

HAYWOOD, FOUNDER OF I. W. W., DIES IN MOSCOW

SPENT LIFETIME IN STRUGGLES OF AMERICAN LABOR

Was 66; Near Death for Many Years

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 18.—William D. Haywood, Communist and founder of the Industrial Workers of the World, died in Moscow today.

Death, caused by diabetes complicated by heart weakness, ended a lifetime spent in the revolutionary labor movement. He was 66 years old.

For several weeks Haywood had been in a weakened condition. The vitality with which he resisted his illness surprised the physicians which the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics assigned to treat him.

MILL BOSSES GET TERMS TO SETTLE

Mill Committees Demand More Pay, Less Hours

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 18.—Answering to the loud cries of the mill owners and other business interests of the city that the city is suffering keenly the paralyzing influences of the 5 week-old anti-wage-cut strike of 30,000 textile workers here, W. T. Mordah, secretary of the Textile Mill Committees of New England, sent a letter to the head of the cotton manufacturers association, calling upon the employers to reopen the mills on a schedule of a 40-hour week and a 20 per cent increase in wages. The reopening of the mills under such circumstances will serve "as a means of assuring work for all and prosperity to the city of New Bedford, its workers and merchants," the letter further said.

Opposes Compromise
The letter was addressed to Andrew Raeburn, president of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association and calls for an answer within two days of receipt of the letter. It also states specifically that the reopening under these conditions takes place Monday, May 21.

Beside the original purpose of being an offensive against the bosses, the letter had other purposes, it was learned.

One was to categorically register a reply to the increasing capitalist propaganda that the workers should accept a compromise reduction in wages. The other was to head off the disruptive activity of some of the officials of the Textile Council who were furthering this boss propaganda.

Appoint Polish Organizer
The last was thoroughly explained at a membership meeting of the Textile Mill Committees on open lot on the south end. The Textile Council officialdom had appointed a Polish organizer to establish a branch of the Polish workers, when they saw that the Portuguese and Polish workers

"DAILY" MENACED BY LACK OF FUNDS

Must Raise \$5,000 to Move Paper

Only a small part of the \$5,000 fund to enable THE DAILY WORKER to move has been raised thus far. The slowness with which contributions have been coming in has placed the Daily in serious danger. Each day that is spent in the old building means a further increase in difficulties, physical and financial, means an increase in the danger of complete discontinuance of the paper.

Some alterations have already been made in the new quarters of THE DAILY WORKER at the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square. These alterations have been paid for largely out of the small contributions that have thus far come in. But the funds have been wholly insufficient to permit the paper to move.

Workers, a minimum of \$5,000 must be raised. Send in your contributions at once.

American Communist Leader Dead in Moscow



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

William D. Haywood, militant leader of the American workers, died in Moscow yesterday after a painful illness.

W. D. HAYWOOD'S LIFE WAS ONE OF STRUGGLE

William D. Haywood was born in 1869 in Salt Lake City. His father and his stepfather were both miners. At the early age of nine he began his life of wage slavery. From 1885 until 1901 he worked underground in the mines of Nevada, Utah, Idaho and other states, with one interruption, when he "homesteaded" on government land; but this farm was reclaimed without compensation by the government, and he went back to the mines.

As a young lad at the time of the hanging of the Haymarket martyrs, he followed the story of their trials avidly in the papers, and recognized the ferocity of the ruling class. From this time he felt himself a rebel, and eagerly discussed the class struggle with an old miner who had been active in the Knights of Labor.

Joined Federation of Miners.
In 1896 Haywood joined the Western Federation of Miners, one of the most militant and advanced organizations of the American working class, which later joined with other groups to form the I. W. W.

"We know the class struggle in the west," Haywood said many years later. "The Western Federation of Miners is a fighting organization of the working class. It was born in jail and we are proud of our birth," he explained, speaking of the strike in 1892 which led to the jailing of miners and the subsequent forming of the union.

Haywood became the secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, and himself spent years in prison on its behalf.

Later he came under the influence of Debs and the socialist philosophy, and, until 1913, when he was "recalled" from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, was one of its leading figures. He then became a leader of the left wing which arose during the struggles over "direct action" and which led to the triumph of the opportunists in 1912. Haywood then left the Socialist Party.

Founder of I. W. W.
The I. W. W. began its eventful career in 1905.

"This is the Continental Congress of the working class . . ." were Haywood's opening words to the Chicago convention in June 1905. "There is no organization that has for its purpose the same object as that for which we are called together today. . . . The American Federation of Labor is not a workingclass organization." He spoke of the A. F. of L. tendency to exclude all but the highly skilled from the ranks of organized labor.

(Continued on Page Two)

Working Women Hold Conference Today Sigman Still Boss as Fakers Make Peace

CLOAK RANK AND FILE RALLY TO STRUGGLE ANEW

Hillquit, Lawyer, Acts As Matchmaker

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—The convention of the Sigman and Schlesinger henchmen, ostensibly a convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, finally ended Thursday night with expected results. A peace was finally concluded between the two opposing cliques scrambling for the remains of the destroyed workers' organization.

Morris Hillquit, hired attorney, played the role of peacemaker after an earlier attempt by him had failed. Sigman was unanimously re-elected president, as was Sigman's Secretary-Treasurer Baroff, and Schlesinger, who came to Boston as a contender to Sigman's presidential crown, will leave Boston as one of the dozen or so vice presidents.

Manufacture Offices.
A further step taken by the Sigman gang to mollify the desires of the Breslau-Schlesinger followers was to enlarge the General Executive Board from 15 to 17, in order to permit Schlesinger to obtain vice presidencies.

The new board is to be composed of ten vice presidents from New York, and 7 from outside locals. Sigman gets all 7 from out of town, and five from New York. To the five of Sigman's New York hands is to be added the votes of Sigman and Baroff thus outnumbering Schlesinger in his own stronghold.

For this concession to the other gang, Sigman demanded a unanimous election of himself as president. This was granted, one of the Schlesinger crowd moving the Sigman nomination.

Mobilize For Action.
While the sessions in Boston were being ended, the cloak and dressmakers in New York were mobilizing their forces to renew their struggle for a real union. The statement of program and the call to action issued by the National Organizing Committee of progressive delegates, which was published in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, was rapidly being transformed into action by the formation of committees to carry the fight for union conditions and for the organization of the trade into all needle trades centers of the country.

A statement made at the convention is significant because of their own evaluation of its accomplishments. A Sigman man, Vice President Lefkowitz, in fighting against the granting of so many posts to Schlesinger, declared, "now the Communists can say that all the convention did was to unanimously vote a 3-day tax on the membership, and create two new vice-presidents."

Russian-Polish Branch.
The Russian-Polish branch of the cloakmakers' union will hold a membership meeting this afternoon at 315 E. 10th St. A report will be given by the branch's delegates to the International convention, of events in Boston and their subsequent activities.

The branch, in existence for over 16 years, had sent two delegates to the convention. They were denied admittance to the convention hall by Sigman's police credential committee. They then affiliated with the National Conference of locked out delegates, and were a party to all their decisions.

JAPANESE HAIL PARTY CONVENTION

Senator Katayama Warns of War Danger in Endorsement

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 18.—Greetings to the National Nominating Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party from Sen Katayama and the Communist Party and revolutionary workers of Japan have been received by the National Office of the American Party. The text of the greetings follows:

"Comrades! A world war is coming. Nay, it has already begun by the Japanese imperialist action in China, Uncle Sam is looking for war profits in China. Imperialist nations

"In Humanity!" Cry Bosses to Child Pickets



The New Bedford textile bosses have been issuing piteous appeals against the "inhumanity" of the strikers' children appearing on the picket line or in street demonstrations. But nothing could keep the children who have been feeling the pinch of hunger for months, from joining their parents' fight against the wage cut. They are shown here singing outside the closed mills. Picture by New Bedford Evening Standard.

DOCK WORKERS OF CANTON ON STRIKE

CANTON, May 18.—Canton dock workers have gone on strike to protest against the attempt of the Japanese Government to increase its influence in Shantung and Manchuria. Longshoremen and lightermen refused to unload cargoes of Japanese ships.

Efforts are being made by the unions to persuade the Japanese seamen to join the strike.

TOKYO, May 18.—Plans for the despatch of additional units of infantry, artillery and aviation forces to Tientsin are being made by the War Department.

The Kuomintang troops are pushing their way toward Peking, according to reports received here. Both generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Shih-shan, war lord of Shensi province, are struggling to reach Peking first.

UNITY OF SHOE UNIONS PROPOSED

Amalgamation Meeting Is Called

Amalgamation of all existing shoe workers unions will be urged at a conference to be held at 2 p. m. today at Millers' Grand Assembly, Hall Havemeyer and Grand St., Brooklyn. The conference has been called by the shop crew of the S. Liberman factory, Hope Street, Brooklyn.

Representatives of the Associated Shoe and Slipper Workers' Union, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, and the Children's Shoe Workers' Local are to be present. A delegation of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will also probably be at the conference.

The first of a series of open forums arranged by the Associated Shoe and Slipper Workers' Union will be held at 11 a. m. tomorrow at 122 Osborn St., Brooklyn, it was announced yesterday. Similar forums will soon be established in other sections of the city.

Picketing of the Riverside Slipper Co., 48 Walker St., where the workers have been out for 13 weeks, and the Melrose Slipper Co., 76 Green St., where a strike has been going on for five weeks, is continuing. The workers demand union recognition and an increase in the wage scale.

Bunker Hill Closed To Socrates Sandino

BOSTON, May 18.—Boston police who broke up Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations last year again yesterday swung into action by preventing Socrates Sandino, brother of General Augusto C. Sandino, commander of the Nicaraguan army of liberation from placing a wreath of red and black tulips at the base of Bunker Hill Monument in honor of his brother.

The fact that Sandino did not have a permit was used by the police as an excuse to prevent him from placing the flowers.

SHOVELER MEN ARBITRATE
DAYTON, O. (FP) May 18.—Local 482 of the steam shovel and hoisting engineers has called off its Dayton strike for higher wages and will arbitrate an agreement to succeed the one that expired May 1.

SHOP TRADES TO SEND DELEGATES TO GREAT RALLY

Miners Aid, Permanent Body Planned

The heroic role played by the women in the coal fields during the present strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio will stimulate New York working women to come out of many shops and industries to attend the conference of working women at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., at 2 p. m. today.

The conference has been called to organize the New York Working Women's Federation.

The federation will have for its purpose, according to the Working Women's Conference Committee, which has called the meeting, "the defense of the interests of working women everywhere." It is to be "a permanent, united, strong organization of working women of all trades and occupations," the committee adds.

Many leaders of women workers will address the conference on such vital subjects as long hours and low wages, unemployment, the speed-up system, wage reductions, the open-shop drive and the high cost of living.

Weisbord to Speak.
One of the leading questions before the conference will be consideration of measures whereby the women workers of New York can aid the struggle of the miners' wives and daughters in the miners' strike.

The leading struggles in which working women are engaged at the present moment will be the subject of reports at the conference. Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic strike, just returned from the New Bedford strike, will report on the

MINE STRIKE NOW NEARS 14 MONTHS

Records Unprecedented Terror, Struggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, May 18.—The approaching fourteenth month of the great mine strike finds the lines of battle still holding fast with a fighting chance for the coal diggers to win if only the labor movement can be rallied in time and on a sufficiently large scale in support of the starving miners and their families.

Agency of Operators.
In the meantime the operators through the senate investigating committee are working out a new "Watson" law to be applied to the mining industry. This is a sort of company union arrangement said to have been drawn up by the Lewis machine which is ready to give up every rank and file demand if some provision is made for its own existence.

The operators and their agents, the state officials in the various districts, have done everything conceivable to break the strike. The last stage has been characterized by a reign of police terror and trooper brutality unequalled in the history of the American labor movement. Their present policy is, "Do not arrest strikers; beat them up; lay them out cold." And they are carrying out the plan with a systematic viciousness such as is impossible to picture adequately.

Jailings, Evictions.
In addition there have been thousands of arrests, jailings, sentences for long terms, fines, evictions, per-

Report Bubonic Plague In Argentine Cities

BUENOS AYRES, May 18.—One man has died as the result of an epidemic of bubonic plague that has appeared in Rosario, according to reports from that city.
A number of cases are reported also in Buenos Ayres.

Amalgamated Convention Buries Resolution for Soviet Union Recognition

SOCIALIST SAYS BANK WORTH MORE THAN MARX, LENIN

Tooting of Tin Horns Goes Merrily On

(Special to The Daily Worker) CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—This morning's session of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers convention heard the resolutions committee bring in a report that there is no need for a resolution for the recognition of the Soviet Union. The resolution called for a more emphatic stand on this question.

Hillman, president, in taking the vote changed the wording of the resolution committee report to mean that the union reiterates its former position. The demand of two delegates for a definite resolution was defeated by the delegates.

Aid Socialist Party. J. Salutsky (J. B. S. Hardman), editor of the union organ, expelled several years ago from the Workers (Communist) Party, made an evasive talk in which he said that the speech of the socialist Wladeck was right and wrong at the same time. (Wladeck had said that one Amalgamated Bank is worth more than all Marx and Lenin ever wrote.)

The financial committee's report that money be given to the socialist party and to the socialist party campaign fund was then adopted.

(Special to The Daily Worker) CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—Yesterday's morning session of the convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union here was virtually turned into a madhouse by the continued organization of artificial demonstrations for one or another official of the union.

Since the convention opened three days ago the lieutenants of Abraham Beckerman, A. Hollander and Morris Blumenreich have been frantically organizing the New York Delegation to stage a demonstration for the fascist manager of the New York Joint Board. They also tried to get the delegation from Local 5 to join in on the noise-making. The decision of this local, however, reached the night before, was to walk out of the hall when the "demonstration of affection" took place.

It started after the convention had listened to representatives of the New Bedford strikers and of the miners. After they had finished, the signal was given that Beckerman was about to be introduced. The New York delegation started to parade around and around the hall, to the melodious strains of the American national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," repeated again and again.

Sidney Hillman, president, then introduced Blumenreich, who launched into a long drawn out eulogy of Beckerman and his heroic attempts to save the union from the Communists by the strength of his fists. He ended by introducing Beckerman himself. The demonstration then began. Every delegate was supplied with horns, hammers, whistles, rattles, confetti and streamers. Under the direction of the impressarios the racket grew so loud that the reporters from several local newspapers jumped up and ran out of the hall. Similar demonstration were arranged for Miller, treasurer of the Joint Board, and a like amount of noise was later made for Hillman.

"Accomplishments" Leo Wolman, of the Amalgamated Bank, spoke of the great financial accomplishments of the union. Hillman then followed with an impassioned speech in which he pleaded for the delegates to discuss the questions reported on. Several finally got up to discuss the serious problem of unemployment in New York, due to the lack of union control. Beckerman immediately countered by calling them all fools, singling out one who wonderingly questioned whether the Amalgamated was a business organization or a union.

Another resolution offered against the piece work system was defeated

SARAH VICTOR KEEPS UP EXCELLENT WORK; SENDS 35 NEW SUBS

Sarah Victor, DAILY WORKER agent in Detroit, is keeping up her good work in the auto city. She has sent in to the circulation department of The DAILY WORKER 35 new subscriptions. Five of these were

secured, thru her efforts, from Pennsylvania coal miners. Sarah Victor does not content herself with her own territory, but tries to spread The DAILY WORKER wherever possible. These 35 new subscriptions mean

that 35 workers will have The DAILY WORKER with them, fighting for them, inspiring them, telling them what their fellow-workers in other parts of the world are doing every week-day of the year. Thousands of other workers would be strengthened

in their struggle against the bosses and the labor betrayers by reading The DAILY WORKER regularly.

It is to reach these workers that the new subscription campaign of The DAILY WORKER has been started. Twelve special DAILY WORKER agents are now in the field in various

sections of the country, devoting all their energies to increasing the influence of the paper among the workers. All possible support should be given to these agents, who are active fighters in the class struggle, bringing to the workers the paper that is essential to them in their struggle.

HAYWOOD'S LIFE DEDICATED TO AMERICAN LABOR

Led Militant Struggles Thruout U. S.

(Continued from page one) instead of including all workers in its ranks.

Haywood first became a national figure in the labor movement in 1907, when he was prosecuted with Meyer and Pettibone, two other officers of the Western Federation of Miners, in one of the earlier American "frame-up" cases, charged with the murder of ex-governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

William E. Borah brought himself into "liberal" prominence which he now has by acting as special prosecutor in the case and demanding the death penalty for Haywood, Mayer and Pettibone.

The I. W. W. at its second convention devoted almost half of its session to the case of the imprisoned leaders. The question of the general strike and other means of mass pressure to secure their release were considered. After about fifteen months in prison, the three militants were acquitted in July 1907. Their release was definitely attributed to the agitation conducted by the labor movement.

In 1908 Haywood visited Europe, and there met leaders of the Confederation Generale du Travail. In 1910 he was delegated from the socialist party to the international labor and socialist congress in Copenhagen, where he spoke also for the I. W. W., and met many of the European leaders. After this congress he visited the mining districts of Great Britain.

Famous Lawrence Strike. Haywood was associated with Ettor and Giovannitti in the great Lawrence strike in 1912. During the silk weavers' strike in Paterson he served three weeks in jail after refusing bail while other strikers were still imprisoned. He was sentenced to six months in jail for disorderly conduct in the Lowell strike.

As the entry of the United States into the world war became imminent, Haywood inevitably became a center of revolutionary opposition to the government. He was hounded at every step by department of justice agents and detectives. Early in 1920 he was arrested for violation of the espionage act and he, with ninety-one others, was convicted. Haywood, as the leader, was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. After his conviction he left the United States for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

During the period of his trial and conviction, Haywood came to the conclusion that the only effective revolutionary struggle was through the Communist Party and the Communist International. He joined the Communist Party of America.

In the Soviet Union Haywood became the head of a co-operative community, the Kuzbas Colony, in Siberia, but his health, already shattered before his escape from America, broke down. He had been invalid during the last five years of his life in Soviet Russia. Just before his death he had finished writing the story of his life in the American class struggle, up to the point of his arrival in Russia.

Shortly before his death Haywood completed writing the story of his life, which is soon to be published by the International Publishers.

Haywood was one of the founders of the International Labor Defense, the organization for aiding the defense of victims of capitalist courts in the class struggle.

Pioneer Group Grows

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 17.—A new Pioneer group has been organized on the South Side here. Meetings will be held every Saturday at 2 p. m. at Neumeier's Hall, 8th and Lafayette Aves.

Thousands Endangered in Tenement Fire Traps



Thousands of New York workers and their families are huddled together, in wretched tenements, fire traps of the worst sort. Margaret Sitzer Lee, a former actress, whose stage career was ruined by burns received in a fire, has started another one of those philanthropic movements to rid New York City of fire traps. The city officials, of course, pretend to be very much concerned. Photo above shows Miss Sitzer with Walter C. Martin, commissioner of the Tenement House Department, going over a list of tenement houses.

17 STATES SEND DELEGATES FOR BIG CONVENTION

Farmers in Delaware Dakota Are Eager

(Continued from page one) the Workers' Party and the American Revolution!

Seventeen states have already elected their delegates to the National Nominating Convention of The Workers (Communist) Party which will be held at Mecca Temple from May 25 to 27. The delegates chosen are loyal fighters in the class struggle in the United States. In the extreme northeast, the state of Maine is sending two fishermen, David Jones and C. Thorwaldsen, to represent the workers of that state, many of whom are engaged in the fishing industry.

From New Hampshire will come A. C. Iran, a militant worker in the old "socialist" party, who is at present active in the state Grange and a leading Communist in his section. The other delegate from New Hampshire will be Walter Pananen, a granite worker and treasurer of his local union.

The delegates from Vermont will be Leo S. Ars, a farmer from Reedsboro. M. P. Bales, very prominent in the labor movement of the state of Utah, has been elected from here.

Texas is sending B. H. Lauderdale and J. Lawrence. Other delegates will be William F. O'Brien, a mine worker from Phoenix, Arizona. William Detrich and George Saul from Colorado. E. Markeson, and Newcombe of Delaware, William Patten and Jay Silver of Iowa and Roy Stevens from Nebraska.

South Carolina and Tennessee will be represented by Robert F. Small and Oliver J. Golden, both Negro workers. Oklahoma has elected Stanley Clar, famous thruout the middle west as a champion of labor, while Paul Crouch, recently released from jail for anti-imperialist activities, has been elected from North Carolina.

The state of Washington is sending a party by auto with a delegation consisting of David Griffin, Negro lumber worker, Jean Sorenson, Al. Camp, Vivian Miller, and L. Denman. Baltimore, Md. sends a Workers Party delegation of five, and several fraternal delegates from sympathetic labor organizations. The delegation consists of P. Stanton, paper hanger; Joe Kress, carpenter; Philip Botkin, steel worker; Gellant, shoe-maker, and Louis Berger, tailor.

Ohio State Convention. CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—The State Nominating Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held in Cleveland at 10 a. m. May 20 at Jates Hall, 6006 St. Clair Ave. Leaders from all sections will be present to participate in the proceedings in a state which is torn by the miners' struggle, by the general demoralization of the labor movement, the lowering of conditions, speed-up, and great unemployment.

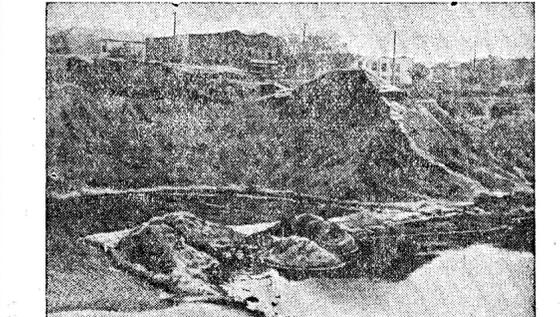
The keynote speech will be made by I. Amter, District Secretary of the Party; Edwin Blank, City Commissioner of Lima, Ohio will report on the Labor Party movement, of which he is a representative in the city government of Lima; Betty Gannet, District Organizer of the Young Workers League, will report on the situation of the youth, and Sadie Van Veon on women. Frank Sepich, fresh from the firing line in eastern Ohio, and one of the leaders of the left wing in the miners' union of the district, will report on the coal strike and the role of the government in the fight.

North Dakota Farmers Prepare. BISMARCK, N. D., May 18.—Alfred Knutson, probable candidate for U. S. Senator on the Farmer-Labor ticket in North Dakota, will in all likelihood also be a delegate to the Nominating Convention of the Workers' Party.

Delaware Farmers Interested. WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—Paul Crouch, who is touring the Southern states with a view of assisting the local party organizations to place the Party's ticket on the ballot, reports growing interest among the farmers in the agrarian section of the Party's platform which is to be adopted by the forthcoming convention.

Plan Banquet. By a decision of the District Executive Committee of District No. 2 of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, arrangements have been made for a banquet to welcome the

Death and Disease Lurk in City Sand Holes



These sand holes at Clarkson Ave. and Winthrop St., Brooklyn, were responsible for the death of Ruben Schreiber, 10 years old, who fell into a water-filled hole and was drowned. Tammany Hall, which gives fat contracts worth thousands of dollars to its favorite sons, has spent not a cent to remove these swamps, which breed disease and death. The drowning of Ruben Schreiber has started a movement among the residents of the district to have the swamps removed. Tammany Hall may give ear since this is election time. Photo at right shows Morris Schreiber, father of Ruben, and Frances, his sister, gazing at a picture of the boy.

TEXTILE STRIKE WORKING WOMEN DEMANDS ARE PUT PLAN CONFERENCE

More Pay, Shorter Hours Mill Committees Ask

(Continued from Page One) were affiliating with the mill committees.

At a meeting called by the Textile Council for this purpose, the Polish organizer had openly declared that the Polish workers should accept a 5 per cent wage reduction and return to work in the mills. From the workers reporting this, it was learned that nearly the whole meeting marched out and immediately joined the Textile Mill Committees, thus ending the attempt of the Council to rally the foreign-born workers.

5 Pickets Arrested. NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 18.—Four women pickets and one man, New Bedford mill strikers, are under arrest.

Angelina Tsoupreas, 44, mill worker, is charged with carrying a dangerous weapon, interfering with employment and disturbing the peace.

Christiana Siniore, 33, mill worker, faces the same charges as above.

Mary Valente, 37, mill worker, is charged with intimidating scabs and disturbing the peace.

Mrs. Mary Silvia, 54, charged with interfering with uniformed policeman in discharge of his duty (protecting scabs) and disturbing peace. Frank Cunha, 37, same charges as Mary Silvia.

International Labor Defense has taken charge of the defense of these strikers and Attorney Hoffman engaged. The cases come up on May 23rd.

when he declared that "one Amalgamated Bank is worth more than all that Marx and Lenin have ever written." Following this brilliant conclusion, the leader of the "socialist" party began attacks on the Communists.

It is reported here that a resolution calling for the expulsion of all left wing elements in the union is being written, and that it may be presented to-morrow. This after the repeated boasts of the administration that there isn't a left winger in the union.

performed men to take dangerous jobs. The general mine board, composed of delegates from the various sub-district locals, is determined to oppose this change to a finish. Miners are instructed to report changes to the mine committee, which will take them up with the conciliation board in an effort to combat this "efficiency" measure.

CONTRACT miners oppose the change. Contract miners are in reality piece-workers, paid for yardage or by the car or set of timber, depending on the nature of the contract.

The rumored change would involve more than 10,000 men and would be the greatest upheaval known of the old mining traditions which still dominate the anthracite field.

OWNERS TO ELIMINATE MINE LABORERS

Miners Say Change in Method Would Cause Slaughter

By ED FALKOWSKI. (Federated Press).

SHENANDOAH, Pa., May 18.—Rumors are current that the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., operating a dozen collieries in this region, is taking steps to eliminate all laborers from the mines. Their jobs would go to contract miners.

This step would make it necessary for all who are now laborers in the anthracite to take the examination for a miner's certificate, as required by law. They must then be re-hired as miners, although thousands of contract miners are unable to find work, as it is. Thousands of laborers are up in arms against the proposal which is the most drastic yet planned in the anthracite.

PROTEST is heard on all sides from miners who claim this change would make a slaughterhouse of mines and gangways by compelling incompetent and inexperienced

COAL POLICE FILLING HOSPITALS AND JAILS

(Federated Press.) PITTSBURGH, May 18.—Thousands of striking coal miners in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio read with satisfaction that Roger Baldwin and four silk workers in New Jersey had been freed of a charge growing out of the law of 1796 vintage. In the meantime state troopers, deputy sheriffs and city police in the mine fields are cracking strikers' heads, assaulting their women and filling the hospitals rather than the jails.

MINE STRIKE IS 14 MONTHS OLD

(Continued from page one) Eight miners' wives at Yukon, Pa., were severely beaten by coal and iron police, a deputy sheriff and three state troopers.

"We don't want women and kids on the picket line, either," barked the troopers. At dawn Mrs. Mary Capretti, mother of four, stood on a bridge near the Westmoreland Coal Co.'s mine pleading with scabs. Deputy Bob Earl rushed at her with a pick-handle.

"I fought hard to get that club from him," she related. "My body is still black and blue and my arms and neck are pretty bad, too. But when my man can't be on that picket line to call out the scabs, I'll be there. We got to win this strike. The children are hungry."

Ten pickets were severely beaten when 200 coal diggers and their wives who have closed nearly every mine in the Kiski Valley marched on the Mill mine of Pine Run Coal Co. The mine superintendent drove up with four state troopers arrayed in combat helmets. Then blood flowed.

delegates to the National Nominating Convention.

The Banquet will be held at the Workers' Center, 26-28 Union Square, on Saturday evening, May 26. Tickets will be \$1.50 each and reservations will have to be made in advance. Tickets are now on sale at 26-28 Union Square and at 108 East 14th Street. Attention is called to the fact that the date has been changed back to Saturday night to conform with the convention arrangements.

100,000 Miners on Strike 30,000 Textile Workers on Strike

To Save the Union; For a Victorious Strike; For the Miners' Control of Their Union; Against the Wage Cut; Against the Speed-up; Against Longer Hours

Thousands of requests are being made in every mail for The DAILY WORKER from the Striking Miners. Hundreds of requests are already coming in from the striking Textile Workers.

All expired subscriptions of strikers are still being sent even tho the strikers can not afford to renew their subscriptions. Every day we are sending 4,000 papers to the mine strike area FREE OF CHARGE. We have begun to send The DAILY WORKER into the Textile strike area FREE OF CHARGE.

Our Resources Are Limited—We Cannot Afford It Any Longer Help us keep up the work—Help us to increase the circulation Help the Striking Miners—Help the Striking Textile Workers Send to the Daily Worker a free subscription to the strikers.

Send The DAILY WORKER into the strike areas.

Thousands more WANT The DAILY WORKER. Thousands more LIKE The DAILY WORKER. Thousands more NEED The DAILY WORKER. Send a subscription to the Strikers.

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Two German Fascists Killed in Attack on German Communist Election Meets

STEEL HELMETS ATTACK BERLIN DEMONSTRATION

National Elections to Be Held Sunday

HAMBURG, May 18.—Two attacks launched by German fascists on Communist campaign workers resulted in two deaths.

One clash occurred in this city, when members of the Steel Helmets fascist organization, attacked a number of Communist workers. One fascist was shot and killed, while a number of workers were seriously wounded. The other clash occurred at Heidorn, where fascists launched a similar attack. Heinrich Tiedmann, a member of the Steel Helmets, was killed.

Other attacks by the Steel Helmets on Communist election meetings are reported to have taken place in Berlin and other industrial centers.

With the approach of the national elections to the Reichstag, which will be held Sunday, the fascists have conducted a bitter campaign against the Communist Party. The gains which the Communists made in the Hamburg and other local elections, as well as the crises in the coal, metal and chemical industries, indicate a pronounced swing to the left in the national poll.

The Hamburg attack promises to be the first of a series of attacks before the elections. The Steel Helmets have been particularly embittered by their failure to secure the suppression of the Red Front Fighters' League.

The Communist Party is carrying on an intensive drive in the Ruhr where the workers have been carrying on a struggle against wage cuts and a longer working day.

DEMOCRATS, VARE, IN ELECTION DEAL

Charge Unholy Alliance in Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The honor of thieves seems to be very uncertain. Especially when there is big loot at stake such as the presidency of the United States. The placid waters of the senate committee's so-called investigation into presidential campaign funds were slightly ruffled today by a charge that the democratic organization in Pennsylvania had entered into a deal with the republican boss of Pennsylvania, William S. Vare.

The charge was made in a telegram from Lewis C. Cassidy, a Smith supporter, who described this new alliance between the pirates of the two capitalist parties as "a national scandal." Cassidy also made other charges which tend to indicate that some unsavory hocus-pocus has been going on in the Smith organization in Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile the Smith slush fund figures continue under fire. The names of 12 new witnesses have been suggested to the senate committee for examination regarding the Smith expenditures. The revelation that traction interests are behind the effort to buy the nomination for Tammany Hall's major servant and the charge of Senator Hefflin that the Smith fund is closer to \$10,000,000 than to the \$103,310 given by his manager are compelling the senate committee to make a gesture at further investigation.

Ecuador Attempts to Protect Child Life

New public health law of Ecuador enacted in 1927 prescribes short term imprisonment or fines ranging from 20 cents to \$20, or both fine and imprisonment, for mothers who decline to nurse their infants at the breast unless a physician has certified their inability to do so. Similar penalties are prescribed for placing a child with a nurse who has not a physician's certificate of health, for failure to have a child vaccinated against smallpox within a certain time or to provide medical care for a child promptly if neglect results in death, and for leaving a child locked in a house.

No Raise For Postal and Foreign Employees

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Increases in the pay of postal and foreign service employees were not included in the pay increase legislation which was just passed by senate. The bill which effects the salaries of 135,000 federal workers will soon go on the statute books.

KNAPP RETRIAL PLANNED
ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—Legal machinery today was set in motion to try former republican secretary of state Florence E. S. Knapp a second time on a charge of stealing census money.

Calls Coolidge Pirate



General Sandino, leader of the Nicaraguan nationalist troops, sent a letter to the manager of an American mining company protesting against the "warlike invasion your government has made in our territory without more right than that of brute force."

SANDINO BRANDS COOLIDGE PIRATE

Sends Letter to U. S. Mine Manager

(Continued from Page One)
government, and from Calvin Coolidge, who is responsible for the horrible and disastrous situation that prevails in Nicaragua today.

"If you are an honorable man you will be able to understand that the above mentioned is an accomplished fact. The pretext that Coolidge brings forward for his intervention is that of protecting lives and interests of the North American and other foreigners residing in this country, which is a tremendous hypocrisy.

Fruits of Imperialism.
"We Nicaraguans are respectable men and never in our history have occurred such happenings as are taking place at this time. They are the fruit of the politics of your countrymen in our own country.

"The most honorable resolution that your country could adopt in this conflict with Nicaragua is to retire your armed forces from our territory, thus permitting us Nicaraguans to elect our national government. This will be the only method of pacification in our country. It depends upon government to conserve the good or bad friendship between our own government and yours."

The letter was signed "Sandino" and bore the Sandino stamp and seal at the top of which is the picture of a marine with a drawn sword.

Calls Letter Authentic.
The letter which General Sandino is reported to have sent to Harry Amphet, manager of the La Luz and Los Angeles, is probably authentic, according to Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. The letter, however, was probably garbled in translation.

"Sandino has indicated in all of his statements that he realizes that the American workers are allied with him in the struggle against imperialism," Gomez said.

ASKS SYMPATHY FOR BIG TRUSTS

Federal Commissioner "Interprets" Times

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—An indirect plea for a tolerant attitude to the increasing tendency towards trustification and mergers in industry was made today by Federal Trade Commissioner Abram F. Myers, in a speech before the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in which he pictured the change which had taken place in the interpretation of the Sherman anti-trust law as affecting trade practices.

"The department of justice for several years looked upon all trade association activities with suspicion," Myers declared, "but the old order has changed and economists and statesmen today recognize that our great national prosperity cannot be maintained on principles of jungle competition."

Trade commissioners, federal and state, experience shows, are appointed to their positions only after their views are pretty definitely known to be acceptable to the large railroad and public utility interests. After their term of office they usually receive jobs with the corporations.

Trainman Killed

SCRANTON, Pa., May 18.—Ray Gahagan, 32 years old, a trainman in the employ of the Lackawanna Railroad, was almost immediately killed when he struck an overhead bridge at Dover, N. J. today.

TRIAL OF DONETZ CONSPIRATORS IS BEGUN IN MOSCOW

Charge Accused With Sabotage Plot

MOSCOW, May 18.—The trial of fifty-three persons accused of participating in the Donetz sabotage conspiracy opened here today with the testimony of fifty-six witnesses from the Don Basin who had come to testify against the defendants.

The trial opened in the House of Columns, with Professor A. Y. Vykhunsky, dean of the law faculty of Moscow University, presiding.

The trial will not only be open to newspapermen and to 50,000 workers and members of the civil service who will alternately attend the trial, but the complete testimony and all of the speeches will be broadcast over the radio.

Preliminary investigation revealed the accused had received money from foreign firms and from monarchists who had owned the mines under the czarist regime to sabotage the development of the mines in the Don Basin. The indictment against the accused alleges that they had plotted to hamper the coal industry so that the mines would be considered worthless and turned back to the persons who had previously owned them.

GUNS FORCE END OF PERU STRIKE

CALLAO, Peru, May 18.—Rushing troops to cow the striking longshoremen of the port of Lima, together with the railroad men who had gone out with them, the government has succeeded in compelling the both lines to return to their jobs under the rifles of the armed forces.

For two days past, the sailors of the port have been forced to unload and load vessels tied up in the harbor while the Peruvian troops patrolled the docks with guns in their hands. Clashes with the police who attempted to break up demonstrations of the strikers farther in the city resulted in a number of injuries, none of them serious, however.

R. R. Owners Ask Power To Make Own Reforms

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Rail managers still persist in asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to allow them to exercise their own judgment in the installation of safety devices. To date, however, the railroads have a record of installing practically no safety device until compelled to.

Milk Wagon Struck by Auto; Driver Killed

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 18.—Robert P. Vance was killed today when a Plainfield Milk and Cream wagon he was driving was struck by an automobile. Vance leaves a wife and family in North Plainfield township.

HUNGRY WORKER STEALS.

Ernest Smith, 29, a laborer was arrested for stealing a pair of shoes from Alfred Joseph, 96 Union St. Smith told the police inspector that hunger prompted the theft. Smith came here a week ago from Philadelphia and lived in a Union St. rooming house.

Imperialist Troops Concentrate in City of Tientsin

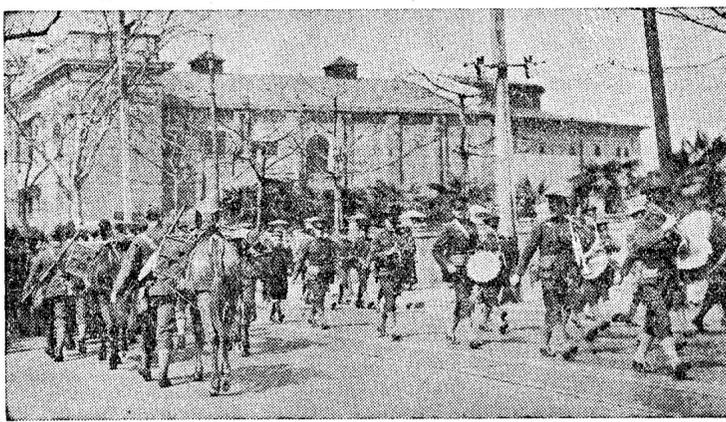


Photo shows imperialist troops concentrated in the city of Tientsin which serves as a port for Peking. With the advance of the Kuomintang war lords, the imperialists are concentrating troops at Tientsin and Peking.

3 STRIKERS DIE IN ARGENTINE

Report Unrest Growing Thruout Country

BUENOS AYRES, May 18.—Three striking longshoremen were killed and an unknown number injured when the right wing of the union at Santa Fe attempted to interfere with the picketing by left wing members according to a Santa Fe report.

Whether or not the police participated in the struggle has not been learned.

The walk-out in Santa Fe is nearly one hundred per cent in spite of the effort of certain elements to halt a general tie-up. The spirit of the men is militant and firm in the face of the dock owners, strike leaders state.

The longshoremen of Santa Fe, which is the third largest port in the Argentine, went out on sympathy strike with the Rosario harbor workers two days ago.

Rosario Isolated

BUENOS AYRES, May 18.—Following the virtual isolation of Rosario yesterday as a result of the tie-up of railroad communication, the officials and the dock and railroad owners are making desperate efforts to rush in strikebreakers.

The presence of the scabs has led to violent clashes with the strikers in which the police participated. No new casualties have been reported, however.

The authorities and owners frankly admit that the slight advantage they gained yesterday with the first inroad of strikebreakers has now been completely lost.

A delegation from the Rosario stock exchange has appealed to the provincial ministers of the interior and finance to force a settlement of the strike. Extra police have been mobilized.

Despatches from practically every town on the coast or in the interior of Argentina report growing unrest among the workers.

Pastor Discharged from Appropriating Funds

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—Reverend John W. Robinson has been ousted as pastor of Great Baptist Tabernacle. This action followed an order by the court that a vote be taken, which resulted in his dismissal by the congregation. Robinson claimed that the church owed him back salary of about \$225, while the members of the church stated that he had paid himself out of the church collections and appropriated the balance.

Received Only \$700 for Loss of Part of Brain

LIBERTY, N. Y., May 18.—Eck Sarine, Summitville laborer, a part of whose brain was removed as the result in an injury received in a blasting accident at Wurtsboro Hills on October 13, 1926, has been granted a disability award of \$738.18.

The front of the man's skull was crushed, and it was necessary to remove a part of his brain. Contrary to the expectation of doctors, he lived, but because of his injury, he has been unable to procure work.

REPUBLICANS IN NEGRO BETRAYAL

Bolster Fake Promises With Slush Fund

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Corrupt Hoover politics among the Negro politicians in the Old Guard republican camp was uncovered by the senate committee investigating presidential campaign expenditures. Rush Holland, former right-hand man to Harry Daugherty in the department of justice, and close ally of Geo. B. Lockwood, Hoover manager, said he had paid \$2,000 to Perry Howard. Howard, employed in the department of justice in Washington, is G. O. P. national committeeman from Mississippi. He has frequently been charged, on the floor of the house with offering federal appointments in Mississippi to the highest bidder. Special investigators have filed charges against him, but his political power has saved him from dismissal. Now he is out for Hoover among the purchasable Negro voters.

Another Negro national committeeman, Ben Davis, of Georgia, also got \$2,000 from Holland. Oliver Street, committeeman from Alabama, received only \$1,000. The Florida Protective Tariff Association was paid \$2,500 in Hoover's behalf.

For Annoying or Painful Bladder Evacuation
Get the genuine Santal Midy Effective-Harmless Sold by All Druggists

VIENNA FASCISTS URGE HORTHY TO KIDNAP BELA KUN

Won't Permit Lawyer to Examine Files

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, May 18.—The Scientists' and Technicians' Union for the Furtherance of Socialist Construction has addressed a telegram to the Austrian government demanding that it refuse to grant Hungary's request for the extradition of Bela Kun since extradition will mean certain death.

A mass demonstration was held here yesterday for the freedom of Bela Kun.

The Wiener Neuste Nachrichten, organ of Minister of Justice Dinghofer, published today an open hint to the Horthy bandits to kidnap Kun.

Open for Registration

UNITY CAMP

For the WEEK OF DECORATION DAY

Unity Camp is equipped with the following new improvements:

1. A new dining room which can accommodate 1,000 guests.
2. A dining room for children.
3. Hot and cold showers.
4. Modern comfort station.
5. Sunny and airy bungalows.
6. Rowing.
7. A casino near the lake.
8. A large department store.

Directions:

Buses leave every Friday at 6:30 P. M., Saturday at 1:30, from 10th Street and 7th Avenue, direct to the camp. Grand Central trains to Wingdale, from where our car will take you to the camp.

FOR REGISTRATION APPLY TO OFFICE AT
1800 - 7th AVE. Cor. 110th Street.

TELEPHONE MONUMENT 0111.
Camp Telephone Wingdale 10-F-12.

2nd ANNUAL

INTERNATIONAL

RED POETS' NIGHT

Thursday, May 24th

at 8 P. M., at the

LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. and 2nd Ave.

Revolutionary Poets writing in various languages, including:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| MICHAEL GOLD | HENRY REICH, JR. |
| JOSEPH FREEMAN | A. B. MAGIL |
| GENEVIEVE TAGGARD | ABRAHAM RAISIN |
| JAMES RORTY | H. LEIVICK |
| ROBERT WOLF | LAJOS EGRI |
| ADOLF WOLFF | ARON KURTZ |

M. J. OLGIN, Chairman

For Benefit of Daily Worker and Workers Center.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.

On sale at local office of Daily Worker, 108 E. 14th Street; Workers Bookshop, 26-28 Union Sq., & New Masses, 39 Union Sq.

RED WELCOME Banquet

Arranged by the Party Members of District 2
in Honor of the Delegates to the
National Nominating Convention

of the

Workers (Communist) Party
of America

to be held on

SATURDAY, MAY 26, at 8 P. M.,

at the

WORKERS CENTER, 26-28 Union Square

Reservations must be made in advance. Tickets are \$1.50 per plate, and are on sale at 108 East 14th Street and 26-28 Union Square.

Co-operative Restaurant To Be Rebuilt

The Co-operative Restaurant at 30 Union Square (Freiheit Building) will be extended to the entire ground floor of 26-28 Union Square (Workers Centre Building)

Trebled in size
Equipped with the latest machinery
Artistically decorated
A delight to thousands of workers

Buy bonds, \$25 and \$100. 6 percent interest from day of sale to day of surrender. Payable on demand. Help finance the rebuilding on a co-operative basis and get the benefit.

(Particulars at the cashier of the restaurant.) "Join the Proletcos."

MULCAHEY: A STORY ABOUT 20 DOLLARS

(In Two Installments).

By STIRLING BOWEN.

THE electric lights were lit in the editorial office of the weekly newspaper published by the revolutionary organization. The office, though, was deserted.

The veteran organizer and pamphleteer, Patrick Mulcahey, had gone out and left the lights burning.

Above the electric light switch by the door where Mulcahey went out was a conspicuous hand-lettered placard reading: "DOUSE THE LIGHT WHEN YOU SAY GOOD NIGHT."

But Mulcahey's mind had been on other things. In the typewriter on the battered desk in the corner, which he had been using, was the first page of an article he was writing for the next issue of the paper. The writing extended two-thirds of the way down the page.

This desk, like the desks of James McFee, who was the editor, Peter Lingstrom and Eugene Strauss, was piled high at the back and littered around the edges with pamphlets and magazines.

The nickel-plated alarm clock on the rough pine shelf over McFee's desk was not going. The clock hands were pointing to three. But it was only seven-thirty in the evening.

Motor vehicle traffic outside was still rumbling along heavily with overtime orders. Though it was spring the windows were closed. It was cold even in the day-time. But the sound of the trucks came through.

And down the street a few doors was the Sixth Avenue "L" where the trains rolled back and forth day and night.

Somebody was coming up the stairs. He stopped outside the door a minute before poking his head in. It was a Western Union messenger boy. This messenger boy was about 65 years old and wizened.

"Telegram?" he called questioningly. His eyes blinked in the glare from the three unshaded bulbs that hung on wires at different points from the low ceiling.

The chairs before the four desks were empty. Yet each desk had the appearance of having just been in use. The room looked as if the staff had vanished just a moment before and was only in the next room.

The messenger looked and looked. But no one was there. And no one answered. So after a glance at the unopened telegram in his hand he pulled his head out the door again and returned down the stairs.

Then there were voices down on the landing. The messenger had met someone coming in and was delivering the telegram. In a minute two men began climbing the stairs to the editorial room door. McFee and Lingstrom came in, McFee opening the telegram as he advanced into the office.

"Expecting new secretary tomorrow," McFee said, reading from the yellow sheet of paper. Then he said to Lingstrom: "It's from Parsons in Buffalo."

He stood under the electric light bulb nearest the door studying the telegram.

"Isn't Mulcahey going over to Buffalo?" Lingstrom asked.

"Yes," McFee answered, "this wire refers to Mulcahey."

Lingstrom looked around the office. He said: "I thought he was supposed to be here tonight."

"He was," McFee said. "He said he'd be."

McFee walked over to the desk where Mulcahey had been writing and said: "He's been here and must have stepped out for something. Here's the first page of his article in the machine here."

McFee lifted a corner of the typewritten sheet and looked down through the words.

"He must have been in a hell of a hurry when he went out," Lingstrom said. "He left all the lights burning."

"He would," McFee said.

Lingstrom said he supposed Mulcahey went out to "brighten up his mind a little." He asked McFee if Mulcahey had any money.

McFee said: "I gave him \$20 for the trip to Buffalo and I suppose he had a little change besides. That saw-buck I gave him was all we had here. He said something to me, too, about his kid expecting him and he might have gone over to his room to take in some chuck or take the kid out to eat."

McFee sat down in front of the desk where Mulcahey's unfinished article was in the machine and swung around sideways so as to be able to hook his arm over the back of the chair. Lingstrom sat on his own desk, putting his feet on the chair.

"I hope to hell he goes home and not to Udell's gin mill," Lingstrom said.

McFee said: "Yes or I might have to finish his article myself."

"You might just as well anyhow," Lingstrom said, "you know what he's going to say. He's been writing the same thing for 20 years."

McFee said he wished there were 50 men in the country who knew as much as Mulcahey did about the labor movement. Then he said: "The only trouble is that we've got to have his article in this coming issue for a special distribution on the coast. And he's got to write it before he leaves town tonight."

"O he'll be here all right," Lingstrom said.

McFee said: "He'd better be if he doesn't want me on his neck."

McFee took a cigaret from a pack and handed the pack across toward Lingstrom.

UPTOWN a few blocks on Third Avenue was Mulcahey's furnished room. It was where he was stopping temporarily. His son John was living with him. It was a front room three flights up, near 11th Street. Four nights ago he had paid a week's rent for himself and the boy. Two windows looked out on the steel trestle of the Third Avenue "L."

The landlady's fancy gilt clock on the mantle shelf above the unused fireplace was as silent as the clock on the shelf in the editorial room where Mulcahey's unfinished article lay in the typewriter, where McFee and Lingstrom sat talking about him. The fireplace was sheeted up with metal.

But one of Mulcahey's possessions was an alarm clock. It stood on the small oak veneer table in the center of the room ticking energetically. There was a wash bowl in a corner fed with one faucet. On the white enamel handle of the faucet was the word, "COLD."

On the center table beside the alarm clock was a small box half full of crackers. A large brown suit case lay open in the corner of the room. In it were the socks, shirts, underwear and neck-ties of Mulcahey and his son John, in addition to three or four books. And against the inside wall of the room was the double bed where the father and son slept, not alone in the sound but in the presence of the Third Avenue "L," which was only a few feet outside their window.

There was also a bureau in the room. And on the soiled white cloth on the bureau half of an old white comb, with a few wisps of gray hair in it from Mulcahey's head, was a symbol of grudging recognition of culture under capitalism.

There was laughter in the hall and a key turned in the door. John Mulcahey, the son, came in. Behind him came his friend, Arthur Cromie, son of a bargeman.

"—nice and warm in here," Arthur said, rubbing his hands, hunching his shoulders from the effects of the chill in the air outside.

"—probably nothing to eat, though," John said.

John inspected the cracker box on the table. He took out a cracker, holding it between his thumb and first finger, turning it back and forth, looking at it questioningly. Then he put it all in his mouth.

"—want one?" he asked Arthur. He passed the box toward Arthur, who leaned over to look inside. Taking three crackers at one time Arthur backed away a few paces to sit down.

"Crackers aren't bad eating," Arthur said, munching.

"—go better with butter or cheese," John suggested.

John looked around the room again, with his tongue pushing the softened cracker out of the groove between his gums and cheek, where it always lodged when he ate a whole cracker at once. Crunching more crackers as he walked around he looked on the mantle, on the shelf under the table, in the bureau drawers.

"No," he said, "I guess not."

John sat down in the rocking chair. "What were you looking for?" Arthur asked.

"—something more to eat," John said. "I thought maybe there was a hunk of cheese or butter around. Have some more crackers? Go ahead.—might as well eat them up."

Both boys reached forward for more crackers without getting out of their chairs.

Arthur asked John what time his father said he would be home.

"He didn't say exactly," John said, "but 'twould be about this time. This clock says 7:30."

"I guess that's about the right time all right," Arthur said.

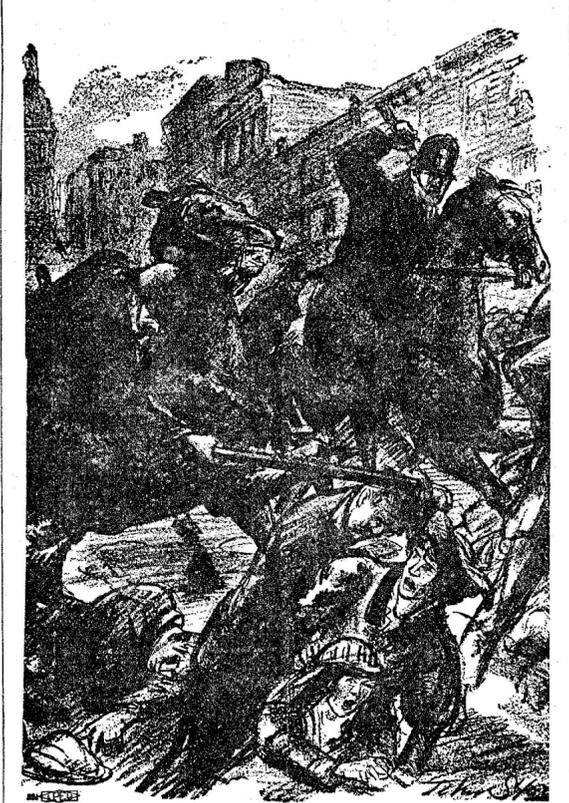
Two passing "L" trains careening

"Shocks" Timid Boston



Vilna Delmar, 23, of New York, whose first novel "Bad Girl," a story of married life in Harlem, has been banned by the Boston authorities. Upton Sinclair's "Oil" and Sinclair Lewis' "Elmer Gantry" were other noteworthy books suspended by the old lady censors of Boston.

"Law and Order" in Coal Fields



"When the Pennsylvania Cossacks Let Loose"—A drawing by John Sloan in the "Labor Defender."

The Hurt

By A. B. MAGILL.
Walking up and down wasn't the worst of it, nor the bright cold nibbling, nibbling at the flesh. These were things that could be cursed together with the bosses and the gat some coal and iron thug was always poking at you. And being walloped in the mud and dragged to jail wasn't much of a joke either, with all that warm shining blood oozing out of you.
But not that nor any such hurts could hurt so deep as the thought of Polish Mary standing at the door, talking, maybe telling you something you ought to have done—the thought of her just standing there with all the sunlight crushed against her hair.

WRITINGS OF STALIN

"Leninism" Will Be Published Here Soon

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS will bring out an May 25 the first comprehensive study of Leninism from the pen of Joseph Stalin, translated for the first time in English. The translators are the well known English authors, Eden and Cedar Paul, and in the volume which is being brought out under the title "Leninism" are collected the most important political writings of Stalin during recent years. Stalin's writings take up both the theoretical foundations of Leninism as well as the tactical problems which have come up during the thirty years of Lenin's ideological leadership of the Russian revolutionary movement. Stalin presents in this book a systematization of Leninism which explain the forces back of the Russian Revolution as well as the practical policies which form the basis of the present Soviet State.

The book is divided into several parts. The first deals with The Problems of Leninism, which serves as an introduction to the book. The second part entitled "Foundations of

Leninism," which is based upon lectures delivered at Sverdloff University and deals with the basic questions of Communism in theory and practice. Here we have a discussion on the Theory of the Proletarian Revolution, The Dictatorship of the Proletariat, The Peasant Problem, The National Question, Strategy and Tactics, and a thorough discussion on The Role of the Communist Party.

Another part of the book deals with the analysis of The November Revolution and the tactics of the Russian Bolsheviks on the eve of the uprising in 1917. A large portion of the book is devoted to the controversy in the Soviet Union Communist Party, particularly in the political report of Stalin to the last Party Congress.

Writings on the revolutionary movement in the East, the Communist tactics with regard to the nationalist movements, and special contributions on the tasks of young Communists are also included.

The book is of octavo size, cloth bound, and contains 464 pages, price \$2.50.

—than go to school?" Arthur asked.

John nodded. "But I don't know where to get one," he said. "Besides there isn't anything much I know how to do."

"You're not the only one that doesn't know where to get a job," Arthur said. "Did you see that bunch lined up outside that mission down on the Bowery? Holy cats!"

"Well," John said, "I don't very much want to go to school."

John began going through his pockets. He went through them twice. The second time he brought forth a dime from his pants pocket.

"Have you got a nickel?" he asked Arthur. "Dad didn't have much change this morning, so I've only got this dime. I haven't got any cigarets and I'll go get some if you can spare a nickel."

Arthur told him to keep his dime. "I've got some money," Arthur said. "I'll go get some. You wait here."

Arthur stood up and buttoned his coat.

"Well," John said, "all right. But you better take this dime, hadn't you?"

"Put it in your pocket," Arthur said. "I've got money."

He opened the door and went out saying: "I'll be right back."

So John was alone with the ticking alarm clock.

U. S. INVESTMENTS AND FOREIGN POLICY

By ROBERT W. DUNN.

THERE is certainly nothing novel in the statement that the flow of American capital to foreign countries has run parallel with the growth of the United States as a world imperialist power. Although this country ever since its unjust and aggressive war against Mexico had manifested strong annexationist tendencies it has been only during the period of the export of capital both to the relatively backward countries of Latin America and, more recently, to European countries that it has assumed the role of the world's dominant financial empire.

The Spanish-American war made America "accept the burden thrust upon us unsought"—to use the words of President McKinley—of protecting Cuba and creating dependencies out of Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. A vigorous president "took" Panama from Colombia after, as he put it, making "every effort to persuade Colombia to allow herself to be benefited" by the act. Since then this country has established what even the history text books describe as virtual protectorates over Haiti, Liberia, Nicaragua and Santo Domingo, and has brought several other formerly independent and sovereign states under its control. It has intervened by force at least thirty times in the internal affairs of nine sovereign Latin-American countries.

What has driven the United States into this relationship toward these countries? Is it, to use the words of the late President Harding, "the lure of the waters, or the march of empire, or the call of commerce, or inscrutable destiny?" Perhaps a little of each, if you will. But I should be inclined to lay much the greater emphasis on such tangible factors as the investments of American bankers and industrialists in the securities and properties of these countries. Military and diplomatic reasons have always had their roots firmly gripping economic soil although the fact has not always been too apparent to the average citizen.

THE owning class in the United States has amassed surplus wealth that it has greatly profited it to invest abroad. Whether our bankers have been able to secure a return on their money greater than their fore-runners—the British finance capitalists who are undoubtedly past masters in the art of foreign investment—is of no great concern to the common man. The fact is that they have been able to make investments overseas that yield somewhat higher than those made in comparable enterprises at home. Therefore the money has gone abroad and will continue to go. And the search for extra-territorial business opportunities is bound to continue not only in the form of investments in government and corporate securities but also in enterprises that are a part of the American quest for certain raw materials.

It should be noticed, incidentally, that American dollars will go anywhere they can discern a prospect of profit no matter what type of native government may be involved so long as the borrowing country is essentially capitalistic in its economic system. To be sure the Soviet Union, which operates a system abhorrent to the rulers of the United States, will not be the recipient of long term loans until she consents to mend her ways to comply with the standards of Mr. Kellogg. But all other countries will be able to secure capital from Wall Street no matter what their political forms. Our bankers, with the aid of the State Department, and the State Department, assisted by the bankers—the relationship is generally reciprocal—will continue to lend dollars to such dictatorships as those now prevailing in Italy, Hungary, Haiti, Chile, Venezuela and Peru. Indeed it is now to the advantage of the American investors to see that these dictatorships are maintained. Otherwise American loans and investments might be placed in jeopardy. United States foreign policy will continue to be shaped not by any reference to the essential democracy or lack of democracy of the borrowing state but purely by the ability of the native government and the native industry to function along normal capitalistic lines.

THE alleged progressives in the senate were duly indignant about the war which the United States is waging in Nicaragua. They pointed out that killing Nicaraguans cost the Navy Department money; they observed that a number of marines had been killed in the fighting. The bolder spirits even mentioned the word imperialism.

But when the shouting was all over and all of the pretty speeches had been made, the liberals voted to maintain marines in Nicaragua—at least until the country had been made safe by marine-supervised elections.

"Machine-Gun Diplomacy" expresses the liberal point of view on American imperialism in Latin America. The principal objection which the authors seem to have to the Nicaraguan war is that it has not been duly sanctioned by congress. They like their wars nice and legal.

In outlining their views in the introduction, the authors say:

"It is the belief of a large proportion of the electorate of our country that the United States government should protect its nationals wherever they may be residing; that it should protect the property and business investments and interests of its nationals in so far as is possible through the goodly offices of its foreign embassies, ministries and state departments, but that it should guarantee to no American citizen the use of the United States Army, Navy and Marines in protecting investments in foreign countries except and only after formal declaration of war."

After recounting (on the basis of good, legal and formal documents presented at senate hearings) the bloody history of American imperialism in Latin America, the authors offer as a panacea the adoption by the United States government "of the Doctrine of the Self Determination of Nations" which, the authors believe, "is the natural complement to the Monroe Doctrine."

The book contains a number of excellent accounts of marine rule in Latin America. Dr Gruening's report on the occupation of Haiti, presented before the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Foreign Relations in 1925, tells the story of the murder and the actual enslavement of thousands of natives. It is for documents like these, and not for its editorializing, which shows the liberal in the full glory of his impotence, that the book has any value.

Outside the "L" trains were booming. Underneath them the trucks rumbled. The whistles of traffic officers and the squawking of truck and taxicab horns broke piercingly through the dull thundering of wheels.

John waited for his father. He was waiting now for Arthur to come back with the cigarettes, too. But particularly he waited for his father. His mother was dead.

(To be continued)

Sonnets to Mrs. Upton Sinclair By G. Sterling

SONNETS TO CRAIG. By George Sterling. Upton Sinclair, Long Beach, Calif. \$1.

Reviewed by WALTER SNOW.

IN "Money Writes," Upton Sinclair refers to these sonnets of Sterling as "the most beautiful in the world." Sterling was his friend and Mary Craig is now Mrs. Upton Sinclair. The subject of the sonnets, however, passed a more exact estimate upon them. Once the poet told Craig she looked "like a star in alabaster." Sinclair came up and said that she looked like a "skull" because she was overworking. The poet grew angry. "Some day I am going to kill that man," he told Craig. "That is the first man that ever told me the truth in my life. I am going to marry him," she replied.

This incident gives the story of the triangle; this book contains about 100 pages of Sterling's extravagant exclamations. Time and again he writes such stuff as, "Ah God! in that pure Paradise to rest." In fact he mentions Heaven and Paradise some forty times and God about twenty times in the 100 sonnets.

The rebel poet who once wrote of the Statue of Liberty:

"Oh! is it bale-fire in thy brazen hand—
The traitor-light set on betraying coasts

To lure to doom the mariner?..."
writes to Craig, "Thou who hast drained the world of loveliness" and: "The face that God hath made so very dear

Is now a star on heavens remote and clear."

In fact there are only three or four sonnets in the entire volume that are worth reading and only one really good one, beginning:

"O paths of stone, whereon the weary stray
From toil to toil, from sin to tawdry sin."

A much better collection of sonnets has come from the publishing house of Upton Sinclair—those of "M.C.S.," Craig herself. But they belong to the literature of protest.

general receiver named by the president of the United States. In Nicaragua we find an American collector, acting on order of a high commission of three, one appointed by the American bankers and another by the United States Department of State. There is also, to be sure, in more recent days, Brig. Gen. McCoy and his staff conducting their "free and fair elections." In Haiti the control is still more complete. An American receiver general and an American financial advisor are nominated by the president of the United States and appointed by a marionette native president. They have control of the entire revenue system of the country. An American high commissioner and the marines complete the Haitian picture of American domination. In Salvador the loans of the American bankers are served by an American official who collects the customs. He is chosen by an American corporation with the approval of the American State Department. Even in Bolivia, a stronger country, the service of loans of the American bankers involves a permanent fiscal commission consisting of three members, two of them appointed by the president of Bolivia upon recommendation of the bankers. One of these two is chairman of the commission which virtually holds the key to the economic life of the country. In Peru, Ecuador and other countries American financial advisors and agents have played their part in directing financial policies in conformity with the desires of the American investing class.

(To be continued.)

(The foregoing is the first installment of an address made by Dunn at the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences recently.)

Bucking U. S. Capital

Augustino Sandino, leader of the national forces fighting American imperialism in Nicaragua.



Augustino Sandino, leader of the national forces fighting American imperialism in Nicaragua.

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LET NEW BEDFORD CHILDREN STRUGGLE BESIDE FATHERS, WORKER ANSWERS NAVY MAN

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (By Mail).—In answer to Signalman Mason, U. S. Navy, I certainly believe that he deserves correction when he states that the city of New Bedford ought to be ashamed to allow picketing by the children. I don't believe he knows that the workers' children of today are the workers of the future, and that their class enemies, the capitalist owners

of the mills, mines and industries, are the ones who caused this strike by their wage cut, speed-up, etc.
 The fathers of these workers' children are striking to protect their children against a lowering of their standard of living, and are thus protecting their children's interests. And navy man Mason states that children "are the sunshine of the home," etc. Yes, but they are also effected by hunger. So where is the

wrong in letting the children fight alongside their fathers, mothers and brothers against the conditions of beasts which the capitalist owners of the mills impose on them?
 Even the workers in the United States service are tools of the oppressors of these strikers and their children, and if they were so commanded today, they would be forced to murder the fathers and mothers and children in New Bedford to protect the inter-

ests of the capitalists who cause their misery.
 Yes, shipmate, it is the duty of the workers to teach the children the cause of strikes, picketing, wars, etc. and get them to fight alongside the workers, in and out of the service, to overthrow the capitalist owners of the mills, mines, and navies; to stop the murdering of Chinese and Nicaraguan workers; to stop the beating and murdering of the coal miners.

Philadelphia Policemen Seize Ajax Hosiery Strikers, Correspondent Writes

FIGHT AGAINST WAGE SLASHES; SPEEDUP SYSTEM

Bosses Ship Machines, Men to Scab Plant

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 PHILADELPHIA, Pa., (By Mail).—The striking hosiery workers of the Ajax Hosiery Mill, at Jasper and Orleans St., in the heart of the Kensington district, are feeling the results of the recent conference of the hosiery manufacturers.

The strikers state that the Ajax company is playing a shrewd game sending the machinery and some of the workers to Phoenixville on condition that they will work with the scabs there and in this way break down the union.

The bosses have also tried to force the workers to operate from two to six machines in place of the one they worked formerly. This would result in increased production and more profits for the bosses and more work for the workers.

The pickets on strike are beginning to feel the effects of the bosses' tools, the police, who arrested three of the pickets, among them a militant girl. After a taste of this kind of oppression, they were released with a lecture.

The scabs are protected by willing tools of the bosses, but the strikers can expect not only lectures but, as with the miners, the clubs of the police.

There are rumors of the bosses securing an injunction against the union. There is unrest among the hosiery workers here in Philadelphia as the exploiters, the capitalist owners of the hosiery mills, have in their recent conference formed plans to destroy the hosiery union. They also plan to slash wages and speedup the workers so that the owners can make more profits and by the speed-up eliminate some of the workers who will thus find themselves among the millions of unemployed.

The strike has been on for two weeks and is beginning to convince the hosiery workers that their interest is with all other workers who are fighting the bosses' wage cuts, speed-up and the breaking up of their unions.

The hosiery workers of Philadelphia can look forward to other attempts to break down their unions if this strike is lost.

—W. C. P.

DAM DISASTER KILLED NEARLY 400

Most All of Los Angeles Dead Were Workers

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 LOS ANGELES, May 18.—According to a complete and official tabulation just announced, the St. Francis dam catastrophe, March 13, took a total of 378 lives. The majority of the killed were workers employed in Edison construction camps or as farm "hands." Of the number 297 bodies were recovered.

Lives lost in Santa Paula, 81; Fillmore, 72; Ventura, 51; Oxnard, 18; Moorpark, 12; Piro, 10; Edison company camp at Castaic, 10; in another Edison camp 40 and in the Newhall district 84.

No one has been held responsible for the disaster. It was all "an honest error of judgment" on the part of William Mulholland, chief engineer of the Los Angeles power and water bureau, said the "prosecutor."

Mayor Cryer is still keeping his "expert" dam-builder on the job with a smile, they say.

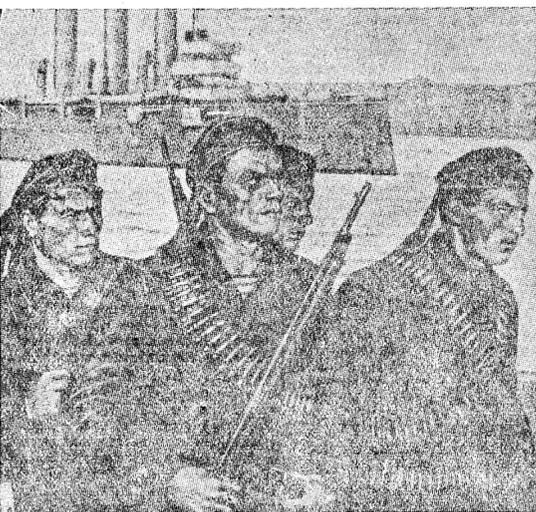
Worker Killed by Fumes In Textile Factory

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., May 18.—According to Dr. Frederick H. Baker, Worcester medical examiner, Edward M. Revane, who with seven other men collapsed some time ago while employed in the North Brookfield factory of the Asbestos Textile Co., died of benzol poisoning.

BRITISH CONSIDER PACT.

LONDON, May 18.—The foreign office's conversations with the governments of the British Overseas Dominions regarding the United States' proposals for a so-called "peace pact" will be concluded within the next 24 hours, it was learned today.

To Protect the Rights of the Working Class



These armed seamen are types of the Russian sailors who mutinied against their officers in 1917 and seized their war vessels to aid the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government.

ILLINOIS MINERS MUST OUST LEWIS; AID STRIKE

(By a Worker Correspondent)
 CHICAGO, Ill., (By Mail).—Fishwick, Nesbit & Sneed boast about Illinois being 100 per cent organized, but the conditions we labor under are a disgrace to any body of organized men, and I am positive the non-union

miners of West Virginia, Kentucky, & Alabama, have better conditions. No doubt District No. 12 has higher tonnage and yardage rates, but otherwise all they lack to make them slaves while at work is a ball and chain around their ankle when in the mine so far as conditions exist.

Let me illustrate some of the conditions in District No. 12 which cannot be denied except by traitors and office holders.

Men As Mules.

The average car holds four tons, these cars have to be of from 250 to 300 feet. I have witnessed men putting their backs to cars and pushing them foot by foot until they get them to the face. These men were exhausted and yet had to hurry and load to be ready for motor.

I have seen track layers hitching themselves up like mules and dragging motor rails two or three hundred yards or packing heavy motor ties material that is delivered to them in non-union fields. A company man dare not be caught eating during working hours for if caught by the boss he is either fired or put in the dirt gang (slavery). The dirt gang cleans up new territories to be opened up. The refuse is absolutely dry. The men work in a cloud of dust all day and do not get one minute rest during working hours.

A boss stands over the gang all the time. I have seen a boss exchanging his lamp for the laborer's lamp when it needed carbide and go and put carbide in it and hand it to him so as to keep him at work. If a company man kicks he is put into penal servitude, the dirt gang. He has no redress in District No. 12.

On the Midland R. R., 100 men went out on Sunday and loaded and hoisted coal, while thousands of their brothers have been idle since last April one year ago, and yet Fishwick and Nesbit would have us believe this is the banner district.

There is no such thing as 8 hours in the Peabody Mines. Motor men haul coal all day. If they refuse they are put in the dirt gang or fired. There is no redress for them as the pit committees is a joke.

Free check exists at nearly all mines as there is no square turn kept. Gang men get all the cars they can load in preference to room men, and also push out their loads. The dirtiest scab in any district could not stoop lower than the gang men of District No. 12 and no square turn is kept for room men. Dead work is a farce. There is no pay for any class of deficiency. Falls are cleaned up for nothing. Bottom from 1 to 3 feet is blown up and cleaned for nothing.

Dirtiest Vein.

This vein of coal in District No. 12 is the dirtiest vein in the U. S., barring none. It is impossible to load it clean enough to satisfy contract. If two handfuls of impurities are found in a four or five ton car of coal you are docked (fined) and the most unjust and cruel feature is you are not allowed to see the impurities you are fined for. Convicted without a chance to defend yourself. The fine for first offense is 50 cents and for the second \$1.00, for the third \$2.00 or \$3.00. A day's layoff follows in some mines after the third offense. It is a continuous two dollar dock on every car that impurities are found

EX-SOLDIER IS PREY OF SHELL SHOCK ARTISTS

Fenning Gouged Fortune From 'Our Heroes'

A factor to be taken into consideration in connection with waging war is its aftermath. What becomes of the poor delinquents of humanity who have passed through the actual conflict?

We know now that the pitiful wrecks who came home from our last war, gassed, shell-shocked, maimed in body and mind, broken in spirit by the horrors of militarism, have been used since for the purpose of exploitation. Their disability has provided a means for gain for crafty individuals who never got near the front. A whole crop of professionals sprang up like mushrooms to "care" for them, and in caring for them have picked their pockets and made profit out of their condition. Out of the hell-holes of asylums swarmed a pest of money-hungry and heartless "experts" who entered into the service of the Veterans' Bureau. More money is handled through this bureau than through any other U. S. department. And the biggest pay checks go into the envelopes of the neuro-psychiatrists, who are legion.

Head Hunters.

These head-hunters draw big salaries while they "study" and "study" our boys who perish in a system which is fiendish. The veteran knows he is being observed and that his mental processes are under question. He can't get over the effect of the battle-grounds, and the suspicion cast upon him gradually breaks him down, in the procedure. Then he is dumped off into a psychopathic ward, a prisoner for the rest of his days at the mercy of cruel attendants, to be exploited by the grafters who have him in charge.

The cases which draw the highest compensation are total disability of the mental cases in confinement where they do not need the money and where someone else has the use and benefit of it. The writer can name specific instances of soldiers being robbed, starved and beaten and killed while drawing good government compensation of which they got nothing. These have been repeatedly brought to the attention of responsible officials who do nothing, except whitewash the horrors so the public won't learn the truth.

The most glaring instance of this exploitation of our ex-service men was that of Frederick A. Fenning who raised himself from obscurity to a high position in the government by it. He became commissioner of the District of Columbia, taking exorbitant fees for handling the money of the unfortunate soldiers while acting as their guardian.

Had Access to Files.

He is related to Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the big federal asylum, St. Elizabeth's Hospital. He had access to the files, knew the cases who had the most means. Dr. White would petition to have him appointed as guardian. He had over a hundred cases whose money he handled but scarcely ever saw his charges. He was in close touch with the Veterans' Bureau, and had been an officer of rank.

Fenning made so much easy money that the scandal of it stirred congress all one session when impeachment charges were brought against him. Things got too hot for him so he was graciously let down and out by Coolidge and has since been sojourning somewhere in Europe in luxury, instead of doing time.

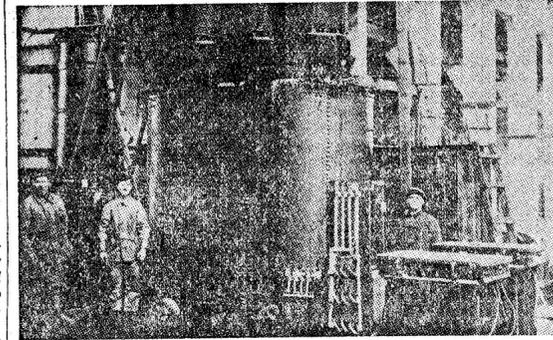
But as a result many of the veterans fared badly. They were rushed out of St. Elizabeth's to heaven knows where to smother up the terrible situation and to prevent further investigation.

Such is the actual result of war as has been shown here in our midst. —MYRTLE DE MONTIS, Secretary, American Equity Association.

FIREMAN IS KILLED.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 18.—A fireman was killed and three others were injured, two severely, when a ladder truck overturned with them.

The Property of the Working Class



These plants in the Caucasus. No bosses own these machines. They belong to the workers who operate them.

WORKERS IN SERVICE MUST FIGHT BOSS WAR

(By a Navy Correspondent)

Fellow workers in the service, this great imperialist nation of ours at present has \$25,000,000,000 invested in the foreign field, according to department of commerce figures. In 1927 it held a world record with a total of several billion in excess of Great Britain. It has ousted Great Britain from first place as a supplier of capital to Canada and Latin America. Latin-American securities underwritten in this country were \$359,000,000, compared to \$118,000,000 by Great Britain. And now, buddies and shipmates, comes the very reason for war, the ever important outlet for our surplus goods or capital must be fought for.

In Africa, the Far East where Great Britain leads the U. S. in points of investment, our capitalist owners of this great wealth are challenging Great Britain for her markets. Will Great Britain give up these markets? We workers know that the capitalists of Great Britain won't and can't.

Now we, who are in the service and out of it, who are asked to murder each other to keep in power the capitalist owners of the mills, mines, industries, what are we, knowing in advance the cause of the next war, to do? Are we to allow our bosses to plunge us into war on some flimsy pretext and kill our fellow workers and see our children die like dogs from effects of germ bombs, gas, etc.? Are we going to see our class slaughtered like animals? Are we, the work-

Candela Active Chicago Worker Leaves For N Y

CHICAGO, Ill., May 18.—The Italian Party fractions, together with the local of the Anti-Fascist Alliance were to give a farewell party Saturday evening at 2301 West 22nd Place, in honor of L. Candela, who is leaving for New York to assume the secretaryship of the Italian Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party. Candela has played a leading role in the Chicago Anti-Fascist Alliance and also within all the activities of the local Italian Party fractions. He was a member of the Chicago district executive committee, in which he served as a member of the political bureau.

AMERICAN FIRM BUYS DOCKS

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 18.—Reports persist in spite of denials that the docks of the Santos Co., the strongest privately owned company in Brazil, have been sold to an American syndicate. The docks are at Sao Pao.

LURE GASSED MAN TO ARMY PRISON ON PENSION BAIT

Jail Ex-Soldiers For Life as "Insane"

WILMINGTON, Del., (By Mail).

—Another example of the reward of the capitalist government of the United States for those who fought and were gassed on the battlefields of France has just been discovered by THE DAILY WORKER correspondent here. It is the case of Herman Bradford, who was lured, like a wild animal, into the cell of a military prison on the pretense that a government pension was waiting for him.

Bradford, a young Delaware worker, was an orphan boy. When the war began, he went overseas for "his" country—to make the world safe for democracy. While in the service of Wall Street, he was gassed. As a result, he occasionally becomes practically unconscious and wanders away with no knowledge of where he is going. After he had helped "save the world for democracy" and returned to America, Bradford thought he had finished his job and returned to his home without waiting for the formal certificate of discharge.

No attempt was made to arrest Bradford until a short time ago when he made application for a pension as a result of his injuries in the war. He was instructed by the military He was instructed by the military post for his pension. Arriving there, he was immediately placed under arrest and is being held in the guard house and will soon be court-martialed.

This case is typical of the treatment given ex-servicemen who are no longer useful as cannon fodder for American imperialism. —P. C.

Cigarmakers Win

TACOMA, Wash. (FP), May 18.—The scab I. M. Cohen cigar factory has become a union shop with its purchase by the Van Huystee interests, giving the organized cigarmakers a well deserved victory after a long fight.

Mass Demonstration

To Greet the Delegates to the National Nominating Convention For President of the United States of the Workers (Communist) Party of America

Speakers: William Z. Foster, B. H. Lauderdale, Tex., Sen. Chas. E. Taylor, Mont., Scott Nearing, N. J., Lovett F. Whiteman, Ala., Stanley Clark, Okla.

Speakers: Ben Gitlow, Ben Gold, James P. Cannon, Wm. F. Patton, Iowa, Anita C. Whitney, Calif., Tom Rushton, Mich., Scott Wilkins, Ohio, William W. Weinstone

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Tammany Officials Here Graft \$200,000,000 in Street Cleaning Department

SCANDAL SPREADS TO ALL BOROUGH OF GREATER N. Y.

Walker Seeks to Hide Corruption

Padded payrolls, showing fictitious names and addresses on a scale hitherto unsuspected, graft and corruption extending into every borough of the city and reaching totals which will exceed \$200,000,000 were yesterday disclosed in connection with the investigations of the Street Cleaning Department.

Payroll padding graft rings in the Manhattan division of the Street Cleaning Department on a vastly larger scale than those disclosed in the Bronx will shortly be exposed, it was learned yesterday. Full responsibility for the huge looting enterprises by the politicians of Tammany Hall was put up to Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, Alfred A. Taylor, who is believed to be the man "higher-up," now referred to as "the directing genius" of the graft ring.

Attacks upon Commissioner Taylor came from a number of sources but the most direct charge emanated strangely, it might seem, from Controller Berry himself, who declared: "The head of the department should shoulder full responsibility. I don't see how the head of any department is going to dodge that responsibility."

Controller Berry, chief tool of the Morgan interests in Tammany Hall and personal friend of another Morgan servant, Governor Al Smith is to be carrying out the orders of the big bankers and their immediate mouthpiece Al Smith in a pre-election attempt to flog the most vile smelling spots on the messy Tammany Hall map.

Mayor Jimmie Walker connected with the "old guard" of Tammany Hall and fighting for their "honest graft" sought to protect his immediate henchmen. "I am not a thief myself," he declared yesterday, "Taylor is also an honest man, he rose from the ranks and is able."

"The men who certified the dummy payrolls, carrying the names of fictitious employees, should be sent to jail," declared Controller Berry whose department has, however, refused to give up certain records in the possession of Deputy Trial who is conducting an investigation for the Comptroller. The reason given by Trial for refusing to give up the records was that to do so might hinder the comptroller's investigation.

While denying that there had been any friction between himself and Commissioner Higgins who is "investigating" the graft for the mayor, Deputy Comptroller Trial indicated that he feared to turn over the records to Higgins who has been seeking to squash the matter under the orders of Mayor Walker.

Further evidence that the inquiry by Higgins is merely a "white-washing" expedient came in the form of a letter written to Walker by the Citizens Union, attacking the secret hearings being conducted by the commissioner of accounts. The Citizens Union is a one-man organization controlled by Attorney Wallstein who is seeking to make political capital of the situation. "An investigation by your commissioner either open or secret," the letter charged, "must of necessity be inadequate, because this official is entirely lacking in authority to conduct criminal proceedings." It suggests that the investigation should be conducted by a number of judges, republican and democratic. It is noted, however, that the Tammany judges mentioned are all immediate followers of Al Smith, such as Justice Wasservogel.

Revelations of graft in Brooklyn disclosed that out of 5000 names on the payroll at least 3000 were fictitious. Investigations here would disclose graft running into millions, it was believed.

Anti-Militarist Papers Are Given Out in Boston

BOSTON, May 18.—Members of the Boston Young Workers (Communist) League went out last night and covered the city with leaflets and stickers against the Citizens' Military Training Camp. Walls, window panes, poles and fences were decorated with stickers reading, "Fight the C. M. T. C." "Fight against capitalist wars!"

Boys, girls, couples and single men received the leaflet.

"Read it. It means you," they were told.

Many stopped to read it. Others put it in their pockets.

"We'll have open air meetings soon," the league members told the youths who were interested to know more about the fight against C. M. T. C.

BRICKLEY MUST SERVE.

BOSTON, May 18.—Charles E. Brickley, former Harvard football star, will serve one year on a charge of conducting a bucket shop, a stay of sentence being revoked by the Suffolk Superior Court.

Smith's Cover-Up Man



George Van Namee, New York public service commissioner, shown in the picture, knows how to render private services even better. Van Namee has been designated pre-convention manager by Governor Smith. His first report of the Smith campaign contributions was so ridiculously low he was forced to make a public admission of "error."

EVIDENCE PILES UP ON AL SMITH

Contributors Connected With Traction

While backers of the Al Smith boom yesterday congratulating themselves on the favorable impression which they believe was created by the testimony of contributors to his campaign slush fund before the senate committee at Washington, Wednesday, evidence continued to pile up of the responsibility by the Tammany Hall candidate for the fare steal now being worked out by the traction interests. Another contender for favor from the "public" has in the meantime stepped forward.

Seeking to capitalize for his own political purposes some of the campaign propaganda broadcasted for Smith by the senate committee which has so well prepared the ground for the purchase of the presidency by either Smith or Hoover, Representative LaGuardia, yesterday sent a letter to Al Smith offering to "cooperate" with the Morgan candidate in fighting the federal courts which have granted the increase.

La Guardia is a former socialist, now a republican who without any change of aim or method, may again, it is believed, join with his "comrades" in the socialist party. Other reports state he is seeking the nomination for mayor on the republican ticket.

On his part, Mayor Walker indicated his determination to go through with his purpose of blocking any and all methods by which the fare steal may yet be prevented. To any offer by the National Surety Company to furnish a \$5,000,000 bond which the city may post as security against an immediate fare increase, the mayor replied that the offer was unacceptable inasmuch as he has been advised that it is "illegal." No one has yet definitely explained why this in face of the fact that the city is now permitting the traction interests to borrow millions of dollars under conditions which virtually amount to borrowing on city credit, a plain violation of Section 8 Article 10 of the New York State constitution.

Further disclosures yesterday as to the character of the contributors to the Smith campaign slush fund and as to their reasons for making "gifts" of such sums as \$70,000 revealed that in practically every instance these donors are connected with the Morgan interests which are seeking to put over the so-called "unification" plan on the city.

In addition to William F. Kenny who admitted that he owns thousands of shares of Third Avenue traction stock, it was disclosed that Herbert Lehman, a banker who contributed \$12,000 is likewise connected with the traction interests. On the stand Lehman testified that he was not an owner of traction stock. This if not a deliberate act of perjury is at least next to it. The firm of bankers of which Lehman is a partner at 16 Williams St. and his brother Robert, a member of the firm is the owner of such stocks. Robert Lehman is a director of the New York Railways Corporation which owns considerable of the New York surface lines. He is also a director of the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company of Chicago which is a Morgan controlled firm.

James J. Riordan, another of the large contributors to the Smith slush fund, formerly director of the U. S. Trucking Corporation, a Morgan controlled \$12,000,000 concern in which Al Smith for a time held the position as chairman of the board of directors, is now a director of the County Trust company. Other directors of this bank, likewise controlled by the Morgan interests, are Vincent Astor large owner of Interborough stock and John J. Raskob, a director of the General Motors and the Dupont firm, both Morgan controlled. When Raskob returned from Europe recently, Al Smith found it necessary to meet him at the pier for reasons not yet definitely revealed.

WORKERS CENTER BEING PREPARED FOR OCCUPANCY

Restaurant to Move in New Building Soon

Work has been started to make the ground floor of the Workers Center, 26-28 Union Square, ready for occupancy. Within a few weeks the Proletcos Cooperative Restaurant, which is now at 30 Union Square, will move into its new home on this floor, where it will have two and a half times as much space as in its present quarters. The front part of the ground floor will also be occupied by the Workers Bookshop, which is temporarily located on the second floor.

Painters are now painting the ceiling and walls on this floor and soon work will be begun on the great symbolic frieze that will stretch around the walls of the new restaurant. This frieze, which has been designed by Hugo Gellert, will symbolize the food process from its origin until it is ready to be served.

All plans at the Workers Center are now directed towards the great concert and dance which will be held Saturday evening, June 2. At this time William W. Weinstein, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party and secretary of the board of directors of the Workers Center, will present a red, revolutionary banner to the unit that makes the highest totals in the drive for \$30,000 to establish the Center.

To End Campaign. The time remaining until the concert will serve as the wind-up of the drive. Many units have not yet raised their quotas and it will be necessary for them to work hard in order to do so by June 2. All pledges should be collected immediately and the sale of Worker Center "bricks" should continue with greater energy than ever before.

MILLINERS FORCE FIRMS TO YIELD

Local 43 Gains in Fight on Zaritsky

Another one of the millinery manufacturers who lent assistance to the attempt of the right wing in the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Union to destroy Women's Local 43, because of its progressive policies, learned that militant picketing demonstrations are a very powerful argument against lockouts, when the Biaritz Hat Co., 29 W. 36th St., was forced to take back to work the girls it had locked out for refusing to obey the bosses' order to abandon their own organization and register in the right wing Local 24.

The attempted dissolution of the local was made by the clique controlled general executive board under the slogan of a fake amalgamation scheme. While the struggle against the union wreckers is going on in full force on the picket lines, the militant union leadership has by no means neglected to carry on a similar fight within the frame-work of the union.

Blockers To Hear Local 42 Case. A committee from Local 43, after presenting their case in a visit to the executive board of Blockers' Local 42, succeeded in gaining the permission of that local to appeal to a blockers' membership meeting for backing in their fight against the Zaritsky clique. The Local 42 board did this despite express instructions to the contrary telegraphed by Zaritsky.

The Local 42 executive board decided to allow the appeal to its membership, and at the same time told Zaritsky that he could also come to the meeting and defend his viewpoint. The committee from the women's local gladly accepted this opportunity to face Zaritsky. The committee is composed of Gladys Schechter, leader of the local, Frieda Fraidis, organizer, Ida Kreichmal and Gussie Rosen, executive board members.

Children's Camp Meet Will Be Held in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 18.—Plans are now afoot for the organization of a workingclass children's camp in the Chicago district. This will be the fourth year that such a camp has been organized.

The call for a camp conference has been issued and sent out to fraternal organizations and left wing trade unions urging them to send representatives to this conference, to be held June 1 at 2021 W. Division St., at 8 p. m. The camp conference will be the basis of all the camp arrangements, and it is therefore important that as many organizations as possible send delegates.

WORKERS CALENDAR

Correspondents Attention! 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.

Detroit Vaudeville Show. DETROIT, Mich.—A dance and vaudeville show will be given here on Saturday at 8 P. M. at Martin's Hall, 4555 Martin St., under the joint auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, Section 3, and the Young Workers League, Branch L.

St. Louis Picnic. ST. LOUIS.—The Young Workers (Communist) League will give a picnic and dance at Triangle Park, 4190 South Broadway, on July 4. Dancing, refreshment, games and athletic contests have been planned.

Philadelphia Daily Worker Affair. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—There will be a grand concert for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER on May 26, at 8 P. M. at the New International Hall, 42 W. 4th St. The program will be presented under the auspices of Branch A, Section 1 of the W. C. P.

Cleveland Young Workers' League. CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Cleveland Y. W. L. will hold its sixth anniversary celebration Sunday at the District Headquarters, 2046 E. 4th St., at 7 P. M.

Chicago Affair for Russian Colonists. CHICAGO, Ill.—A concert and talk will be held under the auspices of the League of Chicago at the Labor League, 1000 Ogden and Kedzie Aves., May 19, at 8:30 P. M. There will be a musical program, and a talk by Moise Katz.

Detroit Concert. DETROIT, Mich.—An international concert of folk music and dancing will be held here by the Detroit Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, on May 20, at 8 P. M. at McCollister Hall. Various language groups will participate.

Pittsburgh Picnic. PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Workers (Communist) Party, District 5, will hold its third annual picnic here on July 4.

Youngstown Dance. YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—The Young Workers' League will hold a concert and dance here May 27. All organizations are requested to keep this date open.

Detroit Dance. DETROIT.—The Detroit Miners' Relief Committee will hold a dance at the Graystone Ballroom on May 21.

Philadelphia I. L. D. PHILADELPHIA.—A lecture on "The

American Frame-up System" will be given by James P. Cannon, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., on May 19.

The first annual conference of the Philadelphia district of the International Labor Defense at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St., on May 20.

District 10. Ed Hankins will speak at the following May Day meetings still to be held in this district. Dallas, May 19. Oklahoma City, May 21.

Cleveland House-Warming. CLEVELAND.—The Cleveland local of the Workers (Communist) Party will celebrate the opening of their new headquarters at 2046 E. 4th St., with an entertainment and general get-together on Tuesday, May 29, at 8 p. m.

Roxbury Mothers' League. ROXBURY.—The Mothers' League will hold a banquet on Saturday, May 19, at 8 p. m. at the New International Hall, 42 W. 4th St.

Chicago Labor Picnic. CHICAGO.—The Chicago section, Trade Union Educational League, will hold a picnic May 30 at Vail's Grove.

Milwaukee Youth Dance. MILWAUKEE.—The first joint concert and dance of the Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneers of Milwaukee will be held at the Free Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut Street, on Sunday afternoon and evening, May 27.

Shachtman China Lecture Tour Dates. Saturday, May 19, West Frankfort, Illinois. Monday, May 21, Cincinnati, Ohio. Tuesday, May 22, Jamestown, N. Y. Thursday, May 24, Buffalo, N. Y. Friday, May 25, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Wednesday, May 30, Springfield, Mass., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Thursday, May 31, Providence, R. I., A. C. A. Hall, 4753 Westminster St. Friday, June 1, Boston, Paine Memorial Hall, 87 Freeman St. Saturday, June 2, Peabody, Mass., Finnish Hall, 27 Freeman St. Sunday, June 3, Haverhill, Mass. Wednesday, June 6, Hartford, Conn., Labor Educational Alliance, 2003 Main Street. Tuesday, June 5, Stamford, Conn. Friday, June 8, New Haven, Conn., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe Street. Sunday, June 10, Perth Amboy, N. J. Workers' Home, 308 Elm St. Tuesday, June 12, Arden, Del.

Wednesday, June 13, Wilmington, Del.

Friday, June 15, Newark, N. J.

Sunday, June 17, Passaic, N. J. Workers' Home, 27 Dayton St., 7:30 P. M.

Sunday, June 17, Paterson, N. J.

Judge Is Kind to Would-be Killers of Fur Leader

"This is an American court! You fellows who don't believe in God can't make speeches in my court!" With this and similar remarks Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions yesterday began his continuous attempt to intimidate the witnesses testifying against the two hired thugs, on trial for murderously assaulting Aaron Gross, left wing leader of the furriers' strike of 1927.

Judge Aids Right Wing.

After repeated interruptions of Gross, and the other three witnesses while they were giving their testimony as eye-witnesses of the brutal attack, Mulqueen made it clear to the attorney of the gangsters that he would be receptive to a motion to dismiss. He granted the motion when Samuel Markewitz, lawyer for the right wing fake fur union, quickly took advantage of the judge's friendly assistance.

The continued interjections made by the judge were so full of hatred against labor and especially the left wing, that the district attorney was moved to protest against his discriminatory tactics.

All of this was in vain, however. After the four witnesses against Meyer Freedman and Abe Cohen, the two thugs, had been rapidly disposed of by the judge who conducted a cross-examination for the lawyer of the right wing, the latter made his motion for dismissal just before the case was to go to the jury.

Bulldoze Witnesses.

This cross-examination consisted of firing questions at the witnesses, telling them that they are not compelled to answer, and before they had a chance to do so, declaring that their refusal to answer showed the weakness of their case. Aaron Gross, J. Teitelbaum, H. Goldenberg, and A. Rothman were the witnesses. The last two were passers by at the time of the assault, while Teitelbaum was a fur striker.

Gross was ambushed by the two thugs while he was walking on 29th St. June 9, 1927, during the strike. His assailants leaped at him and crashed two large bottles on his head. For a long time he was feared Gross would die. Gross is a very frail man, slight of stature, thus easily believing the statement made by the thugs' attorney that Gross had attacked the gangsters.

Painters Sign Up

MIDDLETOWN, O. (FP), May 18.—A 2-year agreement signed by the Middletown painters' local continues the old rate of \$1.12 1/2 an hour.

PITTSBURGH, PA. M. RASNICK, Dentist MOVED TO 715 N. Highland Ave. E. E. Telephone Montrose 5480.

PROLETOS PLANS ENLARGEMENT IN WORKERS CENTER

Restaurant Will Treble in Size

The Proletcos, the organization running the Cooperative Restaurant at 30 Union Square (Freiheit Building) has announced its plans for the enlargement and the remodeling of the restaurant.

The Cooperative Restaurant, serving 3,000 daily, became a favorite eating place from the moment it opened its doors and has from the beginning felt the urgent need of expansion. Now that the building next door is being turned into a Workers Center this improvement has been made possible.

The restaurant will be more than trebled in size. It will extend to the entire ground floor of the adjoining Workers Center Building, 26-28 Union Square, increasing its seating capacity to less than three times, from 110 to 300, allowing ample room per seat. It will be equipped with the latest machinery for preparing, cooking, washing and cleaning. The well known artist Hugo Gellert will do the decorating of the rebuilt place.

N. Y. Young Workers School to Be Part of National System

A conference of labor and fraternal organizations to discuss ways and means of building up the Young Workers Training School to be held this summer will take place Sunday at 1 p. m., at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square.

The school is to be one of a series of eight summer schools organized thru the Young Workers (Communist) League thruout the country for the training of the working youth in the class struggle.

The New York school is expected to be a full-time four-week school. Young workers from the city, from Philadelphia and vicinity, from the cities of New Jersey and from the anthracite coal regions are expected to be students.

Philadelphia Tag Day To Aid Miners Today

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—A house-to-house collection for miners' relief will be held Saturday, beginning at 1 p. m., under the auspices of the Youth Conference for Miners' Relief. All those who will participate in the collection drive will report to the Kensington Labor Lyceum, Second and Cambria Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GRAND CONCERT

for the Benefit of the

"DAILY WORKER"

Saturday, May 26th, 1928

eight o'clock

Italian Progressive Institute
1208 TASKER STREET.

PROGRAM:

An Entertaining Playlet to be given by the POPULAR ITALIAN ARTISTS of the Progressive Institute.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY
in a selection of new songs.

A Collection of Dance Fantasies by the popular MISS KATIE KREITZER

A Collection of Tunesful Melodies by the Young Workers Mandolin Orchestra

Don't Miss This Affair.

ARRANGED BY BRANCH A SECTION 1 W. C. P.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.



Remember this "horse laugh" on funny Cal Coolidge in his cowboy outfit? That was one of the most amusing stunts in recent capitalist political follies. Fred Ellis made us laugh at it on more than one occasion. There is more good humor, aptly keen satire, beautiful drawings and cartoons in the new

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Introduction by Robert Minor
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To Greet the State Candidates of the Workers Party

Sunday, May 20th

8:30 P. M.

at

RUSSIAN CLUB HOUSE
93 Staniford St.

Refreshments
Songs and
Speeches

by the Candidates themselves.

Admission Free.

MASS. STATE CONFERENCE, WORKERS PARTY
Sunday, May 20, 1 P. M.
at 93 Staniford Street
BOSTON.

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HONOR THE MEMORY OF HAYWOOD

William D. Haywood is dead.

A great proletarian revolutionist and leader of historic struggles of the American workers has passed out of existence. He died in Moscow after a severe illness lasting several years. Because of his illness and because he resided in the Soviet Union, due to a pending twenty-year jail sentence in America, Comrade Haywood has been out of the actual struggle in the United States for a period of over six years. His name during the last six years of his life has become a symbol and a tradition in the American Labor movement. Haywood, the militant adherent of the class struggle and leader of the old Western Federation of Miners, was a true proletarian revolutionist. Born of a working class family, the son of a miner, he consistently stood by the working class. A pioneer of industrial and militant unionism and founder of the Industrial Workers of the World, a fearless and devoted leader of the masses in struggle against capitalist exploitation, Haywood was an uncompromising enemy of Socialist Party reformism and opportunism represented by Hillquit, Berger, etc. He was an uncompromising fighter against the reaction in the trade unions represented by Green, Lewis, etc. He accepted enthusiastically the proletarian revolution in Russia and eventually joined the ranks of the Communist International.

For Haywood the transition from revolutionary Syndicalism to Communism was natural and inevitable. Like many another American militant and revolutionary I. W. W. member, Haywood developed into a revolutionary syndicalist as a protest against the reactionary trade unionism of Gompers, Lewis, Green and Woll, and against the middle class politics and opportunism of the Bergers, the Hillquits and the Maurers, etc. But Haywood did not stop halfway. Enlightened by the working-class politics which led to the victorious revolutionary struggle of the Russian workers under the leadership of the Communist Party and the correct trade union policy of the Communist International, Haywood embraced Communism and the Communist International as the vehicle of true and complete working-class theory and practice.

The death of Comrade Bill Haywood will come as a shock to the tens of thousands of American workers who will mourn the passing of one of the most splendid representatives of a militant generation of American proletarians. But they will take part in the growth of the working class revolutionary movement which Haywood served boldly and courageously. They will be strengthened by the faith in the ideal of working class liberation to which Haywood gave his life. They will find consolation and compensation in actively joining the Communist movement and continuing forward on the road which Bill Haywood travelled.

Bill Haywood is dead. Like John Reed and Charles E. Ruthenberg his mortal remains will rest in the house of the First Workers' Republic and the center of the world proletarian revolution. By this token, the ties between the working class of America and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will become stronger and their collaboration in struggle more secure.

Let us commemorate the name and tradition of Bill Haywood by concentrating on the struggle which dominated his life—the fight against the capitalist system and for working-class rule under the leadership of the Communist Party of America and the Communist International.

Struggle against the Lewis, Green and Woll domination in the labor movement and for the triumph of the militant and left wing unionism in the United States! Carry further the fight against the middle-class socialist party politicians in the labor movement and for the victory of independent working-class political action! Extend and strengthen the tie that binds the American workers with the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and for the recognition and defense of the Soviet Union.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA

"LOVE AND AFFECTION FOR THE GOVERNOR"



By Fred Ellis

Plan Combine Of Electrical Bosses in U. S.

The greatest electric power and gas combine the world has ever known is announced by Wall Street through the National City Bank. The Consolidated Gas Company and the Brooklyn Edison Company will form a new trust, with \$800,000,000 in assets. Committees of both groups have been negotiating for this and representatives of the two corporations met jointly yesterday afternoon for final action. This combination of the electric and gas companies of New York City, Long Island and Westchester means a billion dollar water-tight trust able to fleece the workingclass even more than they have in the past. The gigantic trust will be second in size only to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, controlled by the Morgan interests.

The utility magnates like Mellon, Brady, Ryan are experts in the field of organizations as are all the representatives of capitalist exploitation. They first invest heavily in a dozen different corporations which they control. The financial threads cross and recross in a vast complicated network, across the United States and Europe. These threads are being pulled in, drawn together into immense trusts which sweep into the grip of these corporations millions of workers.

Huge Profits.
The American Telephone and Telegraph Company reported a net income of \$33,474,000 for the quarter ending March 31, 1928. Consolidated Gas Company reported in 1927, the latest figures, \$42,273,777, paid out in dividends. The utility corporation is heading for one giant pool, to draw its power from Niagara Falls, the St. Lawrence River and other sources. The gas and electric combine will then supply western New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and the eastern part of Pennsylvania. This hook-up will include the Public Service Company of New Jersey, the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia, the Coppers Company of Pittsburgh and some of the upstate utilities. The United Gas Improvements recently combined with the Philadelphia Electric Company which is dominated by the Mellon interests.

The Nominating Convention and Youth

By HERBERT ZAM.

The year 1928 promises to be the year in which large masses of young workers in this country will be introduced to politics. It depends on the advanced section of the working class, organized and supporting the Workers (Communist) Party, whether these young workers will take their first steps in politics on the side of the workers or on the side of the capitalists.

The capitalists have already begun a campaign to get the young workers to support their parties. They are making a drive to enlist the services of the youth in their election campaign. They will offer the toiling youth phrases about "democracy," "glorious country," etc., but naturally will very carefully avoid saying anything about the low wages, the long hours, the miserable conditions that the young workers face in industry.

The young workers will be won if the Communist movement comes forward as the champion of the interests of the young workers. Particularly is this important during electoral campaigns when the young workers are thinking about the events in the country. The Communist movement must have an answer to every question that the young workers raise regarding their conditions. The Communist movement must offer to fight for the economic and political demands of the toiling youth. In supporting and fighting for the progress for social legislation for the young workers which the Young Workers (Communist) League has issued, the Party will actually become the champion of the needs of the young workers and rouse them to struggle.

The masses of the young workers, young farmers and students are disfranchised. The Communist movement must fight for their political enfranchisement. The demand for a vote for the youth 18 and over must penetrate the entire working class. The young workers receive miserably low wages. The Communist movement fights for a minimum wage of

\$20 for young workers. The young workers at the present time have to work very long hours. The Communist movement fights for the 6 hour day and 5 day week for young workers. The young workers are being militarized and prepared for an imperialist war. The Communist movement must fight against militarization of the youth. The National Nominating Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will have to adopt in its election program, planks dealing with the needs of the toiling youth, and mobilize them around the youth demands of the Party and the League. In that way, the Party will indicate that it fights for the enfranchisement of the young workers in deed and not merely in words. The Young Workers must also be shown in their election struggle the need for a revolutionary fight against capitalism and for the proletarian dictatorship.

The following resolution was presented by the Young Workers (Communist) League to the Labor Youth Conference called by the Brookwood

Labor Conference, held at New York May 5-6 and unanimously adopted by the delegates representing 50 trade unions.

Legislation for the Youth.
WHEREAS: The continuous introduction of labor-saving devices, so-called efficiency methods of the employers, and the drive of the bosses to reduce the standard of living of the workers and smash the trade union movement, results in the steadily increasing influx of young workers and child laborers in the mines, mills and factories.
WHEREAS: The bosses with the co-operation of the government take advantage of the age of the young laborers and their not being organized and make them work even longer hours and under worse conditions than the adult workers do.
WHEREAS: The bosses and the government completely and criminally disregard the special conditions that the young laborers need for their physical and mental development.
WHEREAS: The existing legislation for the so-called protection of

minors only legalizes and encourages the miserable conditions of the young workers and child laborers.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That we go on record in favor of a vigorous campaign initiated by the trade unions in cooperation with the labor movement for the passage of laws by the federal and state governments for the protection of the life and health of the young workers, and be it further

RESOLVED, that we favor the following laws, to be sponsored by the labor movement:

Every young person 18 years of age and over be given a right to vote.
Complete abolition of child labor.
State maintenance of all children employed at present.
\$20 minimum wage.
Abolition of night work, underground work, and work in dangerous industries.
An effective system of compensation in the regulation of which young workers are to participate.
Four weeks' vacation with pay.

Slogans Play Important Role in the Class Struggle

By BERT MILLER.

"To secure the public good and private rights against the danger of such a faction (meaning the majority of the population. B. M.) and at the same time preserve the spirit and the form of popular government is then the great object to which our inquiries are directed."—James Madison.

This fundamental principle laid down by the foremost theoretician of the period during which the American government was established, is still the basis of our present-day democracy. This is revealed with startling clearness in an article entitled "Wanted: A Slogan to Win an Election" in the New York Times of last Sunday, by Professor George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University.

Hollow Slogan.
Commenting on the fact that the democratic party is seeking a good slogan for the coming election cam-

paign, he asks, "What are the essentials of a good slogan?" and replies, "In the first place it should sound well and mean nothing definite.... The slogan should contain some indefinite term that means all things to all men and that each person can interpret for himself. Such terms as 'Democracy,' 'Freedom,' 'Liberty,' 'Equality,' 'Oppression,' 'Fraternity,' and other general terms that no one can define, but of which every one thinks he knows the meaning, are most valuable.... Take for example one of the best slogans ever coined, Mr. Wilson's, 'Making the World Safe for Democracy.' It sounds well and means nothing definite.... It leads us into war where we can become aggressive under a philanthropic motive, and if people do not want to be made safe for democracy we can kill them with a clear conscience, for it shows that they do not know what is good for themselves."

In view of the fact that slogans are

the means whereby the various political parties make their approach to the masses, it is correct to consider the attitude displayed in formulating such slogans, as revealing the attitude of such political parties toward the masses. The contrast between bourgeois democracy and proletarian democracy is sharply exposed when we compare the character of bourgeois political slogans with those formulated by Lenin.

The Revolutionary Slogan.
Let us see what Lenin has to say on the subject. In his article entitled, "Dispute Regarding Tactics, But Give Clear Slogans," Lenin declares, "The party of the struggling class must keep before its eyes the necessity of giving its political stand with the utmost clearness on all concrete questions in a manner which permits of no two-fold interpretation. Yes or no: shall we now, in this given situation, do this or that, or not?"

It is evident that the underlying motive behind the bourgeois political slogan is diametrically different from that behind the Bolshevik slogan. While bourgeois politicians seek to confuse the masses with certain catchwords concealing behind ambiguous phrases their real sinister purpose, Lenin utilizes the revolutionary slogan as a powerful stimulator of the masses, as a means of giving clear guidance and direction to the masses for the accomplishment of certain specific tasks demanded by a particular stage of the struggle against the exploiting class. Since the basis of the bourgeois slogan lies in the particular class interests at a given moment, it cannot therefore be at the same time other than a slogan directed against the interests of the proletariat. The party of the revolutionary proletariat must seek elsewhere the basis of its slogans. "Every single slogan," says Lenin, "must be drawn from the totality of the par-

ticular peculiarities of a given political situation." And further, "The people must before all and most of all, learn the truth, must know in whose hands the power of the state really lies. One must tell the people the entire truth."

Professor Cutten actually deserves a unanimous vote of thanks for giving us additional corroboration of Lenin's significant analysis of bourgeois versus proletarian democracy, "By a thousand-and-one tricks the capitalists, in a bourgeois democracy—and these tricks are the more skillful and the more effective, the further 'pure' democracy has developed—keep the masses out of the administration and frustrate the freedom of the press, the right of meeting, etc.... Proletarian democracy is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democracy, and the Soviet regime is a million times more democratic than the most democratic regime in a bourgeois republic."

Uniting the World--Zinc Magnates Meet to Protect Their Monopoly

By SCOTT NEARING

Zinc producers from all parts of the world are meeting in Brussels to organize the zinc industry. Even the United States is represented. The meeting is significant. It is one event in a long chain that leads from local economy to world economy.

Zinc is one of the minor metals. It is, none the less, a very important factor in the mineral industry.

World production of zinc totals about 1,200,000 tons each year. As in the case of so many other important mineral industries, the United States leads with 555,186 tons a year; Belgium is second with 190,216 tons,

and Poland third with 124,004 tons. These three countries, with less than a tenth of the world's population, produce more than two-thirds of the world's zinc.

Four other countries: France, Germany, Canada and Tasmania produce 244,775 tons of zinc,—about a fifth of the total world production. Hence there are seven countries, with a very small fraction of the world's total population, that produce almost the entire annual output of zinc.

Zinc users, in all parts of the world, must turn to one of a half dozen countries for their supplies.

Not only is there a corner—but there is a narrowing corner. Zinc

production is being steadily concentrated. In 1913 the United States produced 32 per cent of the world's zinc; in 1926 the United States produced 54 per cent,—one nation with more than half the world's total zinc output.

The international corner in zinc is paralleled by the zinc corner in side the United States. "Mineral Industries" reports 30 smelters in 1926 under the control of twenty separate companies. As several of these companies were closely connected, the United States zinc industry is in the hands of a very few powerful concerns.

Two elements demand a world zinc

agreement: (1) users of zinc who must buy from abroad, across tariff walls and other restrictions; (2) the monopolists who are fearful lest someone should creep into their markets.

The recent experience with price cartels beyond national (imperial) boundaries has not been encouraging. Imperial ruling classes in the various imperial states have many causes for conflict; they lack any practicable means of enforcing agreements. Still they dare not go on without some agreement. Even the zinc producers of the United States, with more than half of the industry, are willing to talk world agreement at Brussels.

The basis for world economy is being laid by the capitalist:

- (1) Through a world wide scientific method of tool production.
- (2) Through world wide marketing.
- (3) Through the organization of huge monopolies that operate on a world scale.

Thus far the capitalists can go, but the next step they cannot take. They cannot organize an effective world economy because of the sectional limited character of capitalism and the capitalist state. It remains for the workers to lay the basis for an effective world economy by taking over the socially productive tools and linking them under a unit plan.