

FASCISTS LEFT MALMGREM TO DIE OF HUNGER, COLD

Zappi and Mariano Abandoned Swedish Scientist to Death In Arctic Ice

Saved Own Lives with Dying Companion's Food and Compass

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 15.—A gruesome tale of virtual murder by cold and starvation inflicted on a wounded man was revealed here today when dispatches from the Soviet icebreaker Krassin gave the world the true story of how Zappi and Mariano, officers from the wrecked fascist airship Italia, left Dr. Finn Malmgren, noted Swedish scientist and their companion in the dash for land, to die alone in the polar ice.

Army Officers Won't Permit News of Porter

FORT ADAMS, R. I., July 15.—The military authorities here refuse to permit any communication with John Porter, imprisoned here for his activities in the New Bedford textile strike, while subject to military law.

The officers are keeping Porter strictly incommunicado and even refuse to permit his physical condition to be reported to friends. The last message from Porter reported that he had become ill following the brutal treatment to which he has been subjected, and stated that the authorities are trying to weaken his militant attitude and prevent him from exposing the role of the army before a public court-martial. At that time he had been thrown into solitary confinement.

Efforts to learn about Porter's present condition have been unsuccessful. A message was sent through the Western Union by the National Office of the Young Workers (Communist) League asking for information as to Porter's condition and developments of the case. The military authorities here informed the Western Union that there is a "military censorship on all communication with this man."

Efforts are to be made tomorrow or Tuesday to establish contact with Porter again by a visit from an attorney, and unless he is brought before a court-martial at once legal action will be started in the civil courts.

Noble, the commander of the Italia and the first to be rescued, evidently feeling the need of an explanation, has issued a statement saying that there had been no misunderstanding between himself and Malmgren and that there was no enmity between any members of the party.

A telegram received from the Citta de Milano, the Italia base-ship, read: "Malmgren died of exposure on June 15. Noble is better. His dog, Titina, feels fine."

In the meantime the Soviet icebreaker Krassin has been ordered to seek further for Amundsen and his companions, in spite of heavy fog and icefields. The Malmgren, another Soviet vessel, has also been ordered by the Soviet Rescue Mission to continue with the search.

FORD TAKES JOB IN HOOVER DRIVE

Named Official of Engineers' Group

WASHINGTON, July 15.—As the first gun in its campaign to match millionaires for millionaires, the republican national committee announced yesterday, through Chairman Work, that Henry Ford has been chosen as a vice-president of the Hoover-for-President-Engineers' National Committee.

The "selection" of the famous Detroit exploiter, who is one of the richest men in the world, is looked upon as a move to counteract the naming of John J. Raskob, chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors Corp., as chairman of the democratic national committee.

Among the others who will act as vice-presidents of the Hoover-for-President Engineers' National Committee are Thomas A. Edison and Michael I. Pupin, inventor and professor at Columbia University.

1,500 MORE OUT IN ANTHRACITE

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) SCRANTON, Pa., July 15.—Fifteen hundred mine workers have struck at the Tripp Drift of the Diamond Colliery, Glen Alden Coal Company, at West Scranton, because the company has refused to give the miners back pay on a grievance which was settled favorably to them and the coal company was to pay them some back wages. The striking miners are members of Local Union 213.

BERLIN AMNESTY PROVES FRAUD; FEW RELEASED

Poland, Too, Makes Empty Gesture

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) BERLIN, July 15.—Nationwide resentment has followed the passage by the Reichstag of an "amnesty act" by which a relative handful of class war prisoners has been released from jail while thousands are to remain for varying terms in their cells. Characterized as treason and betrayal by militant labor leaders throughout the country, the "amnesty act" is arousing increasing protest from the German working class.

Altho the government organs are triumphant in proclaiming the "amnesty," official distinction is being made between political prisoners and "political murderers." In the latter category the government is including all the leading militant workers who are now in German jails.

The two hundred class war prisoners who have been released in answer to the tremendous mass protest for an amnesty are but a fraction of the thousands who are vainly asking when they will be liberated. The authorities are frankly admitting that a large number will never leave their cells under the new edict.

Thousands of the prisoners who expected that they would receive full liberty within the next few days now learn that trivial reductions in their terms of imprisonment are the best they can hope for from the government's action.

Leaders Remain in Jail

WARSAW, Poland, July 15.—Disappointment is widespread here today as the government's "amnesty act," rushed thru parliament recently in response to mass pressure, has resulted in the liberation of relatively few of the thousands of class war prisoners held in the Polish jails.

Five thousand workers, most of them jailed merely on suspicion of participation of Communist activity, have been set free to date, but it is believed that the government has no intention of making further releases.

The Polish militant leaders are without exception still in prison.

POLE-LITHUANIA PARLEY WRECKED

Pilsudski to Address Fascists in Vilna

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia, July 15.—Announcement that Marshal Pilsudski will go to Vilna to inspect the frontier and to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of his military legion, followed immediately after the collapse of the economic conference between the Polish and Lithuanian delegates at Warsaw, according to dispatches from that city.

The conference went to pieces on the question of the Kovno railroad, according to the Polish dispatches. Other issues are believed to have played a crucial part in the outcome, however. The coming secret military conference of the Little Entente called by the French at Bucharest is reported to be one of these.

Whether or not Marshal Pilsudski will make any overt threats during his harrangue to the legion at Vilna is not known yet, but it is anticipated that the relations of Poland and the Soviet Union will form a feature of his speech.

Pilsudski will also make public at that time his plans for the revision of the constitution. The suppression of the Polish parliament may depend upon the reception of this Vilna speech, it is intimated.

After his Vilna trip, Pilsudski will go to Bucharest for participation in a secret conference under the direction of a member of the French general staff.

BRITISH TOILERS SLAVES

Workers Are Privileged Class in USSR

working girl who paid her tribute to American capital. It was her last tribute, for she paid it with her life. She poisoned herself because life did not seem worth while on the 24 shillings (\$5.80) a week she received from Woolworth's.

ISSUE CALL FOR NEW TEXTILE UNION

Matthew Woll's New Boss Racket in Drive on Labor

UNION OFFICIALS HELP OPEN SHOP MILITARY SCHEME

Employers Lay Plans For Soldier Law

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—A new-fangled class collaboration scheme by which Matthew Woll, reactionary vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and several other labor skates sought to creep a bit closer to the bosom of the bosses met with a tragic end here when the employers sprung the trap a bit too soon and forced the labor officials to claim "immunity."

The Illinois Association For Criminal Justice has issued a recommendation for the establishment of a state constabulary to fight labor.

Respectable Strikebreakers The association is one of the numerous alleged reform organizations that put a respectable front on the legislative and judicial conspiracies of big business.

Part of the front is a window dressing of liberals and labor officials, behind whom the anti-union financiers and employers operate. In this case Vice-President Matthew Woll, President John H. Walker of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, President Agnes Nestor of the Women's Trade Union League and ex-President George W. Perkins of the cigarmakers international provided the labor screen on the board.

The association suddenly released to the press a strong recommendation for a state constabulary system. At the same time it branded a number of Chicago labor men as sluggers, murderers, bombers, gunmen and extortionists. The survey committee of the association assumed responsibility for these astonishing actions and Woll is a member of that committee.

Sit With Open-Shoppers

Some of Chicago's most notorious open-shoppers, like Jim Patten of the Lanolis committee and Tom Donnelly of the scab printshops, sit on the board of the Illinois Association for Criminal Justice with Woll and Walker and the other fakery.

FASCIST TERROR SWEEPS SPAIN

Blame "Disturbances" For Arrests

BORDEAUX, France, July 15.—Arrests of thousands of workers, liberals and Catalan nationalists are being continued by the Spanish police as part of a wave of terrorism which they began following announcement by the authorities of a widespread attempt to overthrow the present regime, alleged to have been discovered by the government's secret agents.

Nation-wide arrests of workers are reported from cities as far apart as Saragossa, Madrid and Barcelona. Scores of workers engaged in constructing the Theatre Royal near the royal palace in Madrid have been detained, while many trade union organizations have been raided and others are being watched by the police.

Absolute censorship of all newspapers has prevented a word of the government's actions from appearing in the news in Spain, but, in spite of official efforts to close the frontiers to information, reports of events are leaking through.

Passengers on international trains are being subjected to the most thorough-going search by the border guards at the French and Portuguese frontiers. Many have been closely questioned and an effort is being made to prevent all persons suspected of labor activities from entering the country.

Unconfirmed reports reaching here from travellers who are hastily leaving Spain allege considerable unrest in the interior. Especially from Barcelona there are reports of disturbances among the textile and harbor workers, and a number of Catalan nationalists are said to have been detained by the police.

NO JOBS IN OIL FIELDS. ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., (FP) July 15.—Oilfield workers around Arkansas City find jobs hard to get. Over half are unemployed.

New Bedford Strikers Stage Great All-Night Picket Demonstration



The most dramatic event of the New Bedford strike took place recently when a rumor that eight scabs had started the looms in the Kilburn mill brought out 18,000 strikers who continued to picket throughout the night. Pickets in fishermen's boats kept guard at the mill gates on the waterfront in this tremendous demonstration of the strikers' solidarity. Photo shows a group of pickets outside the Kilburn mill.

JUDGE REFUSES NEW TRIAL FOR STEVE MENDOLA

Upholds Frame-up of Militant Miner

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) WILKES-BARRE, Pa., July 15.—The reactionary Judge McLean has refused a new trial for Steve Mendola, one of the fighting Pittsburgh miners framed up by the Cappellini machine because of their struggle against the contractors' system which has led to the murder of several Pittsburgh miners.

This same judge has also sentenced Sam Bonita, a rank and file leader to six to 12 years. Judge McLean, in refusing to give a new trial to Mendola, was very much aroused over the fact that the jury did not bring the verdict of second degree murder.

Judge McLean is a coal operator and is acting in behalf of Cappellini and the Lewis Machine. He is also a colonel in the state militia of Pennsylvania and has done his bit during the world war in directing the slaughter of the workers. It is a well-known fact that in the regiment under his command during the world war forty soldiers were court-martialed for minor offenses and some of them sentenced to death.

Adam Moleski, the third victim of the frame-up, will probably come up for trial in the September term of the criminal court. He is now out on bail.

U. S. TROOPS IN HAWAII 'ILLEGAL'

HONOLULU, July 15.—The United States administration of Hawaii has recently found it necessary to "create and establish" a Hawaii National Guard. Although the guard was actually in existence since 1893, when Hawaii fell under the domination of U. S. imperialism it was discovered that the regiments never had a legal existence.

When first instituted the Guard consisted of but one company, but due to the necessity for "protection" it soon grew into five companies composed of men of thirty races. The armed forces grew steadily until figures today show an enlisted strength of 1,560 men and 101 commissioned officers. The Hawaiian National Guard has more men and officers than the guard of any other state or territory with an equal population, having one guardsman to every 157 persons.

By a new order of the War Department the forces are to be increased even more. They are to have a force of 3,068 men and officers.

Workers Lose Out In New Law

WASHINGTON, July 15 (FP)—Private insurance companies have a profitable monopoly of the business, and workers have to safeguard their own chance of compensation for accident, under the new workmen's compensation law in the District of Columbia, which became effective on July 1. The worker whose employer has violated the law by failing to take out insurance cannot collect if he is injured. It is small satisfaction to him to know that his boss may be fined or jailed.

CONVENTION CALL FOR A NEW TEXTILE UNION

The following is the official call for a convention of textile workers organizations and mill committees for the formation of a national industrial union of all textile workers. Due to its tremendous importance since it affects the workers in one of the country's major industries, the call is presented in full. Albert Weisbord, national secretary of the Textile Mills Committee, signs the document.

"To All Textile Workers' Organizations, Textile Workers' Mill Committees, Textile Workers Clubs and Associations, Textile Unions:

"Greetings: "The textile industry is in the throes of reorganization. Intense speeding up, mass unemployment, longer hours, and wage cuts are the order of the day. Not satisfied with their tremendous profits, the textile manufacturers are doing everything possible to squeeze the workers harder than ever before.

"At the present time the textile employers are planning a new drive. The drive has formally begun against the cotton workers in New England and over one hundred thousand workers have already received a ten per cent wage cut.

HUNGER STRIKE IN SOFIA JAIL

SOFIA, July 15.—The prisoners in the central jail at Sofia who were punished by one month of hard labor for wearing red ribbons on May Day, are forced to suffer an additional 10 days of punishment. This was announced to them shortly before the term of their original punishment came to an end.

This additional punishment of hard labor, which has already resulted in the death of one, Nikola Djev, and has led the political prisoners to declare a hunger strike as a protest against the terrorism of the wardens. All except M. T. Atanasoff, who is seriously ill, have already been on strike for ten days.

Palestine Apprentices Labor Without Wages

BEIRUT, Palestine, July 15.—The status of the youthful workers in Palestine today is far from what could be desired. About half of them work more than 8 hours a day for long time, frequently without pay, in order to learn a trade. Past experience has shown that the privately owned trades are no fit places for learning a trade.

Recently the workingclass youth has succeeded in arranging an exhibition of the work of some of these young workers. Some fine specimens of work were shown.

"DAILY" WANTS PHOTOS

Workers Are Asked to Send in Pictures

Workingclass photographers are wanted by The DAILY WORKER. Workers who own cameras are asked to co-operate in improving their "Daily" by taking pictures of workingclass activities and sending them in. The summer season offers a particularly good opportunity for worker-photographers to develop their talents.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD HERE SEPT. 22 - '3

Mill Groups, Clubs, Unions Called

A call for the formation of a countrywide textile workers industrial union was issued yesterday from the headquarters of the National Textile Mill Committees, 98 Fifth Ave., this city.

The convention is to be held here on Saturday and Sunday, September 22nd and 23rd at the Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St. and is scheduled to be opened at 2 p. m. Saturday.

All textile workers' organizations mill committees, clubs, associations and textile workers' unions are called upon to send delegates to the convention.

Thousands Unorganized The call is issued over the signature of Albert Weisbord, National Secretary of the National Textile Mill Committee. Weisbord was the leader of the great strike of Passaic textile workers in 1926.

The amazing growth of the mill committees in all sections of the country and particularly in the New England textile manufacturing district shows that the delegates from the committees alone will represent tens of thousands of mill workers.

Despite the concentration of most of the forces of the National Textile Mill Committee in the New Bedford strike area, where 28,000 workers are entering the 14th week of the struggle against a wage cut under the leadership of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union of the Textile Mill Committee, recruiting work in other fields show that hundreds of new members are forming mill committees.

A. F. of L. Aids Bosses. The weak-kneed leadership of the American Federation of Labor textile union, who meet the bosses offensively by advocating a surrender policy where they are not openly the employers speed-up agents, is

Continued from Page One

STRIKERS FORCE PARADE PERMIT

Mill Workers March July 28

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 15.—forced to yield by the tremendous public indignation that followed the braking up of the textile strikers parade held recently by the New Bedford Textile Workers' Union of the Textile Mill Committee, Mayor Ashley has granted a parade permit to the organization for Saturday, July 28.

The permit was granted after a committee, especially chosen by the T. W. U. strike committee for that purpose, had approached the mayor. The permit, however, stipulates that the final issuance of the permit depends upon the strike developments until the 28th.

May Revoke Permit.

Despite the fact that the mayor still has ample opportunity to revoke the permit, the granting of official sanction to the Textile Workers' Union is considered a reluctant tribute to the tremendous mass following of the Textile Mill Committee.

Leaders of the Textile Workers' Union later signified their satisfaction over the outcome of the test strength between the textile workers and the mill boss controlled city officials. "Now the New Bedford Workers' Union intends to go full speed ahead with plans for staging the biggest parade ever held in this city," union spokesmen declared, adding, "The workers of the entire country will then see a tremendous demonstration of the union's strength."

Successful Meeting.

Albert Weisbord, Eli Keller and other Textile Mill Committee leaders addressed a meeting especially called for the members of the Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. The meeting, which was held at the request of a committee of 25 U. T. W. members resulted in many enrolling in the T. M. C. The attendance consisted mainly of French and British workers, occupied in the skilled crafts. A lengthy discussion followed the speeches of the union leaders.

Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party Discusses Draft Program

PREPARE GRAIN PURCHASE PLAN; URGE RESERVE

Present Collection Measures Temporary

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 15.—The Plenum of the Central Committee and the Enlarged Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party continued its sessions here yesterday.

The agenda included questions before the Communist International, the Comintern program, the grain purchase policy and the general economic situation in the U. S. S. R., the organization of new state organizations for grain purchase and improved training for new specialists.

Approve Draft Program.

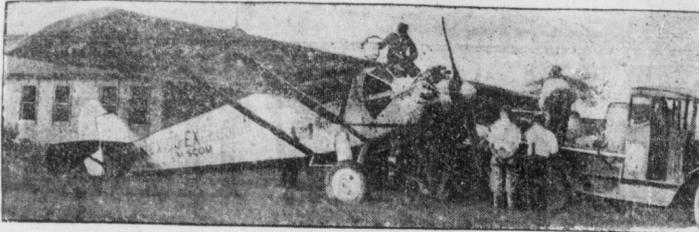
The Plenum accepted the information contained in the report and approved the essentials of the Comintern draft program. It was decided to leave any alterations in the program to the World Congress. The Plenum pointed out, in its decision concerning the grain purchase policy, that the low level of agriculture, especially of grain production, together with the swift development of Socialist industry carries with it the danger of a breach between the Socialist town and the petty bourgeois village.

In order to solve this problem, the production of individual, small and middle farms must be furthered along the lines laid down by Lenin in his co-operative plan. The necessity of extending the collective farms upon a modern technical basis was also pointed out.

After describing the conditions under which the recent grain purchase campaign was made, the decision points out that the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party has absolutely stated that the extraordinary measures employed in that campaign are only temporary and are not the organic result of the decision of the Fifteenth Party Congress to increase the offensive against the capitalist elements in the villages.

The Plenum also denounced the accusation that the NEP, New Economic Policy, is being abandoned

Flight of Mexican Aviator, Carranza. Ends In Catastrophe



On the first leg of his journey from New York to Mexico City, Capt. Emilio Carranza, Mexican flyer, met death when his plane was hit by lightning in New Jersey. The Carranza flight was an exchange of courtesy in recognition of Lindbergh's trip, as part of the general program of the Mexican government of furthering American imperialist ambitions. Photo shows Carranza's plane being fueled just before he hopped off.

3 Class War Prisoners Have Birthdays Soon

GRANADA, Minn., July 15 (FP).—Birthdays in August of political and class-war prisoners in American penitentiaries are announced as follows:

At Walla Walla, Wash.: Aug. 15 James McNery, Box 520-9410; Aug. 25 John Lamb, Box 520-9412.

At Menard, Ill.: Aug. 25 Ignatz Simich, Southern Illinois Prison, Randolph Co., Ill.

Cards and letters are appreciated by these men.

and reiterates the policy of the Fifteenth Congress in maintaining the offensive against the kulaks. It declared that the NEP remains the basis of the proletarian state policy.

In the coming grain purchase campaign, it is indicated that the Party must systematically liquidate the errors in leadership which have been made.

The decision of the plenum condemns the recrudescence of former methods and declared itself in favor of elasticity in regulating trade, for a slight increase in grain prices and for a correct distribution of industrial products in the country, for a distillation and for the formation of a state grain reserve.

In conclusion the Plenum decision declares that support of the poor resulted in a considerable extension and middle peasants with seed corn of the land under seed and that this fact, together with the favorable harvest outlook, should ensure a normal tempo in the grain purchase campaign until the autumn.

Fascists Take Diploma from Labor Lawyer

GENEVA, July 15.—Because Bruno Casinelli, who was not even sympathetic to the Communists, defended the 16 workers at the trial before the Special Tribunal in Rome on June 22, his diploma as a lawyer has been taken away from him.

The sentence of the court, which sent five of the defendants to serve terms of 21 years of hard labor each and the others to two to nine years of hard labor each, concludes with the following sentence:

"The Special Tribunal examined the conclusion of the lawyer Bruno Casinelli, who requested the exclusion of Paragraph 3, Article 1, as in his opinion the continuity and the accumulation of a number of penal defenses from the same action is absurd. The Special Tribunal considers this conclusion in the form in which it has been expressed as insulting to the dignity and the reputation of the court, orders that the objectionable expression be erased from the court records and decides to hand the matter over to the royal commission of the Lawyers' Chamber for such disciplinary action as the case demands."

Appeal Issued to Aid Chinese Trade Unions

An appeal to devote the last 2 weeks of July to meetings in aid of Chinese trade unions is issued by the Trade Union Educational League. The league states that the weekly wage of the best paid Chinese building worker is only \$3 while common labor gets \$1 to \$1.50 a week, usually working 11 to 12 hours a day. Child labor is universal. Labor laws are unheard of. Both native and foreign imperialists are torturing and executing active labor men and women.

The American agitation is to be part of a world-wide labor protest.

Philadelphia Plans Relief Collections

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15.—House to house collections will be held here on two Saturdays, July 21 and July 28, for the benefit of the striking miners throughout the country, in connection with National Miners' Relief Week. The volunteers will meet at 1 A. M. on these days at 4035 Girard Ave.; 2926 Gordon St.; 1331 North Franklin St.; the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria Sts. (entrance from the rear); the Northwest corner of 8th and Ritter Sts., and at 1208 Tasker St.

Every worker in Philadelphia has been urged to do his bit in collecting funds for relief work among the striking miners.

BRITISH TOILERS' SLAVERY SHOWN BY BIG CONTRAST

Soviet Workers Are Privileged Class

(Continued from Page One) scattered throughout the United States. The Woolworth chain extends to England where it employs girls at about \$5.80 a week to pile up part of its enormous profits. Last year's profits of \$85,350,473 represented a return of more than 1000% on the original investment of the owners.

Room rent absorbed more than half of Josephine's earnings. In fact after paying for the room and a morning cup of tea she had less than \$2.70 a week left for food, clothing, carfare and the other necessities of life. And her workplace is surrounded by gorgeous hotels, restaurants and shops purveying the most costly luxuries to the rich. The Daily Herald comments:

"Presumably Woolworth's will not miss her very much. There are so many other girls available. But is this firm, which is owned and controlled by an American millionaire, proud of the payment it made to Josephine?"

Worker's Widow Lauds U. R. S. R.

The tribute to Russia is from the pen of Mrs. James Morton, widow of an English worker who accepted Lady Astor's offer to pay the traveling expenses of any worker who would go to live in Russia. Mrs. Morton writes that she is receiving a pension from the Soviet Union of about \$58 a month and continues:

"When you stop to think of what would have happened if we had remained in England during Jim's long illness, then I think I am fortunate in spite of all our misfortune. By this time in England we would all have been in the poorhouse. I can never tell you how kind they have been to us all the time during his illness. We had the best physicians, professors, hospital treatment and nurses. Nothing was spared to make it better for him and for the rest of us as well."

Young Militarists Honor Al Smith



With Wall St. directing his campaign, Al Smith can now turn his attention to proving himself as hundred per cent jingo as possible. Photo shows Al with a group of Boy Scouts just after he had been re-elected Chief Good Scout by the young fascist military organization. The Tammany sashem feels perfectly at home in a military uniform.

Holds Up Store As Manager Refuses Food

MILWAUKEE, July 15.—A man in dirty overalls and minus a shave for many days realized that cash is necessary to live in the "land of the free," and that those unable to find work are "free" to starve. Going into the Atlantic and Pacific store at 21 Wells street, a typical looking victim of American "prosperity" asked for something to eat. He was reminded that food is for sale, not to give away. The man left, but returned the following day and again asked for food. The refusal was repeated more energetically than before. Finding pleas of no value, the man drew a revolver and forced the manager O. S. Wallace, into a corner, and then took \$24 from the cash register.

SIGN WRITERS ORGANIZE. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., (FP) July 15.—Sign writers have organized as a local of the painters brotherhood

Lewis Gang Circulates More False Reports

(Special To DAILY WORKER.) NANTICOKE, Pa., July 15.—Reports have been circulated that Local Union 900 of the Bliss colliery of the Glen Alden Coal Co., where a progressive leader won out in election against the reactionary officials headed by board member, John Kmetz, are protesting the recent elections because Joe Christian, a well known fighting progressive, was elected as secretary of Local Union 900.

The reactionary officials are trying to discriminate against Christian because they claim that he attended the National Save the Union Conference held recently in Pittsburgh. This is only an excuse, it is known, because Christian was put up and defeated John Kmetz, the reactionary board member who is part of the Cappellini machine and who is president of Local 900.

BILLPOSTERS JOIN UNION. HIBBING, Minn., (FP) July 15.—Billposters on the iron range are now enrolled in Local 99, Int. Assn. of Billposters & Billers.

NATIONAL CALL ISSUED FOR NEW TEXTILE UNION

Convention Here In September

(Continued from Page One) opening the eyes of the mill workers to the need of a real national union that will try to organize the industry and its more than one million workers, it is pointed out.

Very few thousands of the 1,100,000 textile workers are organized at all, investigation shows. Even the organized workers are being led by a set of bureaucrats who act as the mill barons' efficiency aides, experiences of mill workers thruout the country reveals.

Reports from all over New England show that this is the opportune moment for the launching of a new union in the industry. The hundreds of new members obtained each week by the Fall River unit of the T. M. C. shows that the workers there are prepared to enter a struggle to win back the wage cut recently enforced by the bosses and the officialdom of the reactionary independent union there, the American Federation of Textile Operatives.

Mill Committees Popular.

Not only has the firmly entrenched prestige of the T. M. C. in the New Bedford strike been one of the major causes for the growing popularity of the mill committees, but the very form of the organization has captured the imagination of the masses of mill workers. The idea of an industrial union that sets as its task the organization of the entire industry and not only the comparatively few skilled workers, is one of the chief factors explaining its rapid growth everywhere.

The official call, sent out to all the enumerated bodies of textile workers, is printed in full in another column of this issue. Credentials sent along with the call are to be filled out and sent in to the Textile Mill Committee national offices here. The credentials officially state that its subject is a delegate to a convention whose purpose is the building of a new national union of textile workers.

Postponed Until Saturday Evening, July 21

Most Amazing Invention of the Twentieth Century!

PROFESSOR

THEREMIN

Produces Music from the Air



ROXY BALLET

Russian and Oriental Dances

Symphony Orchestra

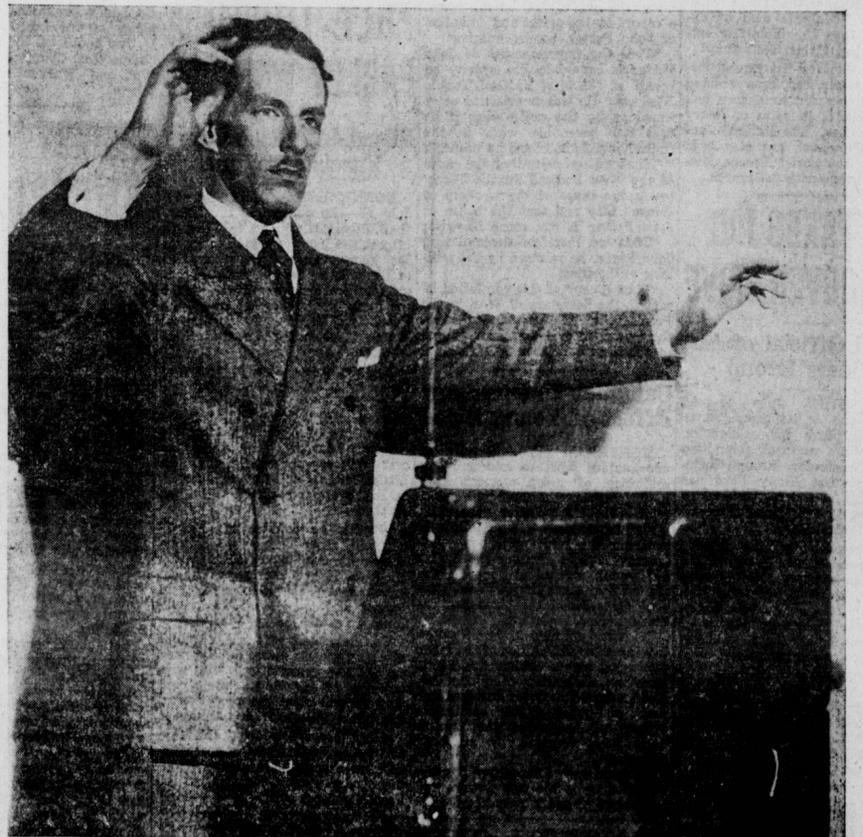
ARNOLD VOLPE

Conductor

Saturday, July 21

TICKETS FOR SALE ALL DAY AT THE STADIUM

Admission: 75c; \$1.00; \$1.25 and \$1.50



CONEY ISLAND STADIUM

Surf Avenue and West Sixth Street

NEW DRAFT PROGRAM OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

VI. The Strategy and Tactics of the Communist International. (The Road to the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.)

DOCUMENT ANALYZES VARIOUS COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OPERATING IN LABOR MOVEMENT

Emphasizes the Need of Struggle Against Imperialist War

Reaffirms That Communism Can Be Achieved Only By Revolution

The Programme Commission of the Executive Committee of the Communist International is publishing a DRAFT PROGRAM.

The Commission thinks it its duty to declare that while the text of this draft is of course based on the same fundamental principles as those upon which the draft programme provisionally passed by the Fifth Congress of the Communist International was based, nevertheless, it differs very considerably from that draft. The Programme Commission felt that in view of the great changes that have taken place in many important spheres of international life and particularly in the revolutionary movement since the Fifth Congress, it could not confine itself to making merely editorial changes in the original draft. A change has taken place in the form of the general crisis of capitalism; a change has taken place in the relationships between various groups of powers. Great events have taken place, like the great revolution in China, which once again emphasized the significance of the agrarian-peasant question. Great progress has been made in building up socialism in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The struggle between the aggressive capitalist world and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is becoming acute. Fascism is growing and becoming transformed into the terrorist dictatorship of big capital. Social democracy has degenerated into Chauvinist imperialism. The lessons that have been learned by the Communist International in the fight against opposition tendencies and finally the growth of Communism, the fact that the movement has really become internationalized, the new tasks that confront the Communist International as a single organization—all this has inevitably made it necessary considerably to alter and enlarge the former draft.

The general tendency of the changes that have been made is towards more concreteness and greater emphasis upon THE INTERNATIONAL aspects both in the theoretical section as well as in the sections dealing immediately with the struggles of the Communist Parties.

Acting on the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Programme Commission, in publishing this draft program, calls upon all comrades to express their opinion and criticisms of it in articles, remarks and concrete suggestions. The work done on the program has revealed how difficult it is to embrace in a single document all the problems of the present-day world Communist movement. The question of the program will be one of the central questions at the Sixth Congress. It is essential that sufficient material be collected by the time the discussion of the question takes place at the Congress. The Commission therefore invites all comrades to join in the fruitful discussion of the program.

THE PROGRAMME COMMISSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Communism is a revolutionary tendency in the labor movement and the only representative of revolutionary Marxism-Leninism; as such it is opposed to all other tendencies within the labor movement.

Anarchism, whose most prominent representatives (Kropotkin, Jean Grave, Kollnass and others) treacherously deserted to the side of the imperialist bourgeoisie during the war of 1914-18, repudiates the necessity for broad, centralized and disciplined proletarian organizations and by that leaves the proletariat helpless in the face of the powerful organizations of capital. By advocating individual terror it diverts the proletariat from methods of mass organization and mass struggle. By repudiating the dictatorship of the proletariat for the sake of abstract "liberty," anarchism deprives the proletariat of the most important and sharpest weapon against the bourgeoisie—against its armies and against all its organs of repression. It is remote from any kind of mass movement in the important centers of the proletarian struggle and is therefore tending to become a sect, which, by its tactics and its attitude, including its hostility to the dictatorship of the working class in the U. S. S. R., is objectively joining the united front of the anti-revolutionary forces.

"Revolutionary" syndicalism, many of whose leaders (Arturo Labriola, Jouhaux and others) deserted to the camp of the "anti-parliamentary" counter-revolutionaries of the fascist type, also repudiates the political struggle (and particularly the parliamentary struggle) and the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. It advocates craft decentralization in the labor movement generally and in the trade union movement in particular. It repudiates the party of the proletariat, and fails to understand the necessity for rebellion and exaggerates the importance of the general strike ("the fold arms tactics"). As a result, whenever it has any influence, it hinders the masses from becoming revolutionary. Its attacks on the U. S. S. R., which spring from its repudiation of proletarian dictatorship, place it in the respect in the same category as the social democrats.

"Constructive socialism" (MacDonald & Co.) continues the liberal-philanthropic, anti-revolutionary and bourgeois traditions of Fabianism (the Webbs, Bernard Shaw and others) and repudiates on principle the dictatorship of the proletariat and "violent methods" generally. It stands for "capturing power" through parliament and declares the class struggle to be a "pre-scientific" concept. "Constructive socialism" advocates a moderate program of nationalization with compensation, taxation of land values, death duties and the super-tax as means for the abolition of capitalism. It is utterly hostile to the dictatorship

of the proletariat in the U. S. S. R., and, therefore, in complete alliance with the bourgeoisie, is an active enemy of the proletarian Communist movement and of colonial revolutions.

So-called guild socialism (Penty, Orage, Hobson, Cole) starts out with the demand for the abolition of the "wage system" as an "im-moral" institution. The majority of the guild socialists are strong opponents of revolution. While ignoring the extremely important question of power, the majority of guild socialists strive to combine the workers on the basis of federated trade "guilds" and to convert this organization by peaceful means into an organization for the control and management of industry within the framework of the bourgeois state. Notwithstanding the imperialist nature of the bourgeois state, in their scheme, it occupies a place above classes as the representative of the interests of the "consumer." By simultaneously repudiating parliamentarianism and direct action guild socialism reduces the working class to complete inaction and passivity. Thus, it represents a peculiar form of trade unionist, utopian, opportunism and as such cannot but play an anti-revolutionary role.

The British Fabians (Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Bernard Shaw and others) base their "socialism" on liberal philanthropic grounds. They are deliberately hostile to revolution and on principle are advocates of gradualness.

All these tendencies agree with social democracy—the principal enemy of proletarian revolution—on the fundamental question of policy—the question of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Hence, all of them more or less definitely fall in line with social democracy in their attacks upon the U. S. S. R. On the other hand, having utterly and completely betrayed Marxism, social democracy is coming more and more to rely upon the ideology of the Fabians and constructive and guild socialists. These tendencies are becoming converted to the official, liberal, reformist ideology of the bourgeois "socialism" of the Second International.

In the labor movement in colonial countries Communism encounters the influence of peculiar tendencies which, in certain phases of development, played a useful role, but which in the new stage of development are becoming a conservative force.

Sun Yat-Senism, as the ideology of petty bourgeois socialism, played a very great positive role in the first stage of the Chinese revolution. As a result of the class differentiation that has taken place in the country and the further development of the Chinese revolution, and because of its obscuring of the class struggle and its "democratic" and

"above class" interpretation of socialism, Sun Yat-Senism has become transformed into a conservative force which retards the development of the revolution.

Tendencies like Ghandism in India which are thoroughly saturated with religious notions, advocate passivity, repudiate the class struggle and in the process of development of the revolution are becoming transformed into an openly reactionary force, must be resolutely combated by Communism.

Communism differs from all these tendencies, and particularly from social democracy, in that, in complete harmony with the doctrines of Marx and Engels, it carries on a theoretical and practical struggle for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The success of the struggle of the Communist International for the dictatorship of the proletariat presupposes the existence in every country of a compact, disciplined, centralized, Communist Party, hardened in the struggle and having close contacts with the masses.

The party is the vanguard of the working class and consists of the best, most class-conscious, active and courageous members of the working class. It is the embodiment of the combined experience of the whole proletarian struggle. Based on the revolutionary theory of Marxism and representing the general and lasting interests of the working class as a whole, the party personifies the unity of proletarian principles, of proletarian will and of proletarian revolutionary action. It is a revolutionary party, bound by iron discipline and a strict revolutionary system of democratic centralism, this is achieved as a result of the class-consciousness of the proletarian vanguard, its loyalty to the revolution, its ability to maintain inseparable contact with the masses of the proletariat and of correct political leadership, which is tested and clarified by the experience of the masses themselves.

Before it can fulfil the historical task of establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Communist Party must first of all set itself and carry out the following strategical aims:

Spread its influence over the majority of the members of its own class, including working women and young workers; spread its influence over wide circles of the masses of the toilers generally (urban and rural poor, the lower strata of the intelligentsia and the so-called "small men," i. e., the petty bourgeois strata) and in this way establish the political hegemony of the proletariat, guided by the Communist Party. It must discredit, expose and destroy the political influence of social democracy and of the yellow trade union bureaucracy, who are the most reliable bulwark of capitalism. It must spread its influence over the broad mass proletarian organizations (trade unions, co-operative societies, factory councils, etc.).

Of special importance is the work—which must be carried on day in and day out, with the view to capturing the trade unions, which are the broadest mass proletarian organizations. Work must be carried on with ability even in the reactionary trade unions with the view to capturing them, and to secure a "change" in the reformist leadership; for this, too, is one of the most important tasks of the preparatory period.

Of enormous significance also is the winning over of the broad strata of the poorest peasants and the neutralization of the middle strata of the peasantry. In the preparation of the class forces for the decisive clash, the fight between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie for the broad strata of the peasantry occupies an extremely important place. For that reason to work among the peasantry, to win over its most prominent (proletarian and semi-proletarian) strata as well as the small allotment holders and small peasants, to subordinate these to the political and intellectual hegemony of the proletariat and in this way convert the proletariat into the guardian of the interests of the whole people and the leader of the broad masses of the people in their struggle against the oppression of finance capital—is a necessary prerequisite for victorious Communist tactics on the road to power.

In determining its tactical line, the party must take into account the concrete internal and external situation, the relation of class forces, the degree of strength of capitalism, the degree of preparation of the proletariat, the attitude of the intermediary classes, etc. The party formulates its slogans and determines its methods of work in accordance with circumstances. In the growing revolutionary situation the party must advance transitional slogans and partial demands as determined by the concrete circumstances, but it must subordinate these demands and slogans to its revolutionary aim of seizing power and overthrowing bourgeois capitalist society. Isolation from every-day needs and the every-day struggles of the working class and

restricting the activities of the party to these every-day needs and struggles are alike impermissible. The task of the party is—starting out from these needs, to lead the working class into the revolutionary struggle for power.

When the revolutionary tide is flowing, when the dominant classes are disorganized, the masses are in a state of revolutionary ferment, the intermediary strata are inclining towards the proletariat and the masses are prepared for action and for sacrifice, the task of the party of the proletariat is to lead the masses into the direct attack upon the bourgeois state. This is to be achieved by propaganda in favor of all transitional slogans (Soviets, workers' control of industry, the slogan of peasant committees for the seizure of the landlords' land, etc.), and the organization of mass actions, to which all other branches of party work, agitation and propaganda, including parliamentary work, must be subordinated. This includes strikes, strikes combined with demonstrations, the combination of armed demonstrations and strikes and finally the general strike jointly with the armed uprising against the political power of the bourgeoisie. This struggle must be subjected to the rules of military art; it must be conducted according to a plan of war and in the form of a military offensive. It calls for the devoted loyalty and heroism of the proletariat. Such actions must be preceded by the organization of the broad masses in military units, which, by their very form attract and set into action the maximum number of toilers (councils of workers' and peasants' deputies, soldiers' councils, etc.), and by intensified work in the army and the navy.

In fulfilling these tasks and in taking up new and more acute slogans, the party must be guided by the fundamental rule of the political tactics of Leninism which calls for the ability to lead the masses to the revolutionary positions in such a manner that the masses may be convinced by their own experience of the correctness of the Party's line.

Failure to observe this rule will inevitably result in the party becoming isolated from the masses, in putschism and the ideological degeneration of Communism into doctrinaire "Leftism" and petty bourgeois "ultra-Left" adventurism, which must be combated no less strenuously than the right social democratic deviations in the Communist movement.

If the revolutionary tide is not flowing, the Communist Party, in accordance with the every-day needs of the toilers, must advance partial slogans and demands, develop them and link them up with the fundamental tasks of the Communist International. Refusal to advance partial demands and transitional slogans is incompatible with the tactical principles of Communism, for this dooms the party to inactivity and cuts it off from the masses. In this connection the tactics of the united front represent an important part of the tactics of the Communist Party throughout the preparatory period.

These partial demands and slogans include:

In the sphere of the labor problem in the narrow sense of the word,—the economic struggle (resistance to the offensive of trustified capital; wages; the working day; compulsory arbitration courts; unemployment) growing into problems of the general political struggle (big industrial conflicts; rights to strike; the political rights of the trade unions).

Then follow questions of an immediate political character (taxes; high cost of living; fascism; persecution of revolutionary parties, white terror; the policy of the government in power, etc.).

Finally, these problems must be linked up with problems of world politics: attitude towards the U. S. S. R.; Chinese revolution; fight for the unity of the international trade union movement; resistance to imperialism; combating the danger of war and systematic preparation for combating imperialist war.

The partial questions in the sphere of the peasant problem are questions connected with taxation policy, indebtedness of the peasants through mortgages, combating usurer capital, the provision of land to poor peasants, questions of rent and the metayer system, etc. Starting out from these partial needs, the Communist Party must accentuate the various slogans and generalize them into the slogan for the confiscation of the land of the big landowners, the slogan of the workers' and peasants' government, etc.

It is equally necessary to carry on systematic work among the proletarian and peasant youth and among the working women and peasant women. This work must start out from the special conditions of their life and labor, and their demands must be linked up with the general demands and fighting slogans of the proletariat.

In the colonies and semi-colonies where the working class plays a trial conflicts; right to strike; where the bourgeoisie has already crossed over to the camp of the avowed counter-revolution, or is

crossing over because of the development of the mass proletarian and peasant movements, the Communist Party must steer a course for the hegemony of the proletariat, and for the dictatorship of the proletariat of the working class. In such countries, the Communist Party must concentrate their efforts mainly upon creating broad mass proletarian organizations (trade unions) and revolutionary peasant unions, and upon drawing up demands and slogans directly affecting the working class. It must propagate the idea of the independence of the proletariat as a class which on principle is hostile to the bourgeoisie, a hostility which is not removed by the possibility of temporary agreements with it. It must imbue the masses with and develop among them the idea of the hegemony of the working class; advance and at the proper moment apply the slogan of Soviets of Workers' and Peasants' Deputies.

On the basis of the community of interest between the proletarian revolution and the struggle against imperialism in the colonies, the sections of the Communist International must be guided by the following postulates:

The Communist parties in the imperialist countries must render systematic aid to the revolutionary movements for liberation in the colonies. The obligation to render the most active support rests principally upon the workers in those countries upon which the oppressed nations are colonially or financially dependent (campaigns for the withdrawal of imperialist troops from the colonies; propaganda among the troops in favor of the oppressed countries fighting for their liberation, refusal to transport troops or

war material; strike and other forms of mass protest). Propaganda must be carried on for the recognition of the right of colonies to separation and for such separation, i. e. to carry on propaganda for the independence of colonies from the imperialist states. Propaganda must be carried on for the recognition of the right of colonies to take up arms in defense against imperialism (i. e. the right to rebellion and revolutionary war), and propaganda must be carried on for active support to this defense by all possible means.

In the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries the Communist Parties must conduct a bold and consistent struggle against foreign imperialism and unfailingly carry on propaganda in favor of friendship and alliance with the proletariat in the imperialist countries. They must advance, carry on propaganda for and supply the slogan of agrarian revolution, the slogan of the fight for the overthrow of the oppression of the landlords and lead the struggle against the reactionary and medieval influences of the priests, missionaries and similar elements. At the same time, the workers and the peasants must be organized in independent organizations and liberated from the influence of the national bourgeoisie. Temporary agreements with the latter may be made only insofar as they will not hamper the revolutionary organization of the workers and peasants and are genuinely fighting against imperialism.

While organizing revolution against imperialism under the banner of proletarian dictatorship in so-called "civilized states" the Communist International supports every movement against imperialist violence, not only in the colonies but

also in formally independent countries (for example in Latin America). It conducts propaganda against all forms of chauvinism and imperialist ill-treatment of great and small and enslaved races (attitude towards Negroes, "yellow labor," etc.) and supports the latter's struggle against the bourgeoisie in the oppressed nation. The Communist International conducts a particularly strenuous struggle against chauvinism in the imperialist countries having national minorities, a chauvinism which is preached both by the imperialist bourgeoisie as well as by its social democratic agency, the Second International. It contrasts the conduct of the imperialist bourgeoisie with the conduct of the Soviet Union, which has created fraternal relationships between various nationalities.

The Communist International must devote special attention to systematic preparation for the struggle against the danger of imperialist war. The Communist Parties must ruthlessly expose social chauvinism, social imperialism and pacifist phrasemongering, which serve to screen the imperialist plans of the bourgeoisie. They must carry on propaganda in favor of the principal slogans of the Communist International, and carry on every-day organizational work in this direction, unfailingly combining legal and illegal methods of work. The following should be the principal slogans of the Communist International: Convert the imperialist war into civil war; defeat of the "home" imperialist government; defense of the U. S. S. R. and colonial countries in the event of an imperialist war against them by all possible means. To carry on propaganda in favor of these slogans, to expose "socialist" sophisms and the "socialistic" screening of the League of Nations,

and to constantly recall the experience of the war of 1914 is the unfailing duty of all the sections and of every member of the Communist International.

In order that revolutionary work and action may be properly led and coordinated the international proletarian must maintain international class discipline which must be preserved above all in the ranks of the Communist Party. This international Communist discipline must be expressed in the subordination of the partial and local interests of the movement to its general and lasting interests and the unfailing execution of all the decisions of the leading organs of the Communist International.

Unlike the social democratic parties affiliated to the second international which accept the discipline of "their own" national bourgeoisie and their "fatherland," the sections of the Communist International recognize only one discipline—international proletarian discipline, which guarantees victory in the struggle of the workers of all countries for world proletarian dictatorship.

Communists do not think it necessary to conceal their views and intentions. They openly declare that their goal can be achieved only by the violent overthrow of the whole of the present social system.

Let the dominant classes tremble before the Communist Revolution! The proletariat has nothing to lose but its chains! It has the whole world to gain! Workers of all countries unite!

Program Commission of the E.C.C.I. (THE END.)

PRISON TERROR IN BULGARIA

Militant Editor Put In Jail

SOFIA, July 15.—The situation in the Bulgarian prisons grows worse every day. The unfortunate ones who have been put in chains in the central prison of Sofia, because they decorated their button-holes with red ribbon on the first of May, are in a lamentable situation.

One of them, Nicolas Iliev, is dead. Another, Theodore Petkov, had to be transferred to the hospital. The journalist, Draganov, editor-in-chief of "Novini" has been put in chains because he placed two red roses on the walls of his cell. The journalist, D. Andonov, mistreated by the wardens, is now on a hunger strike.

HORTHY FASCISTS SERVE AS SCABS

VIENNA, July 15.—Organized strikebreaking is part of the reactionary tactics of Hungarian fascists, according to the Committee Against the White Terror in the Balkans.

In Budapest during a recent wood workers' strike for higher wages, organized fascist bands served as scabs, and conducted provocative street demonstrations against the strikers, the committee asserts. Although all public demonstrations are strictly forbidden by the reactionary Horthy government, the fascists were supported by the police when, unprovoked, they attacked and severely beat strikers in the streets. Later the victimized laborites were prosecuted for "rioting," and their assailants were allowed to appear as witnesses against them.

English Power Trust To Dominate Country

LONDON, July 15.—A program for tremendous trustification of electric supplying power is being planned for Great Britain and Ireland. The plan intends to harness all available water power, demolish unnecessary plants, and concentrate the whole industry into a circle of 200 power producing plants. This state-owned industry is expected to bring in tremendous profits and save millions for the British government.

Increase Australian Lumber Mens' Hours

MELBOURNE, July 15.—At a largely-attended meeting of members of the Victorian Branch of the Australian Timber Workers' Union held at Melbourne, it was stated that serious industrial trouble was threatening owing to Judge Lukin in the Federal Arbitration Court, interpreting the Timber Workers' Award as meaning to provide a 48-hour working week in the industry. Various speakers pointed out that members of the Union had been working a 44-hour week since 1921 when the original award was made. In some mills the employees had been informed they must work 48 hours weekly, and there was a grave danger that this would lead to a stoppage of work.

HELD FOR WHITE-SLAVERY. CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—Walter Cherry, alias Charles Brown, 29 who declares he is a Baltimore tailor was under arrest here today on white-slavery charges preferred by one of the three women he brought to Chicago for alleged immoral purposes.

Radical Periodicals Wanted for Research By Lenin Institute

The Lenin Institute in Moscow, having for one of its tasks the research into the history of the radical labor movement in America, is collecting the literature of the Communist, Socialist and I. W. W. labor movements issued during the last imperialist world war, as well as after the organization of the Communist International and further up to date.

All comrades possessing complete sets of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals as well as books, pamphlets and leaflets relating to the above period are requested to get in touch with Dr. M. Mislig 37-43 West 93rd St.

26 NOW DEAD OF POISONED MILK

4 More Die in Lee of Disease; 200 Ill

LEE, Mass., July 15.—Four more were added yesterday to the list of those who have died here from septic sore throat poisoning, brought on by a poisoned milk supply. This brings the total number of deaths here since the epidemic started to 26. Among those who died today was George Palmer, 16, one of the few young persons who has been a victim of the disease. Most of those who have been fatally stricken have been over 60 years of age.

Health authorities today estimated that the number of cases still existent was 200. Altogether there have been approximately 700 cases since the epidemic started two weeks ago.

Political Prisoners In Rumanian Hell-Holes

GENEVA, July 15.—From Jilava, Rumania, come new reports of the unbearable position of political prisoners. Boris Stefanov is held in solitary confinement. All prisoners are kept in underground single cells and are only allowed one hour in the open air. They can hold no communication with the outside. Every request is forbidden. All newspapers are denied them. The lawyer of Stefanov could only come to Jilava after he had protested strongly to the cabinet.

Put the Party on the Ballot

All Party members and all sympathizers are asked to report for duty to collect signatures to put the Party on the ballot at the following headquarters which are open every evening:

- Section 1—Downtown Manhattan—60 St. Marks Place
- Section 4—Harlem—43 East 103rd St.
- Section 5—Bronx—2075 Clinton Ave.
- Section 6—Williamsburg—29 Graham Avenue
- Section 7—Brooklyn, 764 40th St.
- Section 8—Boro Park, 154 Watkins St.

HUNGER STRIKE IN POLISH JAIL

Political Prisoners In Protest

WARSAW, July 15.—Since June 16th the political prisoners detained at the jail of Low have been on a hunger strike to protest against the new rules of the prison administration, which aggravate the already unbearable conditions.

The protesters make the following demands: 1.—Hastening of their trial. 2.—Papers every day. 3.—A bath once a week. 4.—A walk of two hours every day. (At present they are permitted a half hour.) 5.—Proper blankets. (Without vermin.)

The demands of the political prisoners bear witness to the lot that hundreds of political prisoners in Poland must suffer.

CHILDREN MUST BOW TO FASCISM

GENEVA, July 15.—According to dispatches from Rovigo, Italy, the school board has ordered the children to wear the sign of fascism, the littor bundles, on the breast or on the arm. Children of the primary schools have already for some time had to wear the black shirt, and at the beginning and the end of sessions were forced to pledge allegiance to Mussolini.

A demonstration in Rovigo, participated in by the school children and their parents, protested the new order but with the result that Piola, a worker, was arrested and deported for three years.

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Take the DAILY WORKER With You on Your Vacation

Keep in touch with the struggles of the workers while you are away on your vacation. This summer the Election Campaign will be in full swing. The DAILY WORKER will carry up-to-the-minute news concerning the campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party in the various states. Daily cable news service from the World Congress of the Communist International which opens soon in Moscow.

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"Socialist" Denies He Provoked Reading

HANDOUTS

Bob Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER was dragged from the top of an automobile and slugged by half dozen Tammany cops. This was because he wasn't selling five pairs of socks for a dollar, demonstrating a bamboo fountain pen or boosting Al Smith for president.

The walking fish brought to this country from Siam by Dr. Hugh M. Smith have caused comment. They wouldn't surprise anybody who had ever attended a socialist party convention.

"No! No!" She Cries



The pretty girl shown above is none other than Mrs. Leah Cobb Marion whose slender fingers weave about the money bags of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. She has helped spread the belief that the reason the millionaire is rich is because he is industrious, and the reason the worker is poor is because he stops once in a while for a drink of beer. As a matter of fact, the average American millionaire can consume more liquor in a year than a locomotive can water. How can a worker get rich if a thief enters his room every night and takes everything he has? This is what the capitalist does, only he robs the worker before he pays him. The prohibition issue is drummed up in the capitalist press to keep workers' minds off the main issue: 'they produce everything and have nothing.'

A traveling salesman has been unearthed in Lexington, Ky., who can't remember a thing he's done in the past two years. Some of the farmers he visited will remember though for two years to come.

They Spend For Us



This is a view of a large gathering of cripples at the Belmont race track. They are society folk, crippled in the brain. Their minds work like a one lung motor that hasn't been used for fifty years. You don't have to be very smart to say, "Mother, dear, are you sure Dandelion will win?" and then throw away \$50 of money stolen from workers in a fixed race on a horse you don't know ever ran all way around a race track. What society people exercise is not their brains. It's what they eat with and sit on. When a worker wonders why he works so long and gets so little he should look at this picture and remember that this is only part of the crowd he has to support. Where society folks look best is where they have to think least, for instance, dealing out sugar wafers at a tea party. In any organized society they would be dealing out fertilizer in the farming sections.

Gems of Learning

Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain... we have no intention of modifying our fundamental system, which has served so well during our first lustrium. ... Served whom? One guess.

Protest Treatment of Palestine Prisoners

BEIROUT, July 15.—Because of barbaric treatment of political prisoners and of the decision by the government that ten of these political prisoners be deported from the country, numerous mass meetings were held all over the country where protest resolutions were adopted against whipping of political prisoners. Palestine labor is determined to erase such outrages from Palestinian judicial and criminal procedure.

MASS PICKETING NOT ALLOWED BY PRESENT LEADER

Refuse to Call Out All Non-Equ Men

(By a Worker Correspondent)

READING, Pa. (By Mail).—A strike of twenty full-fashioned knitters is taking place in the plant of the Non-Equ Textile Mills, Inc. here.

It is significant that Earl White of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, disclaims responsibility for "provoking" the walkout. This is very likely correct, since his organization has failed to organize any appreciable number of the many full-fashioned knitters employed in Reading plants. To say nothing of the other hosiery workers, such as seamless knitters, loopers, toppers, etc. The latter classifications of workers are wholly unorganized and there are thousands of them in Reading and vicinity, most of whom are young workers. Nothing is said about calling out and organizing the Non-Equ workers other than full-fashioned knitters.

"Socialists" Betray. Furthermore, Earl White, in common with the Reading "socialist" trade union officialdom and reactionary misleaders of labor generally, is opposed to struggle with the bosses, advocating instead boss-worker cooperation and appealing to employers to favor unionism. It is very unlikely, in view of these facts that he would like to "embarrass" the employers by initiating a strike. However, when unorganized knitters "walk out" spontaneously in protest against the two-machine system, White's union is quick to take charge—in order to control the strike, limit its extent and prevent "rough stuff" which the "socialist" mayor, J. Henry Stump, in the case of a recent carpenters' strike, said he would not tolerate.

Reading workers may be sure, that in conformity with the policies of the present strike leadership, the workers in the Non-Equ plant other than full-fashioned knitters, will not be called out on strike nor will they be invited to join the knitters' union. All day mass picketing will not be had. Unless militant policies are put into effect, and it is certain that White and his fellow class-collaborationist "leaders" will not adopt them, the strike of the twenty knitters will surely result in a crushing defeat. Non-Equ and other hosiery workers as well, if they hope to win their fight, must put forward their own rank and file leadership, organize all the workers in the plant solidly, allow no one to remain in the shops to scab and to make the strike effective by all day mass picketing. —A KNITTER.

WOLL, HOOVER STAGE POWOW

WASHINGTON, July 15 (FP).—Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and acting president of the National Civic Federation, called on the republican presidential nominee just before Hoover started West. Woll is known as the member of the executive council of the A. F. of L. who is nearest to sympathy with Hoover. He is supposed to have carried a message from William Green.

W. N. Doak, legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and a close friend of Bascom Slemper, former secretary to Coolidge, and non-union coal operator, has likewise had a talk with the G. O. P. nominee. Doak is looked up as Hoover's adviser on "labor" strategy.

RED AID SCORES GREEK FASCISM

BERLIN, July 15.—The Red Aid of Germany has sent the following telegram on the situation in Greece to the embassy in Berlin:

"In the name of 500,000 members we protest strongly against the murder and imprisonment of striking workers by the Greek government. We demand a general strike and condemn in the sharpest manner the treatment of the masses by the police and courts.

"THE RED AID OF GERMANY."

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Huge Sums Spent for "Amateur" Sports Meet



The Olympic sports meet, which will be held in Amsterdam this year, will involve the expenditure of thousands of dollars, all in the name of "amateur" sports. Hundreds of athletes, who are professional in everything but name, from every European country except the Soviet Union, will vie for honors at this huge sports spectacle. Photo shows a group of American athletes just before sailing for Europe.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Br. 1, Section 5, Bronx, N. Y.	35.25	Stores Division Employees of the United Workers' Co-operative Ass'n, Bronx, N. Y.	5.00
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St. Nuc. 23, Chicago, Ill.	10.00	W. Popovich, Weirton, W. Va.	3.00
Harlem Progressive Youth Club, N. Y. C.	10.00	No Name, Weirton, W. Va.	1.00
St. Nuc. 11, Detroit, Mich.	20.00	N. Knerivich, Weirton, W. Va.	1.00
J. Lambert, Maplewood, N. J.	5.00	M. Tier, New York City	.25
E. Weibull, Boston, Mass.	1.50	R. Silver, New York City	.25
Council 5, United Council of Workingclass Women, NYC.	8.85	N. Plecher, New York City	.50
Unit 2F, SS 3D, N. Y. C.	2.50	M. Sicking, New York City	1.00
SS 3C 1F, N. Y. C.	5.00	I. Obradovich, New York City	1.00
F. Thence, N. Y. C.	5.00	J. Griebner, Chelsea, Mass.	7.50
Int. Br. Night Workers, N. Y. C.	6.00	Independent Workers' Circle Br. 1, Boston, Mass.	4.10
Finland Wks. Club, Ashtabula, Ohio	4.00	J. Spellman, Roxbury, Mass.	1.00
FD 4, SS 2A, N. Y. C.	1.83	Sec. 2, Unit 2, Boston, Mass.	.70
B. Lichtman, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00	Peter Yezerniac	.50
6F 3D, N. Y. C.	1.50	Mrs. Lehto	.50
Sec. 1 5F, N. Y. C.	2.00	Wm. Kosman	.25
A. Walenchuk, Wingdale, N. Y.	3.00	H. Karjalainen	.25
B. Goldberg, Wingdale, N. Y.	3.00	Minnie Senitta	.25
J. Sklar, Wingdale, N. Y.	2.00	Jack E. Maki	.25
A. Walters, Wingdale, N. Y.	3.00	Mrs. C. Swanson	.25
A. Horowitz, Wingdale, N. Y.	3.00	A. Niemi	.10
Workers and Sympathizers, Denver, Colo.	17.50	Anna Soderholm	.10
C. Hagapain, Providence, R. I.	14.00	V. Patteniuri	.25
Sec. 1 6F, N. Y. C.	5.25	M. Butorac and I. Gasparic, Iron-ton, Minn.	12.00
Sec. 1 7F, N. Y. C.	5.50	E. Carnale, New York	2.00
Local, Pleasant Mt., Mont.	25.00	G. Vlasov, Milwaukee	1.00
A. Sabagian, Racine, Wis.	1.00	L. Anamek, Milwaukee	1.00
		Branch 5, Sec. 5, Bronx, N. Y.	1.00
		Branch 3, Sec. 5, Bronx, N. Y.	4.00
		Section 1, 4F, New York	4.45
		Section 1, 9F, New York	1.00
		Section 1, 8F, New York	2.00
		Section 1, Int. Br. 1, New York	15.50
		3C-1F, New York	12.50
		3F-1F, New York	3.00
		F. D. 4, 2B, New York	5.00
		Br. 2, Sec. 5, Bronx, N. Y.	102.00

WORKERS SCORE SPORTS COLUMN FOR THE 'DAILY'

N. Y. Police Break Up Demonstration

Police Saturday broke up a demonstration of 300 workers before the Italian Consulate, 20 E. 22nd St., who protested against the fascist terror and demanded the release of all class-war prisoners in Italy. The demonstration was arranged by the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway. Gathering in front of the consulate shortly after 1 o'clock, the workers marched up and down holding the slogans read: "Wall St. Supports Fascism—Fascism Murderers Workers—Fight Fascism!" "We Demand Freedom for 6,000 Workers in Fascist Jails!" "Mussolini, Mass Murderer!" "Down with Fascism! Long Live Workers' Solidarity!" "We Demand the Right of Legalized Existence for All Political Parties!" and "To Fight Fascism in America Join the International Labor Defense."

Police Threaten Workers. The demonstration had been in progress for about 10 minutes when a policeman appeared on the scene and began threatening the workers. He took Leon Litwin, who was leading the demonstration, out of line and tried to disperse the others. Finding that the workers were not intimidated by his threats and abuse, the policeman went into the consulate and phoned for reserves. A sergeant, five patrolmen and five detectives soon arrived on the scene and began tearing up and confiscating the placards. Workers were pushed around and threatened, but the majority, defying the police, continued to walk in front of the consulate.

While the demonstration was in progress, Rose Baron, secretary of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, and Joseph Magliacane, one of the demonstrators, went up into the consulate, and in the absence of Consul General Grazi, delivered to one of his attaches a letter voicing the protest of the workers of America against the fascist terror and demanding that this protest be forwarded to Mussolini.

45-Minute Demonstration. The demonstration lasted for about 45 minutes, the police continuing to threaten and manhandle workers. Having accomplished all that they could, the demonstrators finally dispersed. One of the policemen turned to the attaché of the Italian consulate. "Are you satisfied?" he asked. The attaché smiled contentedly.

CHURCH WITHOUT "LAMBS"—PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Without a single member the Faith Presbyterian Chapel was opened today at Fifty-second St. and Lindbergh Boulevard. Clergymen delegates from West Philadelphia will act as a nucleus to get members.

Knitters' Strike, Mill Correspondent Says

CARPENTERS IN PENNSYLVANIA GET 90 CENTS

Corrupt Officials Are Ruining Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

CHESTER, Pa. (By Mail).—The carpenters of Delaware and Montgomery counties are entering a stage nearing a crisis.

According to a report rendered by the secretary-treasurer of Delaware county, conditions are reaching a stage which will be worse than 1881.

False Unionists. The business agent reports the loss of a very prominent contractor. Five jobs have been called and one of the jobs is already manned by non-union men. He went to the contractor and tried to persuade him to hire union men but he refused to have anything to do with them as he could get all the men he wanted at 90c to \$1.00 per hour. The present rate in this district is \$1.25 per hour.

The jobs were called after several men were fired and disclosed the fact that the union men had been scabbing for some time, working at 90 cents an hour. My God where are we drifting to? We can't trust our own men. The officials charge the men as being responsible for the conditions here. If they would only stick out and not work.

The men say the officials have favored favorites and have sat still and have not tried to keep the union contractor in line. Must Picket. A single picket was placed on the job in Sharon Hill and was paid \$35.00 for his services. The picket reports that there is no use to stay any longer as he came very near being arrested. No one has talked of a mass picket as no one seems to think enough of the job.

Several of these jobs are public school jobs and the business agent thinks the same ruling should apply to "boroughs as applies to cities," for example—contracts of this kind should be and must be awarded to union men at the prevailing rate of wage.

Swedish Paper Men Demand Cut

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—The cellulose and paper industry employers have denounced the wage agreement and demanded a reduction of the maximum wages, which will affect about 3,000 of the 12,000 workers of the industry. It was found impossible to reach an agreement, the employers, therefore, proclaimed a lockout, which came into operation on January 2 and was later extended to the saw-mills and further into the paper industry, so that it now comprises about 12,000 members of the Saw-mill-Workers' Union and some 27,000 members of the Paper Industry Workers' Union. Besides wage cuts, the employers are trying to make changes for the worse in the general conditions, such as the holiday pay, medical attendance, overtime allowances, payment of repairs and the right of the Union to safeguard the interests of workers under age and older workers.

Australia Miners to Fight Wage Reduction

SYDNEY, July 15.—Aggregate meetings of mining employees were held at various centres throughout the Newcastle and Maitland coal fields on Sunday to protest against wage reductions and alterations in working conditions proposed by the mine owners.

Various speakers pointed out that a reduction in wages or any increase in working hours would not remedy the present lackness in the industry. The demand for coal had eased because of the increasing use of oil as fuel, mass production of electricity, and the development of coal resources in other countries. Even if the miners worked for nothing there would be no greater demand for coal.

Circus Performer Hurt, Not Expected to Live

CHICAGO, July 15 (UP).—Two of her front teeth pulled out as Mrs. Bessie B. Gunn, circus performer, swung high above a crowd at a circus here, and Mrs. Gunn plunged to the ground. She is not expected to live.

Mrs. Gunn, advertised by the Robinson Circus as "the woman with the iron jaw" was spinning her body as she swung above the crowd, clinging solely by her teeth.

Two teeth suddenly loosened and broke off and she plunged to the ground. At the St. Joseph's Hospital in Elgin it was found she suffered four fractures of the spine, her right arm fractured and four ribs broken.

Musicians Raise Million Dollar Fund to Fight Foes' Attacks

ONE of the foremost and most strongly organized unions, the American Federation of Musicians, has decided to raise no less than a million dollars for a defense fund.

The defense fund will be raised by assessment which was voted at the union's recent convention at Louisville. The amount may even run over \$1,000,000 and perhaps reach \$1,500,000.

According to an interview with Joseph A. Weber, president of the federation, the fund will be set aside and used only to "fight any attempts of employers to lower the present standard of wages or working conditions."

Also, it applies only to the members of the union who are employed in theatres, since it is from the big theatre chains that the only real danger of an onslaught on union conditions exists. The theatre musicians, who form about one-sixth of the federation's membership, will pay the assessment of 2 per cent of their wages, the other members not being assessed. Similarly, the fund is to be used only in theatre strikes or lockouts.

The defense fund was voted upon and approved unanimously at the convention. A circular letter, sent out to the membership of some 15,000, explained the purpose of the defense fund and reads as follows:

"The theatrical field is now controlled to the tune of at least 80 per cent by corporations, and such control grows by leaps and bounds, so that it can be easily seen that same will soon reach 100 per cent. Several of these corporations now control hundreds of theatres in as many cities. A corporation is in a position to stage an indefinite fight or prolonged controversy with a local or several of them, accepting the loss caused as a matter of course, having same carried by all the other numerous theatres under its control.

Local or locals involved in such a prolonged controversy is or are not in such a favorable position, and as there is the possibility that the Federation may be forced to involve additional locals, the danger always exists that many hundreds of thousands of members may be called on strike. Therefore, it is imperative that the federation find itself able to assume the same position as does the corporation by simply considering the strike benefits paid as a loss borne by the local unions.

"In connection with this matter, I call your attention to the fact that the open shop organizations appear to be paying particular attention to the musicians and stage hands. They advise our employers that we are arbitrary organizations and invite them to cut loose from our domination and despotism and are ready to assist theatrical managers financially or otherwise without stint if these managers will prolong a controversy with either our locals or those of the stage hands to such extent as to practically destroy the further value of same to their members."

Miner's Wife Goes On Hunger Strike

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) POTTSVILLE, Pa., July 15.—Mrs. Chas. Burilla, wife of one of the three miners entombed in the Little colliery at Lytle near Pottsville, has gone on a hunger strike and has not eaten since the accident occurred. The rescue workers have about 400 tons of debris to clear away before it is possible to reach the miners who have been under the pile of rock and coal. Hope has been abandoned for them. A second fall of rock and coal has prevented finding the unfortunate miners who are the victims of the greed of the coal operators.

The Vege Inn-Tarry

"GRINE KRECHME" BEST VEGETARIAN FOOD MODERN IMPROVEMENTS DIRECTIONS: Take ferrites at 23d St., Christopher St., Barclay St. or Hudson Tubes to Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad to Berkeley Heights, N. J. BEKKELEY HEIGHTS NEW JERSEY Phone, Fanwood 7463 R 1.

JACK DONAHUE



Principal comedian in "Rosalie," the musical show now running its merry way at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

KELLOGG STAGES "PEACE" FARCE

Peru, Chile Dictators Lend Hand

WASHINGTON, July 15 (FP).—Press photographers took flashlight pictures of Secretary Kellogg, seated between the Peruvian and Chilean ambassadors, in the state department reception room, July 13, after Kellogg made public the formal letters whereby they announced that their governments had decided to resume diplomatic relations with each other. Chile and Peru have had no direct diplomatic relations in the past 17 years.

Back of this stage-setting is the fact that the Peruvian dictator, Leguia, and the Chilean dictator, Ibanez, began informal discussions through their diplomats at the Havana conference last January. When these talks had reached the point where it was clear that they would resume formal relations Kellogg came in with a formal letter to both, urging them to make up their quarrel. And as each dictator wanted to reduce the interest rate on his future borrowings in Wall Street, and as Kellogg wanted to slip out of his bad position as arbitrator in their Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, they decided to let him play peace-maker.

One consequence of this stage-play is that Chile will be able to suppress the report on the Chileans' violent interference with his proposed plebiscite in Tacna-Arica. Chile remains in possession of that region.

PRINTERS GET NEW SCALE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., (FP) July 15.—The new scale for printers in Oklahoma City newspaper offices is \$48 a week for day shift, \$51

150,000 EXTRA BALLOTS SHOW CORRUPTION

Those Vary Majorities Not Surprising Now

(By a Worker Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail).—The "election" methods in vogue in this great citadel of 100 per cent Americanism were brought out vividly at the investigation being conducted before U. S. Senator Chas. A. Waterman, of Colorado who is here taking testimony for the senate committee on privilege and elections in the Wilson-Vare senate contest.

Wilson, who ran on the democratic ticket, charges that the election was stolen by the Vare republican organization for their leader, Wm. S. Vare.

Huge Ballot Steal. It was admitted by County Commissioner Harry Kuenzel, and by Maurice A. Roesch, superintendent of the commission's bureau of elections, that after official ballots are printed to cover every name on the assessment lists, an extra 150,000 copies of the official ballots are run off on the presses.

What becomes of this huge number of extra ballots? The county commissioners attempted to prove that they were finally destroyed. However, the investigators, the investigators' attorney and the audience were not convinced. One thing is certain, nevertheless. Unusually huge majorities are rolled up by the Vare machine on every election day. Majorities, so huge, the thinking public wonders at it. And now comes the revelation that 150,000 extra ballots are printed.

"Corrupt and Contented." Of course this may not be used. But then, oh! well, this is a democracy and democratic practices prevail and even that great sage of the republican party, Elihu Root, characterized Philadelphia as "corrupt and contented." So the bright boy at the head of the class will please come forward and explain why 150,000 extra ballots are printed and what is done with them each election day.

Chicago Plans Banquet For Active Workers

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—A banquet has been arranged here for the workers who helped in making the July 4 picnic a success. An interesting program has been completely planned, and the hall at 2021 West Division St. has been enlarged and will be decorated especially for this occasion.

Workers who wish to attend have been asked to make their reservations beforehand, because only a limited number of tickets to the banquet will be sold.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH Thea, 45 St., W. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mts. Tuesday and Thursday, 2:30

GRAND ST. FOLLIES CHANIN'S 46th St. W. of Broadway Mts. Wed. & Sat. SCHWAB and MANDEL'S MUSICAL SHAM

GOOD NEWS with GEO. OLSEN and HIS MUSIC

The LADDER SEATS NOW ON SALE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. COIT THEATRE, W. 48 St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. Money Refunded if Not Satisfied With Play.

Keth-CAMEO 42d & B'way Albee Wis. 1789 Premiere Rev. "STARK LOVE" also Robert Fishert's "MOANA" and "The Birth of Pains." Charlie Chaplin's first screen test

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BARBERS OUT ON GENERAL STRIKE IN PHILADELPHIA

Plan to Organize All Progressives

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15.—Journeyman barbers all over the city here have gone on strike against an attempt on the part of the bosses to cut their wages and reduce their working conditions to the pre-war level.

Many of the patrons at the various barber shops, upon learning of the strike, left the barber chairs with lather on their faces, partly shaved. Girls refused to permit seabs to bob their hair. Today many pickets are patrolling in front of hundreds of shops throughout the city.

Workers Present Demands.

Some of the demands presented by the striking barbers are that all barbers should be hired through the union; that journeyman barbers be paid \$35 per week and 50 per cent commission for over \$50 taken in five days; that one day off a week be allowed them. In the center of the city, where the shops are busiest, the workers demand \$32 per week and 50 per cent commission for over \$47; \$6 per day and 50 per cent commission for over \$8. Evening helpers, working between 5 and 8 p. m., shall be paid \$3 and 50 per cent for \$5. Other demands are that Saturday's pay shall be \$12 and 50 per cent for \$16, and that barber shops shall be opened at 8 a. m. and closed at 8 p. m. In the center of the city ten hours shall constitute a day's work.

At a conference held here with the bosses, the latter refused to recognize the demands of the workers, and were willing to "concede" conditions and pay much lower than those demanded by the striking workers.

Officials Betray Workers.

According to latest reports, the strikers are showing fine spirit and are confident that their power will force the bosses to grant their demands. Active rank and file members of the union, however, are dissatisfied with the actions of the officials of the union. It is pointed out that union officials, in negotiating with the employers, gave up the demands for increases in wages thereby placing the union in a defensive position. The employers took advantage of this and imposed a wage-cut on the workers.

The militants among the rank and file are preparing to organize the progressive workers with the purpose of preventing further compromise of their demands.

GIVE OUT "DAILY" AT BELLAS PLANT

Threats of the manager of the Bellas Hess Suit and Cloak Co., on 24th Street, that he would call the police failed yesterday to break up a distribution of hundreds of copies of THE DAILY WORKER in front of the shop or prevent the workers from accepting the paper.

Alarmed by the eagerness with which the workers accepted the paper, the manager appeared shortly after distribution began and threatened to call the police.

By the time a policeman arrived however, all the papers were gone and the baffled officer was finally forced to give up.

New Bedford Strikers Will Get Proceeds of Massachusetts Picnic

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—The workers of Boston will join the workers of Worcester, Roxbury, Chelsea and Springfield in the New England excursion to Camp Nigedaget. The buses will leave Brockton Labor Lyceum at 10 a. m. on Sunday, July 15.

For the first time the Children's Strike Chorus of New Bedford will perform in public. These children have organized their chorus since the strike began and are singing as well as fighting by the side of their parents on the picket lines every day. They have learned all the revolutionary songs and by singing them help to keep up the spirit of the strikers.

In addition there will be a performance by textile strikers, who, in addition to leading strike activity have organized a real workers' band that is cheering up the adult workers.

The buses will leave the following stations at 10 a. m. Sunday morning: 38 Causeway St., Boston; the New International Hall, 42 Wrentham St., Roxbury; the Chelsea Labor Lyceum, 453 Broadway, Chelsea.

All workers in Massachusetts have been invited to attend the picnic.

Armour Co. Fined For Short Weight

CHICAGO, Ill., July 15.—Armour and Company was fined \$25 in district court here for giving short weight. The complainant was George Thomas, dealer, of 1029 Gales St., who had bought a beef ham which weighed only 20 pounds, although it was billed as weighing 28 pounds.

Lady Parasites Will Hunt Votes for Wall Street Nominee



The women of the leisure class can hear their master's voice as well as the men. Some will try for Herbert and some for Al, but all will work for Wall St. Photo shows five of the women who will try to drum up the feminine vote for Smith. They are, left to right, Jean Springstead Whittemore, Porto Rico; Mrs. Florence Farley, Kansas; Nellie Taylor Ross, former "progressive" governor of Wyoming; Mrs. O. H. MacDouglas, Oklahoma, and Mrs. Charles Donahue, Maine.

FREED WORKERS WELCOMED AT DEMONSTRATION

Hundreds Gather at Union Square

A demonstration in which hundreds of workers braved the rain late yesterday afternoon was held at Union Square to welcome the four workers released from the Tombs and the Workhouse, where they had served a sentence of five days for participation in an anti-imperial demonstration in front of the office of J. P. Morgan on July 3.

Robert Minor, editor of THE DAILY WORKER and Workers (Communist) candidate for U. S. Senator, and Robert Wolf, novelist and poet, were freed from the Tombs; Rebecca Grecht, New York state campaign manager of the Workers Party, and Harriet Silverman, secretary of the local branch of the Anti-Imperial League, which arranged both the July 3 demonstration and yesterday's meeting, were released from the Workhouse.

Speakers at the meeting included Minor, Grecht, Shahtman, editor of "The Labor Defender"; D. Benjamin, assistant director of the Workers School, and Arthur Stein of the Young Workers League and Jessie Taft of the Young Pioneers.

The speakers denounced the brutal attack on the demonstration and called for continued agitation against the imperialistic aggression of American capitalists.

"Jail sentences do not frighten us Communists," Minor declared. "That is what we expect as long as we continue our fight on the ruling class of the United States and in the interests of the workers."

"We were not thrown into the Tombs because we violated any so-called statute. Beside us in the street a minister speaking on a subject which did not menace the ruling class was, of course, un-molested."

"But such acts of intimidation and terrorism will not prevent the Communists from bringing their message to the working class. It will only heighten our agitation and spur us to greater activity."

MINERS JEER AT STRIKE COWARDS

PITTSBURGH, July 15 (FP).—Avella barracks were in uproar as operators' agents came for two deserting miners. Dish pans, pots and tin pails were banged with spoons in derision; the children cried out scornfully, "You're scabbing on our dads!" All the women were shouting at the same time in half a dozen languages.

Company agents are combing the mining towns, spreading defeatism and looking for men to return to the open-shop mines. Exorbitant wages are promised to strikers who will betray their brothers. Moonshine is dispensed liberally until the victim becomes maddened. As a "good American citizen and a decent father," it is his duty to scab against his fellow workers, he is told. As soon as a "yes" is drilled out of him, a company truck calls to the barracks and carries his family to the scab patch.

DEMOCRAT P. O. GRAFT REVEALED

WASHINGTON, July 15 (UP).—Postmaster General New told the Brookhart senate committee yesterday that democrats through the national committee, solicited campaign contributions from postmasters when the democrats were in power. He submitted a file of letters sent out by W. D. Jameson, director of finance of the democratic national committee from 1917 to 1920, asking contributions of postmasters throughout the country.

1,000,000 English Children Are 'Unfit'

LONDON, July 15.—There are over 1,000,000 "unfit" children in the schools of Great Britain, says a recent report. Half a million of these children are dull and backward and the other half need medical attention. Poverty and bad housing conditions have much to do with malnutrition, the report says.

ARCTIC VETERANS ON SOVIET ICE-BREAKERS

TAXI INSPECTORS IN NEW RACKET

Drivers Complain of Lost Cards

In order to effectively organize the rescue expedition for Noble and his companions the Soviet government appointed a special commission. Each of the two ice-breakers, the "Krasin," the most powerful in the world, and the "Malygin" included in their parties scientists and aviators with long experience in Arctic exploration. Professor Samoilovich, the leader of the "Krasin" party, is director of the Institute of the North and has made extensive researches in the region of Spitzbergen. Aviators Chukhovsky and Babushkin are considered among the foremost of Soviet aviators, having made many notable flights in the Arctic regions.

Charges that hack inspectors, acting under orders from the Hack License Bureau, were stealing criminal identification cards from taxi-cabs as drivers were inside of restaurants, attending to other business, have been made during the past two weeks by taxi drivers and officials of taxi associations.

Hugo Werber, business manager of the Broad Street Taxi Owners Association, has been quoted as saying that "thousands of taxi drivers have had their cards taken in this way."

Inspectors have had orders, it was learned, from Commissioner Ruttenberg, in charge of the hack bureau, to pick up cards in cabs that are left vacant. According to hack regulations, cards must be displayed conspicuously in the driver's cab.

Garages Raided

The Tammany hack inspectors, drivers state, are not satisfied with picking up these identification cards on the streets. These inspectors are known to go to garages and pick up cards left in the cabs by their owners.

Drivers going to work in the morning, on examining their cabs, are known to have found their card missing. The driver then must report the loss to his precinct station house. Here he is usually told that his card is on the way downtown. If the driver lives in the far end of the Bronx or Queens, this means a trip down to the hack license bureau on Greenwich St. By the time he arrives there half his day is usually gone. There he must stand in line and wait his chance to inquire from one of the clerks about the card. The chances are ten to one, drivers report, that the mailman has not delivered the mail with his card and he is then told to come back the next day.

Wilful Delay

Hundreds of drivers complain that hack inspectors have held up their cards two and three days before melting them downtown. One driver, who had left his cab in front of an office building on Park Row, had his card picked up. He had merely gone into the building to wash his hands. When he came out he noticed that his card was missing. A private chauffeur told him that a hack inspector had "lifted" the card. The taxi driver went to the Ook St. police station, where he was told by the captain in charge to go to the hack license bureau. It took this driver three days to get his credentials back. This case is typical.

Hack inspectors who take cards in this way are guilty of larceny and are liable to civil or criminal prosecution. Many taxi drivers, it is said, have paid graft to inspectors for the return of their cards.

Same Story

Another driver stated that his card had been taken from his cab while he was inside a coffee pot on Seventh Ave., Harlem, and declared that it was "just another scheme to quiet graft from us drivers. If a meter seal should break on my clock, and they break quite often, it costs me just one 'buck.' But to get my card back is more expensive. If I only had a 'pound' (\$5) I could get my card back from that louse (pointing to an inspector walking in the next block) in thirty minutes. It's just a case of graft, graft, graft."

Television Progresses

The practicability of television was demonstrated Wednesday at the Bell Telephone Co. laboratories. The television camera, attached to a radio, showed clear pictures of a man playing tennis on the roof for the sake of the experiment.

It was proven that the sun was sufficient to "paint" the vision on the lens. Formerly powerful electric lights were used for this. The camera will be able to operate on hazy days, but clouds that shut off sunlight weaken the camera's vision. Experimenters stated that the television camera is yet in its experimental stage since only experts are able to operate it, especially as attached with the radio.

CO. RENEWS AGREEMENT. WOODLAND, Me., (FP) July 15.—The St. Croix Paper Co. has renewed its union agreement effective to May 1, 1929.

Powerful Ice Cutter

The "Krasin," which is of 10,000 indicated horse power, is commanded by Captain Egge who is assisted by four special sub-commanders from other steamers added to the party on account of their wide experience in the Arctic regions. The "Krasin" left Leningrad for Kings Bay on June 15. It is capable of cutting through ice from 3 to 4 meters in thickness. The "Krasin" radio works on wave lengths of 450, 600 and 800 meters. The short wave station operates on a length of from 30 to 40 meters.

The ice-breaker "Malygin," commanded by Capt. Chertkov, was completely overhauled last winter at St. Petersburg and has been used since 1923 it has been used each summer to accompany the commercial fleet carrying freight from the mouth of the Yenisei River in Siberia through the Kara Sea to European ports. It carries coal sufficient for twenty days cruising in the open sea. When used in the ice, however, with only one boiler working in order to furnish light and heat, the supply of fuel is sufficient for 80 days.

The expedition is organized under the direction of J. Unslicht, assistant commissar of war, with the cooperation of the All-Union Society for Aviation and Chemistry. M. Groza, chairman of the rescue committee, stated that the ice-breakers and aeroplanes of the Soviet expedition carried supplies sufficient for three months.

The following radio message was sent yesterday to the Soviet ice-breaker Krasin by M. G. Gurevitch, vice-chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, and other Soviet citizens in the United States:

To crew, aviator Chukhovsky and his assistants, Prof. Samoilovich and captain icebreaker Krasin: Soviet citizens in the United States hail the skill and courage which have made possible the rescuing of the marooned Italia explorers. Public opinion is deeply moved by the supreme heroism of your aviators and crew. Your act is another illustration of the spirit of sympathy and self-sacrifice which manifests itself in times of great human need and reveals the strong bonds of international good will underlying the stress and strain of everyday life.

M. G. GUREVITCH, PROF. A. SHAROV, G. DELGASS, and others.

English Police Protect Mussolini in Liverpool

LONDON, July 15.—Many protests by various workers organizations against the terror justice in Italy are taking place all over England, under the auspices of the International Red Aid. In many parts of the country such demonstrations take place regularly. In Liverpool, for example, in the week of June 23, there was on the average of three mass meetings per night in various parts of the city.

The workers of Liverpool, at a huge mass meeting in the largest square of the city, was to demonstrate the fascist terror by a tableau. The British Police forbid the showing at the last minute.

GIRL WORKERS IN CIGAR FACTORIES EARN \$12 A WEEK

Workers Face Loss of Hands in Machines

PHILADELPHIA (FP).—Listening to discussion of Pres. Coolidge's latest prosperity talk, a girl cigar-maker termed it all humbug, at least to cigar factory workers.

She works for Bobrow Bros., Inc., 220 S. Fifth St., with several hundred other employees, mostly girls. They work on a piece rate basis—95c a thousand. At the rate of 3 to 4 thousand cigars a day, they earn \$15 to \$20 a week, if there are no deductions for bad cigars. The deductions sometimes runs as high as 900 out of 3,600 cigars a day.

When cigars are bad the whole crew of 4 working on a machine suffer deductions; thus 900 bad cigars cause a cut in pay on 3,600. It makes no difference whether the part of work handled by the first or last girl on the machine is bad, the cigars are finished, broken up and the work not paid for.

Face Loss of Hands.

Operators can't repair machinery out of order when work starts going, because there is danger of getting hands caught in the machine and losing a finger or worse. The only way to set things straight is to stop the machine, but it must be kept running.

When a girl wants to go to a washroom she can't leave the machine until an extra girl on the floor comes to take her place. Sometimes she must wait as long as 45 minutes.

Poor Ventilation.

If one of a crew isn't well and fails to come in for the day, the other 3 girls lose that day's work. The same happens when one gets injured on faints during the day. Fainting is common, caused by lack of ventilation. Open windows would cause the tobacco to dry, so all windows are kept shut and hundreds of employees forced to work in rank tobacco odors. Many modern cigar factories have good ventilation systems—but greed keeps the others from making improvements.

Working 49 hours a week under such conditions, girls make \$12—and if lucky as high as \$20 a week. This accounts for the high labor turnover which makes it necessary for cigar factories to hire new workers every day—even in this period of unemployment.

3 CHICAGO SEWER WORKERS DEAD

CHICAGO, July 15.—The bodies of three workers were removed this afternoon from the district sewers along 125th St. here, where rescue workers had labored for 12 hours in an attempt to save their fellow workers. The workers, more than 30 of them, engaged in construction work in the sewer, were placed in danger when an official order, announced without regard for the lives of the workers trapped in the sewer pipes, that the entire sewer system be flooded.

After the bodies had been recovered from the pipes, the officials of the construction company announced that the water had been turned on by "mistake."

One of the bodies was identified as that of Carl Chiaro, hero of the disaster, who had seven times gone down into the tunnel, diving into the swirling water at the risk of his life, each time bringing up a comrade. He failed to return after his eighth attempt. The other two bodies were those of Negro workers who have not yet been identified.

During the rescue work, Edward M. Lamie, another worker, was electrocuted while repairing a cable of 20,000 volts that had been broken by the sewer flood.

The company tried to keep the disaster secret at first, but after the arrest of one of the officials, they admitted that their negligence had caused the deaths.

Bosses Slash Wages Of Shingle Workers

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 15.—Shingle workers employed at the Shaffer Bros. mill, this county, suspended work because of wage reductions that range from \$1 to \$1.50 a day.

The company is paying straight time in its logging camps for a 10 and 12-hour day.

LEGAL TRUST FORMED

FRENCH LICK, Ind., July 15.—A merger of 163 moving and storage firms of the United States was completed here yesterday. The corporation is named the Allied Van Lines, Inc. All stock is held by the National Furniture Warehousemen's Association.

Report of the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

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WORKERS CALENDAR

All announcements for this column must reach THE DAILY WORKER several days before the event in question to make the announcement effective. Many announcements arrive at the office too late for publication owing to the additional time needed for the delivery of the paper.

Philadelphia Picnic. Workers (Communist) Party, District Three, will hold a picnic and carnival on Labor Day at Shutzen Park. Benjamin Gitlow will speak.

Chicago D. E. C. Meet. CHICAGO, Ill.—The District Executive Committee of the Young Workers (Communist) League of Chicago will hold an organizational conference of shop nuclei on July 22. All

functionaries of various units, and comrades in different factories have been urged to attend.

Philadelphia Miners' Relief. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Miners' Relief Conference here has arranged a picnic for July 22 at Maple Grove Park.

Philadelphia T. U. E. L. Picnic. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Trade Union Educational League of Philadelphia will hold a Grand Picnic at Maple Grove Park on August 4, beginning at 9 a. m. and ending at 2 a. m. the next morning. Sports, dancing, and musical programs will be added to the speeches of prominent members returned from the U. S. S. R. All are invited to attend.

CLOAK CHAIRMEN PLAN BIG DRIVE

Despite a torrential downpour of rain that continued from the time the workers quit their shops and lasted far into the evening, hundreds of cloakmakers came to the first monthly shop delegates conference yesterday, called by the local committee of the National Organization Committee and occupied every available seat in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

The meeting of workers' representatives enthusiastically discussed and carried thru a series of measures that will further the fight for the reestablishment of union conditions in the ladies' garment making industry.

Hyman Discusses Situation. After the meeting was opened by J. Cohen, chairman, Louis Hyman, leader of the National Organization Committee, gave a brief survey of the present status of the cloakmakers in the struggle with the bosses and Sigman.

He ridiculed the new blare of trumpets with which the right wing was heralding a second fake organization drive.

A report by the committee secretary on the work of the Organization Committee of 500, which was organized since the original shop delegates' conference, was then delivered.

Plan for Future Work. The meeting then adopted a plan for future work, the six major points of which are:

1.—Shop chairmen must join the work undertaken by bringing in complaints to the Joint Board and by reporting information about the open shops in the trade.

2.—An intensive campaign is to be launched to bring workers into the organization with the payment of a fee of \$3.30.

3.—The organization campaign shall begin with a mass meeting in the Bronx Stadium, which has a seating capacity of between 15,000 and 18,000.

HAT UNION TRIES ORGANIZING SHOP

SCRANTON, July 15 (FP).—Fourteen members of Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Local, 22, are planning to follow the Scranton Cap Company to Stroudsburg, Pa., where it moved recently. Lower wages and longer hours were inducements held out by the Stroudsburg Chamber of Commerce to the Scranton firm, which changed its name to the Monroe Cap Co.

The union workers were brought to Scranton with the promise they would have long-time jobs there. Now they are considering sending a group to Stroudsburg to see if the fleeing boss can't be forced by organization work among the new employees, to sign up with the union.

YOUTH CONDEMN PLOTKIN ARREST

WINGDALE, N. Y., July 15.—The court sentence against Rose Plotkin, member of the Young Pioneers of America, children's section of the Young Workers' (Communist) League, was protested today by the children of the Workers' International Relief Camp, here. Rose Plotkin was arrested in con-

WORKERS PARTY ELECTION MEET AT BISCUIT PLANT

For the first time the Election Campaign Committee of Section 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party conducted an open-air noonday meeting at 15th Street and Tenth Avenue, alongside the four huge plants of the National Biscuit Company yesterday.

The workers of the Nabisco plants, usually idle during their lunch hour, gathered around Bert Miller and listened attentively to his talk on the Workers (Communist) Party and what it means to workers. Besides speaking on the election campaign, Miller emphasized the fact that the poor conditions in the Nabisco factories were due to lack of organization among the workers, and urged his eager listeners to organize into a union.

Despite the spy system used by the Nabisco bosses, the workers listening to the speaker evinced great interest, interjecting occasional words of approval. Copies of "The Coolidge Program" and "The Workers (Communist) Party and What It Stands For" were distributed.

Mussolini Forbids All Visits to Kin Abroad

GENEVA, July 15.—Mussolini, in an attempt to trap the emigrant Italian workers into the fascist prisons, has forbidden the families of these workers to join them abroad.

Thousands of Italians have fled to France to escape the fascist terror, and many had to leave their wives and children in Italy. When they attempted to get their families out of Italy Mussolini did not grant passports. The Italian Consul at Toulouse said that "the government in Rome is determined to crush the emigrants."

DAILY WORKER AGENCY OF PHILADELPHIA 1214 Spring Garden Street. A. SOKOLOV, Mgr. Telephone: Poplar 6837.

CAMP HULIET (Over the Delaware) LUMBERVILLE, PA. JUST THE PLACE FOR A WORKER'S VACATION.

LABORERS UNION ENROLLS 161 ASHEVILLE, N. C. (FP) July 15.—The common laborers union has enrolled 161 new members.

400 JOIN UNION. HOLLYWOOD, Cal., (FP) July 15.—400 cameramen recently joined the union.

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VOTE COMMUNIST!

For President: WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
For Vice-President: BENJAMIN GITLOW



WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

For the Party of the Class Struggle!
For the Workers! Against the Capitalists!

Green's No-Strike Philosophy

When social parasites and labor betrayers, as the case may be, find it necessary to continue nefarious practices against the masses whose "god-appointed" leaders they claim to be, their common recourse is to invent a philosophy to justify their treachery.

William Green, writing in the current issue of the American Federationist, affords another such horrible example.

The day when labor had to resort to the use of the strike is past, says this voluble sounding-board of the bosses. At the moment when United Mine Workers of America, of which he is himself a member, has been practically destroyed through his own and John L. Lewis' treachery in sabotaging the only method by which the organization could have been saved, a really vigorous prosecution of the strike and the calling out of both the anthracite and the unorganized fields, this union-wrecker has the affrontery to declare himself against strikes. Says he:

"In the early union days the main argument of the union was one of force—the strike. Force was necessary to establish the fundamental right of status. Employers would heed no other argument."

But now, according to this flunky of the open-shop coal operators, it's all different. Because:

"Fundamental changes have taken place in industry. . . . Instead of relying wholly on refusal to work, unions must be ready to point out mistakes in policy or method by argument and facts to convince management, and then outline a substitute policy."

The justification for the early use of the strike, we are told, was the necessity of fighting the legal status of the trade union.

Nothing can more clearly illustrate the utter hypocrisy and contemptible sophistry of these words than the fact that in its report to the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council was forced to admit that organized labor has not yet attained legal status in the United States. What is the whole pretended fight against the "yellow dog" contract which the labor officials have time and again declared is a threat to the legal existence of organized labor, if not a denial of the so-called legal status of the trade union? And how will that status, if ever under capitalist government, be attained if not by the strike?

The full meaning of Green's proposals becomes clear when we read his further suggestions in connection with certain developments which have recently taken place in Colorado. "Unions must be ready to point out mistakes in policy to convince management and to outline a substitute policy for the strike."

When the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, which, after years of struggle against even the bankrupt A. F. of L. officials, became convinced, through the costly Colorado strike of last year, that it would be more profitable to utilize the labor fakery than its own company union, and when it made arrangements to prevent real unionization by the device of conspiring with labor fakery to put through a fake

"unionization" of its mines, it gave as its reasons for the change in policy:

"To prevent another strike, to insure constant and sufficient supply of coal at reasonable prices . . . to stabilize production costs . . . in short to protect . . . business and labor from a recurrence of this past year's lost and waste . . ."

Green confirms this understanding. "It is an advantage to employ miners who belong to the union," he says, "for the union could prevent the recurrence of most strikes from which Colorado has suffered."

It is necessary only to add that the company unions, which Green is seeking to put over, will not succeed any more than the company unions organized by the bosses themselves, in the effort to prevent the workers from utilizing the only weapon which directly or indirectly is responsible for whatever gains they may secure under capitalism.

Was there ever a more disgusting sight than this traitor Green, as he expounds to the working class his now open philosophy of treason?

That New York Fare

The silence which is hanging heavily over the developments now taking place in the seven cent fare issue and in the so-called rapid transit unification plan is undoubtedly part of the generally agreed upon plan among the politicians and traction companies to let the matter rest until after the November elections. This can only mean that the traction ring which operates within both old parties is quite sure of its ground, otherwise there would now be a continuation of the public clamor and wailing on the part of the poverty-stricken Morgan and Chase National Bank interests that they are unable to make ends meet on the lowly nickel.

The announcement by Samuel Untermyer that he has practically reached an agreement with the B.-M. T. group under which the company will consent to recapture by the city, a trifling arrangement which will involve several hundred millions of dollars, received only casual mention in the capitalist press. The Interborough recently ordered a supply of 7c fare tokens which were manufactured by a New England concern. It is known that the surface lines are preparing to follow the example of the Third Avenue subsidiary by making application for fare increases. But all is still among the servants of the public.

Within a few months an issue involving the virtual turning over of the new city built subways, the estimated construction cost of which is a billion dollars, will be decided by Tammany Hall and republican city and state officials who own traction stock, represent the transit companies as attorneys, and have entered into secret agreements to put over the greatest steal in the country, with the possible exception of the power grab.

Here is an issue which is burning and immediate, one on which approach may be made to hitherto untouched masses of workers. No political speech in the present campaign, no propaganda which is sent out should fail to emphasize this question.

Bar Garment Left-Wing Candidates

BOSTON, Mass., July 15.—Two right wing emissaries from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, sent here by Sigman as "supervisors" of the elections in the Boston locals, presided over the meeting of the election committee here Friday and rejected all candidates for office who refused to sign the right wing yellow dog contract, which stipulates "that the undersigned is not a Communist nor a Communist follower or sympathizer."

Four Members Signed
Even one of the right wing members of the election committee which

was elected at membership meetings of Locals 46 and 56 declared that he would reject any one that does sign the document.

As a result of this action the reactionary clique in control of the International found that but four members were willing to sign and run for the Local 46 executive board and that only two signed the yellow dog document as candidates to the Joint Board from that local. Only one man could be gotten to run for the Joint Board from Local 56.

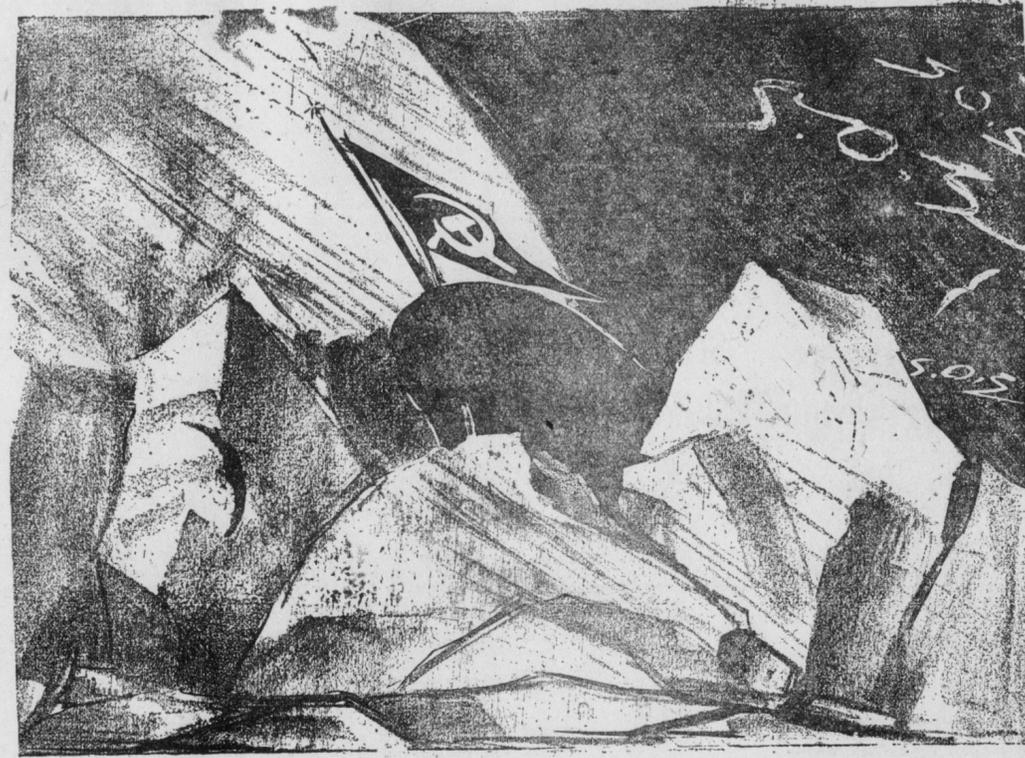
A joint meeting of the Boston local executive boards with the Joint Board was held here July 10 to hear the instructions handed them

by the Sigman supervision committee, Halpern and Gingold.

Several right wing members pleaded with "Little Czar" Sigman's ambassadors to give permission to abandon the yellow dog contract, but to no avail. They finally approved the action of the Sigman clique despite express instructions to the contrary from the membership.

At the membership meetings of these locals, held recently, even some right wing followers had declared that no organization work could be done as long as the left wing was not allowed to participate in the union leadership.

ALSO IN THE STRUGGLE



By Fred Ellis

Told You So

JOHN J. RASKOB, chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors Corporation is now the chairman of the Democratic National Committee by unanimous vote. There is no doubt that Al Smith is one of the two darlings of big business. The House of Morgan is behind General Motors, so in case Al gets licked the House of Morgan will have Hoover. Heads, Wall Street wins; tails, the working class loses.

THE fiction prevailed for a long time among the workers that the G. O. P. was the party of big business and that the jackass party was the party of the working-class. Without doubt the G. O. P. was the favorite party of big business until the world war chop-sueyed lots of things. The south was the virgin base of the democratic party but the exigencies of the great conflict opened up the south to industry. Now the pope-hating southern democrat and the pope-hating northern democrat can sit over the loving cup together and drink a toast to four years of looting under the auspices of the Tammany Tiger.

How lightly party badges sit on the chests of capitalist leaders is proven by the election of Raskob as chairman of the Democratic National Committee. Raskob used to be a republican. Four years ago he voted for Calvin Coolidge. But he also voted for president Wilson. He is quite impartial. The workers who vote the democratic ticket because their grandfathers voted for it should take a lesson from Raskob.

Apparently Tammany is sure of the support of the trade union bureaucrats so it is using all its energies to convince big business that it will do the right thing by it. Tammany leader George W. Olvany, said in comment on the election of Raskob: "I think it was a very good selection. It will show the people throughout the country that Big Business need not be afraid of the Democratic Party when the party is willing to leave its affairs in the hands of a man conspicuously identified with one of the biggest business corporations in the world."

RASKOB is the responsible representative of the Du Pont powder interests in General Motors. The manufacturers of munitions of war cannot be expected to visualize a state of society where the dove of peace will take the place of the war eagle. Should war be "outlawed" as the sappy liberals would have it, Du Pont would have to scrap his war making machinery and turn to the manufacture of ginger ale. Al Smith as president, will order the battleships to Latin America to collect interest on Morgan's loans and many Smith boosters will leave their bones to pulverize on South American battlefields for the profit of the Du Pont powder interests and the glory and profit of Tammany Hall.

WITH Raskob as its national chairman the democratic party should have no difficulty raising an effective campaign fund. The manipulation of the stock market by an insider should prove an easy way out of financial difficulties. The average 100 per cent American is willing to sell his vote for anything from a ten dollar bill to a thousand. The price depends on what he is able to deliver. Already Tammany touts are canvassing the city for willing young men who are ready to park their scruples in return for a promise of a job should Smith win.

THOSE of you who are weary and heavy laden with financial worries should take heart from the experience of John J. Raskob, General Motors official. His first job paid him \$7.50 a week. See where he is today. He worked as a stenographer in public works to support his mother, two sisters and a brother. Virtue is supposed to be rewarded. Raskob was blessed by the pope last April. What more could a man ask for?

WILL Rogers the imperialist clown, comes out against political conventions. One would have expected something better from a professional humorist. There is more material for the kind of nonsense that brings home the bacon for capitalist columnists in capitalist conventions than even at dance marathons. Will should not kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

While the two capitalist parties are insisting that they do not intend to buy all the votes that are necessary to elect their candidates the Workers (Communist) Party is busily engaged raising a Communist Campaign Fund of \$100,000. We are doing this quite shamelessly and ostentatiously. \$100,000 would purchase half a dozen capitalist ward healers. But it will pay for the printing of tons of Communist literature and it will help to pay the expenses of hundreds of Communist speakers. Don't forget to send in your contribution to the National Campaign Headquarters, 43 East 125th Street, New York City—Alexander Trachtenberg, treasurer. Trachtenberg is not a powder magnate, but your contribution will help blast the capitalist system into smithereens.

Willis L. Wright reports from Montana that there is no question about the party going on the ballot in that State. The possibilities of securing the endorsement by the Montana farmer-labor party of the candidacies of Foster and Gitlow are good.

Have you sent in your dollar for a book of 80 Vote Communist stamps? You need them to post on envelopes, letters, programs, factory papers, bulletins, and all other printed matter and stationery.

Tom O'Flaherty

Election Laws in United States

Framed By Capitalists to Keep Working Class Parties Off the Ballot

By JULIUS CODKIND.
The United States of America is perhaps the only country in the world where the elections are governed under a law which makes it possible for the ruling class to confuse the technical qualifications to be overcome by new or small parties seeking a place on the ballot as from the very outset to practically prohibit all effective opposition in any election campaign to the two "old" parties dominated by Wall Street.

Only in America is it possible for a regular presidential candidate of a political party to run or to be on the ballot only in spots. For example, the Workers (Communist) Party candidates will surely not be on the ballot in a large number of the forty-eight states. Of equal interest is the fact that under the law of some states, a candidate for president may be on the ballot in spots in those states. A party seeking to place its candidates officially in nomination on the ballot is confronted with the problem of solving forty-eight separate and distinct sets of laws.

Congressional Election.
To understand this, a few words of explanation are necessary.

In theory, the country is supposed to be a federation of sovereign states. The Federal Constitution provides that the power of each state in the Central Government shall be relative to the percentage of population as a whole. Thus each state elects a given percentage of the total number of congressmen but this is modified by a section of the constitution which provides that there shall be a senate consisting of two senators from each state. The constitution also provides that each state shall elect as many electors as it has congressmen plus senators, and that the day of election of congressmen and senators must be the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

The president is not elected by direct vote. Under the constitution, he is chosen by the electors. The direct object therefore of the old

parties is not to gain a maximum number of voters throughout the country but to win a maximum number of the electors, and under the constitution it is possible for a candidate for the presidency who has secured the greatest total of direct votes to be defeated in the electoral college. Thus in 1916 it was at first reported that Wilson had been defeated for re-election, although his vote proved to be 600,000 greater than that of his opponent. Later reports from California, however, showed that Wilson had won the state by a plurality of about 3,800 which gave him the entire electoral votes of the state and with it a small majority in the electoral college.

1916 Poll.
A few illustrations will make this process even clearer. Taking the elections in 1916 as an example, we find that in California there were 466,200 votes for Wilson and 462,394 for Hughes. This gave Wilson the entire 13 electoral votes of the state. In New York the vote for Wilson was 759,426 and for Hughes 869,115. Hughes got the entire 45 electoral votes of the state.

In Minnesota, Hughes received 179,544 while Wilson got 179,152. Although Hughes had only 392 more than Wilson, he received the entire 12 electoral votes of the state. It is also interesting to note that actually, Hughes received 27,910 votes less than his three leading opponents combined in this state.

These are not exceptional occurrences. The constitution has deliberately provided for just this. The result is that in states where the democratic or republican party is preponderant there are practically no presidential election campaigns at all, both parties confining themselves largely to such states as New York, Missouri, New Jersey, Okla-

homa, Ohio, Maryland, California and Massachusetts, where the control swings from one party to the other. These states, with a few others, known as the doubtful states, decide the issue of the presidency. Presidential candidates as a general rule are politicians whose home states must be New York, Ohio, Massachusetts or California as the issue of "Favorite Son" is often quite enough to swing enough votes to carry one of these states.

It is already clear from all this that the makers of the constitution had in mind the objective of retaining within their own hands the entire political power and all the patronage going with it, in their respective home states.

As noted, the constitution provides that each state shall elect its electors, congressmen and other officials in its own way, with the result that in every state there is a different set of laws governing the elections. Of far greater consequence is the fact that under the constitution each state prescribes its own conditions as to the procedure to be followed by parties or independent groups who seek to place their candidates on the ballot or officially in nomination.

It is worthy of note that as a general rule the states in which the republican and democratic parties conflict most, impose the most severe restrictions against new or weaker parties seeking a place on the ballot for their candidates while those states which are safely republican or democratic have little or no legislation on the question, and in several instances nominations are left to be made by state conventions of any group or party. This procedure is not actually statute law. It is merely a mode legalized by custom.

The obvious reason for the severe restrictions against new or weaker

parties imposed by law in the doubtful states is the fact that through this means the politicians of the two dominant parties protect themselves against the rise of minority groups capable of wielding a balance of power and thus dominating the political situation within the state.

New York furnishes an excellent illustration of this condition. The restrictions against the nomination of candidates by new or weaker parties for state-wide office are most severe. From "new" parties the law requires a minimum of 12,000 signatures on petitions, including at least 50 from each of the sixty-one counties in the state, but a new party seeking to place a candidate for the state assembly in nomination in every assembly district in the state would require no less than 120,000 signatures or five per cent of the total vote. Provided the numerous technicalities of the law are correctly complied with this number of signatures, if none are invalidated by the officials, would be sufficient to place in nomination a candidate for every elective office within the state from presidential electors, governor and United States senator down to dog-catcher.

It is obvious that the laws were framed generally with the object of excluding minority, and, of course working class parties from the elections, by making it very costly and difficult for independent, new or weak parties to place candidates officially in nomination, and this automatically entails the greatest sacrifices on the part of working class parties seeking to enter the field. It happens very often that tremendous efforts, together with heavy financial sacrifices, are made by workers to place candidates in nomination, only to meet with failure either because they have failed to comply with some technicality or because they were unable to gather sufficient signatures within the time allotted, and very often failure may be traced to the mere caprice of some petty official.

(To be continued.)

Sidelights on the Workers' Party Election Drive

The first dollar for a book of 80 three-color "Vote Communist" stamps has been received by the National Election Campaign Committee at 43 E. 125th St., New York, from P. Williams.

We are on our way to a million. The prices of these in quantity lots are: 55 books for \$50; 90 books for \$75; and 125 books for \$100. Single books of 10 pages for \$1 each, and can be resold for 10 cents per page.

George Saul, party field organizer at Denver, reports the circulation of petitions to put the party on the ballot in Colorado has commenced, and he is preparing to go to New Mexico to start the work there.

While in Denver, Comrade Saul incidentally helped organize the dairy clerks and led them in a successful strike. During his spare time Saul helped the local comrades arrange for the Colorado State ratification convention, to be held at Denver on Saturday, July 28.

Arthur Starr, agricultural district organizer, reports from Bismack North Dakota, that he is preparing to go into South Dakota to help the local comrades put the party on the ballot.

The Iowa State Nominating Con-

vention to put the party on the ballot will be held at Des Moines on Sunday, July 15.

The Foster-Gitlow three-color "Vote Communist" campaign buttons are now ready. Everybody will want one at 10 cents each. Prices in quantity are: Four cents in lots of 100; 3 cents in lots of 1,000, and 2 cents in lots of 5,000 or over.

Militant Mine Family Blacklisted Since 1919

By VERA BUCH.
BLACKLISTED since 1919. Unable to work in the mines for nine years because of unusual militancy in the 1919 strike. And just as active now, one of the best of the best fighters among all the militant miners. This is the record of Thomas Ray of McDonald, Pa.

But on Tom Ray's household, on his wife and seven children, the bosses' discrimination has fallen very heavily. They live in one of those black, tumble-down, mean looking houses which you sometimes see bordering the railroad tracks in little towns, and wonder when you see them, "Does anyone live in that?" In such a house lives or rather exists, Tom Ray's family.

You ask Mrs. Ray, "How have you managed to get along all these years?" She smiles quietly and sadly, "I don't know. We have one boy sixteen years old. He gets a

job in a mill, sometimes."

It seems hard for her to talk, as though she never saw anyone, as though she had lived alone for a long time among worries and dreariness. Rarely does Mrs. Ray leave the house. She is ashamed to go out in her worn woolen dress, the only dress she has. These nine years have crushed Mrs. Ray, have drained her vitality. Yet she is still a young woman.

From all the corners of that dingy home, Tom Ray's bright active children peer at you with lively brown eyes. They are not crushed—they are eager to hear about the strike and the union. Tom Ray is bringing up seven young fighters to carry on the fight in the future. He has been in New York City raising money thru the National Miners' Relief Committee for the hungry strikers and he tells the eager children about the strikes he's heard about there.

Roy Stephens, party field organizer, reports from Omaha that the comrades are commencing to circulate petitions to put the party on the ballot in the State of Nebraska.

Hugo Oehler, District No. 10 organizer, is having a hard tussle with the Oklahoma State officials, who are fighting the Communist electors from going on the primary ballot of the Oklahoma farmer-labor party.