

SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

THE DAILY WORKER

19 DAYS LEFT TO AUGUST 10TH
LABOR MUST ACT!

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

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

KING "Ferdie" of Roumania, who had so long dodged the undertaker, finally passed in his checks, no doubt to the great relief of his loving queen who is now free to make another American tour in the interests of talcum powder and hole-proof hosiery without the likelihood of her adventures being marred by frantic cables from her spouse as was her last panhandling visit here. Much to our upper and middle classes love royalty they are still too much under the influence of John J. Babbit's conception of connubial propriety and they did not think it was nice of Marie to be going around inciting civil war among professional receivers and greeters who fought for the honor of touching the hem of her majesty's garments.

THE passing of Ferdinand will not make a particle of difference in the lives of the Roumanian masses. The country's affairs are in the hands of the Bratiano brothers who have plundered it for several years. The king was never more than a figure-head. Like all the small nations of Europe and of the world, Roumania is a puppet of one of the big European capitalist powers. So much for the right of self-determination of which Saint Woodrow spoke. John D. Rockefeller has more to say in Roumania than 100,000 Roumanians.

LATE reports from the sick bedside of J. Ogden Armour the hog king, have it that his illness is due to a mistake in going into the wrong can of pork byproduct. It seems that there are two kinds of labels for the Armour canned goods. One is designed to notify the upper classes that the contents are fit for human consumption. The other decorates the cans destined for proletarian use. Armour probably got home late one night after sampling some of those eclipse cocktails that are now the rage in London, and raided the ice chest, but plundered the sergent's fodder instead of the grub destined for his own aristocratic stomach.

ARTHUR BRISBANE admits that the killing of 300 Nicaraguans by United States bombs puzzles a good many Americans. Arthur's Americans must be very naive. There is nothing puzzling about it. They were killed because they were ready to fight for the freedom of their country and since Wall Street, for strategic as well as commercial reasons wants a government in Nicaragua that will sneeze whenever Wall Street takes snuff, hundreds and if necessary thousands of Nicaraguans will be killed to make Wall Street's rule in that country supreme.

THE Geneva naval parley is either busted up or most of its members have gone on a vacation after a few weeks snarling at one another. In our opinion nothing will come out of it except more business for the mass grave diggers and more fresh meat for the vultures and the sharks. The British delegates have adjourned to London to consult their government. It is possible that some fake agreement may be arrived at to save Calvin Coolidge's face and bluff the masses into believing that those buzzards favor peace, but it will be on paper only.

LATE reports from Vienna indicate that the capitalist government is wreaking vengeance on the workers who took part in the great demonstrations last week. The socialists, true to their treacherous tradition, agreed to the government's terms unconditionally even to calling off the proposed mass funeral. Just as soon as the capitalists get the upper hand they will not indulge in any mock exhibition of forgiveness. They will use the iron heel and attempt to crush the workingclass organizations that proved, despite the handicap of traitorous leaders that they have the power to take things into their own hands in Austria.

MRS. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the late revolutionary leader of China and founder of the Koumintang, decided to quit that organization because of its desertion of the revolution and its recent open alliance with imperialism. Mrs. Sun will retire from political activity for the time being. She has hope in the final victory of the revolution, but believes that it must be a movement of the workers, and peasants and all oppressed elements to be of any real benefit to the Chinese people. She is quite right.

EVIDENTLY Mrs. Sun does not agree with those long distance fake radicals who blame the Soviet Union for the division in the ranks of the Koumintang. This brave woman who worked shoulder to shoulder with her famous husband knows that the Soviet Union of all the governments of the earth was the

PREPARE TO FEED SACCO, VANZETTI BY BRUTE FORCE

Boston Workers Plan Mass Protest

BOSTON, July 21.—Preparations are being made in Charlestown prison to forcibly feed Sacco and Vanzetti. Warden Hendry said yesterday that compulsory feeding would take place as soon as the medical condition of the two condemned workers warranted it.

Dr. McLaughlin, the prison physician calls daily to see the men and subjects them to a rigorous examination. So far, the doctor says, they are in a "fair" condition and the compulsory feeding is not being given to them. However, because of the hardships to which the prisoners have been subjected it is feared that they will not be able to hold out very much longer.

When McLaughlin comes to that conclusion the men will be strapped to an infirmary table and be fed by means of a rubber tube which is jammed into the stomach of the

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Postpone Hearing of 4 Arrested in Anti-Fascist Raid

The hearing of the four anti-fascists who were arrested on July 11th by agents of the Department of Justice working hand in hand with the Mussolini secret service and who are being held by the Bronx County Court has been postponed until Tuesday.

After District Attorney Alderman's petition for a week's adjournment had been refused, Judge Cohn granted him until Tuesday to prepare his brief. The scarcity of evidence against the framed-up anti-fascists is the reason given for the delay of the hearing by persons in close touch with the case.

The anti-fascists who will come for a hearing Tuesday are Mario DiAmico, Cologaró Greco, Donato Carillo and Phillip Narzone.

U. S. secret service agents who raided and made the arrests admitted that they were working with Mussolini agents under orders from the Italian ambassador at Washington.

Geneva Delegates Await Results of London Conference

GENEVA, July 21.—The tri-partite naval disarmament conference is marking time until the return of the British delegates, the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman and Viscount Cecil who are in consultation with their government in London—or until they get tired and go home.

Japanese and American delegates continue. It is understood these are with reference to the tentative Anglo-Japanese agreement which fails to meet the demands of the United States delegates.

Military Concentration of British Forces in India Aimed at U.S.S.R.

LONDON, July 8 (By Mail).—The well-known Calcutta daily, "Forward" recently published an article in which it hinted at the military concentration to take place in Burma. The British government is sensitive about its preparations for war on Soviet Russia, and the paper has been excluded from Burma.

Earl Winterton, under-secretary for India, when questioned on the subject in the House of Commons, said that the article in question was "of a very offensive and inaccurate nature, charging the Labor government and the present government with having fomented the disturbances in China and containing a very aggressive attack upon the leader of the opposition" * * * it referred to the leader of the opposition (Ramsay MacDonald) as a "mealy-mouthed labor leader who was playing the dirtiest of games."

It took considerable pressure to force an admission from Winterton that the article had contained references to the new plans of military

HAVE A SEAT!

WITCHES SALEM 1692



"An Offense Against the United States"

These are the words used in the charge of the Federal Grand Jury against The DAILY WORKER and members of its staff. What does this mean? It means that it is "an offense against the United States" to open the eyes of the American workers to the growing War Danger and to agitate against it. It is "an offense against the United States" to denounce the murder of one of our marines in Nicaragua and the cold-blooded slaughter of three hundred native workers, or to hold Mr. Coolidge responsible for it. It is such an "offense" also to fight the Open Shoppers and the enemies of labor.

For this "offense" and no other, The DAILY WORKER is now being prosecuted by the Federal Grand Jury, with the cordial support of various patriotic and reactionary societies, which are closely linked up with the leading business interests of the country.

The DAILY WORKER has committed an "offense" only against the ruling class of the United States with which the Federal Government, by its charge identifies itself. The DAILY WORKER has committed no offense against the workers of the United States. On the contrary, The DAILY WORKER stands out more than ever as the firmest friend of the workers, particularly in this critical hour when the dogs of capitalist war are again being unleashed.

For this reason the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND will receive the full support of workers throughout the United States, in spite of the efforts of the Federal Government and the Dollar Patriots to destroy our paper.

More Peasant and Labor Uprisings Worry Wuhan; Troops Are Still Gathering

WUHAN, China, July 21.—As more and more stories of peasant uprisings throuout lower Hunan and Kwangtung provinces come into this capital, the government officials retire deeper into their own confidence. Affairs of state are practically in control of the reactionary generals which the Kuomintang "leaders" have permitted to gain control, and it is reported that those who still believe the principles of Sun Yat-sen are leaving Hankow to gather in Kuikiang ing Hankow to gather in Kuikiang tang government may be established soon.

concentration in India. Workers' Life (London) remarks that the tenderness of the Tories for the feelings of the labor "opposition" is natural, since it was while the Labor government was in power that the plan for the expeditionary force was first sponsored by Lord Haldane.

LONDON, July 21.—The condition of J. Ogden Armour, American millionaire, who is suffering from typhoid fever, is unchanged, said a bulletin issued from the bedside this morning.

COURT DECISION CLEARS FURRIERS OF BRIBE CHARGE

Charges made by William Green and Matthew Woll that left wing furriers had bribed members of the New York police force during the fur strike last year were dismissed by Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan yesterday. Magistrate Corrigan was named by Mayor Walker to investigate the charges of alleged police bribery.

Although Corrigan's report is biased and appears to have been motivated largely by a desire to clear the New York police force of the charge of accepting bribes, he admits that there is no evidence backing up the claims of Messrs. Woll, Green, McGrady and other reactionary leaders in their attempt to discredit the left wing leaders.

Corrigan's Unproved Charges. Corrigan's report attempts to shift the issue from the charges of "bribery" to vague hints that fur leaders put the unions funds to "improper uses." Corrigan's veiled charges are no more substantiated by facts than the charges of the reactionary labor leaders.

Gold, Mencher and Shaplo, persistently denied the charges of the

Scotch Miners Elect Communists; Turn Out Right Wing Laborites

EDINBURGH, July 21.—Communist and left wing miners scored an overwhelming victory in the Lanarkshire elections when two Communists were elected president and secretary.

The Communists and left wing miners had to face the opposition of prominent right wingers like John Robertson, Welsh, Duncan Green, Smilie.

Profiting from the betrayal of the miners by the right wing laborites, the Lanarkshire miners overwhelmingly defeated the old guard and returned Comrade McNulty as president and Comrade William Allen as secretary.

American Federation of Labor officials. Although Woll declared that they had "admitted" the graft charges at investigations, the original notes taken by a stenographer, Miss Elizabeth Kesson, who attended the investigation, proved the left wing leaders' denial that they had ever made any confession.

ANTHRACITE MINERS' CONVENTION REFUSES OFFICERS 4-YEAR TERMS

Strong Opposition Overcomes Fake Delegates and Defeats Cappellini Grab for More Power

SCRANTON, Penna., July 21.—The chief point at issue in the convention here of District 1 of the United Mine Workers of America (the anthracite district) has been all along the demand of District President Cappellini that he and his official family be permitted a four year term of office instead of two years. And on that point the administration has been definitely defeated, after a heated fight, in which the opposition to the office grab was led by Wm. J. Brennan, candidate for International secretary-treasurer on the "Save the Union" ticket and others prominent in the fight for a clean administration last year. The full power of the Lewis administration in the International union was thrown in favor of the four year term. International Vice President Thomas Kennedy was sent down especially by Lewis to tell the convention that "there is no reason why you should not increase the term of office of your president."

Advises Long Term. "This district convention is a constitutional body and the delegates are privileged to change or revise the constitution as they see fit," Mr. Kennedy declared. "The district holds the right to change its constitution to the point where it would try to usurp the power or laws of the International body," the International officer said. The opposition to Cappellini was expected to argue that a four year term was unconstitutional, as no other district has such an arrangement, and Kennedy's function was to destroy that argument.

The vote was 251 to 231, and came as a great surprise to Cappellini and his supporters, who have taken much trouble to pack this convention by the well known "fake local" and "fake

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CONVENTION ASKS PRESIDENT ALLOW FREE NICARAGUA

Pan-American Members Adopt Resolution

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The substitute for De La Selva's resolution demanding withdrawal of American forces from Nicaragua and condemning the murder of Nicaraguans at Ocotal was handed to the Pan-American Labor Convention here this afternoon by the committee which has been considering it. Vice-president Woll of the A. F. of L., chairman of the committee announced that the Nicaraguan delegation submitted to Woll's revision of it, and the resolution was thereupon adopted unanimously by the convention. It calls for withdrawing of marines from Nicaragua, and offers the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor the assistance of the Pan-American Labor Congress to accomplish this end.

Regret Killings. The substitute resolution follows: "Be it resolved that the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor address the government of the United States expressing regret for the events having occurred recently in Nicaragua; that it likewise address the respectful but emphatic petition to immediately withdraw the United States forces on land and sea and air in Nicaragua, and to terminate its intervention in the interest of that nation so that the people of Nicaragua may fully and freely work out their own problems both for the present as well as the coming election for a president of Nicaragua, and without any interference on the part of any foreign nation, it being the opinion of this congress interference on the part of a foreign nation will only make more difficult the solution of Nicaragua's problems.

Will Aid Labor. "Be it further resolved that we deplore the tragic events as related in the daily press referring to the loss of lives said to have occurred on account of the intervention decreed against that free country and in order to be helpful to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, and the people of Nicaragua, the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be authorized to lend all possible cooperation and assistance to the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor for the fulfillment of this resolution. "Be it further resolved that the greatest possible publicity be given this resolution in the western continent in order that the fullest knowledge may be contained upon the situation prevailing in Nicaragua."

General Moncada, formerly chief of staff for President Sacasa, has issued a denunciation of General Sandino, accusing him of banditry, and a variety of crimes and offenses, such as cruelty to American prisoners and unwillingness to obey orders from his superiors. About all that is true in his statement seems to be that Sandino refused to be surrendered by Moncada, when the latter made his famous "sell-out" to the American Admiral Latimer, and betrayed his army and the constitutional government of Nicaragua for a price as yet unknown.

Latimer Boasts. WASHINGTON, July 21.—Rear Admiral Latimer, after reporting here to the Navy Department, gave an interview to the press in which he boasted of the increase in profits for business men in Nicaragua.

REPORT MARINES LOST 25 KILLED IN OCOTAL FIGHT

Sacasa Man Says Bodies Shipped Away

MEXICO CITY, July 21.—The bodies of twenty-five United States marines were taken to Chinandega and Leon after the battle of Ocotal, Nicaragua, between marines and general Sandino's forces, according to a statement issued today by Pedro Zepeda, agent of the Nicaraguan liberals here. Zepeda declares he had received his information from Costa Rica.

Zepeda denies that General Sandino is a bandit. He says Sandino has 1400 men under him and only 400 of these took part in the Ocotal battle. Not many of these were hit by marine fire, but machine guns and bombs from U. S. planes destroyed many non-combatants.

Official reports stated that one marine was killed and another wounded in the Ocotal battle, but in this respect, the well known policy of the naval and state departments of minimizing their losses to avoid outcry in American is to be remembered.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 21.—General Sandino, far from being despondent about a defeat before Ocotal, is laying plans for a quick concentration and an attack on some other fortress of the invading marines, perhaps even Tiscapa, the stronghold which overruns Managua. It is said here that the main body of the Nicaraguan nationalist army was never engaged at Ocotal at all, but that the marines fought with merely a strong patrol from the army of Nicaraguan independence, and used their airplanes to shell villages not even in the zone of battle.

Sandino's Proclamation. Sandino has published a report on the reasons for his taking up arms against the United States, as follows: "To all authorities, civil and military. Why the Ocotal combat took place: "First, to show that we continue protesting and defending the constitutionality of Dr. Juan Sacasa (former Liberal President). "Second, to disabuse the idea of those who believe we are bandits. "Third, to prove that we prefer death to slavery, for the peace secured by Moncada is not the peace that can give liberty to men, but peace that puts a man under the domination of others. "Whoever believe we are downcast by heavy casualties misuse my army, for today we are more impatient than ever to seek out the traitors of our country, determined to die if we cannot secure complete liberty for all men. "I wish to say that the only one responsible for what has happened here is the President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, who has supported Adolfo Diaz."

Moncada's Latest Treason. General Moncada, formerly chief of staff for President Sacasa, has issued a denunciation of General Sandino, accusing him of banditry, and a variety of crimes and offenses, such as cruelty to American prisoners and unwillingness to obey orders from his superiors.

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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Richard Verhagen Dies; Was Party Secretary at Schenectady, New York

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 21.—Comrade Richard A. Verhagen, Workers (Communist) Party secretary in this city, died at twelve o'clock, Wednesday noon, of injuries received from a fall from a roof on which he was helping his neighbor. The funeral will be held tomorrow, at two o'clock from his home on Rosendale Road, Schenectady.

Long a Proletarian Fighter.

Comrade Verhagen was one of the very best type of proletarian fighter, having devoted all his life to the cause of labor. In 1912-13 he was socialist assessor, elected on the tide that swept the George R. Lunn administration into office in Schenectady. When Lunn, who was so-called "socialist mayor" of that city betrayed his trust and started his career of political adventurism that carried him to congress and later to the lieutenant-governor's chair as a Tammanyite, Richard A. Verhagen was the leader of the socialist fight against him.

For his trade union activity against the powerful Western Electric Comrade Verhagen was driven from Schenectady and went to work in the steel mills at Gary, Indiana, whence he later moved his family. When the great steel strike broke in 1919, Comrade Verhagen was in the front ranks of the fight at Gary, being a prominent member of the strike committee, during which time he also became active in the young Communist Party that had just been organized.

When the strike was over he was blacklisted by the trust and forced by starvation out of Gary. After working in various places he finally came back to Schenectady but the General Electric never forgave him his activity of thirteen years ago so he endured a hard struggle there. In spite of all the persecutions he remained an undaunted fighter at any post assigned him.

Trolley Car Burns.

Twenty-five passengers, mostly women, were routed from a Second Avenue trolley car which it caught fire yesterday at east 41st street, some of the passengers escaped by jumping from windows.

Britain Rivets Chains On Egypt; Imperialist Grip on Economic Life

LONDON, July 8. (By Mail).—It is easy to understand the intense hatred of Britain felt by Egyptians at the present time, and their suspicion of the motives underlying the flattering treatment so lavishly meted out to the puppet King Fuad in England.

Five years have elapsed since February, 1922, when, on the recommendation of the Milner Commission, the alleged "sovereignty and independence" of the Egyptian nation was formally recognized by Great Britain, whilst leaving over for further discussion and negotiation the four essential points which form the pretext for Britain's continued control, the security of British imperial communications, including the Suez Canal; the defence of Egypt against foreign nations other than Great Britain; the position of British and other foreign functionaries and residents; and the control of the Sudan. Britain Strengthens Stranglehold.

Since that date the British Government has strengthened her former strangle hold on the country. All Egyptian officers have been forcibly ejected from control of the Sudanese army, and the Sudan has been placed completely under the military control of the British army of occupation. An immense barrage has been constructed on the headwaters of the Blue Nile, in the interests of the British cotton growers' syndicate, thus controlling the flood waters of the Nile, and placing the whole economic life of Egypt entirely at the mercy of the British imperialists.

Demands of Egyptians Resisted.
The British Government has successfully resisted Egypt's demand for the establishment of a republic by buttressing the unpopular King Fuad with a fence of British bayonets; has forbidden Zaghlul Pasha to assume the premiership of the Egyptian Government in spite of the immense victory of the Zaghlul party, the Wafd, in the last elections, and recently has succeeded in re-imposing on Egypt the British control of her army by the appointment of Spinks Pasha, as Sirdar, or Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army.

The visit of King Fuad to England promises no benefit to Egypt, it has been planned in order to shackle her people more firmly in their slavery to their imperialist bosses.

Clerks Win Court Victory.

WASHINGTON, (AP).—Seceding members of Railway Clerks Lodge 2087 of the District of Columbia must account to the local for \$4,000 in cash and the books and records which they took to form a "rump, outlaw" organization.



Use Tear Gas Bombs On Miners' Children; Beat Men With Club

RENTON, Pa., July 21.—State police used clubs and tear gas bombs on the striking miners and their families while the miners, their wives and children stood along the highways to watch a shipment of scabs pass by.

The Renton mine of the Union Collieries Coal Company, where the company under the direction of Mr. Bart, a well known labor hater is attempting to run open shop, was the scene of a wild disorder when the state cossacks came into town and without a word of warning began to beat the men, women and children.

The police used their clubs and also a rawhide whip like the miners use in the mines. Many of the children were beaten by these whips. Not satisfied with this they also used tear gas bombs and some of the babies were nearly killed by the chemicals. The police chased some of the people into their homes and beat some women too.

The next morning when six men went on the picket line along a public highway, a cossack walked up to Martin Penovschek, a picket and asked "Are you a picket?" and then hit him three times with his club.

Twelve of the miners were taken before a local justice of the peace and fined twelve dollars on a charge of being disorderly.

All of the men with the exception of one "Chick" Mangini who was a delegate to the 1924 International Convention, and who got a company job when he came back from the convention are standing firm.

One of the children that was beaten said: "My teacher said I may be president some day, but I want to be a union miner."

Gentlemen's Agreement Over State Judge Job Collapses; War Is On

ALBANY, July 21.—The Democratic state convention will be held at Albany in September and John F. O'Brien of New York, at present a judge of the Court of Appeals, will be nominated for that office. Judge O'Brien was appointed to the post by Governor Smith some months ago. He is a Democrat.

Until a few weeks ago, it had been generally expected, at least by Governor Smith, that the Republicans would endorse Judge O'Brien so the election this fall could be non-partisan so far as the Court of Appeals was concerned. Then came the announcement by a group of Republican leaders that they would oppose the endorsement of Judge O'Brien and would have a Republican candidate for that post.

For years it has been the custom to have both major political parties in the state endorse the same candidate for Court of Appeals. Previously, leaders of both parties have insisted there should be no politics in the state's highest tribunal.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

Anthracite Miners Will Not Allow 4 Year Term

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delegation" tactics. The sentiment was so strong against Cappellini in this case, that not even these measures were sufficient.

"Won't Talk of Check Off."
Rinaldo Cappellini in his report as president of the district took care to avoid as much as possible mentioning the things on which his administration cannot stand criticism. He said little about his five year contract by which the anthracite strike was betrayed and the check-off virtually lost; along with the closed shop, merely stating the bare terms of agreement, and briefly recounting the negotiations that led up to it.

Likes Side Issues.
The bulk of Cappellini's speech, what was not mere self praise or "soft soap" for other officials or the delegates, turned around the legislative program for minor improvements in the safety laws and for old age pensions, etc. There was no call for a labor party, tho his own report showed complete defeat for the present plan of lobbying with the old party assemblyman for these measures.

Cappellini also devoted some time to arguing for a button system to show dues payment instead of the present card system. Instead of forcing the employers to take care of families of men injured in the mines, Cappellini favors a fifty cent tax on the union membership for that purpose.

Represent 60,000.
By P. H. T.

The seventh biennial convention of the hard coal miners of the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton territory is in session in Town Hall, Scranton. Credentials were presented totaling 400 delegates, representing some 60,000 members of this district, seated on the basis of one vote per each one hundred members.

As usual, the bureaucracy indulged in a lot of formalities before organizing the convention, their obvious purpose being to delay the transaction of business in order to permit the administration henchmen sufficient time to mingle with the delegations and line them up for the machine measures which will come before the convention in the form of resolutions and also will be contained in the reports of the officers.

Want Royal Power.

The most vicious piece of legislation the machine wished to have adopted is the proposal to extend the term of office from two years to four years and to revise the constitution so that a candidate for office must secure 25 nominations instead of the present required five nominations.

This move of Cappellini, heartily endorsed by International Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy, is designed to create an actual monarchy insofar as the conduct of the affairs of the union are concerned.

Judge Talks.
The first day of the convention showed nothing startling. There was a speech of the usual twaddle by

Upholsterers Beat Move for Boost in Strike Assessment

Lively discussion featured the third day of the Upholsterers Union convention at the Hotel Cadillac when the delegates overwhelmingly defeated a motion to increase the strike assessment from \$7 to \$12 a week.

William Kohn, president of the union charged that the most reactionary forces of the organization wanted to have the motion passed as a means of embarrassing the administration of the union. He pointed out that those elements preferred to prevent the development of organization work of the union to satisfy their own political ambitions.

In the course of the debate it was brought out that at the last national convention held two years ago at Chicago, J. Hatch, New York delegate has introduced a resolution to prevent more than fifty per cent of the officials of the union being Jews. Due to a compromise effected off the convention floor it had never come up for a vote.

Eulogize Jews.
This statement acted as a bombshell among the delegates who one after another took the floor to express their admiration for the Jewish race. For a short period the convention was turned into a testimonial for the Jews. Among those who spoke during this period was delegate Hatch who apparently now wants to live down the resolution he introduced at the Chicago convention.

The progressive resolutions on Russia, China, the Labor Party and others will come up at today's session of the convention.

Judge George Maxey of Lackawanna County, who told the delegates what wonderful men Cappellini, Lewis and John Mitchell are.

The credentials committee reported partially, showing that there is an overwhelming fake delegation and official family representation from the "peanut" locals. There were but two contests; the credentials committee will hear the contest and give recommendations later.

Members vs. Bureaucrats.

An air of tension pervades the convention. The division of the men on the platform and those on the floor is quite apparent. Altogether there was not much happening at the first day's session to warrant a prediction of the ultimate outcome, it can be said that there will be many bitterly contested issues before the convention closes.

The progressive wing have several exceptionally important resolutions before the convention, one dealing with support of the soft coal strike financially and otherwise by establishing relief committees on a tri-district scale, another raising the issue of the check-off for discussion by the convention and the five year agreement (the five year sell-out), a Sacco-Vanzetti resolution, and a resolution calling for a national strike in support of the bituminous miners. The report of the district tellers, reporting on the "results of the last election" will be another bone of contention between the administration and the opposition. The opposition will show how brazen and flagrant this election was stolen by the machine.

The convention was in session no more than two hours the first day.

Bengal Indians Form Workers and Peasants Party to Lead Masses

LONDON.—The revolt of the oppressed masses of Bengal has manifested itself in the recent uprisings of the peasants in Barisal, Madaripur, and other parts of Bengal.

Because the majority of the Bengal peasants (80 per cent) happen to be Mussulmans and untouchable Hindus, and their direct oppressors are chiefly upper-class Hindus, the "upper" class leaders of both communities are trying to misrepresent this healthy spirit of the masses of Bengal as communal strife, and are criminally trying to misguide the discontented masses in that direction.

There are many proofs that the Mussulman landlords (though very few in number) are just as exacting and oppressive as the Hindu masters. What has been lacking hitherto has been real working-class leadership. But now the newly formed Workers and Peasants' Party of Bengal, with its clear-cut working-class program, has supplied this much-needed leadership.

Worker Correspondents Reorganize in Chicago

CHICAGO, July 21.—When The DAILY WORKER moved to New York the Chicago worker correspondents felt disheartened. Their publication, The American Worker Correspondent was discontinued, they did not meet with much encouragement from New York. For a time worker correspondence from Chicago completely disappeared from The DAILY WORKER columns. But the class struggle is still going on in Chicago, the workers are still fighting and organizing, and the worker correspondents felt it their duty to get back on the job, back into the fight. Street Nucleus 26 W. P. took upon itself the initiative to reorganize the worker correspondents. As a beginning five comrades joined the group. They participated in the special Chicago edition of The DAILY WORKER. They are collecting labor news, discussing it and preparing it for the press.

At every meeting of the group a discussion takes place on what is news, how to get, digest and prepare it for the press. One of the most important weapons in the class struggle is the press. The capitalists fully recognize this and are therefore controlling and directing it. The working class does not yet fully understand this and therefore lacks the proper enthusiasm in supporting its own press. A big majority of the workers still read the capitalist press and believe in it. It is the duty of the worker correspondents to awaken the masses, to interest them in their press and to fight the influence of the capitalist press. The duty of the worker correspondents is to write as they fight!

Worker correspondents of Chicago! Get back on the job! The labor press needs you! Don't be a slacker! It is not only a duty, but also a privilege to be able to WRITE AS YOU FIGHT! All worker correspondents who wish to join the group should send in their names and addresses to the group at 1902 W. Division St., Chicago.

LONDON, July 21.—The American steamer Homestead is sinking near Mangalore, off the Malabar coast, according to a Central News dispatch from Bombay. Several vessels are reported rushing to her assistance. Lloyd's Register gives the Homestead as a vessel of 6861 tons, owned by the United States Shipping Board.

On April 25, the British consumers' co-operatives decided to make common cause with the Labor Party and the trade unions in the struggle against the Trade Disputes, and Trade Unions Bills. In their decision consumers' co-operatives undertake to place their material resources at the disposal of the trade unions for this campaign.

Picnic in New Jersey.

Next Sunday at Linwood Grove, situated between Metuchen and New Brunswick, all the Jewish progressive clubs combined into a state organization, will have their first annual picnic.

All the proceeds will go to the relief and defense of the striking furriers and cloakmakers in New York City. Tickets are only 35 cents.

Earl Browder, Returned From China, Will Speak In Pittsburgh, July 25

PITTSBURGH, July 21.—Earl Browder, editor of Labor Unity, a delegate to the Pacific Labor Conference in Hankow this year, elected secretary of the conference, will speak at a public meeting arranged by the Trade Union Educational League, Monday, July 25, at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix St., Pittsburgh. Admission is free, and everybody is welcome.

Revolt in Anti-Saloon League Over Threat of A Dry Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capital politicians are speculating today as to whether Wayne B. Wheeler, generalissimo of the Anti-Saloon League, is not losing the iron grip he has maintained on the dry organization for many years.

A division of opinion has been revealed between Wheeler and his chief lieutenants, Bishop James Cannon, and the Rev. Arthur J. Barton.

Cannon and Barton have collaborated in a statement sent broadcast through the south, denying that Wheeler spoke for the League when he declared recently that if the democrats nominated Governor Al Smith, the "Dry Democrats" would be given an opportunity (presumably by the League) to vote for a man of their choice. This was interpreted as a direct threat to organize a "dry democratic party," should Smith be nominated.

Other League officials considered the Wheeler threat as "unfortunate" as the League draws not a little of its support, financial as well as moral, from southern dries.

Wheeler is at present in Michigan. He is said to be taking treatment for his health, which has been not good in recent months. There are rumors, impossible of confirmation, that Wheeler may retire before many months.

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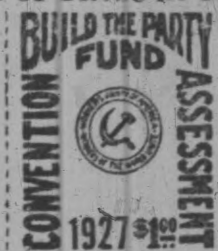
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PREPARE TO FEED SACCO, VANZETTI BY BRUTE FORCE

(Continued from Page One) hunger strikers. The agony which accompanies this procedure is almost unendurable and members of the Defense Committee fear for the workers' sanity under such barbaric tortures.

Will Fight To End. Warden Henry called to see the two men in their cells yesterday afternoon and asked them if they would care for a change from the regular prison food which they have been rejecting since Saturday. Both men told the warden that they cared for no food, prison fare or otherwise.

Four members of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee yesterday in an open letter to Governor Fuller asked him to "remove the veil of secrecy surrounding the reviews of the case," on which he will determine whether the death penalty shall be carried out.

Protest Secret Inquiry. "Sacco and Vanzetti," the letter said, "are starving themselves to death in protest of your interviewing long lists of witnesses, hostile and friendly, in private and permitting your advisory committee to hold its inquiry behind closed doors."

The State Executive Council, which must confirm or disapprove any pardon or commutation of sentence by the governor, yesterday recessed for two weeks, instead of the usual weekly meeting. The council will sit next on August 3, just a week before the date of execution of the death sentence of the condemned workers.

Report Hearing Closed. The hearing of witnesses is now at a close and after hearing counsel, the governor and his so-called advisory committee will retire to deliberate and draft the report of the inquiry.

Geneva To Demonstrate. GENEVA, July 21.—Flaming posters protesting against the legal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti placard every Geneva wall. Feeling is tense

"MEN OF THIS DYING SOCIETY HAVE TORN ME AWAY," SACCO WRITES SIX-YEAR OLD DAUGHTER

BOSTON, July 21.—In a beautiful letter written to his 6-year-old daughter Inez, born since his arrest in 1920, Nicola Sacco said, "The men of this dying old society have brutally pulled me away from your embrace, but in spite of all the faith of your father survives."

The letter in full follows: "My Dear Inez: I would like that you should understand what I am going to say to you, and I wish I could write you so plain, for I long so much to have you hear and feel all the heart-beat eagerness of your father, for I love you so much, as you are the dearest little beloved one."

"I will bring with me your little and so dearest letter and carry it right under my heart to the last day of my life. When I die it will be buried with your father, who loves you so much as I do, also your brother, Dante, and holy dear mother."

"It was the greatest treasure and sweetness in my struggling life that I could have lived with you and your brother Dante and your mother in a neat, little farm, and learn all your sincere words and tender affection. Then in the summer time to be sitting with you in the home nest under the oak tree shade, beginning to teach you of life and how to read and write, to see you running, laughing, crying and singing through the little verdant fields picking the wild-flowers here and there from one tree to another and from the clear, vivid stream to your mother's embrace."

"The same I have wished and loved to see for other poor girls, and their brothers happy with their mother and father, as I dreamed for us. But it was not so, and the nightmare of the lower classes has saddened very badly your father's soul."

"For the things of beauty and of good in this life Mother Nature gave us all for the conquest and the joy of liberty. The men of this dying old society they brutally have pulled me away from the embrace of your brother and your poor mother. But, in spite of all, the free spirit of your father's faith still survives, and I have lived for it and for the dream that some day I would have come back to life, to the embrace of your dear mother; among our friends and comrades again, but woe is me."

"I know that you are good, and surely you love your mother, Dante and all the beloved ones; and I am sure that you love me also a little, for I love you so much and then so much. But you do not know, Inez, how often I think of you every day. You are in my heart, in my vision, in every angle of this sad walled cell in the sky and everywhere my gaze rests."

"Meantime, give my best paternal greetings to all the friends and comrades, and doubly so to our beloved ones. Love and kisses to your brother and mother. With the most affectionate kiss and ineffable caress from him who loves you so much that he constantly thinks of you."

YOUR FATHER.
"P. S.—Best warm greetings from Bartolomeo to you all."

here as to the fate of the two condemned workers and a mass demonstration is to take place on July 31 at which all Geneva workers will be present.

Super-patriotic officials at the American embassy here yesterday offered police and military protection to Hugh S. Gibson, American ambassador because they "feared for his safety." Gibson doubted the possibility of any violence and curtly refused the proffered protection.

Boston Workers To Protest. BOSTON, July 21, (FP).—Workers around the world are called to demonstrate on July 31 against the judicial murder of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Leaflets bearing the call of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee are speeding to all sorts of labor organizations in every part of the earth. The call says:

This committee feels that the hour is at hand when friends of justice in all places must unite in a vast, final attempt to save Sacco and Vanzetti. To that end we have chosen Sunday, July 31, as the date, for an international protest.

In the name of all things dear to the human spirit we call upon you on this last Sunday in July to hold demonstrations and meetings where the obvious injustice of this method of investigation will make you speak in tones so loud the world will know what is transpiring.

To substitute for an unfair trial a trial behind closed doors with our friends unrepresented and with scores of new and hostile witnesses testifying! That is called justice! The advisory committee is hearing privately the question of fair trial.

A Heinous Travesty. In the name of common fairness protest this last hideous travesty! We must save Sacco and Vanzetti! Judge Thayer's foul prejudice! Katzmann's dishonest tactics! The jury foreman's typical hatred of radicals! "Damn them! They ought to hang anyway!" The atmosphere reeking with the bitterest anti-red hysteria!

We must save Sacco and Vanzetti! In the name of human aspirations assemble on Sunday, July 31, and help us to save Sacco and Vanzetti from death!

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 21.—Champion Aerie, No. 397, Fraternal Order of Eagles, passed a resolution asking release of Sacco and Vanzetti unless a new trial is granted. The resolution has been sent to Gov. Fuller.

Evangelist's Home Wrecked. NORWALK, Conn., July 21.—Charging "intolerable cruelty and infidelity," Gypsy Pat Smith, nationally known evangelist, filed suit for divorce here today against his wife, Karin Tjader Smith. They were separated two months ago.

The suit comes on the heels of an action brought by Mrs. Smith seeking damages of \$10,000 in connection with a property dispute over the Smith residence in Tokonoke, fashionable New York community.

Discover Booze. ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., July 21.—A 100-gallon still, and several hundred gallons of grain alcohol, were being held for the federal authorities today, following their discovery in the cellar of Louis Morse's home in Greenwich street, according to county police who made the seizure.



KING FERDINAND, late ruler of Rumania, died in the arms of Queen Marie early Wednesday morning. He was 72 years old.

POLITICIANS IN ROUMANIA BEGIN FIGHT FOR POWER

Fear Rise of Workers and Peasants

BUCHAREST, Roumania, July 21.—Jan Bratiano, one of the family of politicians that for a quarter of a century have dominated the Roumanian government is the real boss of the situation here now. Queen Marie, the notorious debauchee who led the dead king a merry chase, is part of the Bratiano machine and, was one time, if she is not now, a favorite of his.

However, Bratiano is opposed by another group around the ex-premier Averescu. The possibility exists that this group may go to Paris to endeavor to induce Prince Carol, who renounced the throne, to consent to lead a palace revolt. In some respects Averescu is considered a better agent of the imperialists in their maneuvers in the Balkans than the Bratiano outfit and it is not unlikely that Carol may be backed by Britain in an effort to stage a return.

Conspiracies on Foot. Even while the decayed body of the old king lies in state in the uniform of a general of the Roumanian army intrigue of all sorts is being carried on about the palace and the wily politicians are striving to gain advantages over each other.

There is only one force they fear, hence they are deterred from plunging into an open fight for political domination. That force is the working class and the wide strata of enraged and discontented peasantry. The Communist Party is small but has considerable influence and in a disturbed situation it is feared that events may play into the hands of the revolutionists.

a member of the central committee of the Menshevik party the instructions of the Georgian counter-revolutionary organizations abroad and the money. Penkoff Polowny remained at Kiev, engaged in military espionage. Polowny crossed the border several times, supplying intelligence to the Polish general staff and bringing back material for Andjaparidze to use in his activities.

In August 1925, Andjaparidze and Polowny tried to cross the frontier again to go abroad with information for the organization which sent them into the Soviet Union, but were arrested. A little later the members of the Kiev counter-revolutionary organization were also arrested, and several employes of the war department who were supplying secret information were searched out and jailed.

FORM ANTI-INTERVENTION LEAGUE IN JAPAN TO STOP WAR ON CHINA

Lived Under Feudalism



TOKYO, July 21.—The Nationalist Revolutionary Movement in China has now entered into the second and the most important stage of its historical development. Indeed, the important turning point has come to the Chinese Nationalist Movement, when it becomes necessary for the Chinese revolutionaries to establish firmly the proletarian hegemony under the new situation created in the course of revolutionary development by the struggle against new military clique under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, one of the reactionary petit-bourgeois heroes.

Imperialists Plot. The bourgeois imperialists, the world over, facing this important epoch of the Chinese Nationalist Movement, are trying, overtly or covertly, to crush the revolutionary influence in China thru their cunning plots and schemings. On the one hand, they are training their puppets in China—the "new" militarists—and, on the other, they are trying to wipe the proletarian influence out of China by means of their military strength.

As the first step toward the overthrow of the revolutionary influence in China, the governments of the imperialist powers intend to place the Chinese proletariat in the position of international isolation. The European bourgeois imperialists, of which the British imperialist government is the spokesman, are carrying on the infamous and dirty work of mischief and distortion in an effort to cut the bond of friendship and alliance between the proletariat in China and the Soviet Union.

Send Delegates. Look! Comrades, how the delegates of the Japanese proletariat, who were to attend the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference were prevented by the brutal oppression of the authorities from proceeding to China in spite of the open promises made by the police previously! Look, again, comrades, how the spokesman of the Shakai Minshu to (Social People's Party)—a reactionary petit-bourgeois political party which exists only under the protection of the imperialist government—were permitted to proceed to China in the capacity of the "delegates" of the Japanese proletariat in order to play their mischievous game in the eyes of the Chinese proletariat. Then, again, the Japanese imperialists drew their swords and brandished the blades in the face of the Chinese proletariat by sending thousands of troops to China.

The only foreigner who ever lived in the interior of Japan during its feudal days is snapped or his arrival in San Francisco from the orient. He is Professor William Elliot Griffis, distinguished historian, one of the first of the foreigners to enter Japan after Admiral Perry's visit. There in 1870, Professor Griffis became historian to a feudal prince. He recently was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor of Japan.

Pacific Relations Institute Listens to Filipino Demand

HONOLULU, July 21.—Freedom for the Philippines came before the Institute of Pacific Relations in session here, as one of the questions to be seriously considered, the most of the delegates are rather afraid of the subject. Nicholas Dixon of the Filipino delegation was the one who is credited with forcing the issue on this question; and he did it in a masterly speech which contradicted Major General Leonard Wood's propaganda at every point.

Wood too Regal. The Filipinos, said Dixon, regard Wood as the representative of the U. S. in their country, whereas Wood interprets his office of governor general to be something like that of a Roman proconsul, and tries to arbitrarily settle all home affairs for the Philippines. Moreover, says Dixon, Filipinos hate those who talk of the "selfish native politicians" meaning all those in public life who advocate freedom for the islands in the hands of its own inhabitants would be stable and safe, the delegate insists, and that of the Americans to either make it a territory of the U. S. or to divide it and set up two administrations, as in the recent artificial Moro struggle, are rejected.

Careful About China. The institute is carefully feeling its way in the matter of China. Joshua Bau yesterday read a paper in which a complicated plan for very gradually relinquishing control of the foreign concessions in Shanghai was worked out. Many of his points were legalities. Bau's centerist position was today attacked both by those who advocate continued control of China by foreign powers, and by those among the delegates who wish to end imperialist domination at once. No decision was arrived at.

Gains in Southern Textiles. WASHINGTON, July 21, (FP).—South Atlantic states, alone of the nine geographic divisions, show an increase in employment between June, 1926 and 1927. The increase was 2.8 per cent, due largely to textile mill expansion. Decreases in other areas averaged 5 per cent.

Sickness and Cold-Friend of Loan Sharks. WASHINGTON, July 21, (FP).—Sickness and cold are the two wolves at the door which drive workers most frequently to the loan agency. They were found to head the list in a survey just published by the department of labor. The fact that winter often finds workers' families utterly unable to make the large payments needed for coal is attested by one fifth of the families studied.

Anti-Intervention League. In order to break up the ambitious attempts of military intervention started by the bourgeois imperialists of Japan, the proletarian masses in Japan, mobilizing all the forces under their control, has now opened a determined campaign against the government. An organization, styled the Taishi Hikansho Domei (Anti-Intervention League) was created on May 1st by the proletarian masses under the auspices of Rodo Nomin Po, which is a proletarian political party under the guidance of the most militant proletarian elements, Toitsu Undo Domei, a league comprising more than 100,000 militant workers, Lawyers' League, and the Nomin Kumiai (Peasant Federation of Japan). The Japanese proletariat has thus started a vigorous campaign against the Chinese intervention by the imperialist government of Japan.

It is evident, however, that the cooperation of the proletariat thruout the world is of vital necessity for the accomplishment of the historical mission of the Chinese Nationalist Movement. While appreciating in this connection your effort for the cause of the Chinese Revolution in the past, we have the pleasure here to announce the creation of the National League Against Chinese Intervention. Let us, now, co-operate with you in the task of the struggle against the imperialists in the world in their open and secret acts of intervention in China. Let us cry with you:

Hands Off China!
Withdraw all foreign troops from China at once!
Down with the imperialists who are planning to hold the Chinese people in their oppressive grip!
Workers of the World, Unite!
S. KAMIMURA, Kojimachi-ku, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-5, Tokyo, Japan.

Receiver Rules Llano. NEWLLANO, La., (FP).—The long legal fight between factions in the Llano cooperative colony in Louisiana has resulted in appointment by the court of L. D. Woolsey, a lawyer, as receiver. Manager George Pickett of the colony is not interfering with the receivership. Charges of immorality brought by embittered factionalists were thrown out by the court which also ruled that the colony was probably solvent except for the large sums of money put in by the stockholders. Right of appeal was granted to the management. W. H. Burton and Sidney Merrel are leading the faction demanding a receivership.

CURRENT EVENTS (Continued from Page One) only one that treated the Chinese people as equals. Even now the renegade generals who have sold out to the imperialists pretend to be friendly to the Soviet Union, but hostile only to the Communists. This is the cloak under which they hide the dagger that is stabbing the revolution in the back.

POLISH SPIES IN SOVIET UNION ON TRIAL AT KHARKOV

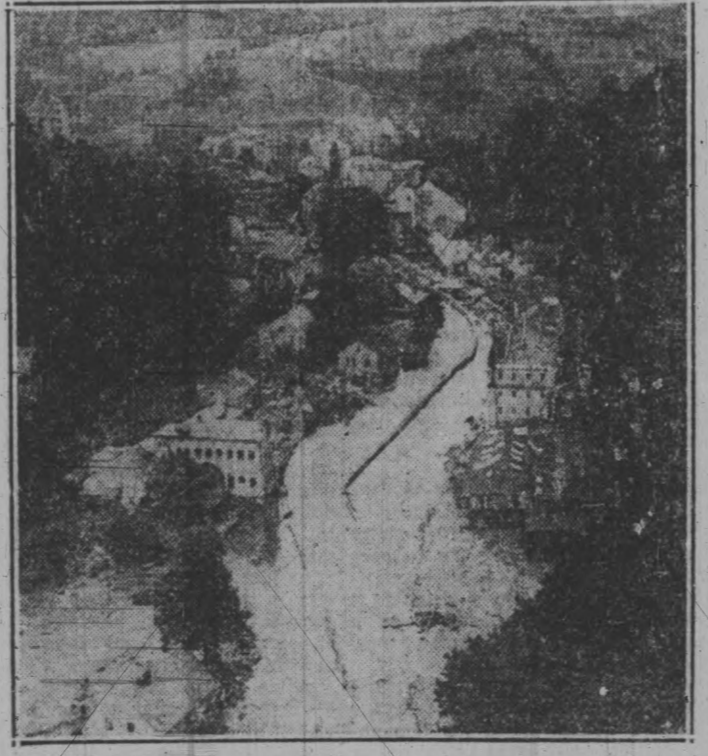
Operated Thru Georgian Mensheviks

(Special to the Daily Worker). MOSCOW, July 21.—Twelve Georgian Mensheviks went on trial yesterday in the high court at Kharkov of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic. The Mensheviks are charged with attempting counter-revolutionary work in the Ukraine under the direction of the second department of the general staff of the Polish army.

One of the chief accused is one Andjaparidze who in 1922 was deported from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and illegally returned in 1925 at the behest of Nola Jordania, of the Georgian Menshevik party. Jordania ordered Andjaparidze to restore connections among such Georgian Mensheviks as there still are, to create illegal organizations in Georgia, to organize counter-revolutionary activities and to establish at Kiev a transmission point and meeting place for espionage agents.

Andjaparidze received from the foreign bureau eleven thousand roubles and a lot of ciphered materials. He left for Warsaw, then went to Lemberg, where he was accompanied by Penkoff Polowny, an agent of the second department of the Polish general staff. He crossed the Ukrainian frontier illegally. At Kiev he created an underground organization of Georgian Mensheviks, and found a meeting point for them. He then went to Tiflis where he transmitted to Maniia,

FLOOD DROWNED MANY HERE



A general air view of the village of Berggieshuebel, Saxony, Germany, with the main street transformed into a river. In this small town alone 82 persons were killed by the flood, which, throughout Saxony, caused the loss of approximately 150 lives and did damage amounting to many millions of marks.

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The Drift of the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition

NOTE.—Comrade Engdahl, as one of the representatives of the American Communist Party, attended all the sessions of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, May 18-30, at which Trotzky developed his attack against the Soviet Government, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern. Engdahl was also in Moscow when, on May 9th, at the celebration of the 15th Anniversary of the Pravda, the central organ of the Russian Party, Comrade Zinoviev continued his factional struggle before a gathering made up in large part of non-party workers.

CONCERNING the newspaper of the expelled German group, Bukharin says: "Their newspaper, which has become the organ of our 'Opposition' at the present time, dishes up every morsel of gossip or slander in circulation against our Party and the Comintern. These good people will presently arrive at a slogan of 'Soviets without Communists.' They have already published an article on war in which they state that, unless the present leaders of the Comintern change their political and organizational course radically at the last moment, they will play the same role as the leaders of the Second International at the beginning of the great war. ('The Flag of Communism,' No. 12.)"

THE new attack of the Opposition is thus characterized as follows: "The Opposition has attempted to utilize the special difficulties arising in connection with the international situation of the Soviet Union and with the partial defeat of the Chinese Revolution, has concentrated its attacks upon the international policy of the Party (China, Great Britain). "The Opposition answers the increased danger of war for the Soviet Union with declarations that directly undermine the work of the Party to mobilize the masses for the struggle against the danger of war and for the strengthening of the defenses of the Soviet State. A declaration such as that recently made by the Opposition with Comrade Trotzky and Zinoviev at the head, that 'should war really break over our heads, every worker, every day laborer and every poor peasant will ask the question clearly: what sort of a war, what for, with what means and where to?' a declaration such as the declaration of Trotzky to the last session of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party."

DRAMA

"Prince Igor" and N. Y. Symphony at Coney Island Stadium Tomorrow

The delayed benefit concert, which was called off last Saturday because of rain, will be given this Saturday evening. The following is the complete program for the Concert and Opera, which will be presented at the Coney Island Stadium, 6 Street and Surf Avenue. The concert begins at 8 o'clock, Maximilian Pilzer will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra of over 100 pieces, while Alexis Kosloff, Premier Danseur of the Metropolitan Opera House will personally appear in and supervise Borodine's "Prince Igor." Specially arranged diversissements will also be on the colorful program. The principal participants will be: Rita De Leporte, Vera Milci, Victoria Youngman, Ruth Hazelton, Emma D. Miller, Alice and Ivan, Elene Moskova, Katya Minnassian, Valentin Kaschouba, Victoria Pascoello, and Irene Suffran. The concert part of the program includes: Tannhauser Overture, Richard Wagner; Artist Life, Johann Strauss; Till Eulenspiegel, Richard Strauss; Ride of Valkyrie, Richard Wagner; Sakuntala Overture, Goldmark; 4th Movement of 4th Symphony, Tchaikowsky; Capriccio Espagnol, Rimsky-Korsakoff; Rakoczy March, Berlioz.



Dancer of the Metropolitan Opera House will appear in the principal feminine role in "Prince Igor" at the Coney Island Stadium tomorrow night.

AMUSEMENTS

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

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 198 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Bld., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

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

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

Sacco and Vanzetti Know the Verdict.

Why doesn't Governor Fuller and his dual commissions, one comprising the state executive council that must finally pass upon all recommendations for clemency, and the other his "advisory" commission, appointed by himself, have the courage to announce to the world their conspiracy to further torture Sacco and Vanzetti, these two victims of class vengeance in Massachusetts, whose case has aroused every awakened worker on the face of the earth? Is their decision so vicious that they dare not expose it to the light of day? Do they think that the workers do not know what they are doing in spite of their secrecy?

One thing is certain and that is that the victims know what is in store for them if Fuller, the multi-millionaire exploiter of non-union labor and his commissions have their way. They themselves cannot issue proclamations from behind the walls—the same walls that hold the death chair already prepared for them. Their hunger strike in the silence of Charlestown prison is the only method they can devise to inform the workers on the outside that they know their class enemies are relentless and intend to carry still further their appalling brutality in order to wreak revenge upon these two workers who have been chosen as a salutary example to other workers not to dare challenge the power of the Massachusetts textile barons and expose the murderous role of the so-called department of justice of the United States as these two men were doing in the case of the Italian workman, Salsedo, who was murdered in the city of New York in the offices of the department of justice.

The verdict of Fuller and his commission is death or the living death of life imprisonment.

That verdict must be reversed by mass demonstrations of workers throught the United States and the world that will jar the complacency of the Back Bay aristocracy of Boston, that oldest parasitical growth in New England.

Sacco and Vanzetti are victims of class vengeance! That must be remembered by all workers.

No stone must be left unturned now to fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti. The final decision is not with Fuller, but with the workers, who alone have thus far defended Sacco and Vanzetti and must save them from death and further imprisonment and enable them to return to the ranks from whence they were taken seven years ago.

Sandinó Assails Wall Street's President.

General Augusto Sandino, commander of the small and poorly armed force in Nicaragua that was set upon by marine bombing planes, in which more than 300 were murdered, has issued a proclamation charging Calvin Coolidge with responsibility for the war being waged against the independence of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country.

There is one sentence in the proclamation that echoes the defiance hurled at George III. of England by Patrick Henry: Sandino declares that the Nicaraguans despise Diaz, the lackey of Wall Street, who, with the aid of American arms, was placed in the presidential office, and that they will fight him to the last man. "We are determined to die if we cannot secure complete liberty for all men!" There is further similarity in that Secretary of State Kellogg stigmatized the fighters against imperialism in Nicaragua as "bandits," and "criminals." Such epithets are the stock-in-trade of American imperialism in its endeavors to suppress its political enemies at home as well as in the colonies and semi-colonies.

Even within the boundaries of the United States the law, in its impartial majesty, does not recognize political offenders as anything other than common criminals, so it is not to be expected that better treatment will be accorded those liberal forces of Nicaragua who try to establish the principle of self-determination of nation.

Sandinó is right, it is Coolidge who is responsible for the war to the extent that Coolidge carries out the official Washington policy of rapacious plundering of Latin-America. But behind Coolidge stands Wall Street, the real government.

Sandinó's cry should reach throught all of Central and South America as an aid to the fight that must be waged against the gunmen of Wall Street if all that vast territory is not to fall under the same blight that now afflicts Nicaragua.

Social-Democratic Police Maintain Order.

Burned deeply into the mind and heart of every class conscious workman in Vienna today is the knowledge that the guard, created for "defense" by the social democrats, aided the regular police disperse crowds that wanted to assemble to pay homage to the heroes who died in the uprising on the day they were buried. Now the workers of Vienna know in whose defense these armed forces were created; in defense, not of the workers, but to defend the capitalist government against the workers. The social-democrats declared they were organizing forces to fight fascism. They fight fascism by becoming scabs upon the fascists—doing the dirty work that is supposed to be the exclusive right of bought and paid for assassins of the working class.

Henceforth the workers of Vienna know the social-democrats, left and right alike, for precisely what they are. To defend the capitalist class against the revolutionary workers is the role of social-democracy in every country it raises its head. In countries where armed risings take place, they shoot the workers. In New York they organize bands of thugs and co-operate with the police in breaking strikes. The difference is one of degree only. All of the social-democratic leaders are either murderers or potential murderers of the working class.

The blood of the proletariat that was shed in Vienna has not been shed in vain. In the next rising the workers will know that the most malignant enemies are precisely the socialist leaders of the Fritz Adler and Otto Bauer type.

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

THE drift of Comrades Leon Trotzky and Gregory Zinoviev continues steadily against the Communist International and against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in May overwhelmingly (with the lone vote of Vuyovitch opposed) condemned the policies advanced and the factional struggle waged by the Trotzky-Zinoviev-Vuyovitch opposition.

"Not a single delegation at the Plenum supported the opposition which disturbed the practical work of the Plenum," was the comment of the Political Secretariat of the Executive of the Comintern.

The Plenum voted full powers to the President of the Executive Committee Communist International "to effect the formal expulsion of Comrades Trotzky and Vuyovitch from the Executive Committee Communist International in the event of this struggle continuing."

IN a communication issued on June 26th, the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union raises the question of removing Comrades Trotzky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the Party. It cites the activities of the opposition, since they were inaugurated in 1923 by Comrades Trotzky at its head, and since 1926 with Comrades Trotzky and Zinoviev as leaders. The opposition is denounced as having utilized "every difficulty met with in the course of the building up of Socialism, to attack the unity of our Party and its leadership, without stopping at breaches of Party discipline."

CONSIDERABLE publicity, and not a little sympathy, has been extended by the capitalist press of the world to the Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition. It is known that this opposition has connection with the Maslow-Fischer group in Germany, that was expelled from the German Communist Party and the Comintern, and now issues a publication of its own, that it seeks to convert into a daily as the organ of its counter-revolutionary activities looking toward the formation of a Fourth International.

THAT it has been extremely difficult for the comrades of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to keep the Party membership informed of all the ramifications of this anti-party struggle was clearly brought out during the report by Comrade Bukharin on the results of the plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International to the plenum of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In the stenographic report of Comrade Bukharin's speech in referring to the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition, we find the following:

"Steering their course in accordance with the political wind, they aim their attack at times directly against the Soviet Union itself, whilst at other times they adopt a milder tone towards the union, and direct their efforts to violent attacks on our Party and the Comintern. On one occasion, for instance, they wrote that Stalin does not differ in the least from Noske (Disturbance). I do not understand why you are surprised at that, it is nothing new (A Voice: "It is new to us"). Then I am pleased to have been able to inform you of it." (Laughter.)

BUKHARIN points out that on Oct. 6th, last, the Trotzky-Zinoviev opposition issued a statement which he declared was "meant seriously," and which carried an assurance that the Opposition would entirely give up every connection with the so-called group of Urbahns, Maslow and Fischer in Germany, which had been expelled from the Comintern. Bukharin said:

"I must here relate a few details on the position of these excluded members. They have their own newspaper, they have already converted this newspaper into a weekly, and are taking steps toward issuing it daily; they are taking steps toward the formation of a party of their own. There is no doubt whatever that they are in receipt of help from our Opposition, from whom they receive material about our party life, and reports on the sessions of the Political Bureau, and information on the occurrences in this Bureau."

Yet the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition, in the Plenum of the Executive Committee Communist International, this May demanded the return of the expelled Urbahns-Maslow-Fischer Group to the Comintern as part of their program.

PLEDGES and promises have little meaning for the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition. In spite of their agreement of Oct. 6th, 1926, the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union points out that "fractional literature has been printed and distributed, there is the organization of openly fractional declarations like that of the '84' with unparalleled slanderous accusations against the Party, the attitude of Trotzky in the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the speech of Zinoviev on May 9th in a non-Party meeting appealing to the workers outside the Party against the Party, which was condemned by the Executive Committee of the Communist International as crassly fractional and which violated all the traditions of the Party of the Bolsheviks and violated elementary Party discipline. Finally, Comrade Trotzky made unbelievable accusations against the Party in the session of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission on account of alleged Thermidorism."

THE latest affront of the Trotzky-Zinoviev Opposition against the Party is described by the Central Control Commission as follows:

"Altho the question of Comrade Zinoviev's attitude had been placed before the Central Control Commission for examination, altho the Executive Committee Communist International had condemned the attitude of Comrade Trotzky as openly fractional, on June 9th, during the days of the bitterest attacks of British imperialism upon the Soviet Union, Trotzky and Zinoviev took part in the demonstration arranged by the opposition at the railroad station under the pretense of seeing off Smilga. At the moment of open war preparations of Great Britain, the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the assassination of Voikov, which clearly showed the transition of the imperialists to terrorist means against the Soviet Union, Comrade Trotzky addressed a demonstration consisting not only of the members of the Opposition drawn there by the fractional apparatus, but also of the normal public at the station."

THUS the role of the Opposition has been consistently one of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, thus hampering the struggle for the building up of Socialism. The Central Control Commission points this out in part as follows:

"In 1923 when the party was fighting against the difficulties caused by the opening of the 'scissors,' Trotzky and the '48' attempted to utilize the difficulties which had arisen for fractional purposes and published a declaration that the country had been brought to the brink of destruction by the policy of the Party. The XIV Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union unanimously pointed out that the New Opposition (Zinoviev and others) had left the Leninist position by denying the socialist character of our industry, under-estimating the role of the middle-peasantry and demanding freedom of action for fractions and groupings within the Party.

"In the spring and summer of 1926 the block of the New Opposition with Trotzky was formed, the New Opposition with Zinoviev at the head definitely going over to the ideological position of Trotzkyism. In the summer of 1926 the Opposition went so far in its ceaseless attacks upon the Party that it formally founded a fractional organization, illegal organizations in the woods (case of Lashkevich and others). Defeated upon all points by the experiences in the practical work of building up Socialism, the Opposition definitely entered the path of disruption with its appearance in the 'Avionribor' and 'Red Putilovetz.' After the Opposition had experienced a united rejection from the Party, and especially from the workers' nuclei, it was compelled to undertake to cease the fractional struggle (Declaration of Oct. 16, 1926.)"

BUT this declaration of the Central Control Commission continues:

"The whole of the future activity of the Opposition after the October declaration showed that the opposition only regarded the undertakings contained in the declaration as a means to prepare and disguise a new offensive against the Party.

"Altho the XV Party Conference, whose decisions were ratified by the Executive Committee of the Communist International, declared the policy of the Opposition to be a social-democratic deviation, to be a right wing deviation disguised by left wing phrases and decisively condemned it, altho the Opposition was supported

by a single Party nucleus, it continued to represent obstinately its anti-Bolshevist opinions, and did not cease its fractional work."

THE resolution of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International declares:

"The actions of these leaders (Trotzky and Vuyovitch, since Zinoviev is not a member of the Executive Committee Communist International) of the Opposition impede and render more difficult the decisive revolutionary tasks of the present moment: mobilization of all revolutionary forces and rousing the entire international working class against the imperialist war.

"Between the policy represented by Comrades Trotzky and Vuyovitch at the present plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International, and fully endorsed by Comrades Zinoviev and Rajek, and the policy of the Communist International established by Lenin is a deep and unbridgeable gulf. The main features of this Oppositional anti-Communist policy are:

(1) Interference with and discrediting the struggle of the Communist International against the menace of the war. The Trotzkyites do not direct their energy against the imperialist instigators of the war, on the contrary, Comrade Trotzky declared that 'the greatest danger of all was the Party regime.' Under this slogan Comrade Trotzky propagates in reality reactionary defeatism against the cause of the proletarian revolution. On the other hand, in spite of repeated invitation, he has not swerved one inch from his well-known anti-Leninist standpoint in regard to the fundamental questions of revolutionary tactics on the first imperialist world war.

"It was just the differences then existing between Trotzky and Lenin (rejection of revolutionary defeatism, rejection of transformation of the imperialist war into civil war, rejection of the slogan of fraternization) which constituted in the world war the dividing line between Bolshevism and all the shades of social-democratic opportunism. Contrary to Lenin's injunction to concentrate particularly on real practical work against the menace of war, Comrade Trotzky did not submit to the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee Communist International, a single practical proposal for the struggle against the imperialist war. He limited himself to the demand; repeatedly rejected by the Communist International, to break up the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee, which at this moment would have only promoted the intentions of the reformist betrayers of the British working class."

OTHER criticisms of the Opposition are as follows:

"(2) An utterly wrong estimate of the character of the Chinese revolution contrary to Lenin's doctrines, on the tasks of Communists during a bourgeois-democratic revolution in backward semi-colonial countries.

"Comrade Trotzky who in 1923 on the threshold of the proletarian revolution, opposed the formation of Soviets in Germany, demanded at the plenary session of the Executive Committee Communist International immediate establishment of dual power in the form of Soviets, in the present situation in China.

THE third point raised denounced the "complete political and organizational alliance" with the Urbahns-Maslow-Fischer group in Germany already discussed. The fourth point of criticism was:

(4) The demand that in the struggle against the menace of war the orientation of the Comintern should be towards the anarcho-syndicalist elements. Thsreby the revolutionary united front tactic, the Bolshevik tactic of capturing the proletarian masses, which is more necessary than ever just now when the menace of war is greater than ever before, is substituted by the sectarian policy of rapprochement to international anarchism and syndicalism which are fighting with the foulest means against the Comintern and the Soviet Union side by side with the worst White Guard elements.

The fifth, point takes up the deliberate defamation and discrediting of the Communist International, "the only leading organ of the world revolution, and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union,

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HYLAN HITS I. R. T. LABOR POLICIES; ENDORSES STRIKE

City Officials Work With Interests

Placing the blame for the proposed subway strike on the traction interests, former Mayor John F. Hylan, has come out with a statement fully endorsing the organization of New York's subway workers. Labor conditions on the I. R. T. are far below the standards of organized labor in the United States, he declared.

The text of the statement issued by Mayor Hylan follows:

"I have been informed from authoritative quarters that the people of New York are faced with a subway strike within the next few days. I know that the traction interests welcome a struggle of this sort in order to make it appear that labor troubles necessitate an increased carfare.

Hits Low Wages.

"I know that the employees of the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. work under conditions and are paid altogether out of proportion with the earnings of these traction corporations, as was shown during my administration and strongly substantiated in this so-called unification investigation of Untermyer's, which is nothing more or less than an increased fare effort, that 18 1/2 per cent profit was made, averaging 16 1/2 per cent earnings for many years.

"Mr. Hodley, president of the Interborough, has said that if a strike takes place, he has been assured of police protection from city officials. This, I am fearful, will mean a repetition of anti-labor brutality, which was evidenced last year at the Manhattan Casino, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., when paid city detectives, acting under orders of the McLaughlin regime, fell upon and brutally attacked trade unionists peaceably holding a meeting.

"In 1919 when the I. R. T. wanted their men to strike to help force an increased carfare and the strike was called over the I. R. T. telephone by a man named Connelly and the traction lines were tied up for several days, men that appeared for work and were willing to work were driven off the job by paid agents of the I. R. T., because it suited the traction interests to have a strike at that time.

"City officials working in close cooperation with the traction interests make it appear that the proposed strike is a conspiracy to discommodate the people of New York. This is not so. The subway workers of New York are entitled to the same standard of living as is the rest of organized labor. Many of them work twelve hours a day and 7 days a week for as low as 29 cents an hour. If the people are temporarily inconvenienced, if the strike takes place, entire fault lies with the traction profiteers.

"I have been informed that the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees have sought every means to arbitrate the issue at hand. Traction officers have summarily waved aside all such proposals. City officials, who ought to have the welfare of the riding public at heart, have evidenced a callousness and disregard in not endeavoring to obviate this threatened strike."

L. I. R. R. Delays in Installing Safety Devices, Is Charge

It has taken the Long Island Railroad seven months to begin installation of automatic warning devices in Brooklyn and Queens, it was revealed when the State Transit Commission took the case to court.

John F. Gilchrist, chairman of the commission, sought an order before supreme court Justice Black to compel the railroad to install the devices, eighteen in Brooklyn and twenty-eight in Queens.

Joseph F. Keany, representing the railroad, admitted there had been a delay.

The commission agreed to withhold the case from court temporarily and Justice Black adjourned the hearing until August 22.

The Long Island Railroad started the demolition of its Brooklyn extension, which runs from Long Island City to Manhattan Beach, about May 1st. Without consent of the Transit Commission, the approval of the Long Island's own board of directors was not even sought, according to George Le Boutillier, vice president of the Long Island, testifying at the renewed unification hearing before the transit commission.

Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the commission, after questions designed to show that the city had an equity in this extension, questioned Le Boutillier as to the price the railroad would ask in selling the property back to the city. Le Boutillier said the railroad would sell the land at its present value, which Untermyer contended was four or five times what the Long Island paid the city for it.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

TORRENT OF RAIL PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

Railroad profits totaling \$385,042,260 for the first 5 months of 1927 fall only a little short of the record profits of last year when the carriers showed a net income of \$387,979,216 for the same period, according to interstate commerce commission figures. Profits so far this year are running at the rate of 5.36 per cent on the enormous valuation of \$21,050,000,000 used by the commission as a basis for determining railroad rates.

Per cent of maintenance cost to rail dollar	Jan. thru May 1926	1927
Baltimore & Ohio	35.7%	34.1%
New York Central	34.8	34.4
Pennsylvania	37.5	34.5
Chesapeake & Ohio	40.3	37.9
Norfolk & Western	33.0	35.9
Atlantic Coast Line	27.3	31.9
Illinois Central	36.2	33.4
Louisville & Nashville	36.7	38.6
Seaboard All Line	27.6	26.4
Southern	32.1	35.2
Burlington	34.2	29.9
Chi. & Northwestern	35.6	35.3
Great Northern	34.6	34.4
Missouri Pacific	35.8	36.2
Rock Island	37.0	34.5
St. Paul	39.6	39.4
Santa Fe	36.6	36.7
Southern Pacific	35.8	36.2

No More Wages.

In spite of wage increases granted by many railroads the slight drop in profits was not due to increased cost of operation but to increased taxes. Although operating expense increased \$7,797,117 (to \$1,920,040,093) operating revenues increased \$11,579,424 (to \$2,504,316,288) so the ratio of expense to revenues actually registered a slight decline.

Less For Crafts.

The reduction in the total wages paid to the shop crafts is reflected in the ratios of maintenance expenditure to total revenue on many important railroads. On these roads maintenance workers are getting a smaller proportion of the transportation dollar than they received in 1926. The percentage of the railroad dollar going for maintenance on 16 railroads in 1926 and 1927 was:

Both bitter anti-union roads and roads which are cooperating with the unions have been adding to profits by cutting maintenance expenditures. In the anti-union group the Pennsylvania has cut the proportion of its revenue dollar going to maintenance from 37.6 per cent to 34.5 per cent, the Illinois Central from 36.2 per cent to 33.4 per cent and the Burlington from 34.2 per cent to 29.9 per cent. In the cooperating group the Baltimore & Ohio has cut its maintenance ratio from 35.7 per cent in the first 5 months of 1926 to 34.1 per cent in the same period of 1927, and the Chesapeake & Ohio from 40.3 per cent to 37.9 per cent.

The Pennsylvania shows a tremendous gain in profits with \$42,203,718 for the 5 months of 1927 compared with \$33,875,449 of last year. Baltimore & Ohio is also doing well with \$17,401,223 compared with \$15,569,471 for the first 5 months of 1926.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

FUR MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS CALLED FOR PEACE TALK

The Joint Board of the Furriers' Union at Tuesday night's meeting decided to call membership meetings of the four locals affiliated with it next week.

A report of the peace negotiations which were arranged last week with the A. F. of L. "Reorganization" Committee under the auspices of Magistrate Joseph Rosenbluth and the reasons of the break will be given. The questions of the July raises and a reduction of the strike assessment will also be acted upon.

Gangsters' Cases.

The cases of the seven gangsters who on June 24 cruelly cut and beat up four members of the Furriers' Union came up before Magistrate Adolph Stern in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

James Egan, one of the seven killers, had his bail withdrawn and was committed to jail because of his criminal record, while David Koldremes had his bail advanced from \$1,500 to \$7,500. The case of the other five gangsters will come up Friday.

Egan and Koldremes were recognized by James Mextaxes as the men who had attacked him. Mextaxes was the most seriously hurt by the hired gangsters of the right wing, being knocked unconscious at the time of the attack. His left arm was fractured as a result of the beating that was inflicted on him.

At the time of their arrest the gangsters admitted to the police that they had been hired by a right wing official of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, named Sobel, at \$50 a week to beat up workers supporting the left wing of the needle trades. Former Judge Leonard A. Snitkin appeared as lawyer for the thugs.

Twenty-six fur pickets who were arrested June 27 came up before Magistrate Stern yesterday morning. Their cases were postponed until August.

Plan State-Wide Probe Into School Finances

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Plans for a state-wide investigation of school finances will be discussed at a meeting here tomorrow of the special committee of the mayor's conference, and the special legislative committee on taxation and retrenchment, of which Senator Seabury C. Mastick, republican, of Westchester, is chairman.

Investigation may be made into the school finances of every city in the state, according to William P. Hayes, secretary of the mayor's conference.

Ysaye Takes Young Wife.

Dr. Hermann Dincin, of Brooklyn, announced today the marriage of his daughter, Miss Jeanette Dincin, and Eugene Ysaye, internationally famous violinist.

The marriage took place in Belgium on July 9.

Ysaye is 70 years old and his bride was his pupil, is 25.

Truck Driver Crushed to Death.

Denis A. Mullane, 20 years old, of 1 Edison street, Corona, Queens, a truck driver employed by the Texaco Oil Company, was crushed to death between two of the company's five-ton gasoline carrying automobile trucks at the company garage at Borden and Review avenues, Long Island City, today. Other employees hurried Mullane to St. John's Hospital but Dr. Hughes pronounced him dead on arrival.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

FEATURES GALORE AT DAILY WORKER CARNIVAL SUNDAY

The Freiheit Singing Society picnic originally arranged for Intervale Park is now being held at the Daily Worker Carnival in Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, on Sunday, July 24. All members are urged to be on the field at 10 A. M.

Comrade Jaffe of the Mandolin Orchestra

has intimated that a group of their players will be at the affair and will in all probability render a few of their well known selections. It should be a real treat listening to the sweet music in the pleasant country atmosphere.

Get Your Sport Outfit.

A regular sports outfitter has arranged to have a booth where any sporting article can be secured at considerably less than the usual price.

One of the most interesting booths should be that of the Cooperative Women's Council and Workers Party. Many articles have been brought from Russia specially for the affair and comrades and sympathizers who have not yet visited the red stronghold will have an opportunity of securing many articles they otherwise would not get without a visit to the U. S. S. R.

Oriental Atmosphere.

The Chinese workers report that many articles hitherto unknown in the United States will be in their booth. This is expected to be one of the most spectacular things in the whole affair.

S. S. 1D, PD2, S.S. 1D; S4-Br. 2—U. C. W. C. H.; Sec. 7, S.S. 3B; Scandinavian; S.S. 1B-F1, S.S. 3C; S. S. 2-F2; S.S. 2E and the Party doctors are all having booths.

SUBWAY STRIKE NEARS AS I. R. T. FORCES ACTION

Growing opposition to organized labor on the I. R. T. brings the threatened subway strike nearer and nearer. Increasing resentment among the workers and the fact that the traction officials are using coercive methods to have the men sign the new yellow dog contract makes it possible that New York will see a major labor struggle on the underground lines within the next few days.

The right of collective bargaining for subway employees will be the principal demand to be made upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, it was said yesterday by officials of the union.

Employees Gagged.

"Recognition of the union would, of course, be the first step in any negotiations with the company," said J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated, "but the principle of collective bargaining is the real issue at stake. Under present conditions on the Interborough employees are gagged.

"The subway workers have a long list of grievances, none of which will receive attention until a bona fide union is recognized. The I. R. T. makes a specialty of deception. The management has deceived the city in financial matters and it is trying to deceive the public as to its labor policy. It doesn't try to deceive its employees but arrogantly mistreats them and then dares them to fight back. Under such circumstances is it any wonder that strikes occur periodically here? Human nature being what it is, men will always fight back when attacked.

Fake Increase.

"The company announced recently a wage increase of five per cent. This was intended only to deceive the public. The men knew that this was the same increase that had been 'announced' several times before. It represented a restoration of the old wage. In 1920 the company cut wages ten per cent while the cost of living was still mounting and while the purchasing power of the dollar was at its lowest ebb. In 1923, half of this cut was restored to the men. Last March, the remaining five per cent was given back.

Strike Inevitable.

"Every observer knows that this action was the result of organization work by the Amalgamated. The company preferred to invest this much in a grandstand play because they understood that the temper of the men had been tried to the limit. What the company grants, the company can take away. Five per cent is a pittance anyway in the circumstances.

"We are being importuned by many interests to prevent a strike here. That is beyond our power. We are asking only the right to pursue our lawful business of protecting our

WHAT LABOR COULD EXPECT FROM WILLARD

By V. Q.

Union officials are surprised over President Willard's action in endorsing the ten hour day for railroad workers. Should workers be surprised also? By no means. Willard has acted as a typical railroad president, like the frankly reactionary Rea of the Pennsylvania and Looee of the Delaware and Hudson. If there is any surprise, it should be over the surprise of the union officials, but their surprise is simple to shield their betrayal of the workers' interests.

Daniel Willard, is president and director, or director, of 21 railroads, of which the B. & O. is the most prominent. He led the drive for the Watson-Parker Law, which had for its object the elimination of strikes on the railroads. After the passage of the law, the New York Times said: "A strike on the railroads is now inconceivable."

In May, 1924, a conference of businessmen presented to the Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers a "Platform of American Industry". Among the signers were Atterbury, V. P. of the Penn. R. R.; Looee of the Delaware and Hudson R. R.; John E. Edgerton, President National Association of Manufacturers; and last but not least, Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Needless to say, this platform was a big business platform, condemning any change in the power of the supreme court, for privacy in tax return; freedom from governmental interference, etc.

This should be enough to convince one that there is no difference between Willard and the other railway executives.

Then Why the B. & O. Plan?

Willard used the B. & O. Plan for the benefit of his road. As the toastmaster at "Labor's" banquet, put it: "The B. & O. workers have done, for Mr. Willard, their part in transforming members. Plans for prevention of a strike should be addressed to the company. Even if the Amalgamated withdrew a strike is inevitable. The temper of the men is such that they will follow any leadership that is offered. Is it not better that this great union be recognized and that the great movement should supply the leadership needed? Radicals would capitalize the situation in a minute if they had the chance."

Wichita Women Go On Strike; War Against Boost in Gas Rates

WICHITA, Kan., July 21.—To protest against a boost in gas rates 12,000 Wichita homes went without gas Tuesday. Three thousand more homes, in which invalids or small children made a complete boycott impossible, reduced gas consumption to a minimum.

While the men were preparing a mass meeting to protest against high gas rates, the Federation of Women's Clubs decided on the "strike." "Gasless Tuesday" will be a permanent feature in Wichita, women declared until the gas company reduces its rates.

ing a threatening deficit into a generous surplus." The plan meant getting the cooperation of the workers in supplying suggestions, and in working harder for the B. & O. Co.

The B. & O. Plan will be used by the company so long as it finds it profitable. When the time comes, the B. & O. R. R. will throw aside this fig leaf of good will and cooperation, and will attempt to establish the open shop. The attitude of the union officials, in spreading confidence in the B. & O. plan and Daniel Willard, and in condemning agitation for a militant struggle against the employers, is undermining the resistance of the union and making possible this coup by the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Withholds Education Funds.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 21.—Dr. Frank Graves, state commissioner of education, was charged today with exceeding his legal authority in forcing his will upon local boards of education by threatening to withhold state education funds.

The charge was made by George W. Knox, corporation counsel of Niagara Falls, at a conference in the capitol of the special legislative committee on taxation and retrenchment, and the education committee of the state conference of mayors.

THE GREAT AMERICAN PASTIME



Los Angeles Labor Council Has Lefts As Deciding Force

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 21.—The most bitterly-fought election battle ever held in the Los Angeles Central Labor Council has come to a close, with the progressive delegates practically holding the balance of power between two warring reactionary groups.

The first slate was headed by J. W. Buzzell for re-election as secretary of the council. Buzzell has always fought the militants, and has stooped to cooperation with the police department to expel left wingers from their unions and from the council. As a member of the Civil Service Commission, a job handed to him by the political clique in power for turning over labor's votes in election campaign, he has discriminated against even conservative trade unionists who opposed him in the labor movement.

Horn Machine.

But Buzzell had a falling-out with the Horn machine, which runs the labor movement in the interests of the city politicians; so a second slate was put in the field against him, headed by Frank Johnston, former president, for the secretaryship of the council. The Horn-Johnston group has as reactionary a record in the local movement as does Buzzell, and there is little to choose between them.

The third slate, headed by Jack Valentine of the Carpenters, former secretary of the Labor Party that once flourished here, was the ticket of the progressive bloc in the council, made up of anti-administration delegates, delegates who have some progressive tendencies, and left wing delegates.

The progressive candidates ran on the following platform: 1. Organize the unorganized; 2. Fight for repeal of the anti-picketing ordinance; 3. Sister locals in a given industry to arrange their agreements to expire at the same time; 4. Freedom of speech in the council without discrimination; 5. A United Labor Ticket in elections, and a break with the city political bosses; 6. Establishment of an emergency strike fund. A vigorous campaign was conducted on the basis of this program.

On the eve of elections, a small section of the progressive bloc bled, and went over to the Horn candidate, Frank Johnston. The election results showed a tie vote between Buzzell and Johnston, with 104 votes each; Valentine received 73 votes, although other candidates on the progressive ticket received as high as 98 votes. Many of the sessions of the council up to the night of the runoff elections were so turbulent that they almost ended in riots, and charges and counter-charges from both camps flew thick and fast.

The progressive group which had shown such surprising strength, had to choose between Buzzell and Johnston, two birds of a feather, in the runoff election. Almost the entire Horn-machine slate had been elected, and if they were able to defeat their mitter opponent, Buzzell their victory would be complete, and they could ride rough-shod over all future opposition in the labor movement by control of the apparatus.

The progressives threw their strength as a unit to Buzzell, therefore, and predicted that his election would precipitate a bitter struggle between the two reactionary factions, in which the progressives would be the balance of power, and in a very advantageous position thereby for future work.

The results of the second election were, that Buzzell was elected by a vote of 156, against 114 for Johnston, and the former is now secretary of the council whose entire apparatus is in the hands of the rival Horn-Johnston group, with which he is not likely to make peace very soon. But what is more important, is the fact that the progressives were able to swing their supporters almost, in a body in favor of Buzzell, who is thoroughly disliked by almost everybody, and indicates that the progressive group and its policies has a strong and loyal following in the local labor movement.

Also it would be a great mistake to place very much reliance on this group, composed as it is of many weak and wavering elements, still the results of the elections in the council show the possibilities for a real campaign by the militants against the labor officials in control who are turning the movement over to its enemies.

J. L. Engdahl Speaks on War Danger July 27th

"The Attack on Soviet Russia" will be the subject of the huge mass meeting to be held on Wednesday, July 27, at 7 P. M. at Bryant Hall, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, who was in the Soviet Union at the time of the assassination of Peter Volkoff, the Soviet Ambassador to Poland, will be one of the main speakers.

This meeting has been arranged by Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers (Communist) Party. All members of these sections should come and bring their fellow union members and co-workers in the shops. Those who wish to secure seats should come early as many were turned away at the meeting held in June when Scott Nearing was the speaker.

Demonstrate Before Town Hall at Stamford, Conn., For Sacco and Vanzetti

STAMFORD, Conn.—An open air Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration from the steps of the Town Hall will be held here Saturday evening, July 23rd. The demonstration is arranged by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of Stamford, composed of 38 organizations, including many unions, the Central Trades Council, Italian organizations and the Workers' Party.

Prominent speakers from New York, Stamford and New Haven will voice the demand for Life and Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, and will protest the continued torture of these two labor martyrs in the shadow of death in Charles-town prison.

Thousands of workers are expected to make this the greatest demonstration of Working Class protest in the history of Stamford.

Party Activities

East Pittsburgh—Scott Nearing

will address a meeting of Westinghouse workers on the subject "The War On China" on Friday, July 22nd at 8 p. m. at Hungarian Hall, Beech Street, East Pittsburgh.

Detroit, Mich.—Scott Nearing

will speak in Detroit for the last time Sunday, July 24th at the "Hands Off China" and the "Soviet Union" before his trip to these two countries. The picnic proceeds will go to establish a summer camp for the Young Pioneers.

A joint committee of the Young Workers League and the South Slavic Workers Club with the active assistance of the Party is making all arrangements which will include sports, amusements and refreshments of all kinds. Fifteen lambs will be roasted in the barbeque style to feed the multitudes.

Woodland Grove Park is an excellent place for such a demonstration. Admission will be 25 cents.

Directions: By Auto—Woodward to 11 mile road then turn right to Doquendo road. By Street Car—Take Woodward Ave Car to Fords H. P. Plant and a special Star Bus to the Picnic grounds.

San Francisco

Scott Nearing, famous Labor Economist, will deliver two lectures in San Francisco on Thursday August 4th and Friday August 5th in Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

On Thursday evening he will speak on "The Meaning of the Chinese Revolution" and on Friday evening his subject will be "Can Russia Consolidate Asia?"

Events in China have already had a tremendous effect upon not only China's four hundred million population, but throughout the entire world of oppression and colonial peoples. Russia's treatment of the Far East is causing the statesmen of the Imperialistic countries many a sleepless night. No man in America is better qualified to discuss the underlying forces operating in the Far East than Scott Nearing.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Newark, N. J., July 21.—The Teamsters Local 478 have been out on strike for the past six weeks. They have had to combat every type of injunction the bosses and their lackeys could think of.

Tuesday Fred Carlin, the business agent of the local, appeared in the Chancery Court to answer contempt proceedings instituted by the scab employers. The charge against the union and its members was that they asked two scabs to join the union and go out on strike. Judge Berry, after listening to the prosecution, threw the case out of the court as ridiculous.

The teamsters have been conducting a militant fight to prevent the establishment of the open shop or "American Plan" of organization. The strikers are firm in their demands for a union and all teamsters and chauffeurs are urged to stay away from the yards that handle materials for building purposes.

Cleaners Strike.

NEWARK, N. J., July 21.—The Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, Local 17806 of New Jersey have gone out on a general strike to force the open shops in Hudson County and New Brunswick to unionize their shops. Six hundred men from the closed shops are out in sympathy strike.

According to Morris A. Klein, business agent, the men have no grievance against the closed shop where the 44-hour week is in operation and the workers get a weekly salary of \$30.

Attention Pittsburgh!

Daily Worker Excursion SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927 8 P. M.

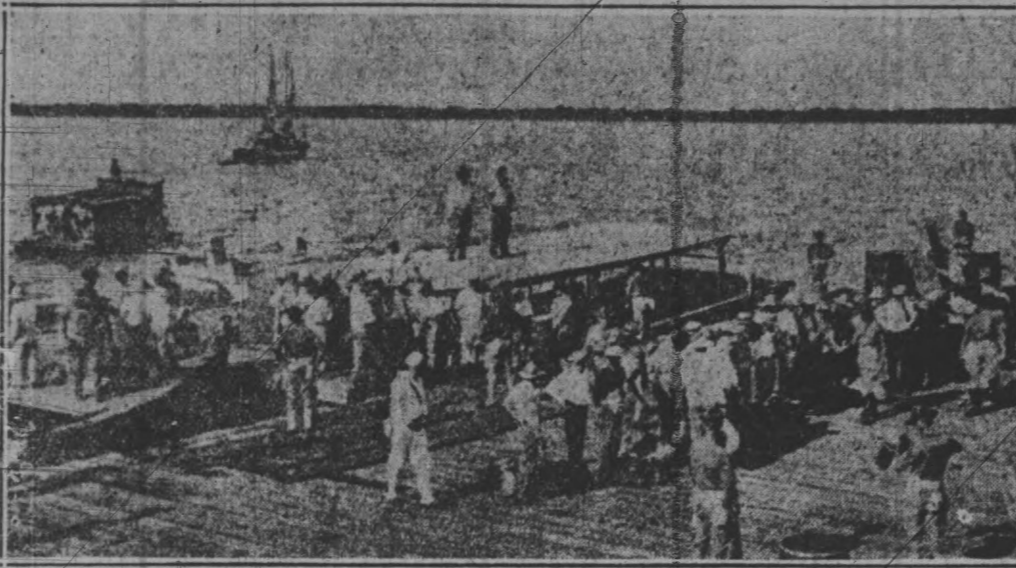
Boat JULIA BELLE leaves old Sixth Street Bridge Saturday evening at 8. Returns 11:30. Tickets \$1.00. MUSIC DANCING

EVEN OUR RIVERS IMPERIALISTIC



The valley of the Rio Grande river is moving south, taking land away from Mexico and adding it to Texas counties along the lower river, according to surveys being made by international boundary commissions. The southward movement is, of course, small—but steady and noticeable. Map shows region chiefly affected.

MARINES AND SAILORS IMPRISONING NICARAGUAN PATRIOTS



Poor peasants and workers of Nicaragua, whose only fault is that they want their country free of Wall Street domination. Captured in raids by marines and U. S. sailors, and held for an unknown fate by guards from the U. S. fleet.

Woll Softens the Nicaragua Resolution

By MANUEL GOMEZ. (Secretary—All-America Anti-Imperialist League). WASHINGTON, D. C., (By Mail). Not even the slaughter of 300 Nicaraguans by the United States marines could shake the complacent calm of the American Federation of Labor leaders under whose domination the fifth convention of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor has been holding brief sessions here-off and on for the past three days, carefully refraining from action of any kind.

The resolution of protest introduced by Salomon de la Selva of Nicaragua, with the fiery warning that "if the marines do not depart from Nicaragua soon they will have to kill all of us," has been buried in the resolutions committee, of which Matthew Woll is chairman.

No action has yet been taken, or even formally proposed, in connection with the cabled news that the Panaman and Haitian delegations were arrested as they were about to embark for the United States. Inasmuch as Haiti is directly under marine rule this is an "embarrassing question" for American imperialism and its apologists.

Today, lest one of the 20 Latin-American delegates—most, but not all, of whom are handicapped by the American Federation of Labor bureaucracy—might be so inconsiderate as to resuscitate the Nicaragua issue, all sessions are called off while the delegates are being entertained on a personally conducted visit to Mt. Vernon.

De la Selva's resolution on Nicaragua declared that: "Intervention of the United States is creative of a state of mind not conducive to friendship and good will towards the United States and the American people, who are in no way responsible for the incident."

Call For Emphatic Protest. "Be it resolved," said the resolution, "by the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor to register a most emphatic protest against the presence and activities of the United States marine corps in Nicaragua and against any interference on the part of the United States Government in the domestic affairs of the Nicaraguan people."

"Resolved, that this resolution be transmitted by telegraph to the President of the United States of America at his summer residence with the urgent request that the United States forces be withdrawn from Nicaragua immediately, in accordance with the letter and spirit of this resolution."

The Nicaraguan delegate had a hard time reading his resolution at all, due to pseudo-parliamentary objections by President William Green. Finally he was allowed to present it in open session yesterday morning. He did so, moving its immediate adoption. Delegate Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor promptly rose and said: "Why that has to go to the resolutions committee!"

Martinez Seeks Prompt Protest. At this point Ricardo Martinez of the Venezuelan Labor Union asked for the floor. There was some hesitation about giving it to him, but he succeeded in saying:

"In view of the enormity and immediacy of the matter dealt with in

Dead in Nicaragua



Private Michael Oblarski of Roulette, Pa., U. S. marine corps, killed at Ocotal, Nicaragua, when United States marines and constabulary seized and fortified the town in the course of their campaign against Nicaraguan independence.

this resolution, in view of the urgent necessity of putting a stop to the crimes which the armed intervention of the United States is committing in Nicaragua, I believe that this convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor cannot do less than register its prompt protest. We must act not tomorrow but today. Let us suspend the rules, and adopt this resolution now. It should be done unanimously."

But the rules prevailed. Green, who was in the chair, looked a little annoyed, pounded on the table with his gavel and stated tersely that there would be no further discussion on the matter until the resolutions committee brought in its report.

At the first meeting of the resolutions committee it was plain that the resolution will not be allowed to go forth in its original form. Woll insisted that some changes would have to be made, "in deference to the feelings of a good many people in the United States." He was supported by Luis N. Morones, head of the Mexican delegation. A tussle of three hours ensued in the committee, at the conclusion of which a sub-committee completely controlled by Woll and Morones was entrusted with the task of drawing up a substitute for the original resolution.

The attitude of the American Federation of Labor delegation (consisting of Green, Woll, Morrison and Noonan of the electricians) toward concrete manifestations of American imperialism, is all the more glaring because it follows close upon the abstract stand for self-determination of peoples contained in President Green's welcoming remarks to the delegates at the opening session of the convention. The speech, while carefully avoiding any direct criticism of the United States government, nevertheless did try to make an approach to Latin-American sentiment in a way which contrasted sharply with the keynote addresses of Samuel Gompers at previous conventions of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Before the opening of the convention there was much speculation among the visitors as to what the attitude of the Mexican delegations would be. Green stabbed the Mexican labor movement in the back during the recent conflict with the Catholic reaction in Mexico, which was intimately connected with the struggle with American imperialism over Mexico's oil and land laws and which threatened all the conquests of the Mexican revolution. At the height of the Catholic rebellion, the Mexican Confederation of Labor (C. R. O. M.), appealed for support to the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Green did not even make this appeal public, and when it was sent out to the newspapers from Mexico, he answered with an ambiguous statement championing "religious liberty" and declaring that in any case the struggle of the Mexican workers was a "purely domestic affair" in which he could not intervene.

Because of the indignation caused by Green's attitude among the workers of Mexico, because of the recognition of Sacos by the Mexican government, scene of demonstrations by revolutionists.



BRIGADIER-GEN. LOGAN FELAND (above), is in command of the American marines in Nicaragua, scene of demonstrations by revolutionists.

26 Communists in French Chamber of Deputies That Meets in Bourbon Palace

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

THE French chamber of deputies meets at three o'clock in the afternoon. In the United States the American congress assembles at high noon.

This difference is, of course, of no consequence. What matters is that the French parliament has a large Communist fraction, while there are, as yet, no Communists elected to sit in either the senate or the house of representatives at Washington.

The French chamber, therefore, proves of far greater interest than the American congress. The very air of Paris breathes with the Communist struggle. In a different way and not to the same extent, to be sure, as in Berlin and Moscow. But one gets the "feel" of it anywhere.

"The Communists burned it down," announces the lecturer on the sightseeing bus, quite gravely, and his little audience shivers.

I was on my way in the early afternoon to the chamber of deputies, but couldn't help hear the bus orator as he huge car stopped for a moment at the curb in the Rue des Tuileries. Evidently the Americans aboard, excellent prototypes of Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," expected Bolsheviks to pop around the next corner.

But the speaker was referring to an incident of the Paris Commune in 1871, more than half a century ago.

The Rue des Tuileries is one of the most interesting streets in Paris. It was laid out in 1878 and forms the boundary of the original Tuileries Gardens. The grounds on the east side of this street were laid out in 1889, on the site of the old Palais des Tuileries, which actually went up in flames during the Paris Commune. It is the building to which the sightseeing bus orator referred. These grounds were extended on each side of the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel in 1904-6.

When an aroused people burn a palace in a revolutionary period, it must have some history of interest attached to it.

The Palais des Tuileries is of some interest. It was founded by Catherine de Medici, widow of Henry II. Its construction first got under way in 1564. The site beyond the city walls of that period, was at the old site of the Tuileries. The Pavilions de Flore and de Marsouin were afterwards incorporated with the palace. Before the revolution the palace was only occasionally occupied by the French sovereigns, but it was the permanent residence of Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe and Napoleon III.

With the exception of the Hotel de Ville, it is claimed that no edifice in Paris is so rich in historical memories.

On Oct. 5, 1789, Louis XVI was brought from Versailles to the Tuileries, and in June, 1791, he was again installed here after his arrest at Varennes. On June 20, 1792, the anniversary of the oath of the Jeu de Paume, the palace was attacked by about 30,000 people. On August 10, the death knell of the monarchy was sounded.

On July 29, 1830, the Tuileries were again besieged by the populace, and Charles X, the second king of the restoration forced to seek safety in flight. The new July monarchy met with a similar fate on Feb. 24, 1848, when Louis Philippe had to leave the palace, turning it over to the not too tender mercies of the revolutionists.

But it was not until the Paris Commune in 1871 that the full wrath of an aroused Parisian populace broke upon the Palais des Tuileries on May 22-23 of that year, with the result that it was reduced to cinders.

Along the Rue de Rivoli one passes the Hotel de Ville, which is the headquarters of the city government. It was on Feb. 24, 1871, that Louis Blanc proclaimed the Republic from the steps of the Hotel de Ville. In May, the building was fortified by the Communards and courageously defended by them against the troops from Versailles. The enemy set the building on fire and 600 Communards died, either being burned in the flames or shot to death. The building has since been restored.

One crosses the Rue de Rivoli towards the River Seine after reaching the Pont de la Concorde, being quickly brought back to present day realities by the gathering of a 1927 throng of Parisians. But it is only an American tourist, in his Henry Ford "flivver," who has collided with a native bicyclist. Several excited policemen are trying to adjust the resulting uproar.

Crossing the River Seine one faces the Palais Bourbon. This meeting place of the French Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of the French parliament, is located at the west end of the Boulevard St. Germain and opposite the Pont de la Concorde. The construction of the building, which is not very imposing in itself, got under way in 1722, being erected for the Dowager Duchess of Bourbon, daughter of Louis XIV and Mme. de Montespan. It was enlarged in 1777 by the Prince de Conde, grandson of the duchess. The building was used from 1795 onwards for the sitting of the "Council of 500" and next for those of the Corps Legislatif (1829) and the chamber of deputies.

The original facade, on the side farthest from the Seine, is in the Rue de L'Universite. The Place du Palais-Bourbon in front of it is adorned with a marble statue of "Law" (1855). The facade towards the river, built in 1804-7 has a Corinthian colonnade of 12 columns, with a flight of steps flanked with statues of Themis

and Minerva, D'Agnessau, Colbert, L'Hopital and Sully. On each side are reliefs by Rude and Pradier, and in the tympanum a group of Cortot, "France with the Constitution" attended by "Liberty and Order, Commerce, Agriculture and Peace."

But all this display of historical characters, some real and others the phantasies of mythology, seems to have gone somewhat into decay.

The flight of steps with all its statues is shut off by a high iron fence. The dozen columns of the Corinthian colonnade look quite lonesome. Thus this main entrance is isolated.

I notice that taxicabs rush up a driveway leading to a side entrance. I pass thru a small gateway, making in the same direction. But I am quickly halted by two soldiers carrying rifles with fixed bayonets. They are quickly joined by another who might be called "the keeper of the gate." Between the three of them, they could not understand a word of American. But I could readily see that they wanted some sort of pass or card of introduction before allowing me to enter.

When I indicated that I had no pass, I could make out, in what they said, the word, "Ambassador!"

But Myron T. Herrick, the American ambassador to France, who had just issued a bitter attack on the Soviet Union, is no friend of Bolsheviks, and I didn't need his assistance anyway. I had comrades of my own in the chamber and didn't need the assistance of any capitalist spokesman. But it was a hopeless effort trying to put all this over in French, my French-American pronunciation of Marcel Cachin, Louis Gachery and the names of the other French Communist deputies that I remembered proving 100 per cent unintelligible, insofar as actual results were concerned.

Help came in the shape of a French schoolboy, who was evidently studying English. He translated. An amicable understanding was reached. The soldiers returned to their posts. I was shown another entrance, for those who had special business with the deputies. At the same time I was given a card, to be filled out, to contain my own name and history, with the name of the deputy I wanted to see. Soon the card, filled out to the minutest detail, was on its way to Marcel Cachin, leader of the Communist fraction in the French chamber of deputies.

Putting Lee in His Place—A Letter From James Fuchs

Editor Daily Worker:

An extraordinary circumstance about certain personal remarks of Algeon Lee, published in your issue of July 20, is the fact that they contain only two lies in six printed lines—which is distinctly below his average.

The first lie is, that my contributions to the Volkszeitung and other labor papers are incessantly busy with him and his doings: "Whenever he writes an article for them, he always makes a slurring remark about the Rand School and my connection with it."

Mr. Algeon Lee is suffering from delusions of greatness: he thinks he is the right forefoot of a donkey, whereas in reality he is only the left hindfoot of one. I have in my possession letters from Marx Nordau, Israel Zangwill, Georg Brandes, testifying to the value of my labors as a scholar and man of letters in terms too glowing for repetition, even by way of defense against a stupid provocation. Norman Thomas—reported in the same issue of the Worker to have snickered over Algy's remarks—wrote me a letter three weeks ago—in response to an invitation to write a review for the New Masses—assuring me of his special confidence in my ability and integrity of purpose. Upton Sinclair (in a letter to Horace Liveright, which is in my possession) declared me "the ablest and most conscientious assistant he ever had." To say that a scholar so qualified and always busy with important problems of politics and economics has nothing better to do than to advert in all or in a majority of his published writings to Algy Lee and his mismanagement of the Rand School, is an outrage upon the credulity of mankind. Perhaps one of my published articles in twenty makes casual mention of him and a once valuable institution of learning which he is so palpably ruining with his cabal of soft-berth lads that even the S. P. authorities are beginning to get uneasy.

Lie Number Two: I never applied to Algy for a lectureship, this season or the season before, but I suggested to him three seasons ago, when the disintegration of the Rand School was not as yet manifest, that it would be a good idea to have me lecture on Sundays, in the bookstore of the books-of-the-week. He took the attitude which solemn-faced, drifting boobies of his type always take with proposed innovations: he lied and procrastinated as long as he could, and when he couldn't go on that way any longer, he shifted responsibilities. He wrote me a letter closing with my offer, telling me that the bookstore authorities are making the necessary preparations, and wishing me the best of luck in my enterprise! That was two years ago—and "the bookstore authorities" are still preparing!! No apology, no explanation, no reversal of decision, with or without cause, ever came from Lee, in two years!! After this juicy specimen, showing how business is transacted at the Rand School, do the workers of New York (including all rational and reflective-minded members of the S. P.) get an inkling of the Why and Wherefore of the Rand School ruin?

N. Y. City, July 20, 1927. JAMES FUCHS.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

WHO AM I?

I am the fellow that a popular American novelist immortalized.

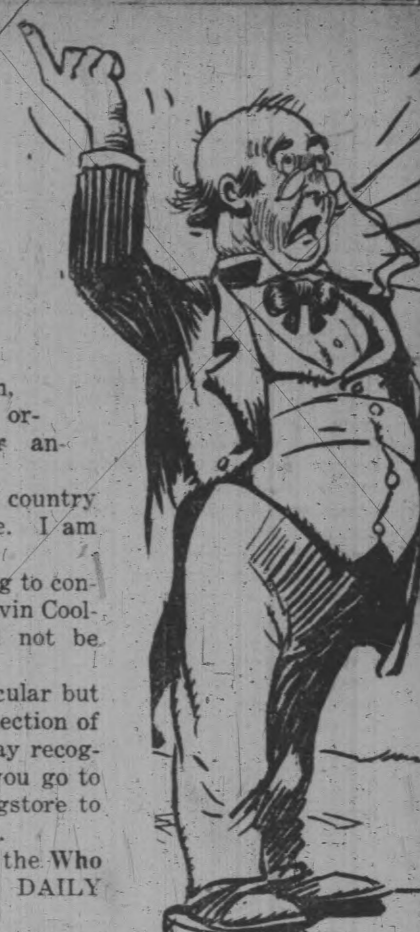
I am supposed to be the backbone of the country, but in fact I am only fit for membership in Kiwanian, Rotarian and "loyal" orders of one kind or another.

I always talk of the country and denounce class rule. I am the "people."

You see me now trying to convince the public that Calvin Coolidge, if elected, would not be serving a third term.

I am nobody in particular but a composite of a large section of the population. You may recognize me the next time you go to your neighborhood drugstore to buy a bottle of listerine.

(If in doubt write to the Who Am I editor of THE DAILY WORKER.)



GARBAGE MAN

He tossed upon the truck a reeking can And cursed and quickly caught another one Upon his shoulder, gleaming in the sun With sweat that over his whole body ran. He stopped and grasped his greasy hat to fan His florid face and wished his work was done. "This job," he grinning said, "Is no dam fun! Summer's no picnic for the garbage man!"

But what to him the stench that thickly rose Around him there. His was no squeamish pang. He seemed to thrive on it—I held my nose.

And then he said: "Where garbage is must hang The stink, just as where human beings stay There's garbage. So I have a job, good pay!"

—HENRY REICH, JR.

New York Labor Activities

WINDOW CLEANERS' BOSSES TO FORM A DUAL UNION

The union wrecking epidemic seems to have caught the imagination even of the bosses in this trade. The existing window cleaning union has improved the conditions of the workers in the last strike and hence the bosses were looking for ways of breaking the agreement. They sent a few of their agents into the union in order if possible to capture it, but having been miserably defeated these agents called a meeting to form a new union. Having had no response they tried again to continue disruption at regular union meetings. By this time the members had become wise to their schemes and they were expelled. Whereupon they set up, with the support of the bosses, headquarters for a new union and the bosses began to break their agreements one after the other and recognize this new union until up to now about 38 bosses have relations with this scab union formed by themselves forcing these workers to join this new union in regular Matthew Woll style.

The regular union, however, is not falling asleep and is preparing to teach the employers a lesson. A serious struggle to force the bosses to live up to the agreement which they signed can be expected in the very near future. Kutchery Trying To Become a Dictator. A few curious stunts were recently pulled off in a supposedly progressive organization, the Amalgamated Metal Workers. The membership of this organization, being mostly composed of progressive workers, for quite some time were seeking a solution to the problem of reviving the union in the industry and restoring the conditions that have been lost in the last eight years. The greatest difficulty was the fact that there were two unions in the field and a convention was to take up this problem. Kutchery, fearing that he may be in the minority with his policy, which has made the Amalgamated ineffectual, decided not to recognize the convention.

In true bureaucratic style he finally called a general membership meeting in an unusual way. But finding out that he was in the minority even there the meeting was arbitrarily adjourned without permitting the question to come to a vote. The strong sentiment amongst the members against Kutchery's conduct and policies is being resented by the members more than ever, and shows that the possibility of making headway in unionizing the metal machinery trade in New York has more prospects of results than ever before. Alteration Painters in Organization Drive. The alteration painters who have been conducting a successful organization campaign are again on the way to a considerable increase in membership. The new committee which has been elected stated that the policy of the union now is friendly toward the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers with which they are ready to affiliate anytime the latter makes it possible for them to organize the nearly 20,000 alteration painters in New York City. Their headquarters remain at the same place, 85 E. 116th St. The initiation fee is but \$5.

WOLL SOFTENS THE NICARAGUA RESOLUTION

(Continued From Column 2) The American Federation of Labor and for American Federation of Labor methods. Aside from the C. R. O. M. of Mexico and the Free Federation of Workers of Porto Rico (which is not an independent body but an affiliated section of the American Federation of Labor), there are no national Latin-American labor federations of any importance represented here. Delegates are present from Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Cuba and Santo Domingo. In most cases they represent paper organizations which have no real existence. Few of them have spoken aloud in the convention thus far. Their chief activity has been to fan themselves vigorously during the tedious reading of the officers' report, which by the way, consisted almost exclusively of letters exchange between William Green, the President of the United States and other important personages, with incidental attacks against the Communists, the larger labor federations of South America and the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. Nevertheless, the three-hour battle in the resolutions committee indicates that not all the Latin-Americans are content to play the role of "yes men" which has been cut out for them. With the terrific impact of the Nicaraguan events, we are likely to see some fighting before this convention closes.