

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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WALL STREET NAMES CURTIS TO TRICK FARMERS

MINE OFFICIAL LEADS ATTACK ON PICKET LINE

Scabs Driven Back In Spite of Guns

(Special to the Daily Worker) PITTSBURGH, Kansas, June 15.—Armed scabs in the pay of the Pittsburgh Coal Company escorted by a small army of thugs and gunmen today rushed a picket line of about 1,000 miners before Mine No. 14 near here in an attempt to break up the demonstration.

In the skirmish which followed six scabs are said to have been beaten up, including the superintendent of the mine who led the attack.

The scabs were armed with guns, blackjacks and knives and although the strikers were unarmed they gave a good account of themselves, it is reported.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company which is a Mellon company has been seeking to open at the 1917 wage scale which calls for \$5 a day. While Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury is at the republican convention at Kansas City virtually dictating his will to the entire country, his coal and iron police are using every device to beat back the miners to the starvation levels of pre-war times.

ILLINOIS MINERS HOLD CONVENTION

Sub-District 9 Ousts Officialdom

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., June 15.—Over seventy delegates from 15 local unions gathered at the French Club, Christopher, Ill., in a sub-district convention embracing practically all local unions of sub-district 9, district 12. The call for the convention was issued by Gerry Allard, acting secretary, by decision of the special district convention that was held in Belleville on May 19th and 20th. The convention was called for the purpose of setting forth new policies on the same line as the district convention and to oust the reactionary machine by electing rank and file miners to the positions.

Daniel H. Slinger, secretary-treasurer district No. 12, addressed the convention and received a great ovation. He clearly outlined the immediate task of the miners of Illinois and the miners nationally.

Seek Release of Prisoners. Resolutions for the release of the Zeigler miners and all class war prisoners, support of the Coal Digger as the new official organ, for an International Convention, etc., were unanimously adopted.

WOMEN TO HOLD SECOND MEETING

N. Y. Federation Will Emphasize Relief

The second delegates' conference of the New York Working Women's Federation, to be held Thursday evening June 21st at the Labor Temple, will be greeted by a representative from the Pennsylvania mine strike area, a miner's wife who will address the federation on the role played by women in the mining strike. She will stress the acute need for a strong display of solidarity between working women engaged in other industries and the wives of the embattled miners.

According to Ray Ragozin, Secretary of the N. Y. Working Women's Federation, the dominant note of the second conference will be the question of miners' relief. This will carry on the work commenced at the initial conference of a few weeks ago, at which the federation was formed by the National Miners' Relief Committee.

Ultimatum of Creditors of "Daily" Expires Today; Fund Short \$2,418; Quick Help Needed Before 6 p.m.

To the Readers of The DAILY WORKER.

COMRADES:

Today, Saturday, June 16 is the date of expiration of the ultimatum of creditors of The DAILY WORKER. According to the terms of this ultimatum we are compelled to complete the sum of \$10,000, without which the creditors would close down The DAILY WORKER before 6 p. m. today.

We have not secured the \$10,000.

The total raised up to the time of going to press last night is \$7,581.67. This is short by \$2,418.33 of the necessary sum.

Is it possible that we can raise \$2,418.33 today?

We are striving our best to raise that sum. At the same time we are negotiating with creditors in the effort to get the extension of the time for payment until Monday.

Determined at all cost not to permit The DAILY WORKER to go out of existence, and confident that YOU, the militant workers and sympathizers of our revolutionary paper, will stand by us, we must nevertheless say that the situation today is a dangerous one.

We appeal to you now to do everything in your power to secure and rush funds to The DAILY WORKER office today to the limit of your capacity before six o'clock p. m.

We will nevertheless strive to secure a postponement of the expiration time of the ultimatum until Monday. Therefore all funds that cannot be obtained today should be rushed into this office Monday morning. Last Monday was a heavy day—we received \$1,660.40—perhaps this coming Monday will also be large enough to make up the necessary total. But try to make it today, as we have no assurance that we can get an extension.

The receipts of the campaign up to last night are:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Amount. Last week: Monday \$161.99, Tuesday 464.55, Wednesday 556.30, Thursday 576.60, Friday 695.00, Saturday 705.77. This week: Monday 1,660.40, Tuesday 661.20, Wednesday 712.65, Thursday 670.40, Friday 716.81.

Total to last night... \$7,581.67

Comrades, please do not leave any effort undone. Send funds quick by telegraph if possible, otherwise by airmail or special delivery.

Fraternally yours, THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE,

Mooney's Face Tells Tale of Capitalist 'Justice'



This is what capitalist justice has done to Tom Mooney. The picture on the left shows Mooney as he looked when arrested in 1916. On the right is Mooney after rotting for 12 years in the hell-holes of capitalism. The international Labor Defense has started a nation-wide movement to free this victim of one of the most vicious frame-ups in the history of American capitalism, who is condemned to spend the rest of his life in notorious San Quentin prison.

"FREE MOONEY" FIGHT GAINING IN STRENGTH

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—The agitational campaign to free Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, victims of the San Francisco frame-up is gaining momentum. Under the leadership of International Labor Defense, whose national headquarters are in New York City, a nation-wide protest has begun for the purpose of freeing the two workers from their cells in San Quentin and Folsom prisons.

SHOW HILLMAN UP AS A HYPOCRITE

Refused to Probe Many Graft Cases

With citation of fact after fact, showing the slimy history of graft in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in the past few years, the Jewish Communist Daily Freiheit editorially exposes as the rankest hypocrisy the statements of Sidney Hillman and his socialist organ the Jewish daily Forward that the Communists are the only ones attacking Hillman after the graft exposures, and that they are sorry to see those indicted for graft dismissed from the union. The Forward also declares that Hillman is being flooded with congratulations for his speedy dismissals of the three indicted officials, doing nothing about the high-ups involved.

The editorial proves that Hillman, as well as the other high officials of the Amalgamated, have known for years of an existing and a functioning system of graft and corruption, while neither investigated nor acted with speed in the matter. This was because Hillman could not maintain control without the assistance of his... (Continued on Page Three)

Jury Indicts Blackmer, Teapot Dome Swindler

DENVER, Col., June 15.—Henry M. Blackmer, Denver oil magnate, one of the group that swindled millions of dollars in national resources in the Teapot Dome Scandal, was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury. The indictment charges attempts to conceal income and alleged perjury.

ARRESTS, JAILINGS CONTINUE IN NEW BEDFORD STRIKE

Whistling Strike Songs Brings Jail Terms

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 15. Another victim of the police phrase "disturbing the peace" which is being used by the mill barons in their attempt to terrorize the tens of thousands of textile strikers, was recorded when Elizabeth Dennele was arrested yesterday for leading a picket line of singing strikers' children.

A jail sentence of thirty days was imposed upon Bessie Katsikaros, who is charged as a second offender in the singing of strike songs and thereby "disturbing the peace."

More than forty of the most militant strikers and their leaders have been arrested and sentenced to months in jail on the charge of violating this or similar flimsy ordinances. Arrests for "disturbing the peace" were first made when the picketers shouted "scab" at the few straw bosses acting as strikebreakers. Arrests are now made of any striker caught even whistling a strike tune.

FALL RIVER MILL UNION CALLS MEN

Police Can't Stop Mill Committee Growth

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.) FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15.—Giving the lie to the recently published reports in the capitalist press here and in New York that the Textile Mills Committee was compelled to retreat in its campaign to rally the textile workers here for a general strike because of police prohibition of meetings, a leaflet of the T. M. C. calling the workers to join was distributed by the tens of thousands at mill gates throughout the city.

The eagerness with which the circulars were snatched by the mill workers and the enthusiastic comment they made while reading it, shows that the sentiment for a struggle... (Continued on Page Two)

USSR BUILDS MILLS.

At an estimated cost of 1,400,000 rubles, construction of a woolen cloth manufacturing plant at Kremenchuk, Ukraine, has been started.

SUSPENSION THREATENS "DAILY," AID IS URGENT

Contributions to save The DAILY WORKER showed a slight increase yesterday over the previous day. But the amount received, \$716.81, was still far below the pace necessary to place the paper on safe ground as it brings the total to only \$7,581.67.

Large contributions are the great need now and for this purpose workers must canvass labor and fraternal organizations of all sorts. The danger signal is out. All efforts must be directed towards saving the only militant workingclass newspaper in the English language.

Yesterday's contributions were as follows:

- James Bova and J. Weinberg, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2; John L. Pesch, Detroit, Mich., \$5; Walter M. Trumbull (collected), Maybury Sanitarium, Northville, \$3; Mike Kronholm, Bryant, Wash., \$5; John Steinham, Detroit, Mich., \$2; Brushes (collected), Cleveland, O., \$3.15; French Dye Works, Hartford, Conn., \$1; A. J. Freeman, Hartford, Conn., \$1; S. Luth, Hartford, Conn., \$1; J. Turner, Hartford, Conn., \$5; P. Greenberg, Hartford, Conn., \$5; Geo. Perl, Hartford, Conn., \$5; H. Slossberg, Hartford, Conn., \$1; M. Ber-covitz, Hartford, Conn., \$1; D. Margolin, Hartford, Conn., \$1; Jessica Smith, NYC, \$5; G. Tuchelski, Detroit, Mich., \$5; S. Akerstrom, Portland, Ore., \$1; E. M. Slater, Denver, Colo., \$5; E. E. Dustman, Berlin Center, O., \$2; M. Lindquist, Rockford, Ill., \$1; Isidore Singer, NYC, \$1; Swan Peterson, Vinahaven, Me., \$1.75; Frank Plotky, Midvale, O., \$1; F. Spahor, Midvale, O., \$1; M. Bukovac, Midvale, O., \$1; M. Salzar, Midvale, O., \$1; J. Yucelovich, Midvale, O., \$1; D. Kluchivsky, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; Esthonian Workers' Club, Philadelphia, Pa., \$5; M. Sopp, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; Howard Wright, Toledo, O., \$10; Hannah Keubel, Toledo, O., \$1.50; W. Theo. Woodward, Deland, Fla., \$5; A. O'Hare, San Diego, Cal., \$4; A. Wilms, Elizabeth, N. J., \$1; Unit 5, Sec. 5 collected among the Prog. Delicattessen Un. N. Y., \$7; A. Levy, NYC, \$10; Blum, NYC, \$1; Green, NYC, \$2; Dirbach, NYC, \$5; Kessler, NYC, \$1; Metzler, NYC, \$5; Young, NYC, \$2; Flanagan, NYC, \$7; M. O'Sullivan, Kansas City, Mo., \$1; Morris L. Landerman, McKees Rock, Pa., \$5; Paul Almond, Detroit, Mich., \$2; Chas. Kotek, Omaha, Neb., \$5; Wm. Long, (Continued on Page Two)

\$200,000,000 COAL MERGER PLANNED

One hundred coal operators of Virginia and southern West Virginia will form a \$200,000,000 bituminous coal merger according to information made public yesterday.

Representatives of these open shop organizations are planning a meeting for next Wednesday at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel at which the proposed consolidation will be formally outlined.

POLICE ATTACK C. C. N. Y. STUDENTS

Two Arrested; Follows Campus Protest Meet Against Ouster

protesting students were taken by the jingo professors.

Adler and Schnissman had been carrying placards inscribed with the slogans, "Working Class Students: Fight Labor's Battles in the Schools!" and "Working Class Students: Fight Imperialism!" Both placards were signed "Young Workers (Communist) League of America." Their trial was set for the night court in the evening, (Continued on Page Two)

MELLON MACHINE PICKED SENATOR FOR DUPE GAME

Betrayal of Farmers His Job

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—Following the juggernaut triumph of the Wall Street-Coolidge machine in the nomination of Herbert Hoover for president of the United States, the task of the machine was completed yesterday with the naming for the vice-presidency of Charles Curtis of Kansas.

As the scenes unfolded on the stage of this big hall it became clear that Curtis has been the nominee for vice-presidency picked out by the Mellon machine some time ago, and that the task of Curtis has been to hold at all cost the following and the faith of as large as possible a portion of the discontented farm elements and small-town capitalists which have been milling around the convention with anti-Hoover sentiments.

Curtis, whose leadership of the farm insurgency, had for its sole purpose the control, and not the development, of the demands of the farmers, has received his reward at the hands of the grateful politicians, by whom he is now acclaimed as a saviour.

Nominated by Senator Borah, self-styled progressive who as usual was drafted to turn the party's shrewdest trick, Curtis received the unanimous nomination of the republican delegates whipped into order by the machine leaders.

Curtis is a Mississippi valley man and it is the hope of the republican bosses that he may stem the threatening defection from the party ranks in the farming sections of the country.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, June 15.—The nomination of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis with the adoption of the extreme imperialist platform by the republican national convention, gives a dizzy picture of political road travelled since the Civil War toward consolidating the domination of the heavy industrialists and financiers over the working class and tenant farmers.

U. S. Steel, Washington.

In spite of the fact that the secretary of commerce of the Harding and Coolidge administrations is the heir of Coolidge and the man-higher-up to the professional slush-funding politicians like William S. ("boss") Vare, of Philadelphia, Hoover is of a different type of executive from the Taft-Harding-Coolidge brand. Hoover is an engineer and efficiency technician who, if elected next November, would relate the White House more frankly and directly than ever before to the executive offices of the United States Steel Corporation. As secretary of commerce, since his appointment by Harding in 1921, Hoover has devoted his talents to improving facilities abroad for the extension of iron-heeled American imperialism. The shadow of Hoover was beside Gen. Smedley Butler at Nanking and is now beside Brig. Gen. Frank R. McCoy in Nicaragua, where the marines are merely the bloodiest and most conspicuous expression of the incursions of American capital. So that similarly Hoover would relate the executive office of the United States Government more openly and directly than ever to the executive office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

MORE TAMMANY GRAFTERS OUT

While sentence of those already found guilty in the Tammany street cleaning graft scandals for reasons is being postponed, three more men, all employed in Manhattan, were yesterday dismissed from the department.

The three are Henry M. Lawrence, of 57 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, assistant foreman of section No. 3; George H. Lake, of 2 St. Andrews Place, Brooklyn, foreman of section 14; and Henry M. Gerraty, of 434 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh St., the Bronx, foreman of section 30.

How the Grafters Hides. Dismissal was announced by Commissioner Alfred A. Taylor, believed to be the one higher up in the graft scandal and whom Mayor Jimmie Walker has been protecting. At the same time, Taylor announced... (Continued on Page Three)

Japanese Fascist Government to Inflict Death Penalty on All Communists

MILITARISTS FEAR MILITANTS WILL AROUSE WORKERS

Proposal Follows Many Demonstrations

TOKIO, June 15.—Acting on a proposal made by the Japanese militarist cabinet, measures will be taken, it was announced yesterday, to change the punishment of members of the Japanese Communist Party convicted of "conspiring against the state" from ten years in prison, to the death penalty.

Since according to law this measure would have to wait several months until the next session of the Diet, the cabinet submitted its proposal today to the Privy Council, which has appointed a committee to "examine" it. The Communists have taken the lead in arousing the oppressed workers of Japan.

LAUNCH ELECTION DRIVE AT PICNIC

Interest in the Red Picnic, which will mark the formal launching of the New York State Communist election campaign, increased yesterday with the announcement of the unusual program in preparation for the event.

The picnic which is to be held at Pleasant Bay Park on June 24 will follow the pattern of great demonstrations such as the Russian workers make of their field days. The Russian sport festivals are Olympian in the best sense of the word encouraging the youth to develop skill and physical strength, endurance and intelligence such as the working class must have in Soviet Russia to withstand the dangers which they are yet to face.

Kate Gitlow to Be Honored Here

Kate Gitlow, veteran Communist organizer, will be the guest of honor at a banquet given her by the United Council of Workingclass Women at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., Saturday evening, June 23. She has just returned from a six months' visit in the Soviet Union.

At the banquet she will report on the progress of working women in European countries, and particularly in the U. S. S. R.

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Labor and Fraternal News

Freiheit Picnic.

Saturday, July 28 Freiheit Picnic will be held at Ulmer Park, foot of 25th Ave., Brooklyn. Organizations may order 500 tickets for \$20 with the organization's name on the tickets.

Dr. B. Liber Talks.

Dr. B. Liber will give a health talk at the Cooperative Colony, Bronx Park East and Allerton Avenue, tomorrow in English only. For children, at 10 a. m. on "What Health Means." For adults (English) on "Sexual and General Upbringing of the Child," at 11 a. m. Outdoors if the weather permits. Otherwise in the Auditorium.

Friends of Nature.

The Junior Section of the Friends of Nature will hike tomorrow, to Aline and Roman Bath. Adolph Matthes will lead the hike. The hikers will meet at 242d St. and Van Courtlandt Park at 7 a. m. Fares will amount to 20 cents.

Mine Relief Carnival.

The National Miners' Relief Committee will hold an international fair and carnival on Sunday, August 5, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. Organizations are requested to keep this date open.

Welcome To Kate Gitlow.

Kate Gitlow is back from Russia. To greet her, the United Councils of Working Class Women will hold a banquet in her honor, on Saturday, June 23rd, at 6 p. m., at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St. Admission will be 75 cents.

Bronx I. L. D. Festival.

The Sacco and Vanzetti Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a Strawberry Festival and June Dance on the evening of June 23 at 1347 Boston Road, for the benefit of the class war prisoners now in jail in the United States.

Workers School Hike.

The students of the Workers School will hike tomorrow to Kensico Reservoir. White Plains. All intending to participate should meet at E. 180th St., Lexington Ave. line at 8:30 a. m.

Women's Conference.

Delegates from shops and unions have been called to a conference of the Working Class Federation at the Labor Temple, 242 E. 14th St., Room 42-4, at 7:30 p. m. June 21.

Women's Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting for organizing another more English speaking branch of the Women's Council will be held Monday at the auditorium of the Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East. Rebecca Grecht, who just returned from an extensive trip to the miners' district, Ray Kagan, secretary of Women's Council, and Pauline Rogers, secretary of the Women's Federation, will speak.

Workers Theatre Hike.

The Workers Theatre has arranged a hike to Silver Lake, Staten Island, tomorrow. Those wishing to go should meet in front of the Cooperative Cafeteria, 30 Union Square, at 9:30 a. m.

Hungarian I. L. D.

The Hungarian I. L. D. No. 18 of Yorkville is having an outing tomorrow at Edenwald. There will be out of door cooking of all kinds. Route to the grounds: Take 3rd Ave. "L" to 133rd Street, there you get off and take the Westchester & R. White

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Get off at Dyre Ave., walk 2 blocks west and you are with the crowd. Or take the subway to Huntspoint and take the train to Dyre Ave. Walk 2 blocks west.

Council 7.

Council No. 7 of Brownsville, of the United Councils of Workingclass Women, will hold its annual banquet on Sunday at 4 p. m. at the Non-Partisan Workers Children's School, 563 Stone Ave., Brooklyn. The entire proceeds will be donated to the Joint Defense.

I. L. D. Meeting.

An outing will be held on Saturday, July 21, at 12 noon, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, under the auspices of the New York Section, International Labor Defense. Take Bronx Park Subway or "L" to 177th St., then take Unionport car to end of line. Free busses to park.

WAITERS' UNITY STRIKE NEW SHOP

The Waiters' Unity Organization of 105 Rivington St., has called a strike against the Isaac Gellis Delicatessen, 1446 St. Nicholas Ave., near 182nd St., it was announced yesterday by David Siegel, secretary of the organization. The strike has been called for union recognition and for increases in wages.

The Isaac Gellis "Kosher" Delicatessen and Restaurant which is owned by Pulver and Haas, said to be members of the socialist party, advertises its goods over the Debs Radio Station, which is operated by that party.

The Waiters' Unity Organization has appealed to workers who previously have patronized the firm to be informed of the strike.

Supreme Court Upholds Exploiters of Jobless

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In a decision made recently here, the federal supreme court ruled that no state government can fix the prices which a private employment agency may charge for its services.

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HILLMAN WILL NOT PROBE CLOTHING UNION GRAFT RING

Fires 3 Goats; Gives the Higher-Ups Whitewash

(Continued from Page One)

corrupt machine. Some of the facts cited are:
In November 1924 Hillman received an affidavit from Samuel Sotuler, former secretary of the former Section B of Local 10, containing serious charges against the officials in the children's clothing locals. Sekuler therein charged that special taxes had been levied on the membership and were pocketed by the officials. Hillman being among those named, that workers were fined heavily for infraction of rules and that these fines also were pocketed; that collections for sick members were made and divided among the officials.

Three contractors, Ratir, Jeffe and Farmer, came with charges of extortion in 1923, against Louis Stein, the official whom Hillman has now discharged. Stein and his agents demanded money from these employers declaring to them that they needed it for election expenditures in order to beat the "lefts." Hillman did not investigate the charges of the three employers. He gave the case to the Children's Clothing Joint Board which was headed by a partner of the grafters and the man who is now the chief witness in the present graft exposure. This is B. Levy who at that time was told to investigate his own partners.

The same B. Levy, in 1927, became severely ill. His fellow officials immediately organized a benefit lottery, and sold \$1,700 worth of raffle tickets. Out of this sum Levy received an insignificant amount, having been betrayed by his own fellow grafters.

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WORKERS PARTY ACTIVITIES

Bronx League Hike.

The upper Bronx Section No. 1 of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a hike tomorrow. The meeting place will be announced later. All sections and clubs are invited to attend.

Workers Party Picnic.

Tickets for the Red Picnic to be held June 24 at Pleasant Bay Park under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party are now ready. Sections and organizations are asked to call for them at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square.

TODAY:
1st Ave. and 79th St. Markoff, J. Welsh, Koretz, J. Maghail, H. Davis.

More Tammany Crafters Out

(Continued from page one)

announced that the three would not be prosecuted criminally. No reason was given for this stand, but it is believed that there is fear of revelations against those really responsible for the systematic steals.

For the third time, indictments said to have been voted by the New York County Grand Jury against others known to be guilty did not materialize. No reason has been given to account for the delay.

Another Delay.

Sentencing of William J. Oswald, William J. Lougheed, and Benjamin Steeber has been postponed for a week. This is but another indicator of the pressure Tammany Hall is exerting to save its guilty henchmen. Attorneys for these convicted men have charged that they were only minor offenders and that those higher up are being shielded.

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HAIL THE NEW UNION!

By Fred Ellis

HANDOUTS

OVERCONFIDENCE in the average legionnaire's capacity for mental calisthenics is suggested in the following lines by Frederick Palmer in the American Legion Monthly:
"Among the delegates to the great political conventions will be legion members back of every candidate presented. Each legionnaire by completely divorcing his Legion self from his political self will be able to make his party's rule the better for the nation—thus holding the respect which he most prizes, that of his fellow legionnaires. As a legionnaire he may sit in only one national convention this year, that at San Antonio."

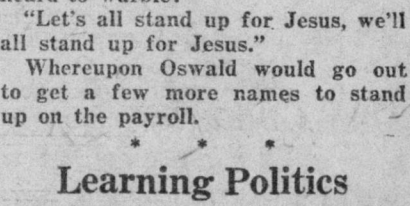
There is a campaign on foot by the militarists to persuade the sons of deceased war veterans to go to West Point and Annapolis, in accordance with a bill passed by the government. Boys who grew up without fathers may now be able to fix it so that their own sons may have the same advantages.

Swaggering pretense and insulting lies born of avarice are seen in the spacious advertising of the capitalists. Joe Cook, star of Rain or Shine, in order to raise a few extra dollars with which to buy Melachroino cigarettes, allow his name to be added to the following prize balogna:
"I thank good old Lucky Strikes for helping me to be versatile. I smoke Luckies all the time. They keep my voice clear and have never affected my wind. These are two assets of vital importance in my work. And that is why I can imitate four Hawaiians."

An infallible method of beating the ponies is by padding payrolls, according to William J. Oswald, indicted Tammany district street cleaning superintendent of the Bronx. Oswald declared that the "horses" never failed to win. Louheed, his subordinate, agreed on the winnings but insisted on the padded payrolls as a more certain source of revenue.

Without quite saying so Oswald implied that his almost perfect record with the race horses was a result of his churchly ways. Oswald is a choir singer and regularly can be heard to warble:
"Let's all stand up for Jesus, we'll all stand up for Jesus."
Whereupon Oswald would go out to get a few more names to stand up on the payroll.

Learning Politics



Clarence Chamberlain (Right), transatlantic flyer, has recently been appointed city's air chief and will direct the construction of the city airport. In picture above one of the city officials is initiating him into the political mysteries of a metropolis and giving him lessons on how to deport himself as a political figure in a big city. Chamberlain is expected to attend the summer semester at Tammany college and take the full course in contract grafting. He may be given the privilege of having Mrs. Knapp as a private tutor for the rather knotty subject of payroll padding. He will then study at first hand the methods used in the great Bronx street cleaning experiment about which the whole world is talking. He will finish up with a post-graduate course in Queens sewer scandal. He will then be ready to take his place in the city hall. Even though he will be among more experienced men he won't have to feel ill at ease or ashamed of his ignorance.

Capitalist Efficiency Politics

The republican convention was surely the most remarkable example that has yet been seen of efficient "trust" methods in politics.

The most colossal merger of banking and industrial interests that has ever acted with a single purpose planned the course of the convention and dictated its outcome with almost that precision which is attained in the construction of a fifty-story skyscraper in New York.

Now that Hoover is put over as candidate there are two main jobs for the great engineering concern of Wall Street to go through with—first to cover up completely, in the eyes of the masses, the fact that Hoover is manufactured in Wall Street, and, second, to nominate (at the democratic convention) a fitting alternate for Hoover with the assurance that if accidents make Hoover's election difficult the democratic alternate of Wall Street's choice will go through.

A remarkable editorial which appeared Friday morning in the string of Scripps-Howard newspapers is a model of the highly skilled journalistic lying with which this job will be completed. The 26 newspapers, including the New York Telegram, but consisting largely of the "liberal" small-town type of papers, were recently enlisted as a bloc in the service of the Hoover campaign. Obviously it was an arrangement to "sell" the fat Wall Street candidate to the Middle West where the selling could be done only by this type of paper.

Speaking of the most completely boss-controlled convention ever seen, and in which the agents of these bosses with perfect adroitness controlled and diverted the "farm revolt" into their own mill-race this editorial says:

Conspiracies of party bosses could not use the legitimate farm revolt for their selfish purpose. Financial interests could not kill the candidate they feared.

Speaking of a man who for eight years conspired with the Harding-Coolidge gang as a member of the cabinet to protect the Teapot Dome plunderers; it says:

Hoover has come none too soon. His historic and once-proud party is rotting with corruption. His predecessors have failed to check this ravage of the vitals of government by predatory wealth, theft and sale of public resources, pollution of the polls by officials whom it has not disavowed.

To cover up the significance of the fact that Hoover and Curtis were put over by the Wall Street "interests" and the gang of bosses the editorial says:

From this day forward Hoover will be under pressure from the bosses and the interests. They have fastened themselves on him. Failing to destroy him, they crawled to the winning side. Some tried to change their spots before and others during the convention. Now they claim credit for his victory. They plot to share the fruits thereof.

And then, in recognition of the fact that Wall Street, through its certainty of nominating another agent, Smith, in the democratic convention, is insured against any losses in this election, the Scripps-Howard editorial continues:

Hoover, in all probability, will go out to meet a fair and worthy opponent, Alfred E. Smith. Differing in type, in heritage and in party, they share a common character and consecration to duty.

Rarely has this nation been more fortunate in both its party leaders. Never has it needed such leadership more.

But, registering Wall Street's policy of avoiding any unnecessary break in the continuity of the bureaucracy:

In this era, when the increasingly complex domestic and foreign problems of our government are those of social engineering, we believe that Herbert Hoover is better fitted by training and experience for the presidency than is Smith.

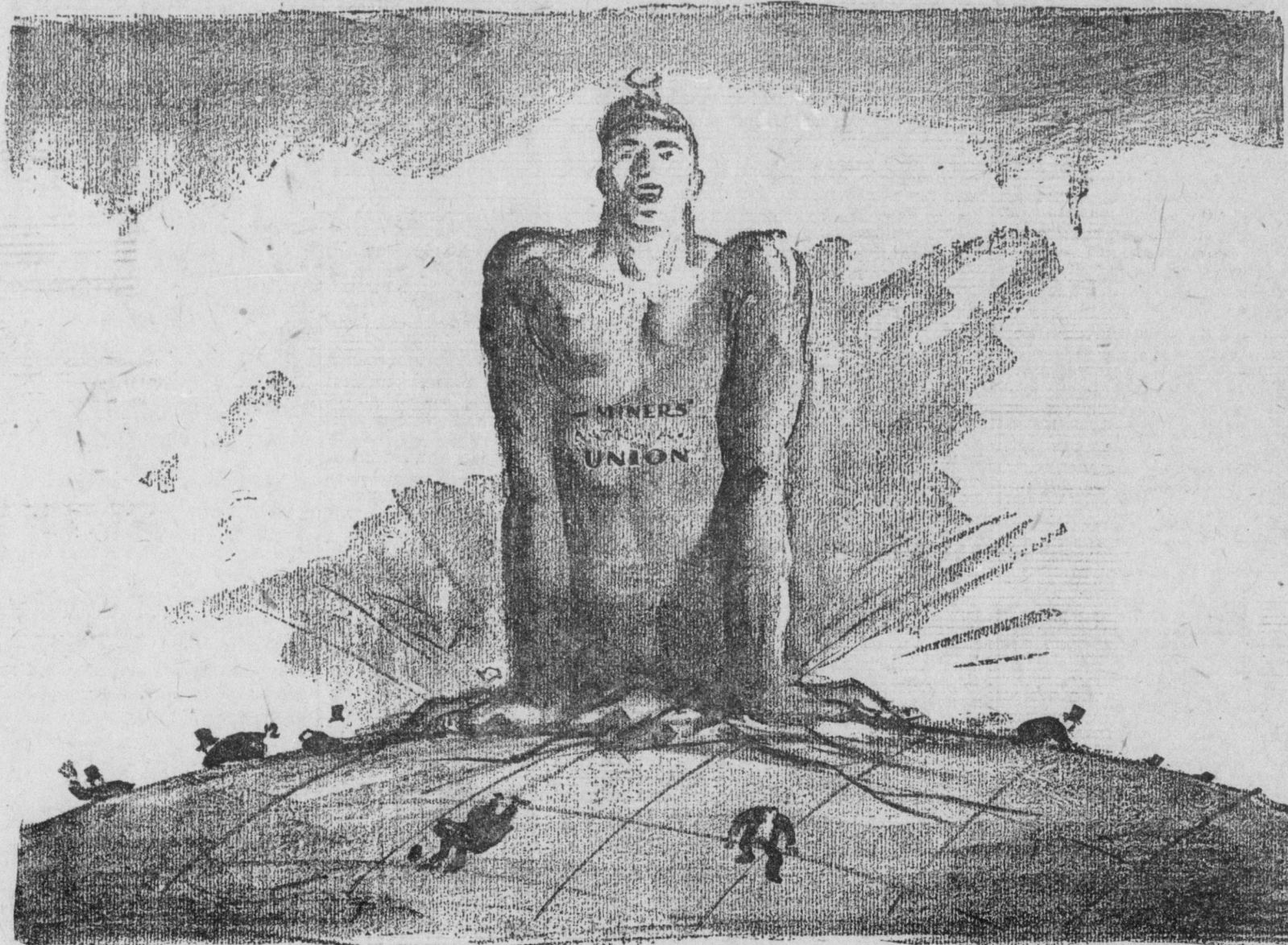
And then, the final demagogic flourish for the benefit of the small-town "democracy". Of the Wall Street "social engineer" whose function is to crush out the last remaining shreds of what capitalism calls civil liberties, to consolidate the rule of finance capital, to steer this rule through the process of expropriation of the small farmers, to fasten the open shop and gunman control over the entire labor relations of industry, and to lead the most gigantic military power of all history in world conquest, this "liberal" editorial says:

- Will he restore civil liberties?
- Will he guard the public resources and curb the encroachments of financial and giant power interests?
- Will he give to our farms an economic equality with industry?
- Will he mitigate unemployment resulting from maladjustments of the machine system and widen the opportunity of labor to share the fruits of its toil?
- Will he renounce the imperialism which preys upon weaker countries?
- Will he keep the peace in the family of nations by justice toward others, by patience when provoked, and by lessening the economic and political conflicts which cause wars?
- We have faith in Herbert Hoover.

This is indeed the triumph of American capitalist efficiency. The advent of Hoover at the head of the classic political party of capitalism, is an omen for the American working class of not only the sharpest regime of strike-breaking, union-smashing and political repression, accompanied by ruthless expropriation of farmers,—but also the most efficient methods of such activities of the capitalist government ever known in history.

Hoover is capitalism's efficiency engineer. Smith is his alternate.

Vote Communist!



Growth of Soviet Trade Unions

The following is from "Soviet Trade Unions," by Robert W. Dunn, published by the Vanguard Press.

THE Russian trade unions are comparatively young organizations. Capitalism got a very late start in the Russian Empire and the protective organizations of the workers were correspondingly late in making their appearance. Among the Russian trade unionists of today there are very few old workers who can share reminiscences about the early struggles of the unions as such. But you will find many who were active in the work of the Social Democratic Labor Party and who participated in spontaneous strikes before 1905 and in the difficult illegal political life of those days. If the Russian trade union leader has a "past," it will be largely a political rather than a union one. For the former was the dominant form of organization in the early days.

Beginning with the seventies and eighties of the last century the workers did resort to sporadic strikes. The leaders of these strikes were usually connected with some revolutionary party such as the Social Democrats. Such strikes, although often surprisingly widespread considering the small organization behind them, were usually crushed by the police and the leaders imprisoned or exiled to Siberia. There were thus strikes and struggles of the workers but not real unions. Mere membership in an organization was a crime. Clause 318 of the Russian Criminal Code of 1874 read in part:

"Persons accused of belonging to societies having the aim of rousing hostility between employers and workers as well as provoking strikes are liable to imprisonment for eight months with deprivation of rights and property and exile to Siberia."

In spite of this, however, there were underground workers' organizations with a political leadership.

They collected strike funds and were capable, under favorable conditions, of calling widespread strikes. The mere distribution of a leaflet by such a group often resulted in a city-wide strike, even though only a handful of workers were members of the secret organization. These strikes were frequently effective in forcing the government to pass some law slightly reducing the hours of work for women and children or in getting other legislative crumbs calculated to keep down discontent.

Although the government promptly suppressed any organization that resembled a union, it permitted, under rigid supervision, the existence of mutual aid societies, credit organizations, sick and death benefit societies and similarly named fraternal bodies. These organizations were intended to have no relation to the economic or political struggles of the masses, and, if they showed any suspicious activity, were immediately disbanded by the police. Such societies were particularly popular among the printing trades.

Mention should also be made of the "legal" labor organizations sponsored by the police to combat the subversive, revolutionary influence of underground radical groups. The purpose of these police unions was to keep the attention of the working class centered on non-political and non-economic matters such as mutual aid and burial benefits. Unfortunately, however, from the point of view of the czarist government, these bodies frequently became centers for economic demands and even for strikes, and although fostered by the police to offset the influence of revolutionary groups, they ended by taking part in the agitation leading to the attempted revolution of 1905 and the labor outbreaks which accompanied it.

1905 and After.
Real unions came into existence with the uprisings of 1905. They were formed in practically every large town and city in the empire. Organ-

izations previously underground appeared on the surface. A wave of strikes, led in part by these unions, swept the country. The revolutionary parties took the leadership in these strikes and did their utmost to strengthen and build substantial unions, making them the organs of political agitation.

The first All-Russian Trade Union Conference, composed chiefly of delegates from Moscow unions, was held in that city in October, 1905. Organizations, no matter what their names, that were "directly or indirectly fighting capital" were represented at this conference. It organized a Moscow District Bureau and a Central Bureau for the calling of a second conference which was held in 1906. This conference, with representatives from more than ten cities, reported that some 200,000 workers had been organized. It went on record in favor of continuing to form bona fide bodies independent of police persuasion. It also advocated the "one shop, one union" principle which was later to become the prevailing form of organization after 1917.

The Revolution of 1905 was drowned in blood and the labor union movement which had just gotten on its feet during the struggles was again driven underground and suffered the terrible vengeance of the monarchy. A period of severe repression set in. According to Losovsky, "The unions were prohibited from assisting strikers; they were closed down for attempting to intervene in the great strike movement; members of the executives were arrested and exiled to Siberia, funds were confiscated and books taken to the police stations; police were present at all meetings, which were closed down on the slightest pretext, and, very often, without any reason at all... the iron fist of the victorious reaction ruthlessly crushed the labor organizations at their birth."

The czarist police reported in 1907 that it had closed down one hundred

and seven unions. Some of the reasons given for their suppression shed light on the conditions prevailing under the Romanoffs. Unions and workers' societies were closed by the police for (1) Advocating strikes, (2) Participating in strikes, (3) Attacking employers in the press for discharging a union member, (4) Political unreliability of certain members of the members in political propaganda, (5) Distribution of revolutionary manifestos, (6) Discovery of socialist pamphlets in the dining room of a society, (7) A telegram to the second Duma promising to rise in its defense, (8) Opening of libraries without the permission of the police, (9) Passing resolutions for the celebration of the First of May, (10) Greeting the Social Democrats in the Duma, (11) Convening general membership meetings without police permit, (12) Collecting money for unspecified purposes.

As a result of this systematic suppression by the police the union movement declined, and almost disappeared from sight during the years 1908 to 1911. But in 1912 and 1913, just before the outbreak of the World War, revolutionary and strike agitation became more intense. This wave of organization was met by the government and the employers with ruthless measures of repression. Spies and provocateurs unearthed the secret meeting places of the unions. Their members were drawn up. Cossacks rode into picket lines and demonstrations just as they had in 1905. From 1914 on, soldiers stood over the workers in the shops to prevent any organization, especially among the industries manufacturing war materials. The unions were thus practically wiped out again and it is stated that there were not more than 1,500 members in what we would call real labor unions in all Russia in the winter of 1916-1917.

(To Be Continued.)

Christian Civilization Has Shown Its Colors

By SCOTT NEARING.

CHRISTIAN civilization showed its true colors in the African slave trade,—greed, ferocity, callous indifference to human suffering, self-righteous piety.

The Portuguese began the slave trade about 1450. At that time their merchant ships brought six or seven hundred Negroes each year from Africa to be sold in Western Europe. Slaves were still luxury.

There was no considerable industry in which they were employed. For the most part they were house or body servants, adding to the distinction rather than the wealth of their masters.

After the sugar planting began to succeed the Company of Royal Adventurers Trading Into Africa was started in 1662. The Queen Dowager and James II of England both took

stock in the company, which contracted to deliver 3,000 African slaves per year to the British West Indies. Under the treaty of Assiento (March 13, 1713), British traders and American colonists agreed to furnish slaves to the Spanish West Indies, who were to take 4800 Negroes a year for 30 years. In return the Royal Company agreed among other things to pay a quarter of its profits each to the Spanish and English kings.

The royal houses in Europe, ruling by the grace of God, not only protected the slave trade but profited directly from it.

FOR a time the Portuguese and Spanish traders, representing the two great Catholic countries of Western Europe, held a virtual monopoly on the slave trade. During this period the Roman Church as well as European royalty were directly allied with the traffic in Africans.

The Protestant God as well as the Catholic God took a hand in the business. J. C. Spears in his American Slave Trade quotes a bill of lading of the Sierra Leone, a Yankee slaver of the middle of the 18th century, "shipped by the grace of God in good order

and well conditioned" . . . rum, food and shackles and other necessary materials for the slave trade . . . "and so God send the good schooner to her desired port in safety. Amen."

Spears tells the story of one good New England elder whose ventures on the slave coast had uniformly turned out well. He "always returned thanks on the Sunday following the arrival of the slaver in the harbor of Newport that an overruling Providence had been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of benighted heathen to enjoy the blessings of gospel dispensation."

Slavery at the beginning of the 19th century was widespread. English colonies held 800,000 slaves, French 250,000, Danish 27,000, Spanish and Portuguese 600,000, Dutch 50,000, Swedish 600. There were also about 2,000,000 slaves in Brazil and 900,000 in the United States. Christendom was building its prosperity on the African slave trade.

At this period the slave trade was important and profitable. The traders in every important mercantile country were competing for it with

the active assistance of their political governments. "In Liverpool it made millions, and elsewhere in England, Europe and New England it brought prosperity not only to ship owners but to the distillers of rum and the manufacturers of other trade goods."

FROM these beginnings in the middle of the 15th century until the Proclamation of Emancipation in 1863, 400 years later, slavery was one of the principal sources of wealth among the Christian nations. Millions of Africans were torn from their homes, villages were devastated and turned back into wilderness, but the plantation owners of the Americas got their labor and the rising trading class of New England, New York and Europe their profits. Samuel Hopkins is quoted by Spears as stating that Rhode Island alone had 150 vessels in the slave trade in 1770. In 1787 Hopkins declares that "this trade in human species has been the first wheel of commerce in Newport, on which every other movement in business has depended. . . . By it the inhabitants have gotten most of their wealth and riches."



Scott Nearing