ascertained to be as follows: Railwaymen, 2,300 employed, maximum \$15 month, average \$10. Chinese-owned factories, 2,700 employed, 30 cents per day. Foreign enterprises, 2,000 employed, 30 to 40 cents per day. Artisans, 20,000 employed, 10 cents to 20 cents per day. Clerks, 3,000 employed, \$3 to \$10 per month. Coolies, number not given, 15 cents per day, without food.

IX.

At Hankow, Headquarters of Nationalist Government.

HANKOW is the capital city of Nationalist China. It is the industrial and commercial center of China, having the most modern industry and developed working class of any city except Shanghai, which is in many respects a foreign city. As might be expected, therefore, the labor movement here is the most highly developed.

There are 300,000 trade union members in the Wuhan cities (Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang) which make up one economic center, separated only by rivers, and which we usually mean when we speak of Hankow. Properly, the collective name is Wuhan.

IN order to have a definite idea of the conditions of these 300,000 workers, it is necessary to examine in detail a few separate groups. For this purpose I have chosen the textile workers, as representing those workers most thoroughly brought under the conditions of modern machine production; and the rickshaw and cart coolies, who are the least directly influenced by modern methods in their work. These two groups may be taken as the two extremes of the working class in Wuhan. Conditions of artisans here are much the same as elsewhere.

THE rickshaw and cart coolies are very thoroughly organized. There are 29,900 members of the union; of these, 17,000 are public rickshaw pullers, the others being: Private rickshaws, 3,000; carters, 5,000; carriages, 800; automobiles, 600; lorries, 1,700; bicycles, 400; car repairers, 700; car manufacturers, 700.

THE basic group is the public rickshaw pullers, whose earnings set the standard upon which other coolie wages are set. The secretary of the union informed me that an extensive investigation by the union (since the union raised fares) has shown average gross earnings by these men of 2,000 cash (the large copper coin is 20 cash, therefore 100 coppers, which were worth at that time 160 to the Chinese dollar). Out of this, the man must pay rent for the rickshaw, license, tax, and "squeeze" for one or two middlemen, totaling 1100 cash (equals 55 coppers). He has left as his net earnings, on the average, 45 coppers, or 900 cash, which are worth 28 cents Chinese silver (equals 28 kopecks Russian, 14 cents American, or 7 pence English).

Out of this he must support himself and family. As a result, their living conditions are unspeakably miserable and vile.

THE Textile Workers' Union of Wuhan has 37,096 members, these figures being taken from the membership fee records, which all pass thru one office. They are organized in 11 branches; six branches represent as many cotton spinning mills, one branch to each mill; one branch for

a weaving mill; two branches for two silk weaving mills; and two branches of artisans working in scattered small shops, one of dye workers and the other of hosiery workers. The number of artisans amounts to 7,500.

WHEN the mill is running at capacity the workers earn an average of 50 cents per day in the big mills. When I visited the big Dee Yee mill, however, business was slack, with the result that the number of spindles for each worker was reduced, so that they were earning 30 cents per day. This Dee Yee mill is the largest, Chinese owned and operated, and employs 9,700 workers. Like all the mills, it is 100 per cent unionized and works under contract with the union. This contract has gained the workers the following benefits:

UNION headquarters: A fine modern building just outside the factory is set aside for the union headquarters. Here is as up-to-date union offices as could be found in the world.

Union Pickets: These are the armed guards for the union and labor movement generally. Five hundred of them receive regular military drill; a body of 60, the personnel changed every three months, give full time to this duty, being paid by the mills.

Education: Each month the employers pay \$4,000 into the educational fund of the Hupeh General Labor Union, to be expended for the education of the textile workers.

Hours of work: Work only six days per week but get paid for seven days. A day's work still remains 12 hours minus a stop for lunch of 30 minutes.

Protection of women: At childbirth a woman worker gets six weeks' vacation with full pay. Special rooms are provided for feeding children.

THESE workers are strongly organized and highly disciplined. They are fully conscious of their power, and are studying the industry with a view to taking over direction of production. They say they know production cannot be increased under present private exploitation, but they are sure they could increase while at the same time cheapening cloth. They are moving slowly, as they themselves expressed it, in order not to embarrass the Nationalist government, which as yet hesitates before the nationalization of the mills.

X.

Some General Observation.

WAGES and working conditions are distinctly better in Canton, where the unions have been at work for some years. Yet even here, only a beginning has been made toward a living wage. In the newly conquered territory improvements are being rapidly made, wages having been increased 30 to 50 per cent. In the course of half a year, still leaving Canton in the lead, however. In the

territory controlled by Chiang Kai-shek the trade unions are being crushed, and much of these gains wiped out. It yet remains to be seen how long this condition can last.

ONE specifically revolutionary feature of the trade union development is the taking over of buildings for union administration. Thus, in Canton we visited the railway union headquarters, and found it housed in a splendid building with gardens, formerly the private residence for the chief engineer, provided at the expense of the railway. When Chiang Kai-shek's lieutenant, Li Chi-gen, carried out his counter-revolutionary coup d'etat he was compelled to install another group of workers there when he crushed the union; altho this other group were corrupted tools yet it is a tribute to the depth of the revolution that even these traitors are forced to pay formal adherence to the principles of the trade union movement and the rights of the workers. In all cities the trade unions are gradually but surely taking over buildings more commensurate with their own importance.

A beginning, small as yet, is being made in the introduction of representative trade unions in administrative bodies in industry. This has already been done on the railroads running out of Hankow.

Everywhere the working class is beginning to develop its own armed forces under the name of Trade Union Pickets. The work done by these pickets in taking Shanghai before the entrance of Chiang Kai-shek's troops is well known. Not so well known, however, is the fact that the same kind of bodies are growing up everywhere with startling rapidity. This is one of the great guarantees for future progress.

STEADILY, and with increasing momentum the Chinese working class is consolidating its power. As it does so it is improving its wages and working conditions. But already it fully realizes that this task includes another one, namely, the complete reorganization of the economic life of China.

For the Chinese workers it is no longer a debatable question as to whether China shall be developed as a capitalist country, or whether it shall now proceed upon the road to socialism. It is the latter path upon which they have firmly set their feet.

ALREADY, in spite of their terrible obstacles, their property and misery, they have made progress that puts to shame the workers of technically more advanced countries, who, misled by the traitors of social democracy, hesitate before their historic tasks, while the Chinese workers press forward with a tenacity, a courage, a determination, that win for them the admiration of conscious workers all over the world.

LATIN-AMERICA EXPECTED TO BOYCOTT U. S. GOODS AS RESULT OF SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

(By Federated Press.) WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—When the state of Massachusetts, through its executioner sends thousands of volts of electricity crashing into the hapless bodies of two Italian working men, it will not have settled the Sacco-Vanzetti case so far as Washington is concerned. Not that every official in the national capital from Secretary Kellogg down would not like to write "finis" on the celebrated case. But like Banquo's ghost, the spirits of Sacco and Vanzetti will not down, so far as America's foreign relationships are concerned. In fact, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is merely entering a new and far graver phase.

Swift messages leaped across the Atlantic, when Fuller's decision was announced, warning ambassadors and ministers to redouble the guards about their embassies and legations. And that is just the beginning of the fear, of the "consciousness of guilt" which will write itself across the visage of every American diplomat on foreign soil. For Europe and Latin America are convinced through and through that the two anarchists either are innocent, or have suffered enough punishment. The first opinion is adamant among the ranks of workers, liberals and intellectuals. The second conviction is held even by the most conservative foreigners, who feel if Sacco and Vanzetti are guilty, their crime was strongly political and has been expiated.

European contempt of American materialism and dollar-worship will be intensified by the murder of Massachusetts' famous victims. A barrier of loathing disgust will be raised before Americans, all of whom will have been felt to have shared in the act of electrocution. But hard-faced American business men can stand that. That's all in the game, they will say with a shrug of the shoulders.

But Mr. Babbitt is going to sit up when the Sacco-Vanzetti boycott hits his pocketbook. The boycott has been threatened for years; already it has affected American trade. Particularly in Latin America it will be serious. A three-cornered commercial fight of world-wide significance is being waged from Mexico to the Argentine between America, Britain and Germany, with Italy and Spain minor factors. American exporters are by no means supreme in those markets.

If, from August 10, 1927, Latin American workers and liberals refuse to touch any product marked "Made in U. S. A.", American trade will drop with a suddenness which will jolt America's business men for the first time into a realization of the seriousness of the Sacco-Vanzetti case—after Sacco and Vanzetti are gone.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor was offered an opportunity to make a magnificent gesture in the Sacco-Vanzetti case when a committee appointed at a large workers' meeting called at his offices to ask him to bear a resolution to Governor Fuller condemning his role. Green however was out of the city.

"Governor Fuller's decision probably dooms Sacco and Vanzetti to death, but it doesn't settle the worldwide controversy as to their guilt, or whether they had a fair trial," comments the Washington News in an editorial appearing in all Scripps-Howard newspapers.

"What the world demanded," continues the editorial, "was a new trial in open court, before a jury of peers of the indicted men and an impartial judge. What it finally got from Governor Fuller and his commission of eminent citizens was a trial in star chamber and a public statement of a decision based on secret hearing of the evidence.

"Governor Fuller hasn't helped a vicious situation. He hasn't vindicated Judge Thayer. He hasn't increased respect for the laws, the courts and judicial procedure of Massachusetts. The world doesn't yet know whether or not Sacco and Vanzetti had a fair trial or whether they are guilty or innocent."

Canadian Loan Marks a New Step in American Penetration of Canada

News that Canada is contemplating the floating here of a new American loan of \$100,000,000 has caused a stir in the American money market and a hasty review of Canadian obligations amounting to \$90,000,000 maturing here this year, and her credit rating is extremely good.

Talk About Heywood Broun

Heywood Broun was well-known as a writer for the New York World, which boasted of its reputation as a liberal paper, fair to all sides.

The arbitrary censorship placed over Broun's articles, condemning the death decision in the Sacco-Vanzetti case, is but one other example of the bias and prejudice of the capitalist press, even the most "liberal."

This incident shows that the capitalist press cannot be trusted to tell truthfully and fairly the news of any important class issue, like the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

There is but one paper, which can be fully trusted to tell the truth of the case. That paper is the Daily Worker.

Our Daily Worker Army should utilize this splendid example of the real character of the capitalist press in the drive for Five Thousand New Readers.

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WILLIAM F. DUNNE } .....Editors  
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## Mass Strikes and Demonstrations Will Save Sacco and Vanzetti.

The decisive week in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is here. The fate of these two workers rests not with the hyenas of Massachusetts who have already proved to the world that there is no monstrous torture they will not inflict upon these innocent workers, who fell victims of the wrath of the scab-herding open shoppers of the decadent industries of that state.

It is indeed sickening to view the childish respect still held by some "liberal" defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti for the "due processes of law." In this regard it is necessary plainly to state that the Boston defense committee has shown a pitiful lack of realism when it placed such fond hopes upon Fuller, the labor of Massachusetts and his "advisory commission," Lowell, Stratton and Grant. It further errs when it concentrates its forces exclusively upon picketing the state house and indulging in other similar performances that create sensationalism for the newspapers, but are certainly not to be compared with the necessary task of mobilizing the mass power of the working class in the United States and thruout the world for action to force the assassins to take their bloody talons from the throats of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The great mass demonstrations in this country of the type of the Union Square meetings, the mass meeting in Boston Common, the gigantic demonstration in Chicago where the workers faced armed policemen in the streets for the right to protest, the hundreds of smaller mass demonstrations did far more to save Sacco and Vanzetti than anything else. We do not say other agitation is not necessary. It has its place, but that place is decidedly secondary to the mobilization of the mass power of the working class. In this regard the International Labor Defense has shown in its taking the lead in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, that it is the organization best fitted by training and by its working class character to serve as the rallying point for such struggles.

There are many indications that this week will see greater demonstrations thruout the world in behalf of these two tortured victims of capitalist vengeance than occurred before August 10. For a few days the European "liberal" press and certain spokesmen of the working class fell into the trap set by Fuller and his council that granted the respite. They claimed victory and stated that they were convinced that after being taken from the death house they would escape the electric chair. Only those familiar with the fiendishness of what passes for justice in this country can perceive the depths to which the Fullers, Thayers and the rest of the capitalist lackeys will sink to terrorize the working class.

The very method of granting the respite was carefully timed so that the victims would suffer the maximum torture before they were notified of the action.

Again Sacco and Vanzetti will march (or be carried) to the death house unless the mighty voice of labor rises in thunderous protest.

American imperialism, extending its ravages thruout the world, can be fought on a world-wide scale and the workers of Europe, with their revolutionary experience, with their powerful organizations, can help to shake the complacent murder crew in the state house at Boston by jarring the capital at Washington with international demonstrations.

Prepare for the strike in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti next Friday!

Give the mass movement such an impetus that on the 22nd the hand of the executioner will no longer threaten to destroy with shattering bolts of electricity the bodies of these two workers who are being victimized as a warning to other workers not to dare strive to improve the condition of labor.

## Wall Street Replies to Premier Baldwin.

Baldwin, premier of the decadent British tory government of murder, provocation and forgery, made a special visit to Canada, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, in order to try to persuade the Canadian ruling powers to abandon their policy of doing business with Wall Street instead of with Lombard Street.

Today his political wishes as expressed in Canada have come to naught as inexorable economic supremacy enables Wall Street to reply to Baldwin in a tone that makes his "diplomacy" sound weak and hollow. As far as astuteness goes, Baldwin may be as clever as any premier Britain has had, but Britain hasn't the economic power to back up the maneuvers of her diplomats. On the other hand, if Baldwin were half-witted his "diplomacy" would appear successful if Britain maintained her once dominant economic power. Wall Street's reply is seen in the financial pages of the newspapers. It is in the form of a hundred million dollar loan that will be floated to enable the government of the Dominion of Canada to refund loans maturing this year. Most of the loans being refunded were floated originally by the British bankers of Lombard Street, so the financial movement means that Britain loses and Wall Street gains. Prior to the war virtually all Canadian financing was handled through London. But the weakness and uncertainty of the London market makes the handling of large-scale foreign loans difficult and in most cases impossible.

Politically Canada is listed as a British dominion, but economically it is the forty-ninth state of the union, and even the present government of Canada is more loyal to the United States than to Britain.

This ever-increasing penetration of Canada by Wall Street makes imperative the closer unity of the workers of the two countries for a joint fight against the mighty power of Wall Street. In this fight the Canadian workers have a two-fold task; to carry on a fight against the political vassalage of Canada to Britain, independent of the fight of the MacKenzie King outfit which only represents the interests of Wall Street, and at the same time carry on a determined fight against Wall Street.

# Boston Prepares for a Lynching

By MICHAEL GOLD.  
I WAS one of those who picketed the State House in Boston on the day set for the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Dorothy Parker, a writer, and myself, were grabbed and hauled off to the police station by the same pair of cops. As we were led through the streets there was a great crowd of onlookers following us to the police station.

YOU walk in among those crowds, mostly made up of clerks and professional people, and you will hear no words of sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti—the sympathizers are as crowded as a lonely unbiased Northerner at the lynching of some poor friendless Negro in the South.

LET me be fooled by the reprieve until August 22nd. It does not mean liberty for our comrades. The state of mind in Boston to-day is that of a lynching bee. Legal forms are being gone through as a concession to the outside world. They mean nothing. Massachusetts, at least the bourgeois portion of it, is in the throes of fear, blood-lust and hatred—that peculiar tangle of emotions and mass-psychopathy known as the "lynching mood." Massachusetts is determined to kill Sacco and Vanzetti.

IT is a Ku Klux Klan mob led by well-spoken but inflamed respectables in frock-coats—Governor, judges, Harvard president, all the rest of officialdom, ministry and Chamber of Commerce.

THE city is practically under martial law. The entire state militia has been brought to Boston, and waits in the armories. The police are on 24-hour shifts, and are equipped with machine-guns, tear bombs, and armored cars. No meetings on the Sacco and Vanzetti case are allowed. If you wear a beard, or have a dark foreign hair and eyes, or carry a brief-case at night, or in any way act like a man who works with his hands, or has not had a Harvard education, you are picked up on the streets for suspicion.

IT is dangerous to be out on the streets after midnight. A group of us, after a hard day's work at headquarters, went searching for a restaurant about 12:30. We were followed by a patrol wagon, no less, until we safely found that restaurant.

DETECTIVES dog one everywhere; there are always two or three in front of one's hotel, or sitting next to one in the restaurant or drinking Coca-Cola at the next stool in the drugstores.

HELEN BLACK and Ann Washington to Craton were picked up on the street and questioned at a police station for looking like New Yorkers and carrying a suspicious cardboard under their arms, which upon investigation proved to be a Sacco poster which they were told to destroy.

SIX Italian workers came in an automobile from New York to be present at the demonstration. They were arrested on the street in their car and are being held on suspicion of being bomb-throwers. The only reason the cops arrested them, evidently, was that two of the Italians needed a shave.

THE city has lost its head. It is quivering with nervousness and fear. It jumps like a startled cat every time a pin drops. Along Washington Street great crowds stand constantly before the news-

## Deterding Sheds Oily Tears for the Russians.

Sir Henry Deterding, who has recently been waging a campaign of moral indignation against the Soviet government because he could not pillage Russia of all her oil, has found a new javein to hurl at the unrepentant heads of the Bolsheviks. His indignation now concerns itself with the plight of the Russian people who haven't enough kerosene because too much of this commodity is being sold to the competitors of Mr. Deterding. He is not at all concerned about the competition, but he weeps over the poor Russians who haven't enough kerosene. Mr. Deterding also cites statistics to show that there was more kerosene available for "home consumption" in 1911, 12 and 13 than there is per year at present. Since these figures are taken from official Soviet reports they are correct. But what do they really mean?

In the United States, for instance, the consumption of kerosene was greater twenty years ago than it is today. Does that mean that people have no lights in their homes? No. It simply indicates the development of electricity and other means of lighting. The same is true of Russia. Thousands of workers and peasants who never knew any better system of lighting than kerosene, now have electricity.

In a very few years the great hydro-electric enterprises will furnish millions with electricity and the use of kerosene will fall almost to zero.

Mr. Deterding of the British Royal Dutch Shell and Mr. Walter Teagle of the New Jersey Standard Oil trust will have to get better arguments than the decline of the use of kerosene in Russia if they expect much sympathy in their highly moral campaign. Such coarse propaganda will cause millions of Americans who are not members of the Workers (Communist) Party to be convinced that Messrs. Deterding and Teagle are not at all concerned about the welfare of the Russian people, but only want all the oil they can get out of Russia. If they had their way the Russians would be lucky to get tallow to make candles, say nothing of oil products, because the highly moral oil magnates might need all the kerosene to sell to other customers.

As one argument after another against recognition of the Soviet Union is blasted the enemies of the workers' and peasants' government—the great oil thieves and others—become ever more idiotic in their furious attempts to discredit the revolution, until their arguments finally become so ridiculous that they serve as propaganda for recognition.

paper bulletin boards and read the hourly bulletins on the Sacco and Vanzetti case. They whisper, they fidget, they regard each other with worried eyes. It is like the war days, when George Creel's skilled liars were scaring everyone with the news that the Kaiser's airplanes were about to bomb New York, Boston and Chicago.

THEY ought to kill them! We don't want that kind of people running our country! I heard a husky young Harvard ex-football player snap out to all within earshot at one of the boards.

SOME of these people resent Governor Fuller's having granted a

reprieve. They actually think he is too soft.  
THERE is not a newspaper in the city that has the courage or even the desire to speak the mildest liberal word on the situation.  
I USED to work on a newspaper in Boston, and dug up some old friends who are still reporting or writing editorials on various papers. They told me they have never seen this slow, provincial, hidebound city in a mood such as the present.  
"EVERYONE is in a state of tension, and anything can happen," the newspapermen say. "If this were the South the respectable mob would be storming Charlestown jail to lynch the two Italian workers."  
LET me be fooled by the new legal aspect of the case. The Massachusetts supreme court will probably add the weight of its prestige to the "legal" respectability of the lynching. The danger is just as strong as it was last week. Our comrades are to be executed. Massachusetts has set its mind on this. Only intensified large-scale demonstrations during the next eight days will save Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Little Thots on Great Men

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.  
COOLIDGE is almost as completely off the front page as if he were only vice-president. After exhausting all the tricks of his publicity agent to endear him to the masses he suddenly came to the conclusion that Al Jolson could sing better mammy songs if that was what the fat boys in Wall Street wanted. The president did not look any better in a cowboy suit than he would in a coat of paint and a sheaf of corn stalks. And the relics of cowboy days applauded, and felt Calvin was acting like one of themselves, it is doubtful if they would vote for him.

DIGNITY as indigenous to the presidency as an air of prosperity is to an insurance agent. A knight of the glib lips who wears a couple of dime flashies can make a customer sign on the dotted line when another expert in protection for the undertaking business would only get a glass of near beer for pains, simply because he did not want or did not care to carry the gaudy decorations of his savage ancestors on his fingers. A president with his little right toe (or is it his right little toe) peeping bashfully out thru his shoe, would never get the cobbler's vote and the lowliest bum on the Bowery would scorn him.

THERE is nothing a publicity agent will not descend to in order to get his client on the front page. Yesterday we were treated, in most of our metropolitan papers with the picture of an actress dressed in a scarf, deftly hung, who claimed that she was notified by an admirer that a certain subway would be bombed and warning her to keep away. The sucker, whose name sounds somewhat similar, is now in jail. In all probability it will develop that he is the lady's publicity agent. This is an example of how far a good publicity agent will go, provided our guess is right.

COOLIDGE had the wrong kind of a publicity man. Jack Dempsey lost one fight because of a poor manager and a publicity agent is to a president what a manager is to a pug. If I had been the president's publicity man, I would take him to

MAYOR Hylan was popular for a different reason. He got a stranglehold on an issue that was invulnerable against an ordinary foe but what could Hylan do against Jimmy Walker, the song-and-dance man? In Chicago Mayor Dever was dignity personified but he was elected because all the other candidates were more dignified. But when William Hale Thompson returned from California with his cowboy hat and a hand that could slap a back two blocks away, Chicago went wild for him. Perhaps it was Bill Thompson's hat that gave Cal's publicity man the idea of rigging his entry out in a whole suit.

WOMEN are supposed to be unusually sensitive—another bourgeois delusion. But a suitor who would approach his woman oozing garlic and onions would not be more reckless of his immediate future than the presidential aspirant who would give an exhibition of vocal discord at a rotarian stag party or allow himself to be snapped taking off his trousers in a Pullman.

THE business of being president of the United States is a nerve-wrecking one. If Coolidge had to go thru four more years of rapid-change acts—from fisherman to farmer and from cowboy to Indian—he would be in line for a job as a painted wild man at a side show.

NEEDLESS to say Coolidge did not decide that his days in the white house were numbered merely because he ran out of costumes. I have already given my best guess as to why he withdrew his headgear from the ring. He was convinced that he could no more carry the west than he win out in Leningrad. His Geneva stunt that would enable him to appeal to the tax-payers with a money-saving platform was knocked for a row of torpedoes and the third term tradition did the rest. Still there is something in Coolidge making a clown out of himself in South Dakota.

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THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

# DRAMA

## Picture of "The Russian Revolution" Market Hit at Cameo Theatre

The Cameo Theatre began the presentation last Saturday of a picture entitled "The Russian Revolution" which packed the house early in the afternoon and brought forth more applause than any picture I have witnessed since the days when it was considered the height of patriotism to raise the roof whenever American marines were shown marching to take ship to France to make the world safe for democracy.  
There was plenty of enthusiasm at the Cameo last Saturday and I venture to predict that "The Russian Revolution" will have a financially successful experience there.  
The picture opens with scenes of the early days of the war when the ruling classes of Russia were sending the workers and peasants off to the front to fight the Central Powers. Hundreds of thousands of splendid human types were sent to the slaughter, while the Czarist aristocracy were amusing themselves at home and indulging in the debaucheries so characteristic of old Russia.  
Gradually the tide of discontent arises. Tales of disaster come from the front. The Germans advance and the peasants who are driven from their homes spread discouragement as they flee from the enemy. Hunger stalks the land. In the meantime there are murmurs of revolt among the proletariat.  
1917 arrives and with it the March revolution. The Czar is forced to abdicate. The next to renounce a right to the Romanoff throne is the Grand Duke Michael. Czar Nicholas cuts a sorry picture as he pretends to lead the Russian army.  
Prince Lvov and his associates take the helm, but not for long. Their rule was received with no more favor by the masses than that of the Czar. There was no basic change.  
Next came Kerensky the "man of many speeches." His time was short. He was a tool of the allied powers and continued to send the young men of Russia to be slaughtered in the interests of imperialism. He escaped out of the Winter Palace dressed as a woman when the Bolsheviks finally considered the time ripe to seize power.  
What a storm of applause broke loose in that theatre when the pictures of Lenin and Trotsky were flashed on the screen! Kerensky got two claps and hundreds of hisses.  
The picture briefly tells of the struggle of the Bolsheviks since they seized power in behalf of the workers and peasants, against the counter-revolutionary forces of the numerous white-guardists that were engaged by the foreign imperialists to crush the young workers republic, down to the time when the allied blockade was called off and the imperialists decided for the time being, that the Soviet Union could not be taken by a frontal attack.  
The photography is good, and there are real thrills in the scenes which show the masses of Leningrad rushing the Winter Palace and again when the sailors on board a French warship led by Marty refuse to fire



JUDITH KNIGHT  
is a member of the Washington Square Players now appearing in Shaw revivals at their little theatre on Washington Square.

## AMUSEMENTS

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## CAMEO NOW!

### "The Russian Revolution"

See LENIN, TROTSKY, KERENSKY, WILLIAMS, THE Tzar, THE NOBILITY, THE MASSES  
True Drama of War Famine! Revolt! Not Acted but Actual Occurrences

on their Russian fellow-workers but instead hoisted the red flag and declare for the revolution.  
This picture is worth seeing and we heartily recommend it. Whatever defects it may have are overshadowed by its merits, not the least of which is its propaganda value.  
There is also on the bill a picture of "The Exploits of the U-Boat 35" which raised havoc with allied shipping, sinking 80,000 tons in a few weeks.

Another feature advertised that did not appear is Charlie Chaplin in "His Prehistoric Past" where he is shown going out and getting his woman with his trusty club. We would not be surprised if Charlie would not now wish that he secured Lita Gray that way. His alimony bill would probably consist of a few shinbones of a less illustrious public citizen, if anything at all.

Those who like the many sport of boxing will get a kick out of Jack Dempsey giving Sharkey a bellyache in the seventh round to the accompaniment of claps and hisses.

Altogether worth seventy-five cents.

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# TOUR OF SCENES IN CASE SHOW FRAME-UP OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

The voice of Mrs. Fruzzelli utters the cry of outraged and bludgeoned working class motherhood of Massachusetts, of New England, of the United States. Hers is a voice of pain, much older, but uttering the same cry as the voice of Rosa Sacco, who goes daily to the Charlestown prison, in Boston, to visit her husband, Nicola Sacco, condemned with Bartolomeo Vanzetti to die in the electric chair a week from this Monday midnight.

During this week, it is the thunder cry of America's working class womanhood taking up the cry of Mrs. Fruzzelli and Mrs. Sacco, that should merge in a mighty, crashing demand for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, a cry irresistible in its strength.

It was under the guidance of Edward Holton James, member of an ancient New England family that has not lost all of its revolutionary spirit, who is a nephew of William James, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, that I visited the places in the vicinity of Boston that have been brought into the limelight by the Sacco-Vanzetti case, now more than seven years in the courts of Norfolk County and the state of Massachusetts, and clamoring at the doors of the federal government itself. Mr. James was sentenced to 75 days in jail for trying to tell the truth about the Sacco-Vanzetti case on Boston Commons, Sunday, August 7. But that has not dampened his ardor in continuing the fight for the liberation of these two persecuted workers.

**Visit South Braintree.**

We visited the shoe factory in South Braintree, where the payroll holdup used in the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti took place; also Bridgewater, where another hold-up was attempted that was charged against Vanzetti, and for which he was convicted and received a sentence of 15 years in prison. We spent some time in the Manley Woods, where it is pointed out that an automobile was planted in order to aid the prosecution in its frame-up. We traveled the roads over which the "bandit" cars are alleged to have sped on their way, seeking an escape; also to the Kelly (the Three K) Shoe Factory where Sacco worked, and to the cottage where he lived, and then on to the great shoe town of Brockton, where they were arrested.

Two deep impressions stand out from the seven-hour tour of these scenes of payroll robberies, that swept this section of Massachusetts, as well as the entire land, in the years immediately following the close of the war. One impression is that of flying automobiles, "bandit cars," that pass thru the larger population try roads dodging the main highways that swept over unfrequented centers. Experienced hands must have been upon the driving wheels of the cars, both in the South Braintree and in the Bridgewater hold-ups, in addition to well-trained eyes to pick the right direction at every frequent bend.

**Proof of Frame-up.**

In this connection it must be remembered that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti has ever owned an automobile, they have never had their hands upon the steering wheel of a car, nor have they the least knowledge of how to drive one, and they have little knowledge of the geography of the territory where the hold-ups were perpetrated.

My other impression is of the face, patient and toil-worn of Mrs. Fruzzelli, the mother of 16 children, whose husband, Giovanni, was deported to Italy to die after living and working in this country for 28 years, like tens of millions of other foreign-born workers, seeking to win a livelihood for themselves and their families in American capitalist industry.

Fruzzelli's only crime, so far as I could learn was that his name appeared upon the subscription list of the "Cronaca Sovversiva" (The Subversive Chronicle), edited by Luigi Galleani, at Lynn, Mass. Galleani gave his name to the "Galleani Group" of anarchists, to which Sacco and Vanzetti are said to have belonged. It was against this Galleani group of anarchists that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer leveled his bitter attack before the committee on rules of the House of Representatives, on June 1, 1920.

**Take "Bomb Scares."**

Fruzzelli, Galleani, Coacci and others who lived in this neighborhood were deported. Agents of the Department of Justice have confessed, however, that the government could get its hands on sufficient evidence to deport either Sacco or Vanzetti. It is claimed that following Galleani's deportation that Carlo Tresca, of New York, took over the leadership of this group. But in spite of every attempt made by the government, during the past eight years to connect this group with the bombings in Wall Street and Washington, with the much-advertized batch of bombs taken in the mails in New York City in May, 1919, and with other "bomb scares," none of the members of the group has been arrested and placed on trial, charged with any connection with these incidents. Carlo Tresca was in Boston last week to join in the demonstration of protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Where it was impossible to deport Sacco and Vanzetti, where it was impossible to charge them with "bomb plots," the government found it possible to frame them up on a charge of being implicated in payroll hold-ups and, with the thinnest thread of testimony to lash them in the electric chair, where it hopes in another week to send them to death.

**South Braintree Visited.**

The bullet holes are still to be seen thru the stained, wired glass windows of the shoe factory of Slater and Morrill. They are the sole reminders of the shooting that took place here in South Braintree, April 15, 1920, more than seven years ago. Those shots, however, have been heard around the entire world because the government, instead of seeking out the real criminals, the members of the Morelli gang of freight car thieves and payroll bandits of Providence, Rhode Island, used the incident to frame up the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The theory of the "fatal bullet," that one of the five bullets taken from the body of Berardelli, the murdered payroll guard, was fired from the gun that Nicola Sacco was carrying when he was arrested on the night of May 5, 1920, in Brockton, has been thoroughly shot to pieces. No reputable gun expert has been found who will swear to this testimony, that Judge Thayer, however, passed on as a fact to the jury that brought in the death chair verdict.

**Bandit Car Wastes No Time.**

We saw the spot where the bandit car was parked, a little to the east downhill from the factory, awaiting the appearance of the bookkeeper and his guard with the two boxes containing the \$15,000 payroll. They appeared, two bandits began shooting, the car immediately began moving uphill, the money boxes were thrown into it, the two bandits jumped into the car, and they were off, over the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, and down the Holbrook Road leading to Holbrook, dropping a rain of tacks on the road as they went. It will be remembered that on the identification of Sacco and Vanzetti as the murderers, 95 witnesses testified for the prosecution. The testimony of every material witness of the state of Massachusetts, as to identification, has been completely shattered.

Perhaps the individual, so far as I could see as we covered the ground, who could have proved the best identification witness for the state, was Le Vangie, the gate tender of the New Haven Railroad, on duty at the time only a short distance from where the shooting and the robbery took place. Le Vangie did not come forward until long after the shooting, as an identification witness.

At this late hour, he was brought forward to testify that the bandit car drove up to the crossing just as he was lowering the gate. He said that a man inside the car forced him, at the point of a revolver, to let them thru before the advancing train.

Le Vangie identified Vanzetti as driving the car, when it has already been shown that Vanzetti does not know how to drive an automobile, and has never touched a steering wheel.

But Le Vangie's testimony was further discredited by the testimony of McCarthy, a locomotive fireman of the New Haven, who testified that three-quarters of an hour after the murder, "Le Vangie said, 'There was a snooty affair going on.' I says, 'Some one shot?' I says, 'Who?' He says, 'Some one-a fellow got murdered.' I said, 'Who did it?' He said he didn't know. I asked him if he knew them. He said, 'no, he did not. I asked him if he would know them again if he saw them. He said no. He said all he could see was the gun, and he ducked.'"

Moreover, Le Vangie was discredited by all the other identification witnesses on both sides, who insisted that the driver of the car was a young small light-haired man, whereas, Vanzetti is middle-aged, dark, with a black moustache.

On the whole, the alibi for Vanzetti was overwhelming. Thirty-one eye-witnesses testified positively that none of the men that they saw in the murder car was Vanzetti. Thirteen witnesses either testified directly that Vanzetti was in Plymouth selling fish on the day of the murder or furnished corroboration of such testimony. Similarly for Sacco, who was shown to have been in the Italian consul's office in Boston on this day getting a passport to go to Italy.

**The Story of Madeiros.**

It is the story of Celestino Madeiros, who says he was a member of the Morelli gang, that this gang committed the robbery, and that he (Madeiros) was in the back seat of the car as it sped away.

We followed the trail of the bandit car. More successfully than did the police, however. While the bandit car quickly left the Holbrook Road at the Hairpin Bend, the police car, that soon followed, continued straight on to Holbrook, taking some time to discover its mistake, altho, when the police returned to the Hairpin Bend, they found a man standing there who had seen the bandit car take the turn. The police had not stopped to ask him the first time, as if anxious to allow the real bandits to give them the slip. From then on the trail of the bandits led thru unfrequented roads, every

## PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

A special Daily Worker conference will be held Wednesday, 8 p. m., at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. All Workers Party units and sympathetic organizations should be represented.

Attention, Street Nucleus 2F-1D. A special meeting of the unit will be held tonight, 6:30 p. m., at 51 East 10th St. Discussion and election of delegates will take place. All members of the unit are asked to be on time.

**Night Workers Meet Tuesday.**

A general membership meeting of the night workers' section will be held next Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Party problems will be discussed and delegates to the district convention elected.

**Help Wanted At Once.**

Volunteers who can devote some time to the Workers Party campaign should report to Comrade Frankin at the District Office, 108 East 14th St. The work is very important and must be attended to at once.

indication being that the bandits were trying to make their way toward Providence, R. I. Mr. James, who has made a study of the bandit car's route, declares that the real bandits must have given at least three weeks' preparation to the hold-up. The last seen of the bandit car, according to reliable witnesses, was on the road thru the woods, near North Stoughton. The defense urges that the bandits came from Providence in a Hudson car; that they picked up the Buick car in which the robbery was committed in the North Stoughton woods; that they returned to the North Stoughton woods and changed back to the Hudson car, one of the gang not engaged in the robbery driving off in the Buick.

**Where Sacco Lived.**

It was while going over this ground that we came to South Stoughton, where "The Three K," of Kelly Shoe Factory is located. It was here that Sacco worked, one of Kelly's best factory hands. South Stoughton is a mere spot on the map. The factory stands alone on a knoll, a monument to the effort of the owners of industry to take their factories out of the great cities, where the workers are better able to get together and fight in their own interests. It was shortly after twelve o'clock, everyone was home eating dinner, and the factory was locked. The cottage where Sacco lived with Rosa, his wife, and Dante, his son, could be seen from the main road, in the rear of the Kelly mansion, in spite of the trees and the shrubbery surrounding it. Here Sacco read his books, enjoyed life with his family, worked in the garden and toiled in the factory, one of Kelly's best "hands." Dante might still be playing with Kelly's son, had spent all his time in the garden and the factory, instead of devoting some of it to books, drawing him into the Galleani group of Italian radical workers, which also brought him into the struggles of the workers generally.

Michael Kelly, one of the factory owners, testified to the good character of Sacco at the trial, but his brother, George Kelly, trying to ingratiate himself with the prosecution, testified that the cap found near the robbery looked like a cap that Sacco used to hang near his machine while working in the factory. These New England factory owners certainly take a keen interest in their slaves, when it is to their advantage.

**Car Planted In the Woods.**

From here we went to Manley Road, to the Manley House and the Manley Woods. It was on an unfrequented road in Manley Woods that Charles Fuller, a newspaperman, and Max Vignani, a shoe manufacturer, while out horseback riding, found an abandoned car. They just "felt instinctively" that it was the bandit car. They phoned from the Manley Home to the police at Brockton, who arrived and decided they had made a great find. The fact that the bandit car was supposed to have been green and the car in the woods turned out to be blue, made no difference. When found the car in the woods showed no bullet holes. Some one remedied this shortcoming by putting a bullet thru the door, the day after it was found. No effort was made to take any fingerprints on the car. Instead it was handled by all and sundry and finally driven off to Brockton.

But what was more important for the frame-up, it was charged in the trial that tire marks had been found near the bandit car that coincided with tire marks found in the little garage at the home of Coacci, friend of Sacco and Vanzetti, near by.

Instead of having the real bandits change cars in the North Stoughton woods, as the testimony showed, the prosecution has a fake car discovered in the Manley woods, 10 miles away in order to bring it near the home of Peruccio Coacci, which the frame-up gang sought to develop as "The Bandits' House."

If the frame-up crowd couldn't prove that Coacci's house contained a printing plant for the publication of radical literature in the troublous days of 1919-1920; if they couldn't prove that it contained a plant for the manufacture of "bombs" that were supposed to have been used in the New York Wall Street affair, at the home of Attorney General Mitchell Palmer, in Washington, and other places, they might succeed in con-

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

**Unit 3C-1F.**  
Unit 3C-1F meets Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock sharp to discuss resolution on C. I. decision and elect delegates to section convention. Comrades please be on time.

**FD2, S.S.2-A.**  
A very important meeting of FD 2 S. S. 2-A will be held Tuesday, 6:30 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Elections of convention delegates will take place.

**Nucleus 3, Sub-section 3-E.**  
Factory District Nucleus 3, Sub-section 3-E will hold its meeting for discussion and election of convention delegates tomorrow at 100 West 23rd St., 6 p. m. sharp. Bring your membership book and be on time.

**Unit 3-E, 1-F.**  
The next meeting of Unit 3-E, 1-F will be held tomorrow at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Food Workers, 133 West 51st St. The order of business will be discussion of the C. I. decision and election of delegates.

verting it into a bandits' lair, in their effort to get Sacco, Vanzetti and other radical Italian workmen.

It is significant that the car was later turned over to an insurance company, that in turn quickly delivered to a salvage company, that is supposed to have destroyed it, altho it was an exhibit in the Sacco-Vanzetti case that has not yet been completed. It was also a new car. There could have been no reason to destroy it, except to hide facts that might aid in the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

**Another Family In Coacci's House.**

Another family is now living in Coacci's home. Coacci was taken for deportation April 16th, the day after the South Braintree robbery. It was the Coacci home that the police used in hitching up the Bridgewater attempted robbery of Dec. 24, 1919, with the South Braintree hold-up of April 15, 1920. This came as the result of the efforts of Chief of Police Stewart of Bridgewater to connect the same "gang" with the two robberies. It was thought that an important clew was available in the fact that an Overland car had been left by Boda, who lived with Coacci, with the Johnson Garage, in Elm Square, at West Bridgewater, to be traded for a Ford roadster. Johnson had been told to notify the police when anyone called for Boda's car.

It was on May 5th, the day following the death of Andrea Salsedo, who was hurled from the fourteenth story offices of the department of justice in Park Row, New York, that Sacco and Vanzetti decided to make the rounds of their friends and urge them to hide any radical literature they possessed, in case of raids. At the same time they wanted to work up a protest meeting against the killing of Salsedo. For this purpose they needed an automobile, to cover the distances between the factory towns. They sought out Boda, who went with them and Orciani, another Italian worker, to get the car at Johnson's garage. Johnson told them that the car did not have the right plates and that they shouldn't drive it, using this as a stall to gain time, so that he could notify the police. They agreed not to take the auto. Instead Sacco and Vanzetti took the street car for Brockton, where they were arrested upon their arrival. Vanzetti had in his pocket the rough draft of a leaflet for the proposed Salsedo protest meeting.

We visited Johnson's garage. In the rear, turned upside down and rusting away in sun and rain, lies the remains of Boda's car. Boda disappeared when he heard of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. Orciani had an airtight alibi both for the Bridgewater and the South Braintree affairs. He was let go.

Sacco was also working all day in the Kelly factory on the day of the Bridgewater affair. So Vanzetti alone was charged with this attempted robbery. He was found guilty and given a sentence of 15 years in prison. Both Sacco and Vanzetti were charged with the South Braintree affair.

**Visit Scene of Bridgewater Affair.**

We visited the scene of the Bridgewater robbery in Broad Street, Bridgewater. One Georgiana Brooks tells of witnessing the shooting from the railroad station. The only trouble is that several houses intervene between the scene of the attempted hold-up and the station, so she could not have seen it. Again Vanzetti was charged with having driven the bandit car, when he does not know how to run an automobile. Again he was said to have been smooth-shaven, when he has always worn a long, black moustache. But the facts are of little concern when the capitalist state is seeking the lives of its enemies—of two workers struggling for a better day. That is the only conclusion we could reach as we came to Scotland Village, where lived Adeline Fruzzelli, the white-haired Italian mother, with her two sons, her husband dead, deportee from the United States of America that casts out thinking workers, or destroys them in prisons at home.

In conclusion, as in the beginning, with the declaration of mother-widowed by American capitalism, Mrs. Fruzzelli said:

"I hope Sacco and Vanzetti are freed. I hope the protest of world labor will save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

# INTERNATIONAL RED AID WARNS WORKERS OF WORLD THAT SACCO AND VANZETTI STILL FACE DEATH

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The International Red Aid Society in an appeal to the workers of the world emphasizes the fact that the executions of Sacco and Vanzetti were only postponed for a few days in order to diminish the pressure of the powerful, international campaign of protest and to weaken the enormous wave of growing indignation. The appeal calls for an increasing movement of protest for the purpose of tearing these two innocent workers out of the hands of the executioners.

While other sympathizers with Sacco and Vanzetti have yielded to the illusion that the respite means life for them, the Red Aid knows full well the enormous capacity of the agents of American capitalism for torturing its victims and calls for action to overcome such illusions.

## Labor Organizations

**Brooklyn Dressmakers Meet Tonight.**  
All dressmakers working in Brooklyn should attend a meeting tonight right after work at 414 Rockaway Ave. I. Weisberg and Charles Zimmerman will report on trade problems.

**Varnishers Meet Tonight.**

A general meeting of the Furniture Varnishers and Finishers Union will be held tonight at 151 Clinton St., 8 p. m. sharp. Members of the union and also those who are not members as yet are welcome to call at this meeting and join our ranks, as this will be the last meeting before the presentation of our new agreement to the employers. The membership is also informed that there will be an important report of the executive board as to the manner of taking up and negotiating

with the employers of this trade agreement.

**Dressmakers Meet Tuesday.**  
All dressmakers working on 22d St. will meet right after work Tuesday at Local 22, 16 West 21st St.

**German Festival.**  
The German Workers Club of Manhattan and Bronx will hold their annual summer festival on Aug. 21. Take Boston & Westchester railroad to Dyer Ave. Walk a few blocks to 233d St.

**THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!**

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 104 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

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## Just Off the Press

The most authoritative account in English of recent events in China in the new pamphlet

# Civil War in Nationalist CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

Browder has just returned from six months in China, as a member of the International Workers' Delegation, during which he visited over 40 cities and towns, during the period of the Chiang Kai-shek split. He spent two months in Hankow, in close touch with the leaders of the Kuomintang, the trade unions, the peasants, and other revolutionary bodies. He was also a delegate to the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, and was the secretary of that body. He tells a graphic and authoritative story of the beginnings of the Civil War now raging in Nationalist China. The pamphlet has many documents, photos, etc.

Following is the table of contents of the pamphlet

## CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA

By EARL R. BROWDER

- THE SPLIT IN THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT  
Visit of the International Delegation—First Glimpses of the Split—Counter-revolution in Kanchow—The Split in the Army—An Idyllic Interlude—Civil War in Kiangsi Province.
- THE UNITED FRONT AGAINST CHIANG KAI-SHEK  
Leftward Swing of the Kuomintang—Development of Revolutionary Forces—Struggle Against Chiang Kai-shek—A Chinese "Napoleon"—Favorable Developments in the Army—A Part of the World Revolution.
- THE CHINESE LABOR MOVEMENT  
Historical Sketch of the Trade Union Movement—Textile Workers' Union of Wuhan—Wages and Working Conditions in Canton—Conditions in the Interior at Hankow.
- THE AGRARIAN REVOLUTION  
Land Ownership and Distribution—The Peasant Unions.
- THE BREAKUP OF THE WUHAN GOVERNMENT  
Land—The Crucial Question—Betrayal of the Generals—Perspectives.

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# WOMEN

## UNITED COUNCILS OF WORKINGCLASS WOMEN HOLD CONFERENCE

By ELLA ZELNICK  
(A Baker Woman)

Being present at the conference, which was held on Saturday, the 25th of June, of the United Councils of Workingclass Women of New York, and representing the just newly organized Baker Women Council No. 1 of the Bronx as delegate, I wish to say that I never before was present at such a splendid and interesting conference. There were delegates from all the councils and other progressive organizations.

The report, which was read by our secretary, showed up that the workingclass women, besides their work in the home, have made it their duty to be organized and fight for a beautiful and better life.

### Organize Bakers' Wives.

The U. C. of W. W. have in the past organized various trade councils and also have taken a great part in the various strikes, besides helping financially. They have also taken an active part in the recent baker strike, which had gone on for ten weeks, with Pechter and Messinger. They have organized a Baker Women Council (wives of the bakers) which no other organization had succeeded in doing.

The baker women, who were considered ignorant, joined the councils to fight their enemy, the greedy exploiters of their husbands. If all the women could see the meetings which we held every Friday evening they would see the great progress that the baker women have made in this short time. They call all their sisters also to organize into councils.

### Women Pickets.

An incident! A baker came to his wife and told her that a strike was going on with Pechter and Messinger, and that the two big firms had pro-

duced injunctions against the baker union, and had made it difficult for the bakers to carry on the strike alone. Therefore the picketing must be carried on by the women. He begged her to go to the baker union, where picketing work would be assigned to her by the U. C. W. W.

To this she answered her husband: "What do you call this, I should go picketing? What have I got to do with this?" etc.

Finally, but not without great labor, the baker persuaded his wife to go to one of the meetings, where she heard many of our comrades speak. This meeting and the speaker made an impression on her. Now the baker says that she seldom sees his wife. She is steadily occupied with meetings. This same woman is now one of our splendid fighters against our enemies—the bosses.

Important Part of Labor Movement. Such facts we hear of often. All this is done with the help of the U. C. W. W. We see today that this organization is an important part of the workingclass movement, and that it takes a great part in every workers' battle.

Most important of all is a resolution passed at the conference to carry on educational work among the councils. It was one of the most important points discussed.

In the name of the Baker Women Council I of the Bronx I give thanks to the United Councils of Workingclass Women, which have taken an active part in the past battle against the two greedy baker bosses, who were endeavoring to fasten themselves to the bakery workers' backs like parasites, but found the blood not to their liking—Pechter and Messinger.

The conference ended with a wonderful banquet.

## POVERTY AND PROSTITUTION FLOURISH AROUND THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

On a certain well-known street in the "city of brotherly love" a restaurant, newly opened, equipped with an attractive white curtain strung across its front window, has this sign painted in clean letters on the glass: "Blank restaurant. This is no Bluff!" A large hand points conspicuously to this slogan. To one initiated into the nature of this particular quarter of the city, this rather surprising sign is either a joke or a tragedy, according as you wish to look at it.

Throughout this neighborhood, lining the shabby, dingy streets so characteristic of the old parts of Philadelphia, are numerous store windows with one thing in common: a curtain, generally white and clean, covering the whole front. Sometimes a worn-out sign of "Restaurant" or "Store," sometimes a few dusty soda bottles or a fly-specked basket of fruit lend a fiction which deceives nobody. Sometimes the white curtain speaks for itself, unblushing and unashamed. For these places are neither restaurants nor stores nor anything else but brothel houses, with the white curtain serving as their identification mark. Here at certain hours of the day you may see bleached-hair, carmine-lipped girls peering out from behind the curtain or openly soliciting on the doorstep.

### Love Not All Brotherly.

This is the heart of the tenderloin of Philadelphia. This red-light district covers not a few streets but a very large quarter of that unique, huge rambling town, that city of over two millions which is in reality just an immense village, that city so prim with its thousands of streets of little, red-brick houses each with its white, well-scrubbed stoop, all alike, that city of Quaker traditions and modern industrialization, renowned for the strictness of its Sunday blue-laws and the corruptness of its politics, which is Philadelphia.

There are big streets and little in the tenderloin. There are busy avenues of hotels and restaurants and there are narrow, dingy back-alleys, where the little houses are falling in decay and the brick-paved gutter is littered with filth. In these latter, generally Negro families live, Negro workers trying to bring up their children respectably in the midst of the vice, gambling, drink and prostitution which run rampant on all sides.

Not a healthy, honest face does one see here. Disease and corruption speak from every bloated, dull, cynical face. Wrecks and dregs of humanity—"slum proletariat"—thieves, drunkards, gamblers, pimps, thugs, dope-fiends, prostitutes, perverts, these are the people that live here. This is the place where manufacturers and detective agencies come to recruit the strike-breakers and gangsters they need for their occasional dirty jobs.

In the midst of this hot-bed of vice and crime is a little green park. A beautiful little square with well-kept lawns, shade trees and a graceful fountain. This square is known as the "Bum's Retreat." Every available bench is crowded with the tenderloin loafers, resting their rotting, diseased bodies while they exchange their cynical philosophies of life.

This neighborhood abounds in "Men's Hotels"—35 cents a night

up"—all conveniences, hot water, electricity, gas, not to mention bed-bugs, lice, syphilis and other attractions thrown in. These places rub elbows with cheap beaneries, advertising beef-steaks for 20 cents, full five course dinners for 40 cents, with pool-rooms, brothels, and lurid chop-suey joints flaunting ultra-oriental carvings, mysterious lights, fantastic names and high prices.

"Jesus Saves", Everyone Else is Too Poor.

Here, too, are the gospel missions, with bibles reposing on crocheted dollies in their windows, with gilt-painted slogans such as "Jesus Saves," "God Pardons Sinners", etc. Here in the winter the homeless crowd the otherwise deserted meeting-rooms, ready to be christians or anything else for the sake of getting in out of the cold. Here of summer evenings you may see a little hand organ set up in the street, hymn books and collection plate brought out, and three or four bloodless females held a little church service there all by themselves. They wear thick, black unbecoming dresses, like nuns, with hideous bonnets tied under their chins. Now and then a passer-by lingers, listening dully as they intone, "Throw out the Life-line; someone is sinking today!" Their doleful hymns, their prayers mingle unnoticed with the honk of passing automobiles, with the hiccup of the drunkards lolling on the curb-stones, with the weird Chinese music issuing from a near-by laundry, with all the other voices of the hectic, teeming tenderloin streets.

## Argentine Masses Wild With Joy as Sacco and Vanzetti Win Reprieve

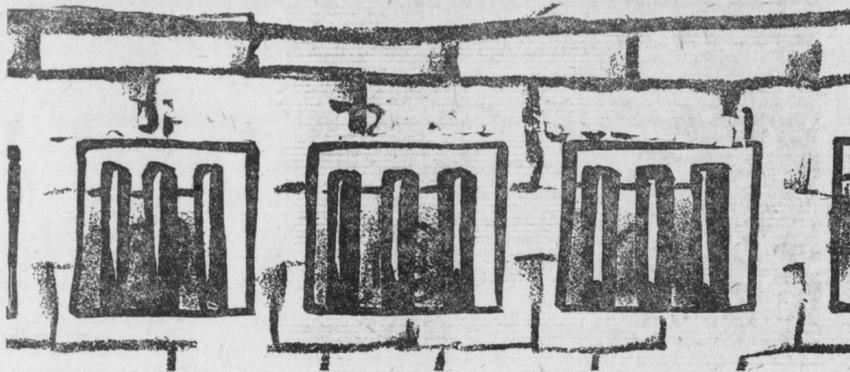
BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 14.—With all stores closed and windows barred and the streets deserted except for an occasional cab, Buenos Ayres during the Sacco and Vanzetti general strike presented the appearance of a city of the dead.

But to the city seemed dead, news that Sacco and Vanzetti had been granted a stay of execution which was flashed from the special designed signal apparatus on various newspaper offices, brought forth crowds of cheering, eager people to the bulletin boards. Shouts of "Long live Sacco and Vanzetti" filled the streets as the throngs began again to circulate thru the capital.

In the interior, where excitement had reached a pitch which led to outbreaks yesterday, the eager listeners received their first information over the radio.

New Ford Model Ready. DETROIT, Aug. 14.—Production of the new Ford car will start within the next few weeks it was announced today by the Ford Motor Company. The new model has been perfected and is now in the testing stage, it was said. The new automobile is capable of attaining a speed of 65 miles per hour and can be driven for hours at an average speed of more than 50 miles per hour without discomfort to driver and passengers and without harm to motor and other equipment, it was stated. Thousands of Ford workers were laid off while the leisurely testing took place.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!



## Ten Days in the Workhouse

By REBECCA GRECHT.

We had expected such a sentence, as we sat in Jefferson Market Court that morning, waiting for our group of pickets arrested in the fur market to be called. After the demonstration in the courtroom, spontaneous, unorganized, the indignant reaction of the hundreds of workers who had just witnessed the outrageous class "justice" of Judge Ewald, and were impelled to cheer our comrades as they were led away to serve their five and ten day sentences—the word went around that the rest of the pickets would now get ten and fifteen days.

Immediately, on the faces of the comrades, men and women, waiting their turn, could be seen a firm, determined expression, a spirited glint in the eye. The whisper passed along, "Not one cent fine to be paid! All to the workhouse!"

There were sixteen in our group, six women and ten men. The policeman who had arrested us while we were picketing on 7th Ave. between 28th and 29th streets made a sorry figure on the witness stand. He could only mumble a few words about our "congregating", "walking three and four abreast", in a dull monotone as if he were repeating a lesson by rote. Nine men were sentenced to 15 days in the workhouse, and one man to seven months—30 days for picketing and six months for "disorderly conduct" in the courtroom. Of the women, four were given the choice of 10 days in the workhouse or \$25 fine. One woman was sentenced to 30 days for picketing, and one to six months. She, too, had been caught "red-handed" participating in the demonstration in court. The other groups received similar sentences.

We women wondered why the difference in the sentences meted out to us and to the men. Had the judge been overcome by a sudden sense of chivalry? Was he disturbed by the thought that public opinion might resent too harsh a treatment of the "weaker" sex? Or did he think that giving us the choice of a fine would net the court a neat sum, and thus reward him for his painstaking labors in the hot and stuffy courtroom?

Whatever the reason, he misjudged our metal. Indeed, how could this apostle of law and order, dominated by reaction, understand the modern, militant woman worker? No doubt woman, to him, still belonged in her "natural sphere", the home. He had not caught up with capitalist development, which, for decades, had been steadily drawing millions of women into the whirlpool of industrial exploitation. How then could he know that women, too, in their bitter struggles against economic oppression, have acquired unbounded courage and determination, and have learned how to fight. Especially the women in the needle trades, whose loyalty and devotion, whose spirit of self-sacrifice, and idealism, has been a constant source of strength and inspiration to the left wing, and indeed, are unsurpassed in any section of the American labor movement. But this the judge surely was not aware of.

We were taken up to the jail. There, in a narrow passage-way less than three feet wide and 30 or 40 feet long, outside dark and airless cells, about 35 of us were packed in together, with barely space to turn around. We thought of cattle herded into pens. The matron attempted to force twelve more in, but we protested, and another place was found for them.

We remained there more than two hours. At four o'clock we were taken to Welfare Island. Like vicious, dangerous criminals, we were herded into the police wagon. There were two compartments, like cells. Built of iron, surely, unventilated, with a tiny, barred opening at the top that let in no more light than one candle power. In ours, no more than five feet square, at least twenty comrades were crowded.

To be sure, every precaution had to be taken to prevent our escape. Were we not of that dangerous variety known as the radical woman? Amazons that we were, with our finger nails or our teeth we might—no knows—bore a hole thru the iron door and let ourselves out with the aid of our shoe strings.

But we were not worried. Scarcely able to breathe, jolted from side to side, growing hungrier all the time (we had not eaten since early morning—some, not at all) we found one relief. We sang. Working class songs, revolutionary songs, songs of suffering, of battle, of freedom. What power lies in them! Every melody, every word, seemed to give us more strength, make us more buoyant.

We sang until we reached the island. The police wagon stopped at last before the entrance to the Work-

house for Women. And in a few minutes we were within the walls of New York City's House of Correction. Several matrons greeted us—with vicious looks and angry outbursts. Who were we? What were we? Why did we come after 4 p. m. to bother them? Why didn't we pay the fine? Then the instruction came—to get ready for fingerprinting and for the doctor's examination.

At that, let it be confessed, we grew cold. We didn't mind being fingerprinted. But we knew what seeing the doctor meant. Our heated protest that we were strikers, not prostitutes, met with the rejoinder that we were no different from all the others who came in. Then we decided, among ourselves, that under no circumstances would we permit a physical examination. We would stand by each other and refuse to see the doctor. Let them use force, if they dared, against the 47 of us.

In groups of 8 or 10, then, we went into another room. Our fingerprints were taken, the color of eyes and hair noted, weight and height marked. But there was no doctor around.

Again began the same insistent and angry questioning, quite deliberate, it seemed. Why didn't we pay the fine and go home? What manner of women were we, any way, to prefer the workhouse to home? We tried to explain to them that we would not pay the money as a matter of principle, that we strikers could not and would not be intimidated, that we would not justify the outrageous actions of the police and the court by accepting the alternative of a fine.

In the midst of our explanation, a matron hurried in with the cry, "Everybody home. The union's representative is here to bail you all out." We looked at one another in amazement. What had happened? Were the cases being appealed—so quickly? We demanded further information. We wanted to know who had come and exactly what he had said. Otherwise we would not go. The matron

looked at us with impatience. "Go home," she insisted angrily. "The union is bailing you out."

No one responded. A few minutes later the keeper came in. The union, he said, is ready to pay the fine of all those who want to go home. Then we understood. It was up to us, entirely. And we chose. Seven went home. The rest, in chorus, shouted a No! so emphatic and spirited, that even the matrons were convinced we meant it.

Their strategy, apparently, had failed to budge most of us. Even the threat of a physical examination, which we understood later to have been simply a ruse, had not made us pay the fine. They could not understand it. They thought we were very peculiar. But, they said, we certainly stuck together.

And stick we did. From the moment we entered the workhouse to the moment we separated. Now that we were staying, our clothes were taken away, and each one given a bathrobe. We were "regular" criminals, now. The judge had so declared, and the prison records confirmed it. They had our fingerprints, our identification marks. We had picketed in a strike, in defense of our interests as workers, in defense of our union, and had not been deterred by arrests or threats of imprisonment. We had thus committed a serious and reprehensible crime in the eyes of the capitalist agents of justice, working hand in hand with the bosses, with all the forces of black reaction in the American Federation of Labor.

But in the minds and hearts of the 40 who remained, as we were led into our prison quarters, there was no hesitation. Instead, a renewed determination to continue with the struggle as soon as we were released.

We were a part of the left wing in the furriers' union, in the needle trades, in the entire labor movement. Our fight was a big one, a vital one, and no 10-day sentence in the workhouse could frighten us and destroy our militancy.

## The Hankow Situation

(By ANNA LOUISE STRONG) HANKOW, (By Mail).—It's a joke to think of the things folks are writing about Hankow—the wild place it is supposed to be, ready to devour foreigners alive. I have poked my way with another girl into all sorts of official headquarters in the native city. I have been lost in the middle of an arsenal, and had a few hundred bare-back sweating workers nod me cheerfully along toward the party I was with.

The lies about nationalization of women have started again. A discredited missionary, said by the editor of the China Review to have been fired by nearly every board in China, is getting out carbon copies of an announcement presumably made at a missionary prayer-meeting by a letter from Hunan, that "by a new law all girls over 16 must be married within one month or the government will provide husbands for them!" Also that women in abbreviated bathing costumes have been enrolled to march with the Hankow armies. Such ghastly rot!

New Marriage Law. The fire behind this smoke is that a new marriage law has been passed by the Chinese Nationalists, giving to women the right of divorce for cause. Hitherto a man could divorce his wife at will and without alimony by returning her to her parents. Now he must support her if he turns her away until she gets another husband or finds means of self-support. Now the woman, who before had no right of protest when her husband took

concubines, may adduce that fact and secure divorce with alimony.

Also there is a Woman's Union up-river, which takes a semi-official function in fighting for women's rights. There is an apparent authenticated case of a man committing suicide, after being forced by the Women's Union to walk through the streets with a placard announcing him as a wife-beater.

Organization to Remain. I cannot overlook the fact that thousands of good respectable idealists around Shanghai are rejoicing in the split between Hankow and Nanking, as "a getting rid of those wild communists." Such people expect Hankow to "evaporate," just as the others expect Nanking to do so. It is my guess that neither will evaporate, but that Pekin will be taken and that thereafter there will be a full meeting of the Kuomintang executive (for the first time since the split) and create a new unity.

Quite likely they will expel the Communists, who bore the brunt of the northern expedition. Quite likely the workers and peasants will be madly disillusioned, and will get few immediate results.

But one result will be felt all through central China—the experience of worker and peasant organization. For this they will have to thank none but Russia.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

# CO-OPERATIVES

## CAPITALIST METHODS LOSE THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO SWEDISH CO-OPERATIVES

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14.—The Swedish co-operatives have greatly developed in the course of the last few years and claim to be at the service of the working population. The real state of affairs is divulged by a scandalous affair in which they were lately involved.

Like the British central co-operative societies, the Swedish co-operatives have considerable surplus capital which is, however, not used for the development of the workers' organizations, but merely for making profits. The business management of the wholesale society lent 740,000 kronen to a private iron firm, the guarantee being a quantity of pig iron. The firm very soon proved to be a fraudulent concern and the money was irretrievably lost. The sensation created by this incident in the Swedish co-operative movement and also among co-operators of other countries, induced the business management to offer some explanations, which show that the practice of granting short term loans—on which

of course, fairly high interest is paid (up to 8%)—had for a long time been the habit of the Swedish wholesale society. It is alleged that this is done in order to keep the savings deposited by the members in circulation.

The co-operative Life Insurance Institution (Folkat) also lent 480,000 kronen to a firm closely connected with the above-mentioned iron merchant. Of course, it is alleged that this sum will be recovered, but this does not alter the fact that the savings of the co-operative members are used for financing private enterprises.

It is characteristic that in spite of the great loss of about three-quarter million kronen, the wholesale society had in 1926 a clear profit of 2.5 million kronen. This clear profit exceeds that of 1925 by 400,000 kronen. The enormous clear profits show to what extent the Swedish central co-operative societies sail under capitalist colors in their business methods, price policy, etc.

## BERLIN CO-OPERATIVE TRAINS ENTHUSIASTIC CLASS IN COMMUNIST TASKS

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—In February and March the Berlin Brandenburg district executive of the CPG organized a course for Berlin functionaries which dealt with the question of workers' co-operatives. The course occupied five evenings. The number of participants was limited to 23 comrades in order that every student could actually collaborate. Among the questions dealt with were: Strength and extension of co-operatives (including organizational questions of the central society, etc.), origin and history of the German workers' consumers' co-operatives, reformist co-operative theory, discussion of the reformist theory of the old Social Democratic Party, the basic attitude of the Comintern and the CPG to workers' consumers' co-operatives, practical and tactical questions of co-operative policy, and of business methods (main point), organizational fraction work.

Attendance at these evenings fluctuated, which was partly due to students being taken up with other party work. The first evening the attendance was 23; on the second evening 24, on the third evening 17, on the fourth 17, and on the fifth 16 men and women comrades. The age of the students varied, even a comrade of 73 years old participated in the course, but generally speaking, the age of the students was between 35 and 60 with a sprinkling of younger men and women comrades aged 21, 22 and 23 years.

The collaboration of the students was not uniform. Collaboration was excellent in connection with practical and organizational questions, whereas collaboration in the treatment of historical and theoretical questions was inadequate. Here it came to light that even the active co-operative functionaries of the Party—and it is they who matter in these courses—have very little knowledge of historical and theoretical questions. But in spite of various defects and weak points, one can say that on the whole the course was a success. It will no doubt help to put life into co-operative fraction work in Berlin which is now far from satisfactory.

Through this course, we have secured 16 active men and women comrades for the establishment of a proletarian co-operative circle. The circle is to support the work of the Berlin Co-operative fraction and whenever possible, it is also to help the co-operative fraction work throughout the Reich.

## FREIHEIT FORWARDS CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT; FORWARDS FAILS TO

The organizer of the United Workers' Co-operatives in New York, D. Giron, declared at a members' meeting when the annual report on the activity of the organization was presented, that the help and the influence of the Workers (Communist) Party in general and of their Jewish daily organ "Freiheit" in particular, have made it possible to propagate the idea of workers' co-operatives. Prior to the establishment of the "Freiheit" it was very difficult to get

the slightest notice published in the "Forward," a Jewish socialist organ in New York.

This co-operative began its activity in 1925, by organizing a workers' camp which is open all the year round and can at present accommodate 600 and 700 people. Just now, the organization is building co-operative houses and shops. It contemplates the establishment of a central purchasing agency in order to be able to supply all co-operative shops with food-stuffs and manufactured articles.

## INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE IN-CO, MOSCOW, USSR

Cooperative INCO was organized in the United States at the end of 1925 by a group of Russian-American mechanics. The main purpose of this organization was to help build up the new economic life in Russia applying the modern American methods of mass production. The co-operative has been subdivided into two branches: mechanical and electrical. The first branch is now working full speed.

The shop was organized, and the machines installed in 1926; 150,000 rubles worth of machinery has been shipped to this co-operative and 25 men are working, making about 200 rubles a month each. This is considered a very good salary in U. S. S. R. The co-operative is building special machines ordered by various institutions in U. S. S. R. and making various parts for the textile industry. The main aim, however, is

to establish a large plant and to draw in hundreds of Russian workers.

With this in view our co-operative worked out a complete plan of work and has applied to the proper institutions in U. S. S. R. for permission for a group of 40 additional members from America. The Supreme Council of Economy in U. S. S. R. has given us permission for this group. The co-operative in Moscow is now preparing for production of lathes for which the co-operative has already received an order for a few million rubles. Following specialists are needed for our co-operative: Fifteen all-round men, ten machinists, five lathe hands, five tool-makers, two pattern makers, one draftsman, one planer, one setter for automatic machines.

For all information apply to Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York City.

## WORKERS IN UNION SQUARE DEMAND FREEDOM FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

