

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS TO ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY FOR A WORKERS' AND FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

Daily Worker

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GENERAL MOTORS RAISE WAGES IN FEAR OF STRIKE

Organization Work to Continue

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) FLINT, Mich., July 18.—All departments of the General Motors Corporation here are seething with unrest today and plans for organization in the Auto Workers Union are going rapidly ahead in spite of the effort on the part of the huge concern, alarmed at the tremendous movement it sees developing, to buy off the striking workers in the Fisher Body plant.

Tries "Bribery." Increases of a totally inadequate nature have been granted by the General Motors Corporation as a sort of bribe to the men and the strike is at present not proceeding. Numbers of the men unable to maintain life even on the pitiful increase are seeking jobs elsewhere.

The arrest of Philip Raymond and Arnold Zeigler, organizers of the Auto Workers Union, have incensed the workers. The two leaders, who have been organizing the men while Duffy, the A. F. of L. organizer remained passively at the Hotel Durant, were jailed on a charge of passing out handbills.

Protest Mass Meeting. A mass meeting to protest the arrests has been arranged and thousands of the exploited General Motors workers are expected to rally to demand the release of the organizers.

ROSARIO STRIKE IS SPREADING

Water, Electric Tie-up Looms in City

ROSARIO, Argentina, July 18.—Three hundred thousand tons of grain were tied up in the harbor here today as the result of the failure of the ship owners to accede to the demands of the port workers. To add to the general tie-up all street car service has been halted by the walk-out of traction workers and the workers in the water and electric plants are threatening to strike within forty-eight hours provided the owners have not met the men's terms within that time.

Action on the part of the workers in these two industries would virtually tie up the whole city in a general strike like that of a month ago, since the more important building trades workers and other sections of the Rosario working class have already been on strike for two weeks.

Efforts of the owners to import strikebreakers have signally failed, as the union has succeeded in throwing a cordon of pickets around every wharf in the city.

No immediate end of the strike, which began in a dispute for higher wages and better conditions, is forecast.

A conference of business men, while admitting that the strike is slowly spreading despite their efforts to halt it by force through the medium of hired thugs, intimated that no end was in sight and that no demands would be granted. A threat to close down all business in the city if the government does not crush the strike at once is not being taken very seriously by the strikers.

KILL AUTONOMIST IN YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 18.—The critical situation in Yugoslavia has been brought to a head by the assassination of the Macedonian Nationalist leader Ivan Michaloff, the second Macedonian autonomist to be killed within a few days. General Protogerohev having been shot on July 8.

Momcilo Ivanov, also a member of the Macedonian autonomist organization, is near death having attempted suicide in fear of police action following a local disturbance in which the Belgrade chief-of-police and noted government terrorist, Lazitch, was killed.

British Jobless Grow

LONDON, July 18 (UP).—An increasingly serious unemployment situation was shown to be growing worse when official figures yesterday gave the number of workless people registered with the government July 9 as 1,242,000—25,000 more than in the previous week and 206,000 more than at the corresponding time last year.

Communist Freed



German Communist leader whose liberation from prison was forced by working class protest after the government attempted to hold him in spite of the recent amnesty act, is shown above. When he and his comrades reached Berlin they were met with a tremendous ovation from the German workers, rejoicing over this proof of the power of the working class.

WELCOME HOELTZ AND PRISONERS

Greet Freed German Workers

(Wireless to DAILY WORKER.) BERLIN, Germany, July 18.—While the sheet-iron roofs above the long platforms of the Stettin and Silesian railroad terminals here reached yesterday to the strains of the International sung by thousands, crowds of workers that filled the streets and side streets for blocks, welcomed home Max Hoeltz, Communist leader, and the recently released class war prisoners, liberated by mass pressure under the terms of a faulty and tardy amnesty act.

Committees from the workers of scores of factories throughout this city and others, delegations from the Communist Party and labor organizations without number, welcomed the home-coming workers, while battalions of Red Front Fighters, surrounding and mingling with the demonstration dissuaded the police from any desire to interfere.

Greeted by C. I. Huge wreaths greeting the liberated workers in the name of the Communist Party and the German working class were prominent on the platforms and among the crowd.

LEWIS ORDERS NEW WAGE SCALE

Strikebreakers in Final Blow to Miners

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 18.—The policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America late today took its final step in strikebreaking by voting to authorize district officers in the bituminous fields to negotiate new wage scales with their respective operators, it was announced in a statement issued by John L. Lewis, president of the Miners' Union here late today.

"The committee formulated an amended policy, designed to best cope with the depressed conditions in the bituminous industry as they exist," the statement continued. "In addition, the committee considered possible legislation affecting the coal industry and approved the course heretofore followed by the organization on this subject."

The move is seen here as a final move by Lewis to break the resistance of the coal diggers.

SLAVES "INDUSTRIANS" Goodyear Rubber Co. Coins a Synonym

(By Federated Press.) Goodyear Rubber Co. is known in Akron for stinginess with wages liberality with hours and careless abandon in scattering titles among its workers.

So it is that the humblest sweeper of corners and boiler of rubber soup bears the exalted title of "Industrialian." Qualifications for Industrialians are hardly exacting. They must be at least 12 years old. They must swear allegiance to the stars and stripes. They must have showed loyalty to dear old Goodyear by staying with the job at least six months. Having been graduated from new worker to Industrialian, the tire maker is elevated to the dizzy pay heights of \$4.50 a day. This represents a

WOLF, AUSTRIAN ROYALIST FACES BURLESQUE TRIAL

Urged Horthy Army to Kidnap Bela Kun

VIENNA, July 18.—Charged with urging the Horthy government to invade Austria with troops for the purpose of seizing Bela Kun, Hungarian Communist leader, and carrying him off to torture and death in Hungary, Colonel Gustave Wolf, leader of the Austrian monarchist party, faced a mock trial in the Viennese courts today.

Troops Fill City. The trial began in a city filled with troops, before eager crowds who filled the courtroom. In spite of the facts in his letter to the Hungarian minister, appealing to him to urge on his government the complete severance of relations with Austria in event of refusal by the latter to extradite Bela Kun. Wolfe, who is technically accused of treason, pleaded not guilty.

Denies Letter. He asserted smilingly that he never had called upon the Hungarian government to invade Austrian territory for the purpose of seizing and kidnapping the Communist leader, although his letter made exactly this appeal.

The monarchist declared that instead he had invited the Hungarian troops to suppress a revolt which Kun had planned. Wolfe, whose monarchist activities are disagreeable to the Seipel government, was arrested following a royalist demonstration on May 9.

ACCIDENT OUSTS 600 COAL MINERS

Mine Car Crashes Thru Engine House

ASHLAND, Pa., July 18 (UP).—Six hundred employes at the Central Colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company are idle today as the result of damages caused when a mine car crashed through the concrete engine house at the mine last night.

A stationary engine, it was said, started under its own volition, hoisted a mine car up a slope and broke through the engine house.

Three Workers Injured When Bridge Collapses

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 18 (UP).—Three workmen were injured today when the Cow Hollow Bridge over Mayview collapsed, throwing a steam shovel and a truck into the hollow.

Two of the injured men were taken to the Mayview Hospital and workers were making heroic efforts late today to rescue the third man from beneath the caterpillar wheel of the steam shovel. He had been pinned under the wheel when the shovel plunged into the hollow.

The names of the injured men could not be learned.

Considered New Trial For Cop Who Murdered

Hearing on application for a new trial for the murderer-policeman, Daniel J. Graham, based on testimony by George Appel, condemned convict, that he was the real murderer of Judson W. Pratt, paymaster, was formally closed today.

An affidavit stating that there was no basis in fact of appeal's testimony and that prior to his conviction on Graham had offered to plead guilty to a lesser charge than murder in the first degree was introduced in court.

The policeman's execution is scheduled for the week of August 6, having been postponed from the week starting yesterday by Governor Smith.

mean victory over Goodyear's efficiency experts, for he started at 35 cents an hour. Only Industrialians may vote in Goodyear's company union; only they may carry grievances through the industrial democracy over the works manager's head to the president and even the board of directors. Of course no Industrialian has ever shown such disloyalty and ingratitude as to appeal from the works manager's edict firing or disciplining him. Industrialians also have the privilege of belonging to the Rubber Workers' Union, Goodyear boasts. But—and what a but—Industrialians "must leave their union at the door when they enter the factory."

OBREGON MURDERED BY CLERICAL

Communist World Congress in Session in Moscow

DELEGATES FROM MANY LANDS AT HISTORIC MEET

Masses Swing to Left "Pravda" Declares

(Wireless to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 17.—Enlarged executive committee of the Communist International yesterday decided to open the Sixth Congress of the Comintern on the eighteenth.

Pravda Editorial. The leading article in Pravda today is devoted to the Sixth Congress and declares that it is tremendously important because it will systematize the great experiences of the Communists in the imperialist and colonial countries and in the Soviet Union.

"The program of the Communist International means the completion of the theory of international revolutionary class struggle," Pravda says.

The Congress is meeting in the period of the leftward swing of the masses in the bourgeois countries. Parallel with the leftward swing is the development of colonial revolutions and socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

War on Social Democracy. "The leftward swing in the bourgeois countries is so clear that the Communist International is able to undertake a certain alteration within the frame-work of the united front tactic by increasing the struggle against the social democracy and working openly for formation of the united front from below."

"Without decreasing the struggle against Trotskyism, the Communist Parties are overcoming right-wing deviations masked in left-wing phrases."

The Congress will examine the situation in the Soviet Union where socialist construction is on the upward grade. The class duty of the international proletariat is its oath to defend the Soviet Union against imperialist attacks.

"No temporary difficulties are able to stop the process of turning the Soviet Union from an agrarian to an industrial land and constructing socialism in town and country."

Stalin Continues Speech. Continuing his speech, Josef Stalin, general secretary of the All-Union Communist Party, yesterday stressed the principles common to all the Communist Parties. The program outlined by him treats not only of the so-called civilized countries but of the whole world, thus being truly international.

Owing to the irregularity of the capitalist development, the draft assumes the possibility of socialism in individual countries with the formation of the two rallying points of capitalism and socialism in their fight for world supremacy. The draft rejects the slogan of the United States of Europe and proposes a Federation of Soviet Republics.

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MINERS CALL TO OTHER WORKERS

Disease, Need, Death, Stalk Fields

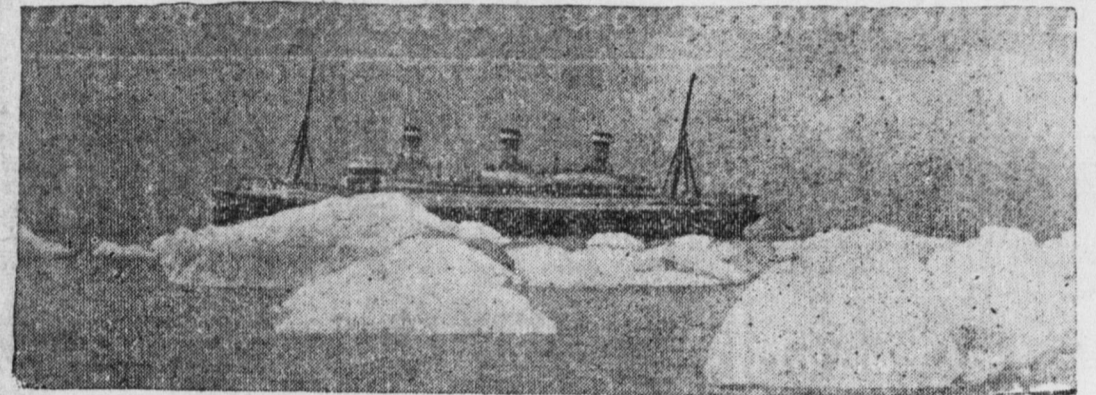
Beginning Sunday, July 22nd, and for a week thereafter workers throughout the country will be mobilized in the drive for relief and defense of the thousands of miners and their families during the national Miners' Relief and Defense Week, conducted jointly by the National Miners' Relief Committee and from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Mexico, hunt the International Labor Defense.

dreds of relief committees affiliated with the National Miners' Relief Committee of 611 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, will work with branches of the International Labor Defense in the various cities and towns to put through the drive. This is the first time during the fifteen months of the strike a drive of such scope and intensity has been undertaken.

Urgent Appeals. From the mining camps come a deluge of letters of appeal for food, for medicines, for tents. The wooden sheds that homeless miners' families are forced to occupy are veritable furnaces. There is no light. Gas and water have been turned off in hundreds of mining camps.

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Tale of Heroic Rescue by Soviet Ice-Breaker Told in Frozen North



Cruising in the far north, passengers of the S. S. Reliance of the Hamburg-American Line received a first-hand account of the heroic rescue of the fascist Noble flyers by the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin. The Krassin has now rescued a total of 16 men and is proceeding further. Photo shows the Reliance amid ice fields.

COMMERCE CHAMBER IN DRIVE ON MILL PICKETS

BIG MEET BACKS WORKERS' PARTY

Speakers Stress Value of Political Action

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—A conference to prepare for the 3rd annual picnic of the conference for a United Labor Ticket, with 28 delegates, representing 19 labor organizations, fraternal societies and trade unions, endorsing the Workers' (Communist) Party in the coming election, was held last Saturday, July 14, in the Labor Educational Alliance Building, 2003 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

The picnic, which will take place on Sunday, Aug. 19, 1928, in the Chater Oak Park, in the State Fair Grounds, Hartford, is expected to be one of greatest labor-political demonstrations against the capitalist parties and their agent, the socialist party, ever held in this state.

The conference again reaffirmed its decision to work for a labor party in this state, based upon the trade unions, farmers and other working class organizations, and it unanimously decided to endorse and work for the only genuine working class political party, the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Charles Mitchell, acting district organizer of District 15, addressed the conference and spoke on the necessity of independent working class political action, especially in the state of Connecticut, the home of the open shoppers for the entire country.

As speakers for the picnic, the conference decided to invite Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for vice president on the Workers' (Communist) Party ticket. William McKensie, Anthony Bimba, Rebecca Grecht, and J. O. Bental.

CZECH FASCISTS BREAK MEETINGS

PRAGUE, July 18.—In the market place of Reichenberg there took place a mass meeting of workers, in spite of the order of the police, in which a number of Communist representatives spoke. The Representative Halplik was hit on the head from behind by a policeman. The police attacked the meeting from all sides with great brutality. The square was cleared many times by the police, but the workers also by the police, but the workers also that the police worked in vain.

A large meeting of striking construction workers took place in Reichenberg. When a speaker mentioned the Red Days in the course of his talk a representative of the government ordered the meeting to be disbanded and the police cleared the hall.

Bursting Bomb Injures 25 At Religious Fiesta

PITTSBURGH, July 18.—Twenty-five persons were injured, 11 of them seriously, when an aerial bomb, let off at an Italian fiesta in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, exploded as it hit the ground in the midst of 3,000 persons. The bomb had been a dud while in the air.

Two of those injured are blind as a result of the blast. A woman and her son suffered torn limbs and the others received burns and contusions.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHOT 'FOR CHRIST' SAYS CHURCHMAN

Counter-Revolutionary Agent, Belief

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—Jose Juan Gonzales, the religious fanatic who killed General Alvaro Obregon, president-elect of Mexico, yesterday, is believed to be an agent of the counter-revolutionary clerical group that has been conducting a bitter campaign against the Calles government.

The assassin, who is now being questioned, originally gave his name as Juan Escapulario. Later it was learned that his real name is Gonzales and the pseudonym Escapulario assumed because of its religious significance. The escapulario is a piece of stiffened cloth bearing an image of the virgin Mary. Gonzales is believed to have been connected with the attempt to assassinate Obregon by bombing his car last winter.

MEXICO CITY, July 18 (UP).—President-elect Alvaro Obregon, third Mexican leader to be assassinated within 15 years, met his death as he sat surrounded by friends discussing his prospective return to titular as well as actual leadership of the country.

With Senator Valdez Ramirez, former Foreign Minister Aaron Saenz, Colonel Juan James and other supporters, Obregon motored out to La Bombilla restaurant, in the wealthy Sanangel suburb, for a conference.

Approaches Table. The cafe orchestra was playing. Surrounding tables were crowded. As Obregon and his followers sat at the table a young man approached. He asked whether he could not draw caricatures of members of the party. They consented.

The young man drew a picture of Col. Ricardo Topete, one of Obregon's aides. "Can I show this picture to General Obregon?" he asked.

Empties Pistol. He approached the president-elect and from under cover of the picture emptied a small seven-shot automatic pistol into Obregon's back.

Obregon slid down in his chair and fell to the floor. Few at adjoining tables realized what had happened at first.

Col. Topete, whose picture had been drawn, grabbed the assassin. Other members of the party joined him. They were about to kill the assassin when Gen. Roberto Cruz, chief of police, halted them.

Taken to Home. "Wait," he shouted. "Let us see who is behind this."

Obregon, dying, was lifted up and carried to his motorcar, which began racing to Obregon's town house in the city.

Obregon died as he was being carried into the house. He had said no word since he was shot.

From the house Obregon's body was carried to the National Palace, to lie in state.

The assassin was taken to police headquarters, his pistol still in his hand.

Wanted Christ to Reign. "I have done what I came to do," he said. He was reported later to have said: "I killed Obregon because I wanted Christ, the King, to reign completely, not partially."

Only the day before, Obregon, in a statement of policy, had reaffirmed his position that the government must be supreme and that the Catholic Church must obey the laws which caused a complete split between church and state.

ROME, July 18 (UP).—Almost at the moment of the assassination yesterday of Gen. Alvaro Obregon by a suspected religious fanatic, a convention of Italian Catholic girls was praying "for the day when persecutions of Catholics in Mexico would cease."

There were several addresses at the convention regarding alleged ill-treatment of Catholics in Mexico. Presidential Tangle Looms. MEXICO CITY, July 18 (UP).—The permanent congressional committee, that conducts legislative business when congress is not in session, was to meet today to discuss the puzzling problem of the succession to the presidency as the

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"Keep Up the Struggle," Anti-Imperialist League Urges General Sandino in Letter

WILL CONTINUE MASS AGITATION; IS BODY'S PLEDGE

Points Out Relation With Other Struggles

Calling upon General Augusto C Sandino to continue the fight against U. S. marine rule in Nicaragua, to base the struggle exclusively upon the interests of the workers and peasants and to invoke the aid of workers' movements in other countries, the All-America Anti-Imperialist League addressed a reply to the recent letter of the Nicaraguan rebel leader.

The letter in full follows:
 "New York, July 17, 1928.
 "Gen. Augusto C. Sandino,
 "El Chipoton,
 "Nicaragua
 "Dear Friend and Comrade:

"We take this opportunity of informing you that we received your letter dated May 20. It is not necessary for us to say that your letter was received with great enthusiasm. The best commentary we can make on your letter is that it has served to demonstrate that not only are you conscientious in your fight against imperialism and for the independence of Nicaragua, but as well are you a class-conscious fighter.

"Struggle Against Wall St.
 "For many years the Nicaraguan people have been struggling against Wall Street, and we have always closely followed your resistance. But never was the struggle so much ours as that which you began the 4th of May, 1927, because we understand that this is the real fight of the Nicaraguan people against their invaders, and for that reason the masses of all Latin America see in your uprising a warning to the imperialists and the beginning of a real upheaval against imperialist ravages.

"The struggle against imperialism in the United States has particularly developed the fact that the petty bourgeois politicians, who masquerade under the alias of 'liberal,' such as Borah and his kind, are objectively the enemies of the oppressed. It is the policy of aggression of Wall Street.

"Imperialists in Many Lands.
 "We want to call to your attention the fact that, as you probably have observed heretofore, the struggle against imperialism is not restricted to Nicaragua alone, though at the present moment American imperialism is concentrating all its might to crush the valiant opposition of your forces. The same marines who are making your country safe for Wall Street are helping to drown in a sea of blood the revolution of the workers and peasants of China; these same marines are in Haiti, Philippines, Panama, Santo Domingo and Porto Rico.

"In the United States, where Wall Street has at its service the entire machinery of the state, including the postal authorities, the police and the courts, they try to prevent us from taking part in the struggles of the oppressed peoples and jail us.

"To Continue Agitation.
 "But now, more than ever before, we are going to continue to arouse as wide a mass of the American workers and farmers as possible in behalf of the independence of Nicaragua. We will continue to collect medical supplies for your army of liberation in order to establish a bond of sympathy and fraternity between the anti-imperialist fighters in the United States and those in Nicaragua.

"We greet you warmly, and through you, all the valiant fighters of your heroic army.

"For the independence of Nicaragua!

"For victory in our fight against all imperialism!
 "All-America Anti-Imperialist League (U. S. Section.
 "Leon S. Ruiz, Spanish Sec.
 "Harry Gannes, Acting Sec."

Radio Stations Plead Cases At Commission

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UP).—Protests against cancellation of licenses on 10 stations occupied the Federal Radio Commission hearings today. Hearings were given stations WMBD, Peoria, Ill.; WJAY, Cleveland; WMBB, Harrisburg, Pa.; WCLB, Joliet, Ill.; WEDC, Chicago; WNSA, Forest Park, Ill.; WKBV, Brookfield, Ind.; WCLB, Long Beach, N. Y.; WFAN, Philadelphia, and WMBG, Richmond, Va.

English Miners Jailed For Work in the Army

LONDON, July 18.—In Hamilton four young miners, John Ballantyne, Graffen, George Teesdale, Patrick Allan and Robert Graham, were sentenced to one month in prison because they distributed leaflets among the soldiers of the garrison stationed there.

The leaflets called upon the soldiers to form a soldiers union that would feel its solidarity with the other working class organizations, and also set forth some of the demands of the soldiers for better conditions.

Children Whose Fathers Held the Vienna Barricades



Truckloads of children whose fathers fought on the barricades during the revolt in Vienna during July of last year are shown in the picture. Under the auspices of the Red Aid, the children are now touring Germany. The signs on the first truck read: "We are the children of the Vienna barricade fighters." Below is written: "Fight against bourgeois justice! Free the class war prisoners!"

MINERS IN NEW URGENT APPEAL

Defense Week Begins July 22

Continued from Page One
 camps. Typhoid fever often results from lack of sewer systems. Food is becoming scarcer daily.

The Pittsburgh office of the National Miners' Relief Committee receives visits daily, it is declared, from miner-delegates from camps miles away, who come with harrowing tales of need and virtual starvation, tears in their eyes, begging some food "for the kids."

Always these miners carry on—in face of evictions, hunger and disease, they tighten their belts another notch and fight on against the union-smashing drive of the operators.

"We want to bake a little bread for our hungry children," is the plea they make. "Just a little flour!"

As great as is the need for relief funds, just as pressing is the immediate necessity for raising money for the defense of miners who are in jails on various framed-up charges—the sole reason being their activity on the picket lines.

Here are just a few of the hundreds of victims of the frame-up and prisons of the operators. Tony Minerich, strike leader, sentenced to imprisonment in Ohio by Judge Benson W. Hough, author of the infamous injunction Minerich urged the miners to defy. An appeal is now being made to a higher court.

Case of Women.
 Mother Guynn, 63-year-old strike leader, and 50 other women of St. Clairsville, Ohio, were tricked into jail. The fines and court costs of \$9 pickets of Yukon, Pa., amount to more than five hundred dollars. The Zeiger, Ill., mine leaders, led by Henry Corbishley, must serve long sentences. Other cases, far too numerous to list. The American classic, the frame-up, has been planted in the mine fields on a scale unsurpassed anywhere.

For relief, for defense, hundreds of thousands of dollars are immediately necessary. During the National Miners' Relief and Defense Week, all workers—as an act of self-protection—must help. Send all donations to National Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Perth Amboy Responds.
 A mass meeting in Perth Amboy, N. J., this Saturday night, July 21, will start the drive for National Miners' Relief and Defense Week, July 22 to 29. This meeting will be held at 308 Elm Street, Perth Amboy, at 8 o'clock. A Hungarian worker, a miner for years, who has been on strike for the past fifteen months, will picture the epoch-making struggle.

This will be followed by a report by E. S. Stanley, relief organizer for New Jersey, on the progress of relief work in that state. The workers of Perth Amboy and of New Jersey as a whole have shown in the past that they realize the importance of the struggle of the striking miners by donating over \$10,000 in the past few months to support this struggle.

Unions to Stop Work If Refused Demands

BOSTON, July 18.—A strike for \$1.37 1/2 an hour and for a five day week has been voted for 7 to 1 by eight thousand carpenters. Union bricklayers will go out also if their demand for \$1.50 is not granted. Structural iron workers have quit for \$1.50 an hour. Three hundred iron workers have already won their demand for a 25 per cent increase.

1,800 Workers Strike At Increase Betrayal

MONTREAL, July 17.—1,800 workers of the Dominion Rubber Company have gone out on strike again. This is the second strike they called in two months. Because the company took no action on the agreement made with the strikers in the last strike, that of favoring a wage increase, the girls working for the company called the present strike. The entire strike is being led by girls.

SILK WORKERS PREPARE FOR BITTER STRUGGLES

By HARVEY O'CONNOR (Federated Press).

PATERSON, N. J., July 18.—Silk workers of Paterson, their minds bearing deep the imprints of heroic struggles for bread and union, watch carefully bosses' ceaseless efforts to destroy the 8-hour day and break down wage standards. Now they are girding for another battle, around the rallying cry of the 8-hour day.

Little by little conditions won in the memorable strike of 1913, which ranks in labor history with Lawrence and Passaic, and in other struggles of 1916 and 1918, are slipping away. Here an unscrupulous boss squeezes in the 10-hour day, across the street a small mill gets by with a 10 per cent wage cut.

691 firms. Union silk workers admit they have been unable to keep a tight rein on the industry since post-war deflation. Paterson has 16,000 silk workers, and yet 691 firms compete bitterly with each other in this one silk center. A few concerns are large, but hundreds employ only a handful of workers.

A petty employer with but a loom or two will keep his entire family busy, day and night. In homes, little children toil far into the night, duplicating notorious sweatshop conditions that once characterized New York. Over this myriad of small shops the union finds it difficult to exert control. The bigger shops are better, particularly the ribbon mills where the Ribbon Weavers' Union has strength. But dame fashion has dealt cruel blows to ribbons, and work is slack in that branch of the industry.

Worst of all is unemployment. Associated Silk Workers' officials estimate that 3,000 are jobless and another 1,500 on part time. Undismayed, the union is redoubling efforts to organize workers. Special efforts are being made to get dyers and finishers into a union. In this branch small firms have made great inroads, tearing down labor conditions. Along with merger moves among many firms, the union hopes to get a strong local organized.

Significant Strikes.
 Shop meetings are being held in union mills. Members in non-union mills are working quietly among their shopmates. Language group meetings are arousing foreign-born workers.

Look, the union organizer says to these groups. Last year your boss put you on the 10-hour day. And now he is in Europe with his family.

U. S. S. R. FINDS ITALIAN GRAVES

ROME, July 18 (UP).—The Soviet government has perfected arrangements by which relatives of Italian soldiers killed at the Russian front during the World War may obtain photographs of their graves, many of which have been traced. Most of the men killed were from districts which were under Austrian rule in wartime. The Italian ambassador at Moscow has sent word that graves of 28 Italians from Trent have been located.

Airplanes Rushed to Locate Gold Prospect

MONTREAL, Que., July 18.—A few days ago Indian trappers came back from Chesterfield Inlet with word of rich gold prospects being found there. Their word spread with the rapidity with which news of gold has spread since the earliest times. Then two well financed mining companies became interested and yesterday found them engaged in a two-sided gold rush, with airplanes instead of burros and icebreaking steamships instead of covered wagons as the means of transportation.

On Monday another started from Winnipeg, piloted by Stewart J. Cheeseman of the Northern Aerial Explorations, Ltd., which is one of two companies engaged in the race.

CZECH POLICE IN DRIVE WORKERS

Try to Prevent Mass "Red Day" Meetings

PRAGUE, (By Mail).—In order to prevent mass demonstrations of workers on the "Red Days," the 5th and 6th of July, the Department of the Interior had sent secret orders to the police. A military rule was set up all over the country. All the leaders of the Communist Party were to be arrested. On the 5th and 6th of July no automobiles were allowed in the streets unless they had special permits from the police. The same applied to passengers on the trains. After every station the number of passengers on the trains were counted and checked up. All sorts of Communist propaganda was entirely banned.

Terror Increases.
 A few days before the Red Days the police terror in Prague tightened. There was a police raid on the Secretariat of the Communist Party and on the home of the secretary, Janek. Some bundles of the "Prukopnik Svobody," the Czech organ of the Communist Party of Austria, were confiscated. All the homes of the Communist functionaries were raided in the search for July Day leaflets. None were found.

The Communist Newspapers "Munkas" and "Pravda" which had issued special numbers for July Day were confiscated.

Raid Party.
 In Budweis there was a raid on the Secretariat of the Communist Party which lasted for three hours. The police confiscated leaflets and handbills for Red Day.

A raid on the Communist newspaper "Nudy Vychod" was carried out with the hope that leaflets would be discovered. The police exerted themselves in vain.

Gary Negroes Fight Jim-Crow High School

GARY, Ind., July 18.—The announcement that the city council had approved the erection of the Roosevelt School, which is conceded to be a colored school, has aroused the ire of Negroes in this city, and they are girding themselves for battle—and a finished fight. It is believed that if the separate school is erected, the time will be short before a Negro high school will be established, and Jim-Crow schools will be the order of the day. Attorney Robert Bailey, counsel for the parents who opposed the original effort to establish Jim-Crow schools, states that he has no knowledge of this new effort, but that it will be vigorously fought by the Negro population in Gary, and that he will be on the firing line.

German Exploiters In South Africa Growing

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, July 18.—German colonists are coming into South Africa in such great numbers that they have the majority in all governing bodies and make up a considerable portion of the foreign population. The British residents view this influx with alarm, fearing that their own control will be seriously challenged. After the German troops were defeated in South Africa in 1895 by the British most of the Germans left the colony. Since the war, however, they have been settling in greater and greater numbers.

Worker Dies In Blast In Peru Hoodoo Mine

PERU, Ill., July 18.—Anton Shimkus, one of the few men induced to work in the mine shaft here, died of injuries he received after a discharge of dynamite shot. The explosion caught Shimkus and buried him under several tons of coal. Shimkus was 45 years of age.

Cancer Conference Is Opened In London

LONDON, July 18 (UP).—The failure to do more to educate the public regarding cancer is "little short of scandal," Dr. M. Donaldson, well-known British physician, declared in an address before the initial conference of the world cancer conference today.

Detroit Steamfitters Win 100% Closed Shop

DETROIT, July 18.—Steamfitters of Local 636 have won a new agreement with Detroit bosses providing for 100 per cent closed shop.

RAILROADS KEEP PROFIT HIGH BY SLASHING WAGES

Machinery Replaces Men In Shops

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press)

Railroad profits of \$376,505,819 in the first 5 months of 1928 show how the cold blooded managements have been trimming down payrolls by speeding up their workers. These profits represent a decline of less than \$10,000,000 from the first 5 months of 1927 although gross revenues have fallen more than \$100,000,000. The money saved for dividends means loss of jobs to thousands of railroad workers.

Slash Expenses.
 Total railroad revenues for the 5 months amounted to \$2,404,382,639 compared with \$2,507,487,897 the previous year. Expense was cut from \$1,922,290,226 in the first 5 months of 1927 to \$1,830,579,871 this year. The ratio of expense to revenues fell from 76.7% to 76.1%.

The 5-month profit this year is at the annual rate of 5.22% on the enormous valuation established by the Interstate Commerce Commission for the railroad industry. For the same period last year the profit was equivalent to an annual return of 5.46%. That this is a satisfactory rate of return from the investor's standpoint is shown in a Wall Street Journal analysis of the market prices of 25 dividend-paying railroad stocks. Investors are willing to pay for these stocks prices which yield an average of 5.02% on their investment.

These 25 dividend-paying railroads show profits in line with the best industrial corporations. The profits of 16 out of the 25 roads for the 12 months ended with May 1928 represented returns of more than 10% on the par value of their common stock. Several of them showed returns of more than 15%. For owners of Chesapeake & Ohio common stock the 12-month profit meant a return of 21.8%.

How the railroads have cut expenses is illustrated in the cost of maintaining equipment on the St. Louis Southwestern or Cotton Belt roads. Between 1923 and 1927 the Cotton Belt reduced the cost of freight-car-miles.

Such figures reflect big reductions in total wages of railroad shopmen in wages. They explain the ability of the railroads as a whole to cut their shop forces more than 100,000 men in the 5-year period. The journal explains that the Cotton Belt reduced car repair costs by modernizing its shops, tools and machinery, retiring obsolete wooden equipment and substituting steel underframe equipment. From 1923 to 1927 it spent \$268,000 for new shop machinery and tools, scrapped 5,845 cars and substituted 3,200 modern cars. The railroads afford just another example of the displacement by modern machinery of men.

Figures from other roads show managements cutting expenses, especially maintenance costs, to retain a satisfactory profit for the owners of railroad stocks. This year compared with the first 5 months of 1927, the Pennsylvania reduced maintenance expenditures \$10,642,168 and total expenditures \$22,677,979; the New York Central cut maintenance expenditures \$4,455,622 and total expenditures \$7,855,915 the Baltimore & Ohio made similar cuts of \$2,981,676 and \$5,738,472.

These cuts in expenses appear in dollars but they mean men off the payrolls and wage payments cut so that the investing class may have a generous return, whatever the state of the industry.

White Terror In Bulgarian Prisons

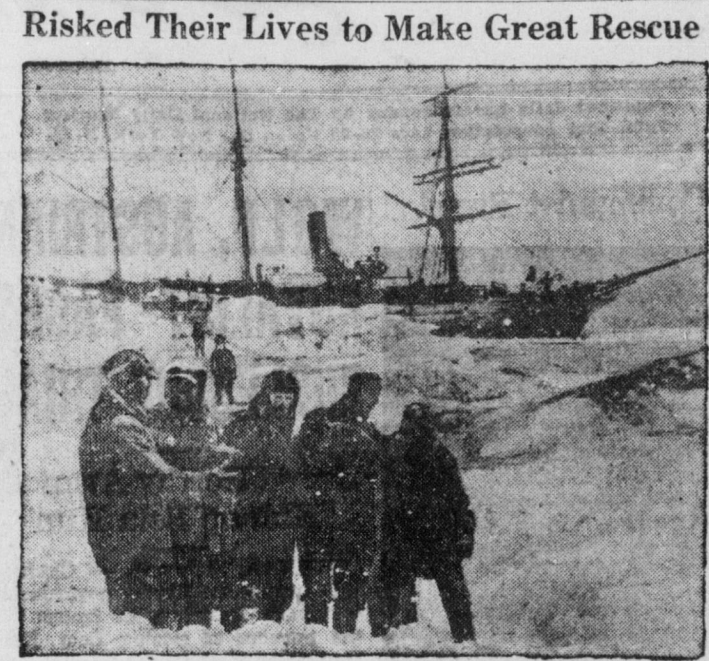
By M. MICH.

The widespread campaign in Bulgaria for a full and unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners is being answered on the one hand by a complete ignoring of the campaign and on the other hand by attempts to cause trouble between the prisoners themselves by promising some of them the pardon of the king and ignoring others. This sort of pardon has been offered to the prisoners on a number of occasions, however, the offers have always been rejected and then new reprisals have invariably followed.

The recent pardons at Easter time were also rejected by the political prisoners. These prisoners published an appeal in the working class press in which they refused "holiday magnanimity" and expressed their determination to fight on for a full and unconditional amnesty for all political prisoners and for the abolition of the white terror. At Easter 1928, 30 prisoners were "pardoned," but not one of them accepted the freedom offered to them. The amnesty was taken advantage of by the criminal prisoners alone who are then usually used by the authorities for services in the secret police or for the murder of revolutionaries.

Risked Their Lives to Make Great Rescue

The entire world has reechoed the story of the heroic rescue of the survivors of the fascist Nobile expedition by the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin. The Krassin is now refueling, while the second Soviet ice-breaker, the Maligin, has set out to hunt the lost Amundsen party. Above is a compositograph showing members of the Krassin crew rescuing the Italia survivors.



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Placed in Solitary.
 In consequence of the fact that the political prisoners refused the pardon so magnanimously offered to them by the king and because they had celebrated the first of May in the prisons, 60 prisoners in the Central Prison in Sofia were put for one month in solitary confinement. E. Dilkov, M. Alexov, St. Atanasov, Ivan Papcov and W. Philippov were terribly maltreated before being placed into solitary confinement.

Removed to Other Prisons.
 As a result of the refusal of the pardon, many political prisoners were removed from one prison to the other in order to make it difficult for them to be visited by their relatives, or receive packets of food or secure the washing of their clothes. Further, on such transports the danger is great that the prisoners are set upon and murdered by the so-called "irresponsible" elements.

"Labor" Secretary Distorts Figures On Unemployment

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In a transparently misleading announcement Secretary of Labor Davis today heralded "a distinctly favorable" outlook for both employers and employees this summer and fall.

He called attention to the fact that employment in factories was greater in June than in May for the first time in five years, but the republican politician failed to explain that the slight increase is only of June over May while general employment levels are lower than any year since 1921.

PRESIDENT-ELECT SHOT 'FOR CHRIST' SAYS CHURCHMAN

Counter-Revolutionary Agent, Belief

Continued from Page One

result of Gen. Alvaro Obregon's assassination.

Apparently there is no provision for procedure in the event of the death of a president-elect, and in Mexico there is no vice-president. Obregon was elected president July 1 for a six-year term, the term having been extended from four years a few months ago. He was to be proclaimed president by congress at its September session, and was to take office December 1 as successor to President Calles.

Calles May Serve Conditionally. Mexican law provides that in the event of the death of a president during the first two years of his term, congress may name a provisional president and arrange for a new election. It was regarded as possible that this method might be used, Calles acting provisionally as chief executive.

It is stipulated in the constitution that though a president may serve two full terms, they must not follow one another directly.

Censorship Clamped On NOGALES, Sonora, Mexico, July 18 (UP).—Censorship of press dispatches over the Mexican telegraph lines, imposed late yesterday at Mexico City, had not yet been extended to this port of entry today.

Take the DAILY WORKER With You on Your Vacation

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

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ATTENTION

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MASS PLAYS, mass singing, sports, such as baseball, soccer, football, tennis, etc. Social dancing, campfires, amateur nights, lectures, camp magazine and other recreations during the entire summer season.
 A kindergarten with competent counselors for children whose parents stay in camp. Don't drag any bundles.—You can get everything at moderate prices at the camp store.

Baroni, Italian Trade Unionist, Framed by Blackshirts in Milan Bomb Outrage

WORLD CONGRESS OPEN IN MOSCOW AS MANY ATTEND

Communists Call For Greater Struggle

Continued from Page One
publics and Colonies, which have left the world capitalist system and which are fighting against world capitalism for world socialism.

The draft further attacks the social democracy as the chief support of capitalism in the camp of the workers and regards all other tendencies, like anarchism, guild socialism, etc., as social democratic forms.

The draft declares that relations between the Communist Parties of the West and East are a preliminary condition for proletarian hegemony and dictatorship.

The plenary session of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party has approved the draft and appealed to the members to file proposals for corrections with the Program Committee of the Sixth Congress.

Grain.

Continuing his address, Stalin then dealt with the questions of grain policy. He pointed out that the adoption of extraordinary measures succeeded, in the beginning of 1928, in recovering the ground lost during the previous year and in overcoming the grain crisis.

"The results for this January to March are normal, though the destruction of the autumn plantings in the South Ukraine and Northern Caucasia have caused strong pressure on the peasant supplies in other districts at a time when the harvest prospects are still uncertain. This has resulted in a recrudescence of the extraordinary measures such as illegal searching of the peasants' farms, etc., which have endangered the workers' and peasants' alliance.

"Of course, the workers' and peasants' alliance has not been destroyed, but only endangered. Some comrades have lost their heads and exaggerated the danger, the speaker said, but the prospects of a good harvest and the abandonment of the extraordinary measures have caused the situation to become peaceful again.

Farms Split Up.

"The basis of the grain difficulties is that in spite of the fact that the area under cultivation has nearly attained the pre-war figure, peasant agriculture has become split up. Small scale agricultural production is unprofitable and low, whereas the towns and industries are developing rapidly, with a consequent development of the demand for grain.

"The solution of the problem lies, in the first place, in increased grain productivity on the part of small and middle scale production; in the collectivization of small and middle scale farms and improvement in the existing Soviet farms.

"People who believe that small and individual farms are the beginning and the end of agriculture have nothing in common with Leninism," the speaker said. "The chief characteristic of the present situation is that increased productivity of the small scale farms is no longer alone sufficient to solve the problem, although this increased productivity is the chief task before the party at this moment.

Two Tasks.

"Two new practical tasks, therefore, arise: Increased productivity of the collective farms and the improvement of the Soviet farms.

"Apart from the general causes, the Plenum's resolution enumerates the following specific temporary causes for the grain purchase crisis: Loss of balance in the markets in consequence of the quicker growth of the peasants' demand for industrial goods; the unfavorable relation of grain prices to other agricultural prices; the errors in the planning system, particularly regarding prompt commodity supply; insufficient taxation of the possessing sections; errors of party, Soviet and purchase organizations; violation of Soviet legislation through administrative arbitrariness, etc.; exploitation of Soviet errors by capitalist elements in town and country.

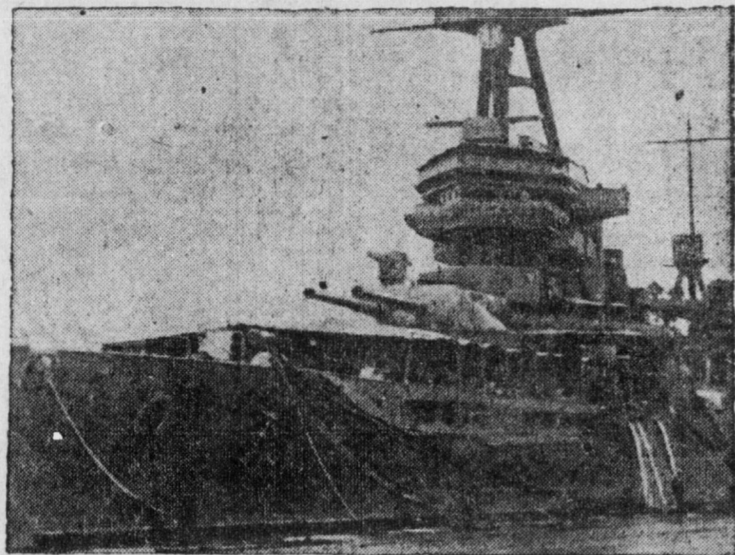
"In order to abolish these specific temporary causes it is necessary to abandon illegal searches of peasant farms and other violations of Soviet law; to abandon any recrudescence of requisition methods and at the same time to guarantee more elasticity in the state regulation of commerce; to make certain increases in the price of grain; to organize and regulate commodity supply in the grain districts and immediately to form a state grain reserve.

Alliance Not Ended.

"It is stupid to say that the alliance between the workers and peasants is finished. If this were true the peasants would have reduced the grain producing area whereas the grain producing areas have actually increased everywhere.

"Some comrades think that in order to consolidate the alliance of the workers and peasants we must concentrate on textiles instead of heavy industry. This is quite wrong, the speaker pointed out. The textile industry is very important, he said, but the main line must be the pro-

Ready to Defend Wall St. Interests



Above is one of the biggest American battleships, the U. S. S. Tezas, which is now in the Brooklyn navy yard for a general cleaning up. It is the policy of the navy department to keep all its war machines in such condition that Wall Street can go ahead with its plans for a new imperialist war without any worries. Incidentally, the sailors who are ready to be maimed and slaughtered for the sake of Big Business are not treated with nearly as much care as is this warship.

FASCIST SECRET AGENT WAS REAL HEAD OF PLOT

Barbusse Committee Reveals Facts

(Wireless to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, July 18.—Reports to this city from Milan have just revealed that the Communist trade unionist, Baroni, is one of those accused of participation in the recent explosion in Milan.

Baroni's only crime, however seems to have been participation in the workers' delegation to the Soviet Union.

The Barbusse Investigating Committee which is examining the facts in the case has discovered that the real organizer of the Milan explosion was Boldrochi, a member of the fascist secret service.

United States Election Laws

(Continued.)

By JULIUS CODKIND.

CALIFORNIA. Population 1920 census, 3,480,902. To put the Party on the ballot this year, 36,000 signatures or three per cent of the total vote in the previous elections will be required, these to be filed on June 14th. The law even specifies the size and form of type to be used in printing the petitions.

To place our presidential candidates on the ballot there, we must nominate 13 electors. For each elector a separate petition must be printed. This means that every citizen who signs must sign 13 times for our electors only, besides the various signatures which may be required for the state and local offices.

We intend to file our candidates as independents under a law which allows additional candidates to go on the ballot as individuals after the primaries have been held. Under this law, they go on the ballot without Party designation, requiring only 12 to 13 thousand signatures this year. These signatures must be obtained within a period of 25 days, each signature being dated and verified by a deputy registrar. Under the law only those who have been certified as deputy registrars may canvas for signatures. These deputy registrars must be citizens who are qualified voters. Voters who participated in the primaries are not eligible to sign petitions.

OKLAHOMA. Population 1920 census, 2,047,397. This state requires 5,000 signatures of voters for each candidate. The state has ten electors and here, too, each citizen must sign ten times on 10 separate sheets. Another requirement in Oklahoma is that after the signatures are obtained that the whole 5,000 must be typewritten on the back of the petitions, petitions to be filed June 16th.

KANSAS. Population 1920 census, 1,773,289. The law specifies that a new party—and our Party is perpetually new until we obtain the

duction of machinery. Furthermore it is impossible to develop the textile industry without heavy industry.

"Consolidation of the alliance is necessary, not in order to perpetuate the classes indefinitely, but in order to bring the peasants and workers closer together and train the individualist ideology of the peasant in collectivism for the preparation of the destruction of class antagonisms on the basis of socialist society.

Points of Support.
"This is only possible on the basis of new technique and collectivism. It is not true that consolidation of the alliance is only possible thru concessions to the peasants. Apart from concessions we must have points of economic support in the village, and highly developed cooperatives together with collective and Soviet farms, Stalin said.

"Increased work among the village poor is necessary in order to guarantee the support of the latter."

"The lesson of the Donetz trial," Stalin pointed out, "is that in working to secure a minimum of loyal specialists we have been tremendously backward. Therefore we must intensify the training of new technical experts from amongst the workers themselves. The Soviet government has therefore added 40,000,000 roubles annually to its former expenditure for this purpose."

"We have always learned from our mistakes," the speaker declared, "and we must do this now. The grain difficulties have shaken up the Bolsheviks and forced them to work more actively for the development of grain production. Without these difficulties the Bolsheviks would hardly have paid such serious attention to the question.

"The Donetz trial also caused us to consider taking energetic steps for the formation of new technical forces in industry. First steps have already been taken and more will be effected."

minimum of votes required—must get signatures amounting to a total of one per cent of the vote cast for the successful candidate for secretary of state and that the total must include one per cent of such vote from at least 10 counties. At a very late date, our local comrades were told that the presidential electors could be placed on the ballot if petitions are signed by 2,500 voters.

There is nothing said in this effect in the election law pamphlet sent out by the state and our comrades in Kansas could obtain no information from the officials of the state. The attorney general and the secretary of state both refused to give any information or to answer letters sent from the national office.

The Kansas comrades employed several lawyers to help them with this work. Not only did the lawyers fail to obtain a correct explanation of the law, but they could not even get out a correct form of petition.

NORTH CAROLINA. Population 1920 census, 2,555,296. This state, which is building up a large textile industry, is important as a new industrial state, and also because it is one of the tier of states composing the solid south, with a Negro population about equal to that of the whites. To help new parties get on the ballot only 10,000 signatures are required. Unfortunately, our Party has only one member-at-large in the entire state.

OHIO. Population 1920 census, 5,810,498. The law legalizes a party as one that cast ten per cent of the entire vote of the state in the last general election. Other political organizations can go on the ballot as independents by securing signatures equal to one per cent of the entire vote of the state. This year the minimum is 14,467. Before filing, signatures must be submitted for preliminary inspection to the registrars in each county. At least 20,000 signatures will have to be raised to insure the Party a place on the Ohio ballot.

MISSOURI. Population 1920 census, 3,409,758. The law requires 2 per cent of the entire vote cast at the last preceding general election. This year, the minimum number of signatures required is 26,107. A legal party in this state is one that casts 3 per cent of the vote.

PENNSYLVANIA. Population 1920 census, 8,774,347. This state has a comparatively liberal law. Although our vote in 1924 was only 2,735 we have good Party organization in District 3 at Philadelphia and in District 5 at Pittsburgh. The law requires petitions signed by one-half per cent of the vote cast for the successful candidate for governor. This year the amount in signatures is 5,514. This state and Massachusetts are practically the only states which furnish printed petitions for use by parties trying for a place on the ballot. Unlike other states, also, the law is clearly defined and cannot be misunderstood.

A consideration of the figures of our vote in Pennsylvania, (2,735 in 1924) together with the comparatively small number of signatures required give a good comparative picture of the obstacles to be overcome by us in the various states of the country.

CONNECTICUT. Population 1920 census 1,394,324. The law requires a state convention to be supplemented by petitions signed by one per cent of the total vote cast for the office filed for in the last preceding election. For electors this amounts to 4,500 signatures.

ARIZONA. Population, 1920 census, 340,848. Petitions must be filed carrying two per cent of the vote in at least 5 of the 14 counties in the state. The amount in each county aside from Maricopa is not large, but the distances are enormous and the state very sparsely populated. We will probably fail in the state but the activities of Comrade O'Brien since his return from the National Nominating Convention are already commencing to bear fruit in the shape of Party organization, the spread of TUEL agitation and a jump in DAILY WORKER subscriptions.

In Dupont's State.

DELAWARE. Population, 1920 census, 224,068. A state consisting of three counties. Each county requires 250 signatures. Some of our comrades, fearing the iron heel of the Duponts, who control the state refused either to try for signatures or allow their names as candidates. Under Party discipline and with a Party organizer on the job, we are taking advantage of a peculiarity in the law which allows us to run in separate counties, to put on our Party ticket in Newcastle county, which is the industrial county with the city of Wilmington, containing the Dupont plants.

MARYLAND. Population, 1920 census, 1,457,608. Two thousand signatures are required. Baltimore is a good center, but our comrades were disheartened from previous failures and at first refused to undertake the job. In a hard drive they succeeded in getting the necessary signatures. The result is great enthusiasm and revival of Party spirit and plans are being laid to extend the Party organization to nearby industrial centers.

MAINE. Population, 1920 census, 769,334. NEW HAMPSHIRE. Population 443,407. These states require only one thousand signatures each but our Party organization is weak and consists altogether of Finnish comrades who are altogether unacquainted with the election law.

MINNESOTA. Population, 1920 census, 2,403,164. Only 2,500 signatures are required but the law specifies that these must be all registered voters who did not participate in the primaries. Our Party instructed its followers to vote in the labor party primaries.

UTAH. Population, 1920 census, 453,313. Requirement is only 500 signatures but we have a very poor Party organization. In a letter received from Comrade M. P. Bales, he states: "I wish I had your sublime optimism as to the ease with which 500 signatures can be secured to a certificate of election in this state. While I am skeptical of our ability to get 500 sworn voters to sign our petitions, I am positive that this will enable us to build up the Party and get it functioning again."

Iowa, a strong republican state, and Tennessee, Georgia and Florida, strong democratic states, officially accept all candidacies of nominees made by state conventions.

South Carolina. South Carolina does not print an official ballot. Its officials specify the size and style of the ballot as well as the color of paper to be used. All parties print their own ballots and each voter before going to the polls generally provides himself with the ballot of the party for which he intends to vote. It is very difficult to find other than democratic ballots at the polls and particularly after the vote is counted.

Having accomplished the task of placing candidates officially in nomination and having fought out the campaign, working class parties find only insignificant totals of votes registered in their favor. There are a number of reasons for this.

Disfranchisement. Of chief importance, perhaps, is the disfranchisement of large sections of the working class. A complete survey of the situation is in itself a special task and can be adequately treated only in a special article dealing with the subject. A few points, however, must be commented upon:

In the United States, the privilege of voting is extended only to citizens over the age of twenty-one. This provision automatically disfranchises millions of young workers under the age of twenty-one.

(To Be Continued.)

SMALLPOX ON SHIP

BOSTON, July 18.—The steamship Belfast, from Bangor, Me., was held at quarantine for several hours here yesterday while doctors vaccinated more than 200 passengers and members of the crew, after discovery of a case of smallpox aboard. A Negro steward was taken ashore at Gallops Island for treatment.

SATURDAY EVE., JULY 21

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PROFESSOR

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Russian and Oriental Dances

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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA OF 50 MEN

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Surf Avenue and West Sixth Street

TICKETS FOR SALE ALL DAY AT THE DAILY WORKER, 26-28 UNION SQ.

Admission: 75c; \$1.00; \$1.25 and \$1.50 All Seats Reserved

"SEAMEN, ORGANIZE PORT COMMITTEES TO FIGHT THE SHIPPING BOSSES," CORRESPONDENT URGES

(By a Seaman Correspondent.) Shipping offices on the water-front are a great menace to the seamen in the marine industry.

Shipping Board. Thru their method of keeping tabs on seamen, they are in a position to blacklist any man who they may wish to drive off their ships.

conditions on board ship. When he comes ashore and goes to find out of the Shipping Board he finds himself classed as undesirable.

On the west coast the ship owners' association has its own employment bureau. There the men register and ship when their numbers are called.

captain of the ship. When the man quits and goes ashore, if he has demanded or in any way complained about food or working conditions, he finds his discharge book stamped as his being a bad character and this handicaps him when he applies

at another ship for a job. The officers are bound to turn him down should they see his book stamped in this manner.

This manner lay the foundation for a strong, militant organization which will strive to abolish these conditions in the marine industry and have the men ship out of their own union hall.

BLACKIE.

Pocketbook Workers Suffer from Speed-up; Work 2 or 3 Days a Week, Letter Relates

LEFT WING PUTS DEMANDS BEFORE 3RD CONVENTION

Shiplacoff Pleads for Bosses' Peace

(By a Worker Correspondent) Conditions in the pocketbook industry for the majority of the workers are bad. There are workers who have not worked for as long as a year.

Union Officials Do Nothing. The union officials do not show any desire to remedy this situation or to better the conditions of the workers.

Due to the conscious effort of the union officials to intimidate the workers their militant spirit is almost broken.

This month we are witnessing our third bi-annual "convention." It is a convention in name only, and a farce in reality.

Our manager, Shiplacoff, who helped Sigman and McGrady in their attempts to break the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Unions, pursued the same policy in our union.

At the present "convention" the left-wingers were "eliminated." This shows why at the present "convention" no concrete demands to the manufacturers were proposed.

Over two years ago, before the present agreement with the manufacturers was signed, the main section of our union was headed by left-wingers.

On the event of the present "convention," the left-wing issued a journal in which they pointed out to the workers the concrete demands which must be put forth and fought for before signing the next agreement with the manufacturers.

The left-wing in the journal called upon the workers to adopt a militant policy toward the manufacturers and to rally around the left-wing demands:

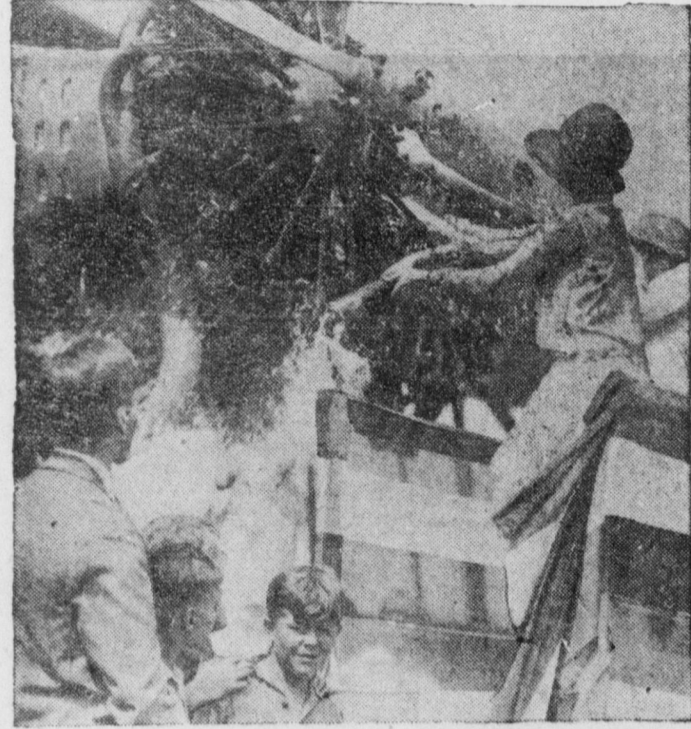
- 1. Forty-hour week. 2. Forty-four weeks guaranteed work a year. 3. An unemployed insurance fund paid by the bosses and controlled by the union.

This was a surprise to our union officials, who expected to rush the convention without any concrete demands to the manufacturers.

3 Trainmen Killed in Locomotive Explosion

GLACIER, B. C., July 18.—Three trainmen were killed near here when the boiler of a Canadian Pacific locomotive exploded.

Blesses Huge War-Machine



While Kellogg talks "peace," his war department attends to its usual business of expanding and improving its preparations for the next imperialist slaughter.

BOSSES USE SPORTS FOR OWN INTERESTS

FIND BOYS OF 5 SELLING PAPERS

Child Labor Laws Fail to Aid Them

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Between one-tenth and one-fifth of all newsboys found at work at night in eight cities surveyed by the U. S. Children's Bureau were under 10 years of age.

"In each of the cities," says the bureau, "children of six and seven years, and in one city two boys five years old, sold papers despite the fact that all the cities except two had ordinances restricting the age at which children might sell paper."

The bureau points out that "Boys who sell papers all the daylight hours after their release from school have no time for wholesome recreations, for the preparation of home lessons, or for other things."

There has been no improvement in these conditions, the bureau finds since the surveys made 10 and 15 years ago.

Some of the worst features of newspaper selling are of a kind that make it as little desirable for boys of 12 to 15 as for those of 10 or 11.

4 Forest Fires Caused by Heat in California

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18 (UP).—Hot winds and extreme dry conditions making the four forest fires in Southern California extremely dangerous, forestry officials announced today.

Two of the fires continued to smolder in the vicinity of San Diego, while two more burned near Los Angeles.

The fires damaged timber lands and watershed brush lands.

SUES FOR DEATH OF SON. MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 18.—Mrs. Judith Holanes today instituted in circuit court a suit for \$10,000 damages against Gustave Thiery for the death of her son on January 26, 1927.

Section 1—Downtown Manhattan—60 St. Marks Place

Section 4—Harlem—43 East 103rd St.

Section 5—Bronx—2075 Clinton Ave.

Section 6—Williamsburg—29 Graham Avenue

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5 AND 10c STORE GIRLS SLAVE 54 HR. WEEK FOR \$11

Manager Always At Their Elbows

(By a WORKER Correspondent) Saturday is the big day in the 5 and 10-cent store. Cash registers ring gaily in rhythm with the crooning of Black Mammie on the phonograph.

Human Waves. The crowds come and go like mighty waves, overwhelming the salesgirls, then calm sets in, as after a storm, and there is a temporary lull.

Here a crowd looks over the "no-tions" counter, cleverly arranged to catch the eye. Wares are here displayed from the far ends of the globe.

"Would you like an incense burner, sir—very beautiful?" smiles the salesgirl, and immediately she burns some incense on the lap of a fat, green Buddha and slowly the smoke comes curling out of his mouth.

"Have some nice cameos, lady, real cheap; genuine imported goods," invites another girl at the next counter.

The buzzing of the crowd, the crooning of Black Mammie and the ringing cash registers, intermingled with the tinkling of little bells, make weird music.

One is inclined to agree with Barnum, that there is a fool born every minute of the day when one watches the American public. It is like a child with a bright toy when faced with gaudy display.

One of the firms that promotes sports for its workers is the Textile Dyeing Company of America, Inc., at their Hawthorne, N. J., plant. They have organized a baseball team, a soccer team, tennis and other teams.

Recently the chamber of commerce of Paterson, N. J., issued photographs and statements concerning the sports activities of this concern.

As I pause in my occupation of sweeping this vast "bazaar" I see here reflected a tragic phase of American life. My eyes take in the salesgirls moving about the oozing crowds, ever aware of the watchful eye of the manager.

I see the sixteen-year-old Italian girl, Maria, her sunken, timid eyes embedded in an olive-skinned face moving about listlessly.

There is the Yankee girl from Plattsburg, who lives with an aunt; she still retains her healthy looks, but how long will it last?

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French Dollars For Bratianu's Fascists

BUCHAREST, July 18.—Charles Rist, vice-governor of the Bank of France, has come to Bucharest to arrange for a loan of 300,000,000 francs to the Rumanian government, as an official representative of the French state bank.

The loan will add greatly to French prestige in the Balkans and will strengthen their position against the Italian bankers, besides gaining a strong foothold with the Bratianu government, it is thought here.

MUSICIANS HIT AT MOVIE TONE

National Conference to Plan Campaign

CHICAGO, July 18 (FP).—Though union control and popular taste in Chicago minimize the menace, the Chicago Federation of Musicians will join sister locals throughout the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Musicians in the fight against the movietone and similar musical devices to dispense with living orchestras.

Officials of the Chicago local are confident that theatre patrons will not stand for the national union, with an enrollment of 80,000 members, says jobs of musicians are jeopardized by the canned music and the ear of the public is outraged as well.

About 2,500 musicians have threatened to send money, clothes, food, pictures, etc., to the secretary, Jennie Cooper, at 35 N. 10th St.

Fire, caused by a short circuit in an electric fan in the ladies' room of the B. M. T. subway station, caused a bad traffic snarl at Pacific St. and Fourth Ave. yesterday afternoon.

Whites Get Injunction Against Cemetery

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 18.—More than one hundred white people living at Frayser station opposed the location of a cemetery for Negroes near the township, which is four miles from this city.

A petition was submitted by those promoting the cemetery asking the court to set aside the injunction restraining them from opening the cemetery, and a counter petition was presented by the villagers.

RESTAURANT ROBBED. BUFFALO, July 18 (UP).—Two armed bandits, their faces covered with handkerchiefs, walked into an East Buffalo restaurant shortly after noon today, backed the patrons and the proprietor against the wall, rifled the cash drawer of \$2,500 and made their escape in an automobile.

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PHILA. WORKING CLASS WOMEN AID MINE RELIEF

PHILADELPHIA (By Mail).—Although organized but a few weeks ago, the Women's Section of the Philadelphia Committee of the National Miners' Relief has already succeeded in doing some very splendid work, and is now getting itself ready for further activities on an enlarged scale.

A big, successful picnic, held under the auspices of this committee, has recently been held which netted a considerable sum of money that was immediately sent to the coal fields.

Thirty women have already pledged to make regular monthly payments to the Miners' Relief through this committee, and a concentrated effort is being made to secure many more women to make similar pledges.

All the affiliated organizations as well as individual members are now busy gathering food, clothes, ornaments and many other things for a big rummage sale to be held in August. A moving picture benefit for the relief of the striking miners will soon be given.

Preparations for an enlarged conference to bring in additional organizations to join this important Women's Miners' Relief Conference are now being made.

The committee urges all sympathizers to send money, clothes, food, pictures, etc., to the secretary, Jennie Cooper, at 35 N. 10th St.

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Three Features at the Cameo

"Stark Love," "Moana" and "Birth of Films" On One Program

THIS week at the Cameo Theatre the Film Arts Guild presents an extremely interesting and intelligent motion picture program worth the time of a worker and well worth the modest expense.

"Stark Love" is stark realistic life of primitive mountaineer people. It is beautiful in its simplicity and interest. More than that, it deserves attention as an authentic presentation of one phase of contemporary American life, as well as being a contemporary glimpse of our log-cabin era of a hundred years ago.

"Moana" is a beautiful picture of early American pioneer life. It is worth seeing for a better understanding of our own history.

"The Birth of Films" is a well-told, extremely dramatic story based on the life of the people. It is simply but splendidly acted by the natives themselves, none of whom have ever seen a movie or a theatre and scarcely realizing what it was all about.

The entire program at the Cameo Theatre this week is a credit to its intelligent management.

PRINCIPALS OF THE FAMOUS ROXY BALLET.



Two talented members of the well-known Roxy Ballet who will feature the program at the Coney Island Stadium this Saturday night.

Foreman Recalls War. Breaks Peace Memorial

LOUVAIN, July 18.—A Belgian foreman destroyed the balcony of the memorial library given to Belgium by the United States, as a token of good-will between nations.

The foreman, who had directed the building of the balcony, was just putting the finishing touches to it, when he was filled with memories of the late war and broke the pillars of the balcony with a hammer.

BRITISH YELLOWS REELECTED. LONDON, July 18 (UP).—Ramsay MacDonald was re-elected chairman of the parliamentary labor party today—the official leader of the party. J. R. Clynes was re-elected deputy chairman.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH Thea. 45 St. W. of B'way Mats. Tuesday and Thursday, 8:3

BISCUIT COMPANY PAYS LOW WAGES WORKER REVEALS

Correspondent Tells Of Miserable Conditions

(By a Worker Correspondent) The workers in the National Biscuit Company listened with a great deal of interest to the meeting held last Friday at 15th Street and 10th Avenue by the Workers (Communist) Party. I know, because I was one of them, and all afternoon we workers talked about it. I wish that these meetings are kept up. We all like them and we learn a lot from them. It will be a better way of spending our lunch hour than playing ball on the open lot.

I noticed that when the speakers' stand was first set up in the open lot, a cop came over and said the company won't allow it on their property and made the speaker move the stand over to the corner. That doesn't surprise me, because our bosses don't want us to learn about organizing so that we can demand better pay and better working conditions. In fact, it wouldn't surprise me to have the company soon take some steps against allowing us to listen at all. There are a lot of spies around, and I'm sure that the whole meeting was reported to the bosses.

Receive Low Wages. We workers in the National Biscuit Company get the most terrible wages, especially in the department where I work, the packing department. In the 10th Avenue to 9th Avenue factories. This department is under the charge of two managers, Mr. Klopfer and Mrs. Delure. Mr. Klopfer is an old man with a bitter smile, and the other never smiles. They keep our wages lower even than those of the workers in other departments. It is the fault of these two managers that we get as low as we do. Two years ago we were promised a two-dollar raise. Other departments somehow managed to get a one dollar raise. We are still waiting for ours. Once I happened to stand near Mr. Klopfer when a young worker asked him for a raise. Mr. Klopfer said, "You know, young man, that the wages you make are too high as it is. We're going to cut wages soon, and if you don't like it, you'd better look for another job."

This is the sort of an answer a worker gets if he is not organized into a union. If we had a strong union, then that worker wouldn't have had to go to ask for a raise as an individual. He'd have an organization behind him, and his demands would have to be met, or else the company would soon find itself in plenty of trouble.

"Daily" Only Workers Paper. Many times before this I wanted to express myself about our terrible conditions and low wages, but never had the chance. Last week a man offered me a DAILY WORKER free. He was distributing a lot of copies to all of us workers. I took it home, read the letter that another one of us workers wrote in to the DAILY WORKER, and so am writing this myself now. The DAILY WORKER is the only paper a worker can express himself in, and the only paper which will help the workers to organize. I will buy the DAILY WORKER every day at the news-stands.

Before I close, I think there should be an Italian and a Spanish speaker at the open-air meeting next week, because a good many of the workers are Italians and Spaniards and cannot understand English so very well. —B. M.

FORCE PARDONS TO AUTONOMISTS

PARIS, July 18.—Widespread resentment and growing autonomist pressure today forced President Doumergue to sign pardons for three of the leaders of the Alsatian autonomists jailed some time ago on charges of separatist activities. Dr. Georges Eugène Ricklin, one of the principal figures among the autonomists, was not pardoned, however, the government alleging that Ricklin had appealed from his conviction, and hence a decision of the supreme court was necessary before action can be taken to free him. When the supreme court will decide has not been established. Of the men pardoned, two, Rosse and Schall, are deputies to the French chamber.

Fines In Liquor

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Prohibition Commissioner Doran announced today that more than \$1,000,000 was collected in civil penalties from liquor law violators during the fiscal year ended June 30. Automobiles worth \$5,000,000 were seized last year and more than 50 per cent of the 80,000 cars captured had been sold under liens by dealers, he said.

Tag Days For Fund Start In August

The first National tag days to help raise the \$100,000 Workers (Communist) Party Campaign Fund will be held during the week of August 19-25. The National Campaign Headquarters has urged all party organizations to immediately begin their preparations for active participation in the work.

Big Boss Crafter and Son Who Inherits Cash



John M. Phillips (left), late Queens contractor, whose operations with the Tammany Hall machine in that borough cost the workers some twenty millions of dollars. The innocent looking young man at the right is Francis Phillips, his son, who is now defying the "law" in a contemptuous refusal to tell the Federal Grand Jury about a trifling \$3,000,000 which is involved in the investigation.

FORUM ASSAILS SIGMAN SCHEME

Active Members Meet Tomorrow Night

Over eight hundred cloak and dressmakers, crowding Bryant Hall to capacity yesterday afternoon at an open forum called by the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union, demonstrated their contempt for the latest fictitious organization campaign now being heralded by the right wing organ, The Jewish Daily Forward.

The discussion revolved about the new maneuver of the bankrupt Sigman-Schlesinger machine to extract dues payments from the workers in these shops that recognize the scab union of the right wing, and in forcing more dismissals of left wing workers from those factories.

Free Discussions. Discussions at these open forums are conducted with the greatest freedom and are participated in by the majority of the rank and file. The slogan raised by the leaders of the Joint Board, who opened the discussion, was, "throw out of the shops any gangster agents of the Sigman clique" who appear.

The meeting elected a committee to go to the office of the Jewish Daily to tell its "impartial" editors that they are excellent allies of Sigman. "The Day," now masquerading in a cloak of "impartiality" for circulation purposes, recently published an account of the fake Sigman organization drive.

To Present Plans. Joint Board officers will come to the meeting of active members tomorrow night in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., to present to the meeting a series of plans mapped out for the successful prosecution of the organization drive soon to be launched by the Cloakmakers Union. All active members of the union are urged to arrive immediately after work.

A meeting of the propaganda committee of the Local Committee of the N. O. C. is to be held tonight at its headquarters, 16 W. 21st St.

CONCERT TO BE DEMONSTRATION

Workers Will Honor Soviet Union

The great DAILY WORKER concert Saturday at Coney Island Stadium will be a demonstration of the militant workers of New York in honor of the Soviet Union, the country which gave Prof. Leon Theremin the opportunity to discover and perfect his marvelous ether-music.

Prof. Theremin is a citizen of the Soviet Union and will appear at this unusual proletarian musical festival as the representative of the first workers' and peasants' republic. It is considered no accident that this astounding discovery should have been made in the Soviet Union. Only there have all workers, including scientists and artists, the opportunity to work without fear of oppression and under conditions which make for the best possible results.

Prof. Theremin will appear on Saturday night in a program which will afford the vast throng of 25,000 workers that is expected ample opportunity to observe all the beauties of this new ether-music and its infinite possibilities.

Much has already been said concerning the excellence of the Arnold Volpe Symphony Orchestra and the Roxy Ballet. They will be found to be worthy co-artists of Prof. Theremin.

Tickets for the great concert are on sale at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 26-27 Union Square. Buy them now.

Tag Days For Fund Start In August

The annual outing of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, which was to have been held Saturday in Pleasant Bay Park, has been postponed because of a conflict in date with the concert at Coney Island Stadium.

LABOR DEFENSE OUTING DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED

The date when the outing will be held has not yet been determined, but will be announced in the near future. All tickets bought thus far will be good for the new date.

INDIA WORKERS STRUGGLE GROWS

Authorities Fire On Strikers

CALCUTTA, India, July 18.—A wave of unrest threatens to engulf all leading industries of India. The strength of the recently organized unions is increasing and their growth appears to be on a permanent basis.

Strikes and lockouts have affected virtually every important industry in the country, and for nearly four months there has been a series of disturbances with which employers, police, civil and military authorities have found it difficult to deal.

Jamshedpur now is the seat of the movement. The Tata Iron and Steel Company's works there—lovingly fostered by the legislature because it is the only Indian industrial concern of any magnitude, although it is largely managed by Europeans—has been convulsed by strikes which have become a lock-out.

The East Indian railway shops at Lillooah, Calcutta, are idle; the Bombay cotton industry is paralyzed, and the jute industry here has ceased functioning, due to the strike of 10,000 workers.

The wave of unrest culminated in an open struggle at Bamangachi. Gurka troops fired on the strikers by order of Captain Christie, a Bombay jury completely approved the action of the city superintendent of police in firing on strikers under almost identical circumstances.

FUR WORKERS MEET TONIGHT

Gold to Bare Fakers Peace Pleas

Forced to the wall by the rising offensive of the fur workers the right wing scab union, the Joint Council, A. F. of L. leaders, who are the bosses of the Council, sought to engage in fake peace negotiations with the leaders of the left wing Joint Board, who are leading the workers in the drive. This, as well as questions of equal importance will be reported on in full by Joint Board speakers at the big mass meeting to be held tonight in Cooper Union immediately after work.

Will Make Exposure. Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, announced yesterday that he would make public the dealings with the labor fakers at the "negotiations" which he recognized immediately to be a bid for a breathing spell for the Joint Council.

Other questions to be reported on are the burning issue of July wage raises for the fur workers.

This question is now the major campaign of the Joint Board. Not only has the Joint Board secured raises for the workers in their own shops but the campaign has so aroused the furriers that raises are being forced thru in shops not recognizing the Joint Board.

Order Attacks. This despite the active opposition to wage raises put up by the Joint Council, who have gone to the extent of ordering the police industrial squad to beat up and arrest their own members when they strike for higher pay.

Inside the right wing Joint Council is a group of organized opposition to the gang in control. They are now broadening the fight for one union in the trade and have split so far from the crew in control as to issue leaflets denouncing them as betrayers and at the same time enumerating in detail the various sell-outs of the Stetsky-McGrady clique.

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MOBILIZE FORCES IN DISTRICT TWO FOR 'PARTY DAYS'

Anti-War Demonstration Is Planned

Throughout District 2, members of the Workers (Communist) Party from the lowest functionary to the highest, are preparing for the Party Days, which have been called for July 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31 and August 1. It is expected that these Party Days will result in a tightening-up of the entire election campaign machinery of the district, and also in elaborate preparation for a huge turnout at the anti-war demonstration on August 4.

The letter sent to the members of the Workers (Communist) Party reads in part as follows: "Every party in the Communist International has specially designated days which are called Party Days. The American party has not availed itself of this opportunity in the past. We now propose to do so.

"The purpose of these Party Days is to have one Mobilization Day on which all the comrades, from the highest functionary to the rank and file, are required to report to their units and discuss the major party campaigns.

"Many of our comrades are engaged in activities in the unions and Party auxiliary organizations which take a great deal of their time and energy and fail, on this account, to attend to Party units.

"On these Party Days we call upon every Party member to attend his unit meeting without fail. The names of all Party members who fail to attend the Party Day meeting will be referred to the district office."

WOMEN TO FIGHT ON WAR DANGER

Federation Announces Second Conference

The Second Delegate Conference of the New York Working Women's Federation was announced last night by the secretary, Ray Ragozin. The conference will be held Thursday evening, August 2, at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave.

The conference is called to arouse working women to the reality of the war danger and to organize women to combat the forces of imperialism. The call to the second conference, issued at a time when news comes of the death of President Oregon in Mexico, throws into bold relief the gathering war clouds.

The struggle against imperialism in Latin-American countries, of which the latest development in Mexico is but a part, marine rule in Nicaragua and general suppressions in all colonial countries, all point to the threatening war danger, the New York Working Women's Federation declares. These acts will plunge the workers into another world war more devastating than the last.

The Second Delegate Conference of the Working Women's Federation calls all women workers from shops and industries to attend.

BIG LABOR SPORTS MEET IN NEW YORK AUG. 25-26

With one of the best athletic grounds in the vicinity of New York secured, and clubs all over the country already pouring in entries, the Labor Sports Union second annual national track and field meet Aug. 25-26 promises to far surpass last year's meet, which was held in Waukegan and drew around 250 athletes.

From all indications this meet in New York will have more than 600 participants. In addition to all the regulation track and field events, there will be soccer games, furnished by several of the championship teams of the Metropolitan Workers League, gymnastic exercises, and a mass calisthenic drill.

Clubs all over the country are drilling squads of their members to take part in this mass drill, and it is expected that at least 300 to 400 athletes in all will be in this event.

In order to assure large delegations from the middle western states, a special train is being contracted for this purpose.

The meet is not confined only to regular members of the Labor Sports Union, but is open to all worker athletes who are not members of the A. A. U. clubs, and who are members of a workers' organization. A special invitation is being extended to athletes who are members of trade unions.

PATERSON Daily Worker Picnic Sunday, July 22, 1928 TO BE HELD AT AUKINS FARM NORTH HALEDON, N. J. Auspices: W. P. Paterson Directions: Take North Haledon Bus and get off at farm or Haledon Bus and ride until last stop. ADMISSION 15 CENTS

WORKERS CALENDAR

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

Philadelphia Picnic. Philadelphia Campaign Meets. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The following open-air campaign meetings will be held here on the following dates: Thursday, July 19.—At 53th and Cumberlandland Ave. Crowley and Rosenberg. At 11th and Poplar, Benjamin and Stanley.

Philadelphia Picnic. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Workers (Communist) Party here has arranged a picnic to be held August 19 at Burholme Park. All workers are invited to attend.

Chicago Picnic. CHICAGO, Ill.—A picnic for the benefit of the Northwestern Shop News of Chicago will be held on July 29, under the auspices of Section 5, District 8, of the Workers (Communist) Party. In order to reach the picnic grounds, take Grand Ave. car to Sawyer (1100 block), walk north to 3100 block, then one block west to 3101 North Nordica.

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

Philadelphia Miners' Relief. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia Miners' Relief Conference here has arranged a picnic for July 29 at Maple Grove Park.

WOMAN WORKERS NOT PROTECTED

Many Forced to Work 70 Hours a Week

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Less than two-thirds of the women wage earners in Illinois are protected by any law which limits their hours of work, according to a survey by the state department of labor. Out of the 540,938 gainfully employed women and girls in the state 197,499 are not covered either by the 10-hour law or by the child labor law. Most of them are at the mercy of their employers.

The greatest number of women and girls without protection are in domestic and personal service. The department estimates the number without protection in this group at 95,337 or 78% of the total number in these occupations. It also finds 64,024 or 97.5% of those in professional service and 17,947 or 14.6% of those in manufacture unprotected by the laws limiting hours of work.

Work 70 Hours a Week. The present law, in force since 1911, provides "that no female shall be employed in any mechanical or mercantile establishment, or factory, or laundry, or hotel, or restaurant, or telegraph or telephone establishment, or in any place of amusement, or by any person, firm or corporation engaged in any express or transportation or public utility business, or by any common carrier, or in any public institution incorporated in this state, more than 10 hours during any one day."

Of the female workers protected in 1928, 332,359 are over 16 years and come under the 10-hour law while 11,080 are under 16 and are covered by the child labor law. The department points out that there is nothing in the 10-hour law to prevent employers working their women employees up to 70 hours a week.

The department cites figures gathered by the U. S. women's bureau covering 46,070 women employed in factories, stores and laundries to show that 5.4% work 10 hours a day while 68.9% work more than 8 hours a day.

A study of wage rates given on accident reports involving 1,934 accidents to women and girls in 1926 shows that girls 16 years of age average \$10 to \$14 a week while women from 17 to 64 average \$15 to \$19 a week. The average wage of these women throughout their lives corresponds to the wage paid boys of 17. The average wage for men does not become stationary until they reach 25 years after which their range is from \$30 to \$34.

Biscuit Workers Will Hold Meeting Friday

The second meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party at the National Biscuit Company will be held at 15th Street and 10th Avenue on Friday, July 20th, at 12 o'clock noon. The speakers will be John J. Ballam, Acting District Organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and one Italian and one Spanish speaker.

According to reports from some of the workers at the National Biscuit Company, the first election campaign meeting held here last Friday was hailed with great interest by the workers. It formed the subject of discussion all that afternoon and the next day. At the first meeting, the chairman was requested by some of the workers present to have an Italian and a Spanish speaker at the next meeting.

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CONFERENCE FOR MINERS RELIEF IN HARLEM FRIDAY

Solidarity Fair Will Offer Fine Program

Pointing out that the fight of the striking miners throughout the soft coal areas of half a dozen states is being waged in behalf of all workers, the Harlem section of the National Miners Relief Committee is calling on all workers' fraternal organizations, trade unions and benefit associations to elect delegates to a special Miners' Relief Conference to be held at 347 E. 72nd St., Room 7, on Friday, July 20, at 8 p. m.

Issue Appeal for Aid. "All the miners ask for," reads their conference call, in part, "is that you, fellow-workers, come to their aid and help them fight starvation and disease, injunctions and evictions, by liberally donating funds for relief, and to help their brothers and sisters lying in jail on framed-up charges by conducting drives for defense funds."

Each organization of Harlem is asked by the Harlem Miners Relief Committee to elect two delegates to

Impoverished Farmers Forced Towards City

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Because farmers are not able to make a living is the greatest cause of their leaving the farms for the city, it is recorded in a survey by the department of agriculture.

Twenty thousand farmers were interviewed for this survey of whom one-third said that farming was "poor business." One-fourth gave attendant liabilities and old age as their reasons for migrating to the city.

represent it at the conference. The committee points out that "only by organized efforts will this work be carried through to a successful end."

Speakers From Mines

A highly interesting program is being arranged, including speakers direct from the mine-war front. The conference, coming two days before the launching of the nationwide Miners' Relief and Defense Week, will act as an impetus to relief and defense work in Harlem. Most of this week will be devoted toward making a success of the sale of tickets for the Miners Solidarity Fair of August 5, to be conducted by the National Miners Relief Committee at Pleasant Bay Park, and to include a program which for variety will exceed any other held in New York.

Come With Your Friends and Family to the PICNIC Given By the Joint Defense Committee of Cloakmakers and Furriers At Maple Grove, Sunday, July 22, 1928 Take Car No. 50 on Fifth Street—Get Off at Maple Grove GAMES — PRIZES — SINGING — GOOD EATS SPEAKERS: Hyman, Koretz Boruchivitz AKRON, OHIO

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR THE Big Daily Worker Affair DATE WILL BE ANNOUNCED LATER

BOSTON, MASS. DAILY WORKER Truck Party CAMP NITGEDAIGET Sunday, August 19 SPEAKERS CONCERT PROGRAM GAMES BATHING ROWING Trucks leave 10 A. M. sharp from 38 Causeway Street, Boston, and New International Hall, Roxbury

Chicago, Ill. 7,000 Will Attend the Seventh Annual Freiheit Picnic Sunday, July 22nd, 1928 Baer's Grove, 3737 N. California Ave. MAX BEDACHT District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party and Candidate for United States Senator, Will Speak DANCING GAMES Tickets in Advance, 35 Cents; At Gate, 45 Cents Directions: Kedzie-California Ave. to Irving Pk. Blvd.

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VOTE COMMUNIST!

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



WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY

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

Dwight Morrow Loaded the Gun

"I killed Obregon because I wanted Christ, the king, to reign completely, not partially."

—Statement of Obregon's murderer, who assumes the name "Escapulario," a word applied to a certain "holy cloth" used in religious ceremonies.

Again the assassin's revolver speaks for reaction, for the cause of clerical counter-revolution. This time in Mexico. The weapon of individual terror, of political assassination, appears once more in a long series of incidents as a characteristic weapon of reaction.

But if the darkest forces in Mexico, based on landlordism and clerical privilege, have murdered General Obregon, it does not necessarily follow that Obregon at the time of his death represented the forces of progress for the Mexican masses. Stupidity, blind inability to estimate social phenomena and the trend of history is characteristic of the type of reaction represented by the attempted counter-revolution in Mexico leading to the assassination of Obregon.

When the counter-revolution, encouraged and financed by Wall Street interests, was organized and launched by the Mexican church and landlords, immediately directed to the overthrow of the Mexican government headed by Calles, it was the duty of the workers and peasants of Mexico to rise against the counter-revolution. They did this with magnificent courage, and the military power of the counter-revolution was destroyed.

But when the workers and peasants kept Calles and Obregon from being overturned by military counter-revolution, that was no guarantee that Calles and Obregon would be faithful to the workers and peasants. United States imperialism, seeing that the impracticability of the attempt to overthrow the Mexican government at that particular time through military force, resorted to the more subtle tactics of direct pressure of the big New York banks combined with diplomatic pressure of the United States government.

Dwight Morrow, the Morgan ambassador from Washington, was the intermediary who exercised the strongest corrupting influence upon Obregon. Morrow interceded with Obregon directly for "peace" with the clerical reaction; Morrow wanted Obregon to base himself upon clerical landlordism and no longer to be dependent upon the vigilant and ever more militant and "unreliable" working class and peasantry. As long as Obregon had to depend upon militant workers and peasants against the priests and landlords, Wall Street would be inconvenienced in trying to use Obregon as a policeman of imperialism to suppress the Mexican workers and peasants for exploitation by United States capital.

Ambassador Morrow in approaching Obregon held in one hand the threat of military aggression and in the other hand the bribe of loans and the corrupting favors which petty-capitalist politicians such as Obregon find it hard to resist.

Before the assassin's bullet laid out Obregon as an enemy of the clerical-landlord reaction, Obregon had already shown many indications that he had himself gone over to the cause of reaction.

There is every reason to believe that Morrow had already succeeded. Vague intimations and half-denied rumors of reconciliation between Obregon and the Catholic hierarchy were accompanied by sharper repressions of the working class by the Mexican government. The disgusting imperialist orgy in connection with the flight of Lindbergh to Latin-America, the failure of Mexico to fulfill its historical role as leader of the anti-imperialist struggle of Latin-America as evidenced in the slavish capitulation at the Havana conference, followed by the surrender-flight of the Mexican aviator Caranza—all go to show that Obregon had capitulated to the coalition of Mexican reaction and United States imperialism prior to his murder by the dark forces of clerical reaction.

United States capitalist newspapers are now speculating on what will happen next in Mexico. To the Wall Street capitalists this means nothing more than the problem of how they can control Mexico through other instruments now that Obregon, whom they had practically signed up as their agent, is no more.

But to the workers and peasants of Mexico there is no uncertainty as to what will happen next, in the main outline. It will be a bigger and fiercer, more direct struggle of the United States financiers and government to enslave the Mexican masses with new instruments. For the Mexican workers and peasants it will

be necessary to mobilize every resource of all Latin-America, not corrupted to United States imperialism, to fight that imperialism.

With the situation as tense as it already was, the assassination of Obregon is bound to mark a new stage in the struggle, and all active elements must and will move to strengthen their positions.

One thing there cannot be: Peace between United States imperialism and the Latin-American masses whom it regards as its slaves. The nature of imperialism is such that it is impossible for a nation in the stage of economical development of Mexico to exist in the shadow of the big Wall Street imperialism without struggling for its very life. In the earlier stages of United States imperialism, the bloody tyrant Diaz for more than thirty years bartered his country to the Wall Street pirates. After Diaz was overthrown in 1911, Mexico was kept in bloody turmoil by the deliberate intrigues of United States, British and other imperialists. Its location on the border of the United States, together with its natural resources, were the inescapable object of this interference.

War and epidemics of assassination will be visited upon Mexico by its Wall Street exploiters until the day when Mexico successfully fulfills its historic role as the leader of and mobilizer of Latin-America to throw off the yoke of United States imperialism. If a clerical fanatic fired the shot that killed Obregon, it was Dwight W. Morrow, Morgan's man, that loaded the gun.

"Peace"

While every nation in the world is preparing for the coming world war, Kellogg, secretary of state, of the most piratical of the imperialist powers, is peddling among his fellow capitalist statesmen in Europe his "plan for outlawing war." Kellogg's "antiwar" plan is recommended as an excellent dope with which any capitalist statesman can lull the working class of his own nation to sleep in illusions of peace while the same capitalist statesmen speed up the furious pace toward war. Social-Democratic politicians are especially good buyers for this useful commodity.

Abraham Lincoln, once requested by a soap manufacturer to write a recommendation of his soap, wrote: "This is a satisfactory soap for people who are satisfied with this kind of soap."

Kellogg's plan is a perfectly peaceful plan for all peoples who would be peaceful anyway. For capitalist imperialist nations in this epoch of world-wars to go through mock ceremonies of acceptance of this plan, is simply to play a murderous joke on the masses they are preparing to send to war. What the text of Kellogg's agreement is does not matter in the slightest—there would be and will be war made by the imperialist nations absolutely regardless of any words that may be written on any piece of paper. But even the text gives the sardonic farce away. The essential text is:

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II.

The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Meantime the Sixth Congress of the Communist International has opened its sessions in Moscow and will deal in real earnest with the questions of the coming world war. No camouflage will cover its utterances and plans. Imperialist world war is coming rapidly and with absolute certainty, and the workers of the world will be told so in plain, truthful analysis. They will also be told what it is necessary to do in order that the imperialist war between nations shall be transformed into the war between classes and the overthrow of capitalism, without which there can be no end of war.

Kellogg's lies are competing with the drastic and effective work of the Communist parties of all countries in mobilizing the working class against the coming imperialist war.

Kellogg will lose in the competition. The workers in the United States must strengthen as rapidly as possible their revolutionary party, the Workers (Communist) Party, the American section of the Communist International which carries on the struggle against imperialism.

Vote Communist, and join the Workers (Communist) Party.

STOP HIM!



By M. Pass

HANDOUTS

Introduction of American religious procedure into Tibet is indicated in the following lines from the report of Professor Nicholas Roerich now in Tibet to the Buddhist Center of New York:

"Here are high Lamas, who, on their sacred beads, are calculating their commercial accounts, occupied completely with thoughts of profit... Lamas, 'teachers of the people,' tell your fortune for compensation according to the haunches of mutton or dice or on sacrilegious objects."

These Lamas surrounded with million and money understand the real value of religion.

Fears Females



The noble features shown above belong to A. B. See. He's a Brooklyn elevator manufacturer not an alphabet. He has just made himself ludicrous by the publication of a book entitled "Schools" in which he expresses such 17th century thoughts as the following: "Women have an inherent desire to be ruled, and the man who does not rule his wife does her an injustice." When a wife chases a hen-pecked husband into his study these are the kind of thoughts he consoles himself with.

Gems of Learning

W. Lawrence Saunders, 2nd, National Aeronautic Association:—"It seems to be the opinion of many that these test flights are made for the sole purpose of establishing new records. This is not so. These altitude flights are made to test the fighting ability of seaplanes carrying a load of bombs and machine guns. In time of war all fighting between planes is done at high altitudes and the plane that can attain the greatest altitude, of course, has the advantage over all others." Frank about it, isn't he?

M. Stephen Lauzanne, in the Paris Matin:—"In one word, M. Hoover is the first business man in a country of the biggest business men in the world. Perhaps he may never move crowds with his eloquence nor the world with his declarations in fourteen points. But it is certain that, with him as President, America will never suffer cold, nor hunger, nor privation." American capitalists will not.

H. C. Normington, Insurance Manager of London Auto Insurance Firm:—"With regard to the Jews, the subject is very difficult, but it is better to put the matter frankly. In a great number of cases when Jews hire a car they pack it with families and children and drive off for a joyous day's outing in an irresponsible way, not caring a straw about the car, because it is insured. They hire a car for the day and get the absolute maximum out of it." Those naughty Jewish pipples.

Samuel M. Vaulain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works:—"The paramount issue of the presidential campaign is business and the protective tariff to protect the people of the eastern part of the United States, where 42 per cent of the population lives." And 2 per cent benefited by the protective tariff.

appeal for funds. Duquesne is not the only hell and prison place for the steel slaves. About every town in Pennsylvania and West Virginia where the steel trust has spread its rule, has the same conditions.

In Woodlawn, Pennsylvania, also a town of the steel trust, we had a trial against Pete Mesaline and two other comrades who were sentenced to five years in prison only because Communist literature and a bust of Lenin was found in their houses. The stool pigeon who informed against them was a priest and the Tevetkov gang, "the Slavish Yellow Society." Their case is pending in the supreme court. The International Labor Defense is fighting their case. Workers who helped to raise their bail were fired from their jobs and driven out of Woodlawn.

This is a sample of our "American democracy." The steel trust stands only as an example of the capitalist ruling power in the present system. Everything is built upon blood and might, blood and steel, blood and iron and blood and coal. The restless spirit that exists among the steel slaves shows that the day is not far when they will take up the fight and strike the red blow.

The Story of a Legal Crime

By W. D.

IN the history of legal injustice the case of Max Hoelz must occupy a special place. On the 22nd of June, 1921, an "exceptional court" sentenced Max Hoelz to hard labor for life and to a permanent loss of all civil rights. The public prosecutor had demanded the death sentence. With the exception of that little group of our contemporaries whose aim is to justify under all circumstances all legal iniquities imposed upon supporters of the left-wing movement, no one in Germany now believes that Max Hoelz is guilty of murder. The indictment charged Max Hoelz with murder, the court found him guilty of killing. Even if the bona fides of the court are granted, nevertheless there was frivolous zealotry in preparing the indictment. By the fact that the sentence of the court is in operation down to the present day, the case of Max Hoelz becomes a collective, subjective and political crime. The preliminary to the trial the accompanying circumstances, the procedure of the trial and the obstinate prevention of any retrial, all these things make the case of Max Hoelz more than out of the ordinary.

Story of His Life.

Max Hoelz was the son of a peasant. He was brought up religiously, went to work as a farm hand and very early showed more than usual intelligence. An engineer sent him to England to work as a sort of apprentice in a technical bureau. Returning to Germany later on Hoelz failed to find work as an engineer and was compelled to go as a manservant. In his spare time he prepared himself and saved up enough money to permit him to attend a technical high school. But then the war broke out and prevented him. Caught up in the wave of mad patriotism which swept over Germany in 1914 as over all other countries plunging into the mass-murder, Hoelz volunteered and joined a Saxon cavalry regiment. During the war he distinguished himself as a despatch rider. His experiences during the war opened his eyes to the terrible crime of capitalist society, crushed his petty-bourgeois ideas and made a rebel out of him. According to his own statements, however, he only became a Marxist and a Communist as a result of study in prison after his sentence. "My activity as a rebel group leader, as a putchist was wrong," admits Hoelz, but his acts were great nevertheless, and the proletariat needs men of such courage, resource and passionate enthusiasm for the cause as Max Hoelz.

Frame-up of Max Hoelz, German Communist Leader by Class Courts

After the war had come to an end Hoelz became a member of an unemployed workers' committee in Falkenstein in Vogtland. The impoverishment of the unemployed workers was terrible. A demonstration of these workers placed Max Hoelz at their head and demanded food and clothing. The refusal of the bourgeoisie was answered by Hoelz and a small band of armed men he had collected around him by force. The authorities and the factory workers had to give way and do what Hoelz required of them. His activity and his name spread like wildfire throughout the whole of Germany. The bourgeoisie trembled at his name. The Reichswehr (German army) were mobilized against him. Hoelz made his escape against tremendous odds. Later on he appeared again under a false name in Saxony agitating amongst the workers of the famous Leuna works for an insurrection.

In March, 1920 reactionary militarists attempted to overthrow the German Republic ("Kapp Putsch"). The government fled from Berlin and all over Germany the workers declared a general strike. In the Ruhr district and in Vogtland armed struggles took place between the Kapp troops and the workers. The news of the fighting in his own home in Vogtland brought Max Hoelz back to his own people where he was welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm. The mass will made him their military leader. Under the leadership of Hoelz the workers became the masters of Vogtland. New errors were in store for the bourgeoisie, Hoelz forced them to pay the costs of the struggle. The mobilization and concentration of 50,000 Reichswehr was necessary to defeat Hoelz and his poorly armed troops of workers. Hoelz and a number of other proletarian fighters escaped into Czechoslovakia. An official request of the German government for the extradition of Hoelz was rejected by the Czechoslovakia government on the ground that the offenses committed by Hoelz and his supporters were committed from purely political motives.

March Insurrection.

Then came the March insurrection in central Germany in 1921, a spontaneous rising of the workers oppressed and provoked to an intolerable pitch. Hoelz hurried from his exile to the scene of the struggle ignoring the blood money the German government had placed upon his head. Once again he became the indisputed leader of the struggle

also been proved that the other witness, the man thirsty for the 50,000 marks, named Uebe could not possibly have seen the killing of Hess from the place where he (Uebe) was admittedly standing at the time. Added to this, the exceptional court declared that the killing had been carried out by a number of people and not by Max Hoelz alone. The defending lawyer of Max Hoelz demanded that a uniform trial take place, as this would undoubtedly have proved the innocence of Hoelz in connection with the killing of Hess. The exceptional court refused this, however, and in another trial before another court a second worker was tried and sentenced to 7½ years hard labor for the killing of Hess. This worker was sentenced upon the evidence of Frau Hess and died afterwards in prison. Both he and Max Hoelz both acknowledged all their political activity proudly but both denied energetically having fired at Hess. All the other offenses have long since been amnestied. On the fragile basis of paid evidence the sentence mentioned was passed on Max Hoelz and he has been excluded from all the amnesties which have taken place since.

"Evidence" Withdrawn.

The injustice of the sentence on Hoelz for the killing of Hess is made still more clear by the following facts: About a year ago the miner Frieh, a follower of Max Hoelz in 1921, came forward and declared that he had killed Hess, describing the killing in convincing detail. He had confessed to the killing also shortly afterwards in prison in the presence of a number of other people including the man Uebe, who afterwards became the star witness for the prosecution against Hoelz. These others had advised him, Frieh, to keep quiet to save himself as Hoelz would in any case get a life sentence. Frieh then held his tongue and Uebe gave evidence against Hoelz. In October the widow of the killed man, Hess, withdrew her evidence against Hoelz and Frieh gave himself up to the police for the killing of Hess. All to no purpose. Max Hoelz remained in prison, the examination of Frieh was deliberately dragged out interminably. The Reichstag interfered. No use. And then in November 1927 the court announced like a bombshell that the examination of Frieh had revealed no cause for a retrial of the Hoelz case! This was the decision of the reactionary court although everyone who has had anything to do with the matter, politicians, jurists, professors of jurisprudence, lawyers, etc., are convinced of the innocence of Max Hoelz.

The Steel Trust Enslaves Its Workers

(Continued.)

Political Rule in the Town. The whole town is ruled by a triumvirate: the priest, the bootlegger and the foreman of the mill. All are Ku Klux Klan and are on the payroll of the steel magnates. The mayor himself is a stockholder in the company, a Klu Kluxer and a bootlegger. Likewise all the other officials down to the lowest post. There is no independent social institution in town; everything is under the control of the company, there is no meeting place or printing place that is not under the control of the Klan; every child must belong to the Boy or Girl Scouts. There is also a women's organization. The president of all these children's and women's organization is a woman, a Mrs. Worton, who is the wife of one of the board of directors of the company. The foremen, the policemen, the spy, and saloon keepers rule the men in the

Men Work Under Guards Like Prisoners; Poverty and Misery Prevail

mill. The priest, the Ku Klux Klan bears the slightest indication of a workers' organization immediately this is reported to the company. I have visited workers' homes, spoken with various workers and find they would be glad to read THE DAILY WORKER, but "How could I take THE DAILY WORKER," said one. "Just as soon" receive it the post office will notify the company and I will lose my job and will be driven out of my home. What shall I do? Here is my donation of \$5.00. It is hard for me to give this but with my donation I desire to express my hearty feeling for the only workers' paper, but at the same time do not want my name mentioned."

Our party is "illegal" there but our comrades are doing good work. In every narrow street, in every saloon, there can always be found a whole squad of company detectives. Every new face coming into town is immediately hunted out and watched. The post office is directly connected with the mill magnates. If any worker receives mail which

No hall can be rented for any entertainment which bears a workers' name. No permit for a hall can be obtained unless vouched for by a priest. At all times a gentlemen's agreement seems to exist between the steel company's policemen and the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. The following fact will serve as an example.

For Relief.

An affair of a certain Croatian Church society was held. Due to some progressive members in this society they decided to have miners appear at their affair and appeal for funds. As soon as these two miners in their mine clothes appeared in the town the company police stopped them and asked them if they endorsed the Reds or the A. F. of L. When one miner said he was against the John Lewis machine these two miners were arrested, shipped out of town and were not permitted to enter the hall and