The DAILY WORKER Role he Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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AS WE SEE IT By T. J. OFLAHERTY

DARTLY hidden away in a remote eday's Chica corner of last Wedne go Tribune was a little news item that had the kick of a Missourt mule According to the story, the in it. nch government handed over to the Soviet government the Russian ships that were held in a French port. pending certain negotiations that were taking place between Parls and Mos-cow. Evidently the nggotiations ended in agreement.

THE fleet includes dreadnaughts, battle cruisers, destroyers and sub-marines, a valuable acquisition to the Red navy in the Black Ses. Roumania will see red and Britain will and her prospects blacker than ever. It ap pears that Russia and France have come to terms over the delicate ques-tion of indebtedness, and from what we read of, the terms are very favorable to the Russian workers and peasants under the circumstances. Russia agrees to pay the small French bond holders what they lent Russia under the old regime, but the payments will be made in paper francs and not in gold, Those who know the present condition of the franc will get the point.

UNDER the terms of the agreement. granting that the reports are correct, France agrees to extend large credits to the Soviet government in return for a contract to help in the reconstruction of Russian industries. Britain is looking at this phenomenon with a jaundiced eye. Franco-Russian companies will be formed to exploit mines, forests, factories, and oil fields in Russia. The agreement explains recent tight rope walking stunts on the part of Briand, French premier. . . .

WHEN Britain began organizing ar anti-Soviet bloc, France appeared to be, receptive. Briand replied t Chamberlain's invitation to come in and share in the fun, with an accept ance in principle, practically complimenting the British on their altruisic work in behalf of civilization, but hinting that France had not yet arrived at the state of human perfec tion which would permit her to participate in such hazardous sport. I seems that Chamberlain went abea as if France were willing, like Barki: in Dickens' novel. . Free maker of

IN the meantime, France had a com mission in Moscow which was ne gotiating over the old debts and oth er matters. Only last week Brian flew over to Britain and climbed u the backstairs at Downing street t have a very, very secret conversati with the British foreign secretary. S serious was the situation that the wily Frenchman insisted that nothing must be discussed except matters on which there is mutual agreement. During the discussion, if discussion it' may be called, Briand flashed the tentalive agreement between France and Russia on Chamberlain, and politely inquired how was the security pact getting along? . . .

**REIAND** was awfully glad to see tion from Bolshevism. Really, France ficer testified that the two picketers is doing the same thing in Morocco, were creating no disturbance and that ily in Morocco civilization is being

## STOP WORK TO: Crouch and Trumbull Are VOTE UPIN A **BIG WALKOIT**

## Garment Workers to **Answer Sigman Gang**

This issue of the DAILY WORKER went to press too early to obtain news of the stoppage demonstration of the cloak and dressmakers of New York City. called by the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22 for late Thursday afternoon as spoken of in the following dispatch on the eve of the demonstration:

. . . NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 20 .-- The stoppage today is the culmination of a fight between the three locals and the officials of the union which has been going on for over two months It is called as a protest against the interference of the employers in this internal union quarrel, to warn them not to take advantage of the present ituation to lower the standards in the shops and also to relterate the demands of the three locals for rein

statement of their expelled officers, for the resignation of President Sig man, and for a reorganization of the New York Joint Board of the union.

With banners and brass bands the workers are to march from their shops to ten meeting halls on lower Man hattan, and there vote as to whether a general stoppage shall be called in the industry to enforce the demands of these locals which comprise 60 per ent of the union members in New York City.

'o Call Sigman-Boss Combine's Bluff. "This will be the greatest demontration held in this city for years," ays Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, "and we xpect it to show, once and for all, hat the majority of the workers are shind our three locals in their fight or a reorganized, democratic union "he Joint Board has held out against 3 by asserting constantly that we are ut a handful of troublemakers in the nion.

"But this stoppage will prove that he mass of the membership is in this attle and intends to force the officials the union to listen to them. They re refusing to be terrorized by gangers or by threats of employers. They tend to win this fight for a union eared of its corrupt political maline, and run by the workers themelves."

No Legal Bar to Left Wing Picketing. An important decision was rendered in Jefferson Market court by Magisrate Richard McKiniry in the case of two members of the three suspended locals who had been arrested for picketing.

This was a case to test the right of these workers to picket peacefully and they were arrested in front of 164 West 25th street, on a technical England trying to protect civiliza- charge of disorderly conduct. The ofthey were not blocking traffic

Magistrate McKiniry ruled that no

matter what faction or what union a

person belongs to, or whether he be-

longs to no union at all, he may go

on strike, and it is perfectly lawful

not subject to arrest. This ruling will

make it impossible for the Joint Board

to continue its provocative tactics in

front of shops where the Joint Com-

mittee of Action has declared a strike

sympathy with Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Imprisoned at Alcatraz WAUKEGAN, JAILED IN CHAMBER OF

Intered as Becond-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

(Special to The Dally Worker) SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 20. -Paul Crouch and Walter Trum-bull, viotims of U. S. army court martial from the Schoffeld Barracks in the Hawalian Islands, have arrived here by army transport on August 14. Their case is being logally cared for by the international Labor Defense, which has engaged Attorney Austin Lewis to work for their release. The two soldiers, who have de-

Subscription Rates: Builden Bings, by Ball M. Stormer, PRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1925

clared their adhesion to the Communist movement, for which decfaration they were made the victime of military persecution and IIlegal verdicts of a military court are new imprisoned in the infamous military prison on Aleatraz Island In San Francisco Bay-a prison noted for its harsh and brutal treatment of all soldiers who fall into

I. L. D. Continues the Fight.

The International Labor Defense, which has already contributed ma-terially to the legal defense of the prisoners when efforts were made by the labor movement of Hawall to save them from persecution, has taken up the case on the mainland and is vigorously pressing the case in the ninth U. S. district court at San Francisco.

The first move in the case made by the intrenational Labor Defense is already taken with the engagement of the noted labor attorney, Austin Lewis, to fight the legal battle for the release of Grouch and Trumbull from Aleatraz prison. Noted Lawyer for I. W. W. Engaged.

Austin Lewis, who was the at-terney for Richard Ford and Herman Suhr, victime of the Wheat-

tand hop plokers' strike 12 years apo, as well as the defender of a great many more recent cases of the I. W. W. vietims of California reaction, is proceeding with the necessary documentation to enter the courts in San Francisco with a demand for release of Crouch and Trumbull as being lilegally imprisoned

Before their living burial behind the allent walls of their island prison began, the two Communist soldiers sent final farewell greetings to the revolutionary workers of all the world, thanked the international Labor Defense and all other friends who had alded them and emphatically re-asserted their pledge that when their term is over they will emerge with their convictions only strengthened by prison, to work for the proletarian revolution.

Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, was arrested at his home yesterday, and taken to Waukegan on a warrant charging "con-spiracy," and later released on \$8,000 bond.

AMALGAMATED OFFICIAL TAKEN TO

Rissman's arrest was instigated by the Waukegan chamber of commerce, which is attempting to frame-up the Amalgamated for a raid on a tailor shop here last week and thus aid the International Tailoring company break the strike of the company's employes in Chicago.

Rissman was taken from his Chicago home by a deputy

sheriff, and lodged in jail here on the "conspiracy" charge, after being arraigned before justice of the peace H. C. Coulson. His bond was placed at \$10,000.

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Hearing on August 29. The Amalgamated's Waukegan law vers brot Rissman before circuit Judge C. C. Edwards on a writ of habeas corpus, and attempted to obtain a reduction in the bonds. Edwards set the bail at \$8,000.00 and set the case for

hearing August 29. That the chamber of commerce, working in alliance with the charmber of commerce in Chicago, which has aided the International company, is back of the arrest is evidenced by statements made by Frank Fowler, secretary of the chamber of commerce at the Waukegan council meeting August 17.

Fowler pointed out that the chamber of commerce had offered a reward of a thousand dollars for anyone fastened with the acid throwing-and the chamber of commerce prefers to frame-up union men.

Fowler, a former Chicago alderman. closely connected with the Chicago manufacturers, said in the council meeting that J. V. Balz, a city commissioner and ex-officio chief of police, was "the greatest exponent of inefficiency I have ever known", because he did not bring in union men and charge them with the acid throwing. The warrant for Rissman's arrest was signed by States Attorney A.

Strikers in Court Today.

Smith.

The sixteen members of the Amalga-

mated-Clothing Workers charged with "conspiracy" will appear before Judge John Lyle at the Maxwell St. police court this morning for hearing. William A. Cunnea, lawyer for the Amalgamated, will ask for a change of venue, because Judge Lyle has already men guilty of slugging.

Most of the union members, who were arrested following a raid on the Amalgamated headquarters conducted by Mike Grady, slugging cop, on a search warrant signed by Ray Reeder. secretary of the International Tailoring Company, are striking employes of

the firm. Not only the raids and arrests conducted by the Amalgamated, but the United States, his publicity stuff arrest yesterday of Rissman, are dec- enumerated the number of industrial

'MAJAH' BERRY AS LOOTER OF UNION FUNDS Chicago Press Get on His Crooked Trail

The First Anti - Imperialist Week Is New Over But Every Day Should See New Blows

Against Imperialism.

Price 3 Cents

This is the seventh of a series of articles exposing the crooked career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. The members of the international union are now determined to get rid of Berry and Berrytem.

. . .

For a long time there was a general feeling among the most active members of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union that there was something wrong with the financial management of the international union. The editorial in the Rogersville Review convinced the membership that Berry was playing for big stakes and that he was using the funds of the union to further his own political and business ambitions

After August 31, 1918, financial reports ceased to come from headquarters altho the laws of the union demand that reports of the secretarytreasurer must be sent out every three months.

The international union had an income of \$400,000 per annum, had loaned large sums of money from the pension fund in "real estate investments" but had not taken up the mortgage held on the home by the stated he believes some of the union Hawkins county bank for eight years, which amounted to only \$20,000, a very small sum compared to what was loaned out on real estate investments. According to Orr's reports all other funds were taken out of the pen sion fund.

A Second Henry Ford. It should not be forgotten that

when Berry ran for the democratic nomination for vice-president of the lared by Amalgamated members to be enterprises he launched. Every one attempts of the garment bosses to of those enterprises was financed by

YUM YUM ! -LABOR FAKERS FROZEN STRIKE - FUNDS ABOR

## **DELIGHTFUL—BUT HOW ABOUT THE WORKERS**

saved from the inferior culture of Abd-el-Krim. Briand asked Chamberlain for a match and snickered as much as to say. "You know, what I mean and I know what you mean. We are a pair of damn liars and none of for him to picket peacefully and he is us believes the other." The newspapers said that Chamberlain and Briand were in perfect harmony, They were, simply because they discussed nothing.

FRANCE was once the most bitter enemy of Soviet Russia in En-(Continued on page 2)

## THREATS AND LIES FAIL TO FREE **GERMAN FASCIST TERRORISTS WHO CONFESSED ANTI-SOVIET DESIGNS**

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R .- The three German fascists, Kindermann, Dittmar and Wolscht, who were sentenced to death by a Soviet court, failed to gain their freedom by hysterically lieing just before the court passed sentence. Only Dittmar, who declared his visit had changed his opinions of the Soviet Union stood by his confessions to the last.

Kindermann, by trying to explain his confession "psychologically", en eshed himself in numerous contra-

dictions. Wolscht was defiant, and declared the German fascists would have revenge.

The German legationsrat, Hilger, ap peared in court. He came to the trial from the embassy, to attempt to save tascists who admitted planning atmpts on the life of Trotsky and stalin, and other anti-Soviet terror tic plots.

Organization Consul Backed Trip. The defending counsel, Duchovski, de a declaration to the effect that he did not feel himself in a position deliver the speech for the defense of Kindermann as the accused had ntained no contact with him thruat the course of the whole proceed is and had given him no indication (Continued on page 3)

0' Zim

Bomb Placed at Home of Union Pressman

#### These strikes have been called in **WORKERS PARTY OPENS FOURTH** shops where workers were discharged by order of the Joint Board for their **CONVENTION AT CHICAGO TODAY**

The fourth convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will open at 2 p. m. this afternoon, at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St. Delegates from the various districts were arriving Wednesday and Thursday in preparation for the convention which is to unite all Communist elements in the party against the non-Communist right wing, which the Communist International has pointed out as the enemy of the unity and Bolshevization of the party.

**Girl Stamps Out Lighted** There are 54 delegates to be seated, and the delegates supporting the Central Executive Committee are in overwhelming majority of the conven tion, the minority faction having won only one district convention completely, that of Pitsburgh, with all other districts except Boston being carried

by the Central Executive Committee, many of them, as Chicago, not even electing a single delegate supporting

the opposition to the C. E. C.

shot up by gangsters believed to be The decision of the Communist In acting under the direction of Chicago ternational upon the points at disagents of George L. Berry, president pute, however was given recently, in of the I. P. P and A. U., an attempt which the errors it stated had been was made to blow up the home of found on both sides have been cor-Jimmy Brandt, 4220 North Whipple rected and a new program given of Bolshevization, reorganization and unity of the Communist elements in both groups to fight the right wing danger which menaces the unity of the party.

Unity upon the basis of the resolutions, adopted unanimously by the Parity Commission, is expected to be the keynote of the present convention. The first two conventions of the party were held in New York, the (Continued on page 2)

break the strike

Three pickets were arrested yester-They were Florence Nathan, day. Mary Shymeheck and Hymen Frank. All were released on bail. The three strikers were merely walking the picket line when arrested.

Financial Aid Pledged.

the Amalgamated held in the Labor

Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie avenues.

all present pledged as much financial

aid to the strikers as is necessary to

bring the conflict to a successful con-

At the meeting of shop chairmen of

money taken from the pension fund and war emergency fund. This money was subscribed by the members of the union, and here was the "majah" posing as a secnod edition of Henry Ford, and climbing up the ladder of his ambition built from the money wrung from the sweat and blood of the members of the intrenational union. Is it any wonder that the members of the international union revolted? And it is because they protested against this kind of conduct that men like Barney Nolan, Jim

(Continued on page 2)

## ARMED ZEIGLER MINERS DEFEND HOMES AGAINST TERRORIZATION BY KLAN AND FARRINGTON GANG

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 20 .- With the whips of hunger, union blacklist of the Farrington machine, the menace of prison and even armed force, the dark forces combined in the coal operator Farrington-faker-ku-klux-klan conspiracy are trying to crush the revolt of the Zeigler miners who struck more than ten days ago against the illegal removal of Henry Corbishley and other local union officers by the traitorous officials, Fox and Cobb of Sub-District 9, of the Illinois District 12 of the U. M. W. of A.

Last night, Zeigler flew to arms after keeping all night vigil yesterday. when word came that the hated K. K. K. were about to stage a raid of tarrorization to frighten the miners back .

the coal operators.

All available firearms were pressed into service and dozens of miners were deputized by the anti-klan may-

tries all night.

ers were prepared to defend their families and their homes.

Refuse to be Terrorized.

The K. K. K. had gathered from four southern counties, kessies, how ards and all, to make a raid to terror them back to work. But they get

permit further researches in Mongolia by the American Museum of Natural History under the leadership of Roy Chapman Andrews, because of alleged ize the Zeigler miners and fr interference in politics by members of the party was delivered to Andrews

ere today,

**BERRY'S GANG** 

SUSPECTED OF

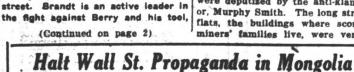
Fuse: Saves Lives

The night after the home of James

King, locked out Cuneo pressman, was

**TERROR REIGN** 

or, Murphy Smith. The long string of flats, the buildings where scores of miners' families live, were veritable



clusion.

PEKING, August 20 .- The decision of the Mongolian government not to

to work in behalf of Farrington and | barracks, with miners standing as sen Nor is this all play and practice

for the miners' vigilance had its result in the fact that the K. K. K. altho it sent scout auto cars into Zeigler, got cold feet when these scouts reported that the Zeigier min-

(Continued on page 6.)

IMPERIALISTS REFUSE AUTONOMY TO CHINA, EVEN ON ITS TARIFF (Special to The Daily Worker) TOKIO, August 20 .- It was learned officially here today that the imperialist powers have decided to refuse China's request that the question of

customs autonomy be included in the agenda of the Peking customs conference scheduled to open October 26.

It has been agreed by the eight powers signatory to the Washington tracty, it was learned, that the conference agenda shall embrace only the tters stipulated by the Washington treaty.

After the conclusion of the customs conference, the powers will hear China's requests for consideration of extraneous subjects and decide then what action is to be taken on such requests.

A note conveying this decision to China is being prepared

AS LOOTER OF UNION FUNDS Chicago Press Get on the pressmen wanted to know about the affairs of the international union. His Crooked Trail

(Continued from page 1). gley and. David Simons in New York and the pressmen's union in Chicago were crucified by this capitalist stoolpigeon and fake patriot. Another Grafting Scheme.

About this time, Berry sent out his call for the "war emergency fund" assessment. Many of the local unions feeling that Berry would loot it as he had looted the pension fund, voted against it. The "majah" made use of all the patriotic bunk that the capitalists were using to make the work ers believe they were fighting for something noble instead fo the filthy dollars of the House of Morgan. Berry waved the American flag before the eyes of the membership. But the members of Pressmen's Union No. 3 were not fooled.

In August, 1919, William J. Geary and John J. Collins, school and home trustees, appeared before the executive committee of the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 of which they were members and stated internatoinal union. The members from all parts of the country. then gave Collins and Geary and the executive board of No. 3 power to take up the matter of a complete investigation of the financial affairs of the international union.

When this information reached the "majah" he got the political shivers. them to pay the assessment. Diplomatic illness is a most convenient malady when a person wants to evade some unpleasant duty. So when Trustee Collins was to install the home trustees and the officers of the international union for the ensuing two years Berry got conveniently stricken with illness. Secretary-Treasurer Orr was in Cincinnati at the time. President Berry was in Chicaso two days before the installation of the officers, altho this fact was unknown at the time to either trustees and the board of directors, Berry jumped to Cincinnati. Berry was invited to Chicago but he claimed the expense was too much. This from a man who burned up more than \$150,-000 in breaking the pressmen's strike

in New York in 1919. All the officers and trustees with the exception of Berry and Orr were installed in Chicago. The "majah" instructed Trustee Collins to come to Cincinnati to install Berry and Orr. Berry was not concerned with the ex-What he was worried about pense. was a joint meeting of the trustees and the board of directors.

On the advice of the executive board of Pressmen's Union No. 3, Trustees Geary and Collins went to Cincinnati for the double purpose of installing the two fakers and also to put certain questions to them.

the "majah" was sick in bed. He was populace badly.

.....

ing questions to Berry and Orr coning the financial condition of the home properties. Berry said that they rould go to the home and investigate if they wished, an impossible pro-ceeding, or else they could return to Chicago and propound questions for ubmission to him, embodying what

Framed the Questions.

The trustes returned to Chicago and after consulting with the officers of Local No. 3, fourteen questions relating to the financial affairs of the international union were addressed to Berry. The letter containing the. questions was signed by Wm. L. Haas, president and John J. Knapp, secre-

tary-treasurer. Despite this investigation by Press men's Local No. 3, Berry claimed that not one written line of protest or claim of irregularity or dishonesty have ever been submitted to the officers of the International Union." And in addition to the investigation, at present, but the men are deter-Berry had received a letter from the officers of Pressmen's Union No. 3, mined that these demands shall be demanding an explanation of the "ungranted even if they have to strike accounted for balance of \$20,285.41" in for them, should the bosses continue the pension fund. Berry left for their refusal. France to work for the House of Morgan shortly after the investigation |

union consists of the president, busiinto his money transactions were inness agent, secretary and other local union officials.

Called First Conference.

itiated.

In February, 1919, the Philadelphia Pressmen's Union sent out a call for that they were not satisfied with the a conference to talk over matters inancial reports sent out by Secretary- concerning the affairs of the union. Treasurer Orr. Geary and Collins in- Locals from Chicago, New York and formed the executive board of No. 3 St. Louis attended. There were no that no meetings of the international plans formulated at that conference executive board were held for one but in April of the same year a conyear, and that they wanted an investi- ference was held in Chicago at which gation into the financial affairs of the 23 unions were represented, coming

. At this conference the delegates learned how Berry juggled the referendum on the war emergency assessment. The Chicago pressmen explained that they had taken legal action to prevent Berry from forcing ists. It is the other way around.

It developed that the Clinchfield It developed that the Clinchfield Mercantile company, the Clinchfield Clinchfield BOTH powers, Japan and France fought Russia until they both Hydro-Electric company and the Clinchfield Land and Lumber company were the personal properties of her industries. Even without foreign 'Majah" George L. Berry and were incorporated under their names in the state of Tennessee.

The next article of this series will continue the expose of Berry's juggling of the funds of the International Union.

#### Steck Holds His Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- With the recount complete in 61 counties, Daniel F. Steck, democrat, has a lead of 11,025 votes over Senator Smith W. Brookhart in the contested lowa senatorial election, the senate elections

committee announced today. The total uncontested vote was: Steck, 246,174; Brookhart, 235,149.

A total of 5,641 individual ballots was challenged, of which 4,296 were cast for Brookhart and 1,345 for Steck.

Quake Busy in Japan.

TOKIO, Aug. 20.-Aicha and Gifu prefectures were shaken by an earthquake early today. Clocks were stopped in Nagoya and other cities. but no serious damage has been re-When they arrived in Cincinnati ported. The temblor frightened the

......





### No More 7-Day Week Demanded

BY ABE KLEIN. The officers of the Hebrew Butchers Local Union 596 of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America are engaged in negotiating an agrement to replace the old agreement which expires on Sept. 1.

The demands of the Hebrew butchers are a raise of \$5 per week for apprentices, from \$35 to \$40, and for first hand butchers from \$46 to \$50 per week. The men now work seven days a week, and they demand that they be allowed Sunday off, as they are inhumanly driven at present with a working week of 70 hours. No understanding has been reached

The negotiating committee for the

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

rope. But a great change has taken

place. Soviet Russia is getting strong

while France is getting weak. Bri-

tain has now taken France's place as

the leading foe of the workers' repub-

lic. But Britain will be sorry she as-

Asia and France in Europe have now

come to terms, with the Soviet pow-

er. This will be taken by the social-

ists to mean that the Soviet govern-

ment has surrendered to the capital



ACADEMY CELEBRATION

Goodrich was accompanied by Dr.

F. A. Golder, of Leland Stanford

University. Both are delegates to the 200th anniversary of the organ-

ization of the academy of sciences

THE DAILY WORKER

day.

in Leningrad.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20 .- Forty icad, others still hovering in agony between life and death and many of the 60 injured doomed to be blinded and disfigured for life-this is the terrible toll recorded thus far in the

excursion steamer Mackinac boiler explosion disaster. The cause of the disaster is laid entirely to capitalist greed. The state investigators' report states they found the boiler old, deteriorated by wear and thinned down in many places and not in a condition to be used. Many repairs in the boiler prove that it was completely worn out.

The steamer, built in Wisconsin in 1909, is reported to have suffered from boiler trouble all summer and even this trip was delayed because a patch had to be welded on the boiler. In this condition the boat was used and surned the responsibility. Japan in the lives of 700 excursionists were imperiled with the resulting disaster As young people were dancing to the strains of a jazz orchestra, there was a concussion followed by a cloud of steam. Stified by the steam and with their flesh cooked, men, women and children rushed blindly about the decks, some of them leaping over

> The bursting of a pipe in the bot tom of the boat caused the disaster.

#### Berry's Gang Is Suspected of This New Terror Reign

(Continued from page 1)

local President Crambert of Franklin Union No. 4.

This morning about 7:15 o'clock. when Miss Mabel Clark, who lives on the second floor of the same address. was going to work, she found two one pound sticks of dynamite, heavily cov-

ered with friction tape, in the hall en rance door. A long piece of fuse was lighted. With remarkable presence of mind she stamped out the fuse and threw the dynamite into the adjoining ot.

When Brandt was notified he went to pick up the dynamite and by that time several children between the ages of four and ten were playing with the bomb. Brandt took the dynamite into the house.

In the meantime Officer McCarthy from the Irving Park station called at the house and took the dynamite to the station.

The apartment is filled with women and children, and but for the presence of mind of Miss Clark it is more than likely that several lives would be lost.

# Lawson Fought Chicago's SILLINSKY IS Workers with His Daily CANDIDATE FOR News for Fifty Years

#### By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, "Vic" Lawson, anti-labor publisher of the Chicago Daily News, lies dead in his stone castle on the North Shore "Gold Coast" while thousands of jobless trooped as ever to the "slave market," in Wells and Madison streets, to buy his sheet and study the want ads.

"Vic" Lawson passes, much like Eastman, of the Daily Journal, who died recently, both hailed as "personal editors," but the papers they owned and controlled never missed an edition, continuing publication as if nothing had happened to their proprietors.

. .

"Vic" Lawson hardly ever appeared openly in his paper fighting labor, like General Otis, the notorious "open shop' editor and owner of the Los Angeles Times, who personally conducted the labor-crushing campaigns inaugurated by his paper. But the Daily News was and will continue one of the most bitter anti-labor sheets in the land.

.

Lawson was not an editor. He was more a business manager. Every conceivable means was exploited to win circulation, which means the much sought after "State Street" advertising, with its millions of dollars in annual income.

Lawson got his Daily News started nearly half a century ago, during the hard fought railroad strike of 1877, when his sheet poured out a flood of special editions upholding the railroad barons as they conducted their ruthless warfare against railroad labor; 10 massacred at the 16th Street tracks in Chicago, 20 murdered in Pittsburgh, with the state militia under arms thruout the entire east and the middle west.

Since that bloody summer of 1877, down thru the nearly half century that has passed, "Vic" Lawson's Daily News has been in the vanguard of the capitalist attack against the workers. It has always held close to John M. Glenn's Illinois Manufacturers' Association, that led in the fight to smash the Illinois Mine Workers' Union during the troubles growing out of the mine owners' efforts to establish "open shop" conditions at Herrin, in Williamson county.

The Daily News has been the Chicago mouthpiece of the attack against the Communists. The last drive consisted of the billboarding over the entire city and vicinity of huge advertisements announcing the "Spolansky Anti-Red Articles," that were later prominently featured.

In spite of its deliberate and carefully planned anti-labor policy, the Daily News for a time boasted of the greatest afternoon circulation of any capitalist daily. The workers bought it and imbibed its poison.

After more than a quarter century of struggle, however, Hearst's American has finally overtaken it. Hearst came to Chicago as "a friend of labor." He got circulation. Then he became respectably anti-labor and was richly rewarded with paying advertising patronage. But the workers still duped continue to buy and read this Hearst organ.

None will now sing the praises of "Vic" Lawson louder than this same Hearst sheet. It will be joy over a crippled competitor. But that does not concern workers interested in the rise to power of their class.

If labor correctly studies the life and deeds of "Vic" Lawson, it will draw the lesson that labor must fight its own battles, if it would win.

Chicago labor has its own daily paper, the DAILY WORKER. Chicago labor turned its patronage from Lawson's Daily News to Hearst's American, only to find itself betrayed, because both are capitalist dailies, fighting on the side of the exploiters. Chicago labor must turn again, turn to its own paper, the DAILY WORKER, build its circulation up into the hundreds of thousands, and make it a power able to fight successfully against the robber class.

Fourth Convention BRITISH LION'S

# A.F.OFL. MEET Gives J. T. U. of A. Left Wing Program

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 20. -Max J. Sillinaky, left wing candidate for delegate to the coming American Federation of Labor convention from the Journeymen Tallors' Union of America, has issued a statement to the membership, outlining his program.

Sillinsky declares that the government is controlled by the employers. and that labor must not only fight the "open shop" but must act politically as a class in its own party, independent of the capitalist class. Sillinsky ran against the reactionary machine candidate Thomas Sweeney for secretary-treasurer of the union in the last union elections, and received a large vote.

Sillinsky's letter to the union members follows: Cleveland, O., Aug. 6, 1925.

Brothers:-

I have accepted the nomination for delegate to the coming American Federation of Labor convention with a thoro understanding of the duties of a delegate to that body. Always fighting for principles, in committee and on the convention floor, I have consistently defended the interests of our organization in all jurisdictional disputes and in all matters of general principles.

The recent decision of the Ohio state supreme court against the Street Carmen's Union of Cleveland, and injunctions issued against unions in times of strikes, are reminders of what the workers are now coming to accept without argument-that the government is in control of the employing class, and that it is using its political power to increase profits and keep down the workers.

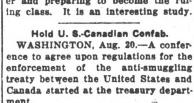
History offers abundant proof that what little has been gained by labor from a capitalist government has come from the exercise of labor's political power. There has developed in the United States the world's most powerful financial oligarchy, whose purpose it is to destroy the unions. The "American plan" is the policy of this oligarchy which is dominating our government from city councils to Washington. To oppose the "Amercan plan" and the open shop campaign is to fight not only the control of industry by the financial interests, but their political power as well.

Labor must adopt at once the policy of voting as a class for its own candidates. Labor should abandon forever its non-partisan policy of supporting the old party politician who before election shouts the loudest in favor of labor. Parties which repres ent business interests, not only those of Wall Street, but also of the smaller fry, who are no less anxious than the big interests to grind out of labor every possible penny-such parties must be repudiated by labor.

In the struggle against capitalism final victory is certain if the workers will close up their ranks and march forward with determined spirit and fighting policies under amalgamation with other needle trades unions and the banner of the class struggle to the free society of the future.

Such are my views on the matters referred to above, and I trust the membership will support me with

their votes and honor me as one of



ment. 42 Fire Routs Parisites. OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 20.-Fire early today swept the North End

hotel, a seaside resort here, driving 400 guests from their rooms and destroying the hotel.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

learned they were biting granite. Sovboard. iet Russia is gradually building up credits this can be done slowly. With foreign credits it can be done more rapidly. The workers and peasants retain political power and the masses

are being constantly educated along Communist lines. In the capitalist countries the revolutinary movement countries the revolutionary movement of Soviet Russia are being built with the aid of foreign credits those very

powers who are granting the credits see the workers in their own countries every day increasing their power and preparing to become the rul-



[Short Term]

Written by Leon Trotsky -a most interesting adventure story of escape from exile in Siberiabound in board coversis being given with every 3-month subscription to the DAILY WORKER.

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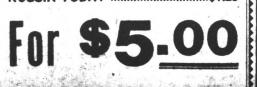
THE DAILY WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill. Enclosed \$..... for RUSSIA FODAY ..... MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA ...... and the DAILY WORKER for ..... months to: Name: Street: City

## Another **Advantage!**



The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russiain book form-bound in attractive duroflex covers -a permanent record of the accomplishments of the world's first workers' government-together with an 8-month sub to the DAILY WORKER.

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tivity of Jimmy Brandt in fighting against Berry and his cohorts and also the scab printing companies in Chicago that fear a new leadership n the union.

bombing is attributed to the

During the last election in the union Brandt carried on a vigorous campaign against Berry and President Crambert of Franklin Union No. 4. A slugging committee was organized to beat up the progressives, including Brandt, but the sluggers got the worst of it.

Further developments in the shoot ing up of the home of James King, 2622 North Austin avenue, are:

A woman who lives in a meighboring house witnessed the shooting which took place about 11:30 Tuesday night. This woman saw a red-faced individual who was sitting beside the chauffeur in an automobile get up on the porch of King's home and look thru the window. He then came down on the sidewalk and fired three shots thru the window.

The police from Craigin avenue staion are now investigating the shooting. Mrs. King is in a very nervous state over the incident, as she is afraid the gunmen may return at any time.

There is a good-sized hole in the dining room door of King's home, where the bullet went thru.

The lockout at the Cuneo printing plant is still on, with the men who walked out confident that they can defeat Berry and the printing bosses. The Keogh Printing Company, which locked out the pressmen, feeders and compositors three weeks ago, settled with the unions.

Max Mason, professor of mathematical physics of the University of Wisconsin, will be the next president of the University of Chicago, beginning with the fall term, Oct. 1st. The University of Chicago has been without a president since the death of President Ernest De Witt Burton last May.

in Chicago Today TAII TWISTED (Continued from page 1) third was held at Chicago in the las days of December, 1923, and the early days of January, 1924. The delegates by districts are as follows:

Workers Party Opens

Chicago-7 delegates for the C. E. C. New York-7 for the C. E. C., 4 for opposition. Buffalo-2 delegates for the C. E.C. Detroit-2 for the C. E. C., 1 for the opposition. Cleveland-3 for the C. E. C., for the opposition. Minnesota-5 for the C. E. C. California-3 for the C. E. C. Oregon and Washington District -2 delegates for the C. E. C. Connecticut-1 for the C. E. C. Philadelphia-2 for the C. E. C., for the opposition. Boston-2 for the C. E. C., 3 for the opposition.

Pittsburgh-3 for opposition.

cians. Keen Debate

IS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK ON THE SUBJECT:

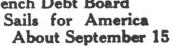
**RESOLVED: That the Soviet Form of Gov**ernment Is Applicable to Western Civilization.

turned to Downing street today.

Board bound this attractive volume will make a welcome addition to your library.

KUSSELL VS. NEAKING

**IESE** their delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Fraternally yours, LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The order of MAX J. SILLINSKT. the South China government excluding British and Japanese vessels from French Debt Board Chinese ports continued today to perplex the foreign office. The situation was serious enul to call back Foreign Minister Chamber-



lain from his summer holiday. He re-WASHINGTON, Aug. 20-Secre While the foreign office openly attary of Treasury Mellon, chairman of tributes the Canton government's disthe American war debt commission criminatory shipping regulations to was officially advised by the French Bolshevistic influence, the situation has perplexing aspects due to the fact government that, its debt negotiathat Great Britain has not recognized tors would sail for the United States the Canton regime. The foreign office about September 15 to begin nego can therefore deal officially only with tiations for funding the approxi ately \$4,000,000,000 debt of France the Peking government, and the latter is powerless to assert any effective to this country.

authority over the Cantonese politi-The membership of the French commission was not given.



THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

# EFAD IN 22-DAY RACE IN RUSSIA Many Nations Entered in Fight for Orders

(Special tor The Daily Worker) LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Aug. 18 American entries led in the trans-Russian automobile race from Leningrad to Tiflis and back to Mescow, which began today and is expected to last 22 days. The participants in the race made their getaway at 8 steleck

this morning. From the winners among the 44 foreign makes entered the Soviet vernment intends to select models for purchase. Conditions under which the race is being staged make it a the tin plate trust later absorbed intrying test. The route, originally intended to cover only the distance from Moscow to Tillis, is now extended to include the 3.000 mile stretch from Leningrad to Tiflis and back to Moscow.

A Grueling Test. From Leningrad the racers go first to Dover, thence to Moscow, to Kharkov, to Rostov, to Platigorsk, to Vladikavkas, to Tiflis, and back to Mos-COW.

During this trip the cars will be subjected to extremes of temperature, from the comparative cool of Leningrad in latitude of 60 degrees, on a level with the north coast of Ireland. to the blistering heat of the Caucasus in summer. on latitude 40 degrees corresponding to the latitude of central Spain.

Nearly all of the way the roads are plain dirt, intended only for horsedrawn vehicles, and in the southern part of the route there are sections which offer difficulties even for wagons.

#### World Powers Represented.

Driving will be in daytime only. All cars will stop at night. The race committee announces that the aver age distance covered will be 200 miles a day, but it is not likely that this speed can be maintained.

With American entries outnumbering all others, the manufacturers of as other countries represented in the race range in order; Italy, France, Germany and Austria. There are entered 80 passenger cars, 50 trucks and 20 motorcycles.

## Boosting the Air Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.- Estab lishment by the federal governmnet of an aeronautical corporation similar to the Inland Waterways corporation. was urged today by Colonel William and exploring the polar seas from that Mitchell, of the army air service, as point is not feasible for this year in a means of placing aviation on a the time left before the Bowdoin and leaving the polar sea work for a sub- the United States from foreign counsound basis in the United States.

## AMERICAN AUTOS SERVANT WHOSE JOB WAS TO CARE FOR DRUG CRAZED TIN PLATE KING SUES ESTATE, BOSS SHOT AT HIM BY LELAND OLDE

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The corruption of the multimillionaire upper class, comes to light oc sionally in such suits as that filed against the estate of Daniel G. Reid, by James Savage his personal attendant from 1919 to 1924. Savage asserts he was engaged at \$100 a week, to render personal service of an "extremely difficult and delicate mature occasioned by the mental condition of Reid due to excessive use of alcoholic liquors and stimulants."

was no schoolboy job is evident from

Savage's statement that Reid not only

threatened to shoot him but actually

shot at him when thwarted in his at-

Was Tin Trust Manipulator.

Savage is suing for certain addition-

tempt to get narcotics.

able.

Island railroad.

Savage's job apparently was to handle the financier when crazed by the craving for boose and dope. That it f

INLAND STEEL COMPANY IMPOSING 10-HOUR DAY ON STEEL MILL LABOR

al compensation he claims was promised him when he threatened to leave Shortage of steel is given, as the excuse for a new schedule of workbecause the job was almost unenduring hours in the sheet bar and Reid was the capitalist who accuthirty-six-inch bloomer mills at mulated \$50,000,000 by manipulating plant No. 1 of the Inland Steel Company, Indiana Harbor, Effecto U. S. Steel and by looting the Rock tive yesterday, two ten-hour shifts. instead of three eight-hour shifts, will be worked. Extra shifts will My lady's handbag contained \$1,775 work alternately with the men in

in spending money including \$7.75 in quarters and dimes, probably for tips to members of the "servant royal houses of yesterday are slowly class." This bit of information is perfinding their way to the caskets of haps the most significant item on the suicide of Mrs. Peyton Van Renthe new potentates of the American investment empire. This is revealed sselaer, member of one of this counagain by an anecdote on J. P. Mortry's most aristocratic families. Many gan's entry into the world diamond items cross the news desks of Ameritrade. W. G. Sibley, editorial writer can papers telling of workers who commit suicide because unable to get commenting on Morgan's new diaa chance to earn a living. Sometimes mond syndicate, tells of a luncheon at the crazed worker kills members of which Morgan took from his pocket a his family too. But here is a woman ruby ring stating that it was the fincommitting suicide whose handbag est ruby in the world. Originally it contained spending money equal to had been part of the collection of the the entire year's income of a skilled deposed sultan of Turkey, Abdul Ha-Morgan had been after it for

eight years. clothing jewelry containing 29 diamonds and 20 sapphires. Yet she died Send for a catalogue of all Com-

**GIVE UP OUEST FOR NORTH POLE** 

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- Unable to overcome the enormous difficulties

presented by unseasonable weather, ice and fog, the MacMillan arctic ex-

pedition today abandoned its primary purpose-the aerial exploration of the

vast, unchartered polar areas-and after some further exploration in Green-

The jewels from the coffers of the munist literature.

worker in American industry.

from despondency.

the United States.

The lady also had pinned to her

. .

land and Baffin Island, will return to +

tious project was reached this morn-

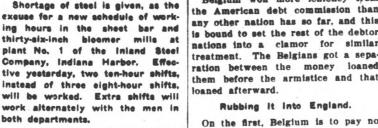
ing following receipt of a radio mes-

sage from MacMillan, stating that he

and the other members of the expe-

dition now agree that establishment of

an advanced base on Cape Hubbard



If you want to thoroughly understand Communism-study it.

Morgan Buys Diamonds. **MacMILLAN EXPEDITION PLANS TO** 

The decision to abandon the ambi-

Peary would have to leave Etah ahead sequent effort.

## **CIGARMAKERS CONVENTION KILLS** PLAN TO ELECT OFFICERS; PERKINS **USES ENERGY TO SELL INSURANCE**

BOSTON, August 20 .- Organizers for the Cigar Makers' International Union will continue to be named by the general president of the union, sub ect to confirmation by the executive board, instead of districts electing their own organizers as proposed by delegate Manuel Roman of Chicago. President George Perkins spoke against the change. Roll call vote was refused and the amendment was defeated by a general vote of delegates to the 25th convention.

New members will not be subject to assessments for six instead of four months, according to convention decision. The weekly dues payment sys tem was sustained over a proposed +

land.

of the picnic.

demonstration.

speaker.

chestra.

workers.

**CLEVELAND PICNIC ON** 

SUNDAY WILL FLASH

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 20.

which will be in session on the day

Chinese Kuo Min Tang Party has

promised to provide a Chinese

Come early and take in the games

and sports arranged by the Young

Workers' League. There will be

singing by the German Leidertafel

and dansing all day and evening to

the tune of Jack Bros.' union or-

To get to picnic, take Kinsman

Road car to end of line at east 154

street where busses will take you

directly to Kinsman Road. Admis-

**Convention Meeting** 

SEATTLE, Aug. 20 .- James P. Noo

the time is close at hand when power

companies will be consolidated as

telephone concerns have been.

Speakers argued that industry should

care for their aged and broken down

Much Gold Produced.

at Seattle, Wash.

sion 50 cents at grounds.

Electrical Workers'

**CONVENTION RETURNS** 

monthly payment plan, which, it was WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19- argued, would reduce the bookkeep Trouble is shead for all concerned in ing. Vice-president Van Horn read the monumental and unpayable war an exhaustive report on life insurance debts European nations owe to Amer- for trade unionists compiled by the American Federation of Labor insur ica, as a result of the settlement of

Contraction of the

ance committee composed of George the debt with "poor little Belgium." Perkins and Matthew Woll. Belgium won more leniency from The executive board submitted a re the American debt commission than solution that the convention subscribe any other nation has so far, and this to 500 shares at \$20 each to aid the is bound to set the rest of the debtor incorporation of this plan. Local nations into a clamor for similar unions are to be advised of this and treatment. The Belgians got a sepaalso asked to subscribe. ration between the money loaned

Delegate Foley of Local 520, was requested by President Perkins to set forth the New Haven strippers' situ-

ation in a letter so that the matter might be taken up with Secretary On the first, Belgium is to pay no Frank Morrison of the A. F. of L interest at all, and is given 62 years Foley claims that the New Haven loto pay the principal of \$171,000,000. cal strippers are still paying per capi-On the after the war loans, Belgium ta tax to the A. F. of L. altho Samuel is asked to pay only three and a half Gompers had promised that the federper cent interest. This is lower than ation would accept no more taxes f the interest charged Great Britain strippers entered the International when she funded her debt to Amer- Union.

ica, and not a word was said about A collection of over \$100 was taken of the Chicago Journal of Commerce, forgiving England the interest on up at one of the convention sessions money she borrowed prior to the arm- and given Mary Kelleher for the strik. ing threat workers of Willimantic, American imperialism is driving Conn., in whose behalf she had England into asking for new terms in spoken.

## **British Communists** Ask Labor Party and Congress to Speak Up

While American treasury officials LONDON. Aug. 20.-The British are sending out their alibi to forestall complaints from other nations over Communist Party has forwarded to the the favors shown Belgium, this is not National Labor Party and the general council of the Trade Union Congress lettters, appealing for the issuance of a manifesto to the army and navy to the effect that the organized forces of

> army and navy to hold the workers under control or shoot them down if

#### to dodge similar consideration for other debtor nations is seen in the following statement:

#### Woody Did It.

THE DAILY WORKER

SETTENENTI

Imperialist Rivalry

Under the Surface

(Special to The Daily Worker)

Rubbing It Into England.

order to have a bargaining point to

force England to stop gouging Amer

ican business with the British cast

iron rubber monoply, which is caus-

ing financial pain to American auto

manufacturers especially.

istice.

tries."

STIR BRIT

"While no legal obligation rests upon the United States in this mat- in the contested lowa senatorial electer of foregoing interest on the pre- tion. armistice debt, there does exist a Registering gains in counties sup

weighty moral obligation as a result posedly voting strongly for Brookhart, of asurances given by Woodrow Wil- Steck's lead was 12,763 votes in the ciety to follow his judgment in the son at the. Versailles peace confermatter and to proceed to the other ence, which entirely differentiates Steck, 235,710; Brookhart, 222,947. exploration as soon as he deems wise, this sum from all other debts due to

recount of 58 counties. The total was In the same counties, 5,336 votes were challenged, of which 4,068 were for Brookhart, and 1,266 for Steck. nounced by the treasury department. with subs.

## CHIEF SPY OF POLISH TERROR **MEETS HIS FATE** Killed by Communist. Labor Movement Glad

Page Three

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 20. - The king of the agents provocateurs of the Polish government, Cechnowski, is dead. Cechnowski, who can be com-pared only to Azeff in the Russian revolutionary movement, was killed by young Communist, Botwin.

Cechnowski, who was chief of the The Workers Party of Cleveland ingovernment's spy organization, was prominent member of the social-demo vites all comrades and sympathizcratic party of Poland and Lithuania. ers to come to the joint local and district picnic on Sunday, Aug. 23, This party became the Communist at Avondale Gardens, (stop 25), Party, and Cechnowski was a member Kinsman Road, southeast of Cleveof the district committee in Wars.w. He is responsible for hundreds of ar-The big feature of the picnic will rests of the best comrades in the be the bulletin service from the party, including many members of the national convention in Chicago.

central executive committee. Caused Deaths of Workers.

The spy became exposed in the s ginski and Weczorkiewics trial. It his false testimony on which the court August 23 being the anniversary of the outbreak of the imperialist war of 1914, this picnic will be made condemned them to death. They we the occasion of an anti-imperialist to be exchanged by the Soviet gov ernment, but were murdered on the Comrade John Brahtin will be the Wav principal speaker and the Cleveland

On July 17 three comrades, Gibne Rutkowski and Kniewski, were er gaged in a battle with this beast when the Warsaw polire interfered. Fifteen of the police were killed or wounded and after these three comrades were wounded they were arrested. The bloody Polish government is preparing the gallows for them.

But Cechnowski got what was coming to him. From Warsaw he went to Lemberg for the trial of the young Communist, Botwin, who killed him. Labor Rejoices.

The whole labor movement in Poland rejoices in the death of this rat who has for so long preyed upon the workers. The police arrested Comrade Botwin, but they did not get a single word from him. They tortured him. but the only answer they received was. "I did my Commanist duty."

Mass arrests are now going on in nan, president, warned the Interna- Lemberg. The reactionary press is tional Brotherhood of Electrical demanding a mass terror against the Workers in session here today that Communists.

#### Laborer is Buried Alive.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20 .- Chris Ravovich, a laborer, was buried alive here today when the banks of a ditch in which he was working gave way. Police and firemen were working frantically to extricate the man before he

WASHINGTON, August 20 .- The died greatest production of gold since 1919 Build the DAILY WORKER was mined during 1924, it was an-

# Threats and Lies Fail to Free German Fascist Terrorists

#### (Continued from page 1)

of the form and the tactics for the defense. He requested to be released from his duties as defending counsel. The court granted the request.

The speech of the defending counlowed. Ozep declared that the passivity of the defense during the proceedings was to be explained by the fact that the interests of Ditmar were in

a turning point should not be denied? Hope for Ditmar.

Ditmar had acted decently during the trial. He had admitted having been a fascist. He had not betrayed his comrades. This had been proved sel, Ozep, on behalf of Ditmar then fol- by the declaration of the prosecutor that the statements of Ditmar followed the confession of Kindermann. The Kindermann. Ditmar had given reas-

terest. The examining judge had only (laughter). supplied the material of proof in order

Unexpected summer snow storms.

continuous fog and unprecedented

weather conditions which prevent fly

Commander MacMillan has been ad-

vised by the National Geographic So-

ing were given as the reason.

to avoid punishment from his superi- he had promised on his own initiative mann's own further statements. damage to his German fatherland. He the happenings in the G. P. U. Apart nature of the accused clearly. What complained of his treatment by the from this, Kindermann declared that was the relation between the friend-G. P. U. He declared that each pris he was in possession of a secret about ship of Kindermann - id Baumann.

his arrest called forth world-wide in- Hungarian as suddonly dispeared Kindermann had based his defense up [ cism in Russia and that others would which

ors. Kindermann declared further to the examining judge that if he were The declaration of Wolscht showed sources to prevent the realization of Communist membership book and that his arrest had caused incalculable released he would keep silent upon the real countenance and provocative their plans in time. With regard to thanks to my Esthonian pass in which accusation of treachery returned to oner was given 25° cigarets per day questions concerning Germany which who sang the Ehrhardt hymn and speech, the counsel for the defense expedition and my participation in it and that this must inevitably lead to he would have to take into the grave other nationalist songs together, an of Ditmar, Ozep, requested belief for is a provocation on the part of the

on fairy tales of hypnotic influence follow. The fascists are welcome, we I received permission to enter the Kindermann declared further that which had been destroyed by Kinder- possess sufficient devoted comrades. Soviet Union, I must explain that I and have command of sufficient re- received this permission thanks to my Ditmar, the prosecutor saw no possi- was contained the name Ditmarin and bility of ligthening the punishment. in which nothing was mentioned about After the close of the prosecutor's my origin. The whole Kindermann

#### talking but no action. The American government's excuse they showed resistance. Steck Increases His Lead. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- Daniel F. Steck, democrat, today increased his lead over senate Smith W. Brookhart

expected to stop the loud yowls of either Italy, France or England, altho England has already funded her debt and agreed on interest rates, etc. capitalism were prepared to use the Italy and France have done much

opposition to those of the other defendants. The actual terrorist intent of the expedition was beyond all doubt. The origin of the program of the expedition came with as little doubt from the organization consul.

The defending counsel then discussed the statements of Kindermann upon the alleged hypnotism. It was just the German legal authorities which had recently discussed the application of hypnotism for the ascertainment of legal truth. The attacks of the German press were all the more absurd as it was proved without any possibility of objection that hypnotism had not been used in the present process.

The question was, did the death sentence demanded represent the real nature of the accusations. A further question was, could the objective paychological methods be applied to a crime. The human personality was the result of circumstances. Economic suroundings formed character. Such a theoretical introduction was intended as a measure of the objective guilt of the accused. What conditioned the terrorist intent? This could be seen from the indictment. In his book, "Four Years of Political Murder," Gumbel had charactterized the situation in Germany. In Germany political murder had become a daily occurrence almost a profession.

This in the last resort was the explanation for the terrorist expedition. voice Therefore the whole weight of the responsibility could not be laid upon the shoulders of the accused. Recently many confessions had been made. therefore there was a general mistrust against confessions. The confession of Ditmar, however, had a value in the process, was completely frank and would seem to indicate a turning point in the life of the accused. If such onesty were established, then the tion was, is Ditmar a fascist

20.00

m the T

ons for his change of mind. Could it be believed that from the Ehrhardt ideology of yesterday a way out were possible?

The defending counsel believed that the experiences of the last few months had made a great impression upon the accused. The truthfulness of his change of mind should and could not be denied. Ditmar was fully aware of his complete isolation. He could expect no assistance from the Esthonian government. There could be no doubt that the paragraph 61 applied to the case, but not the paragraph 64 referring to terrorist intent. It was doubtful if the activity of Ditmar in the preparation of the terrorist acts was covered by this paragraph.

If the conviction existed that Ditmar. in consequence of the things seen by him in Russia, had freed himself from the suggestion of terrorism, then perhaps in his case the principle that not only the carrying out of terrorist acts, but also the intent to carry out terrorist acts should be punished, did not apply. Trotsky had declared that the terror is powerless against a risperson only existed in the maginaing class. This class had the right tion of Kindermann. to exercise generosity and indulgence.

consumption

Workers Angry At German Legation. Whlist the accused Wolscht gave up his earlier attitude and appeared completely broken down. Kindermann maintained, tho fear showed in his eyes, in his declarations, his insolence and provocation tho with faltering

In the course of the session, the Legationsrat Hilger appeared in the court. This tactlessness called forth general indignation, all the more as public opinion is by no means convinced that there is no connection between Hilger and the accused.

Horrors! G. P. U. Passed Cigarets. The fifteenth session opened with the speech of Kindermann in his own defense. He repeated and summarized his former state ts. He declare CE TOILE

He recounted real Nick Carter stories about alleged horrors in the G. P. U. He had not seen them it was true, but they had been told to him by fellow prisoners, he alleged. The acquaintance with Baumann had made him a fascist nationalist. On the 27th of January he had celebrated the birthday of the kaiser. The letter to the Berlin University had been signed by him under a mysterious pressure. ons however, not under hypnotism. The Finally Kindermann demanded that pen wrote against his will (langhter). Also the letter to the Comintern was written under the orders of Baumann, but in the hope of being soon released. Kindermann declared that Baumann's hypnotism of him in the (Storms of laughter). making of the protocal had taken place by Baumann placing his hand

upon his, Kindermann's shoulder (laughter). An Hungarian lieutenant of the hussars had met Kindermann in prison, so the latter alleged, the lieutenant wanted to shoot Bela Kun. possible. During the course of the proceedings it had been ascertained that such a

Kindermann declared that he had applied a retrosuggestive process to himself, so that he was able to remember what took place under the hypnot-

sm (laughter). The chairman interrupted the defendant in his speech and pointed out to him that he was introducing a whole row of new facts about which he had said nothing during the course of the process. Kinderman continued in the form of a cheap mysterious pressure to which he allegedly had been subjected, and said that in those days he had suffered from high fever. It is a fact that Kindermann was examined by the doctors at that time who diagnosed

delirium. Kindermann declared that the Hungarian bussar lieutenant had fealy appeared to him and w

whole hypnotism? The only certainly proved with him (leughter) speech for the defense carefully evad- thing was the friendship between the that the turn in the ideology of Dit- ium. ed all the concrete results of the pro- two. The protocol remains a fact. mar must be accepted as a satisfaccess and concentrated mainly upon Kindermann himself was compelled to tion by the social revolution which process lying before us, there are two fantastic fairy tales about the G. P. U. admit that neither the examining was able to bring a determined fas-The whole attitude of Kindermann judge nor Baumann could possibly

showed clearly that he had chosen have known the facts recorded in the the form of his speech in order to be protocol. It is characteristic that able to make sensational revelations Kindermann refrained from inviting about the G. P. U. after the style of the mysterious Hungarian as a witness, for he did not believe in the ex-Popoff after his exchange with Germany, upon which he apparently reckistence of this Hungarian himself.

Kindermann's defense was simply the attitude of a man who did not

know what to do but to lie wholehis affair be settled thru diplomatic heartedly. Kindermann believed that channels. He further demanded the he had found the correct way when re-opening of the proceedings and demanded the death sentence, not for he lied in accordance with the phanhimself, but for the examining judge. tasies of the reactionary press and noped to have the greatest success The chairman declared that the question of a re-opening of the proall three are innocent so is this absoceedings should have been dealt with

lutely logical from his point of view, before the speeches for the defense. for it his task to make his fantastic The court considered in any case a restatements worthy of belief and those Germanism high. opening of the proceedings was imof Ditmar unworthy.

#### Accepts Fascists' Challenge.

And the political circules, which Thereupon Wolscht made a declarastand behind Kindermann do the tion in a challenging manner in which

Threatens Soviet Union.

same, not because they are so much he rejected the possibility of defendconcerned with the lives of the acing himself. He was a representative cused, but with the compromising of the German students whose organstatements of Ditmar. Wolscht's decizations had been slandered in this laration that he will not avail him- truth, but they should leave me and court and he did not feel himself callself of the possibility of defense is ed up to defend the honor of these organizations here. This would soon becomes perfectly understandable in be done by other people and in anconnection with that part of his declaration in which he threatens in a other place (stirring in the body of the court). He would hardly be able challenging manner that other people to influence the court as apparently in another place will answer the acnovel to retail his impressions of the the opinions of the Isvestia and the cusations. We understand this declar-Pravda were decisive for the Russian ation and keep it in mind. The threats public. of Wolscht light up strongly the real

The closing speech of the public political significance and the real naresecutor, Krylenko, then followed ture of the accused. We have taken off the gloves and

in which he pointed out that the de fense had not been able to produce we accept the challenge of the Ger counter-arguments. Kindermann limman fascists. The prosecutor recalled ited himself to the attempt to justify his words of the previous day in which and inven

the honesty of Ditmar and declared social democratic Berlin police pres

cisht of aristocratic origin to a recognition of the social truth.

Then followed a declaration cutor chose to see a fascist in him. it was all the same to him. The chairman then gave the accused

the last word.

Terrorist Thanks German Embassy. Kindermann declared shortly that his statements had been incorrect, and that the judgment should not be based upon him, otherwise the cause of justice would suffer. Wolscht expressed his thanks to the German embassy, the more cynically and insolently he the German press, in particular the lied. When Kindermann declares that Berliner Tageblatt for their many and various efforts upon his behalf and declared that the chief thing for him was to hold his national ideas and his

Then followed Ditmar who declared that he had made his statements neither from revenge nor from egotism, but from the conviction that he must speak the truth. "I understand very well, declared Ditmar, "that it does not suit the German press that a Baltic aristocrat should speak the my honorable name in peace. I only unusual in the first moment, it stress once again that up to the confession of Kindermann, and despite the fact that at that time I had elready changed my political convictions, despite the fact that I had found myself to be deceived in the nationalist idea, I persisted in the refusal to make any statements whatsoever to the examining judge, and only when the confession of Kindermann

had been made did I consider that I had a freedom of action. Blames Social-Democrats "With regard to the Berlin Vor waerts, the organ of the social dome

"Apart from the exhibits in this others (pointing to Kindermann and Wolscht). Certain circles of bourgeois society have used us for their aims and they are responsible for our Wolscht to the effect that if the prose- lives. I would go more peacefully to my death, the unavoidability of which is clear to me without the declaration of the prosecutor, if I were convinced that the German youth would learn something from this process, if it would refuse to allow itself to be mis used for crimes against the Soviet republic.

> "I came to Russia with the conceptions which are current abroad upon the state of affairs here. I expecte to see desolation, and the collapse of economy and of cultural life, and met exactly the opposite. This led \$ a change in my whole ideology. My relations with the non-party intellects als in Moscow who work hand in hand with the Soivet government was de

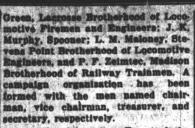
cisive for me in this connection. "In the factories and offices I saw that the work was not performe merely for wages, but also from feeling of duty. I was convinced that I would meet the 'red monster,' and this feeling pressed the revolver inte my hand, instead of that I met the work of reconstruction and honesty a purpose. I am far from a friend o the G. P. U., but'I regard it to be my duty to recognize the form of treat ment, the cleanliness and the food in the prisons of the G. F. C.

"Such is to be wished for in the prisons in all the countries of Europe I stand now behind the Soviet power I recognize its policy to be the bes way to develop national characteris tics, in particular those of the previ ously suppressed nationalities. I do not beg for mercy, I shall await the execution of the death sentence pe fully. I will die as I have li

PUNKI IR IN WEE Think He'll Save Taxes for Their Bosses!

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 20,-The Wissin railroad brotherhood endorged candidacy of Robert M. La Folitte Jr. to succeed his father in the inited States sende at a meeting and will be active in support of Follette's campaign, according to announcement yesterday.

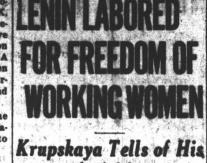
The announcement came from R. F.



and the second second

In a statement the officers of the railfoad committee declared that La-Follette Jr. was the best fitted to carry on the work of his father.

Worried for the Poor Railroads! The statement reviews the record of Senator I. L. Lenroot and declares that if there has been a tax reduction by the federal government, railroads haven't noticed it. "Brothers, the eyes of the nation will be on Wisconsin during the coming campaign. They are looking for us to continue to lead the way. We must not disappoint them. The progressive movement must go forward," the statement declares.



Activities

By N. KRUPSKAYA. MOSCOW-(By Mail) - Vladimit livitch's mind was always occupied

with the working and peasant women trying to find ways and means of awakening their consciousness and of drawing them into the movement and into the various organizations. Whilst still in Siberia he advised Moslem working and peasant women,

## HE DAILY WORKER

me to write a paniphlet on working women. I wrete the paniphlet and he helped me with his advice, and when quently, he went abroad to pub lish there the illegal paper iskru he took care that this pamphlet was also published. Whenever there was an pportunity to do something which rould help to awaken the conscious ess of working and peasant women ladimir flyftch invariably lent a help ing hand. Those who carried on work

among women; myself and Comrade Ines who gave up her life to the work among working and peasant women Comrade Stahl and others always went to Vladimir Ilyitch for advice and we never went in vain.

All his speeches and articles beat testimony to how much he was concerned with the liberation of working and peasant women, with making them class conscious and drawing them into constructive work. There is another thing I would like

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lishers Co.

to tell you: There was a congress of

and you know that in the East they peking Government pressed than with us. Vladimir lly-itch talked to these women, and then he discussed the matter with me. He said: "Now that the lowest, the most oppressed of the oppressed have risen, everything is alright, there can be no tore turning back."

Comrades begin to lead a consciou life, study, reconstruct life in such a way that everyone may live comfortably. Rally to the Red banner of communism.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 .- Great Britsin, pound sterling, demand 4.85 7-16; ahle 4.85 15-16; France, franc, demand 4.691/4; cable, 4.70; Belgium,

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Aug. 20.franc, demand, 4.571/2; cable, 4.58; Attorney Joseph L. Hooper, republi-Italy, lira, demand, 3.621/2; cable, 3.65; can. was elected congressman from Sweden, krone, demand 26.86; cable, the Third district yesterday by 6,641 26.89: Norway, krone, demand 18.60; cable, 18.62; Denmark, krone, demand majority, it was known today. He succeeds the late U. S. Representative 23.00; cable, 23.02; Germany, mark, Ino quote; Shanghai, tael, 79,25. Arthur B. Willian.s.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE

UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA



imperialist powers to attend a Chinese customs conference, beginning Oct. 26 were forwarded by the Peking govern ment recently. Altho called in con formity with the Washington confer ence agreements, which contemplated merely an advance on the present flat tariff rate, China is expected to ask the powers to discuss the question of tariff autonomy on the grounds of a widespread demand for it from all classes in China.

By LELAND OLDS. Federated Press.

**BARONS GET** 

Take from 26 to 266

Per Cent Velvet

**BIG PROFIT** 

A profit of \$7,292.443 turned over to the millionaire owners of the Nash Motors Co. in the first half of 1925 calls attention to the fact that the Fords are not the only employers to find a bonanza in the scientific speeding up of auto workers. Financial pa pers figure this as a return of \$24.79 a share. But analysis of Nash financial history shows that the owners are taking at least 266 per cent return on their investment.

For an original investment of \$100 the owners received one share each of preferred and common stock. Then in 1922 the company used some of its excess profits to buy back the preferred stock at \$110. The original investors thus got their holdings in common stock for \$10 less than noth ing. The company then proceeded to give three shares of 7 per cent pre ferred stock and 5 shares of common stock for each original share of com

mon. Thus an original investment of

The owners now have an invest to preferred stock.

General Motors, the big Morgan-Du pont auto combine, reports a 6 month profit of \$46,460,274. This exceeds the profits of the entire year of 1924. It means \$42,460,274 for the common stockholders or about \$9 a share on the no-par stock. As this stock was a book value of \$50 a share the half

.gra profit is at an annual rate of Sige cent. General Motors has accumulated \$108,889,000 in undivided profits. It

holds in its treasury \$139.375,062 in cash and securities, a gain of more than \$100,000.000 since last year. . . .

Record-breaking profits are report ed by Dodge Brothers; the auto con cern recently purchased by Dillon Read and Co., leading Wall Street fi nanciers. In 6 months it produced \$16,487,891 for its owners. This means about \$9,480,000 for the holders of common stock which was all issued as a bonus to the owners.

Dillon. Read and their associates kept 1.150,000 shares of this common stock. Consequently their 6 month profit will be over \$5,400,000. Added to the \$14,000,000 in cash which they lifted from the treasury before reor from selling to the public at \$159,250. 000 property for which they paid \$146. 000,000 this ought to make the half year fairly satisfactory.

Studebaker Corporation with a half profit of \$5



(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS .- The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, Industry; finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to Eng-land by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, elfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions; the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

Free Contract .-- The first modification was transforming the conscription of the peasants' labor into a corvee; and this tax in labor became within a year a tax in money. At the same time the restoration of private employers and the reorganization of State enterprises on a business basis made compulsory labor impossible and free agreement inevitable. A decree of November 3rd, 1921, therefore, abolished extra compulsory labor in all State enterprises. But compulsion in principle was maintained largely from fear of a general flight from Government into private employment; and it was applied by the Commissariat of Labor so as to favor Government enterprises in their first competition with the private employer. The Trade Unions, nowever, were determined to secure complete freedom of contract and the Fifth Congress, September, 1922, finally ratified The Labor Code of November, 1922, restricted compulsory

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labor to "occasions of general crisis"—thus preserving it in principle while abolishing it in practice.

Thereafter, employment has been based on free contract subject to regulations of the usual character and the collective or local agreement, if any. This "voluntary agreement" (v. par. 9 of Code) is to be effected through Employment Exchanges. But so many exceptions are scheduled, that there is practically nothing to prevent a direct engagement; which must, however. be registered. The employer has, subject to the agreement, the right of discharge in the event of :-

(a) Complete or partial closing down;

- (b) Completion of the work or of the period of engagement.
- (c) Absence from work or obvious incapacity. But at least a fortnight's notice of discharge is required, and the employe may appeal to the local Department of Labor.

#### **Restoration of Wages**

The demobilization of War Communism under the New Economic Policy brought a gradual return to money wages. The restoration of an economic system based on money and free trade in food, made wage-rations no longer necessary. But as the industries could not support their employes, a whole series of systems for subsidizing their wage funds were tried in rapid succession. These systems, costly as they were in a time of depreciating currency, served to tide over the difficult transition of demobilizing the worker and making him again dependent on what he himself earned.

and Nijny-Novgorod, to assert their right to ratify and revise agreements.

The Trade Unions have worked hard for the conclusion of collective agreements and on an average, about 82 per cent. of union members now work under such agreements-in the case of transport workers, as many as 98 per cent. Even farm workers are now being brought under them. Agreements must be registered with the Commissariat of Labor, which can refuse to register provisions contrary to the Labor Code and other legislation; though it is still in dispute whether unregistered provisions can be enforced. The duration of an agreement is fixed by the Commissariat of Labor and the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

#### **Breach of Agreements**

Under the Labor Code, the Trade Unions are not pecuniarily responsible for breaches of agreement. But under regulations of the Commissariat of Labor, employing enterprises are so liable: and it is to be noted that the economic basis of these agreements is somewhat different from that of similar agreements elsewhere. In capitalist countries they are the result of a conflict between the economic power at the moment of Capital on one side and Labor on the other. In Russia they are an agreement between the Trade Union and the State as to how much of the profits can be distributed as a dividend to the worker owner and how much must go to reserve and re-equipment. etc.

#### Disputes

Under "War Communism" and Labor Conscription, there could be no disputes either as to the rates of wages or conditions of work. The Trade Unions' functions in this respect became, theoretically, merely disciplinary; though their informal conciliation committees did as a matter of fact, settle disputes by negotiation. But as everything came to be done under agreements, something had to be done about disageements. The Trade Union could no longer be both party and judge. So in January, 1922, Conciliation Committees representing equally employers and employed were set up to deal only with disputes within the factory. This was followed in July by Conciliation Chambers and Arbitration Courts. There has been and still is much conflict and confusion between the powers of these Courts and those of the Conciliation Committees of the Trade Union and their superior organs the Committees of the Commissariat of Labor. The Trade Unions fought hard for their right to settle disputes in defiance of resolutions of the Fifth Trade Union Congress (September, 1922), and the Labor Code (November, 1922). But the Government none the less finally abolished the disputes committees of the Commissariat of Labor and set up Labor Courts for disputes on individual agreements. Nevertheless the unions still encroach on the Courts. The report to the Sixth Congress plaintively reproaches the unions-especially the tanners and chemists for such proceedings. Indeed, even apart from such encroachments the work of the unions in settling disputes by negotiation seems to be increasing. Thus 75 per cent. of the industrial disputes in 1923 were settled amicably by the unions; the remainder going to the Courts or Conciliation Chambers.

The new Labor Code divides disputes into legal and indus-

increased by 40 per cent. They were in proportion of 64 per cent. not about wages but about conditions of work, and they were settled in proportion of 76 per cent. wholly and of 11 per cent. partly in favor of the workers.

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(c) Labor Exchanges .- The return to free contract made it necessary to convert the Sections for Distribution of Labor into Employment Exchanges of the usual type. And in 1922 \$100, later more than repaid, was the unions got the management of the Exchanges reorganized transformed into 3 shares of preas Joint Committees representing the Commissariat of Labor, ferred each entitled to \$3.50 half year's the Trade Unions, and the economic authorities. The Chair- dividends and 5 shares of common man of the Joint Committee is appointed by the local Labor with half year's profits of \$24.79 a Department, and there are three members representing respec- share. tively the Provincial Economic Council, Agricultural Department, and Transport Department, and three nominees of the ment with market value over \$2,500 Provincial Inter-Trade Union Council. The decisions of the for each share of common stock ori-Committee can be repealed by the local Labor Department subject to appeal to Moscow. When unemployment in any industry reaches a certain figure, special technical sections are set up by the unions for dealing with it. These technical sections working with their union often succeed in ousting the Employment Exchange.

Unemployed over 16 years, whether with other means of support or no, must be registered; those seeking a change of employment may be. Skliled workers must give proof of their capacity. An employe seeking work is consulted when assigned to a job, and only at times of acute unemployment is he given other work than his own. He must report for registration monthly, and failure to do so entails removal from the register, with loss of relief or relegation to the bottom of the list. Theoretically, all engagements were to be made through the Exchange, but from the beginning the right of the employer to reject the worker offered him was recognized.

The Exchanges proved, however, to be incapable of dealing with the rapid increase of unemployment that followed the demobilization of labor. By 1922 unemployment was serious, and its average duration two to four months. By 1923 this had extended to eight months. The registers were as much as halffilled with applicants for work in which they were not qualified; who had registered for the sake of getting the benefits belonging to workers. The real workers failed to get placed. The practice grew up of direct engagement subject to formal ratification by the Exchange, which also gave rise to many abuses. Illegal exchanges also sprang up. By the spring of 1923 there was a strong movement for making engagements through the Exchange voluntary; and by the regulations of August 13th, 1923, direct engagement is recognized and need only be registered. Meantime, the work of the Exchanges is still disorganized by the difficulty of reconciling the right, in principle, of sanizing the company and the profit the employed to work with the right, in practice, of the employer to refuse it.

#### Unemployment

Unemployment began in the autumn of 1922, with the demobilization of the overgrown officialdom of War Communism and grew with the dismissal from the industrial payroll of a year's profit of \$10,122,048 also by whole population of what were practically State pensioners. To longs in the group. This profit mea these have been added the victims of the "axe" in educational a gain of 33 per cent over last year. and other economies: these representing in 1922 nearly 70 per cent. of the total. As these unemployed were for the most part or 13 per cent on common stock worth non-proletarian, their plight did not at first cause undue disquiet; and as elsewhere, these unfortunates seem by now to have been somehow absorbed. But their numbers went to swell the registers of the Employment Exchanges, from which in the course of the following year repeated efforts were made to get rid of them as unemployables. Some success in this probably partly accounts for the recent decrease in figures of unemployment of brain workers. The increase in unemployment of unskilled workers can partly be accounted for by their return to the towns now that War Communism and food scarcity are safely over. Even so, only 54 per cent of the workers in industrial employ before the war have been re-employed as yet; the remainder being unemployed or having returned to the land.

The Fourth All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions in May, 1921, recommended that wages should again be based on collective agreements.

#### **Collective Agreements**

The conclusion of collective agreements began in about April, 1922, and grew so rapidly that the State had difficulty in fitting them into its socialist system. It was, however, decided by the Fifth Congress of Trade Unions against the opinion of the Supreme Economic Council of People's Commissaries that these agremeents should not be compulsory, as that would amount to a return to State regulation of wages. Thus the attempt of the Voronej Trade Union organizations to force an agreement on private enterprises was stopped by Moscow. Agreements are defined as "free agreements between Trade Unions and employers for defining the contents of subsequent individual contracts of engagement.'

- A model agreement of 49 clauses has been drawn up by the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions and this, combined with the Labor Code, and other legislation, has reduced agreements in size from the 200 to 300 clauses they ran to at first. It has also reduced the number of disputes. The agreement can be general or local. The central authorities favored general agreements because they meant higher wages. After a controversy, it was gived that general agreements before conclusion should be submitted to local criticism, and should in no case exclude local agreement. Only the Trade Union has power to conclude them on behalf of the workers, and the Joint Conciliation Committees have now no such power. There have been complaints that agreements are too often made without any reference to the workers. They are applicable to all employes, whether unionists or not; which is opposed in principle to French and German legislation, and not always observed in Russian practice. Thus of 300 collective agreements in the Ukraine only 161 were so applicable-and 59 were specifically restricted to unionists. Other agreements which provided priority of employment for unionists, or their substitution for non-unionists, or attributed administrative functions to the Joint Conciliation Committee have been disallowed by the All-Russian Council of Trade Un-ons as an interference with the management not in the general bismests of the workers or the industry. The Council has

trial-that is, into individual disputes arising from contracts and general disputes arising from collective greements. Individual disputes in private enterprises go before the Labor Courts. In these disputes during 1923 central awards were given cent, they were in the workers' favor. Local awards decided against 15 per cent. of the workers involved, compromised for 40 per cent. and favored wholly 45 per cent. Disputes diminished in 1923 and again in 1924. Disputes were caused in proportion of 56.2 per cent by differences in negotiations or revision of collective agreements. Interpretation and application of the agreements caused 16.6 per cent. While 25.2 per cent., involving only 4.9 per cent. of the workers, were caused by differences outside the agreements. Three-quarters of those disputes were concerned with rates of wages and regulation of payment.

#### Strikes

The right to strike under an industrial system based on private capital is a constant protection against the exploitation of the worker by the wealthy. The right to strike is maintained against only 15 per cent of the 1,500,000 workers involved; in the case of 70 per cent. they were compromises, and in 15 per in Russia. But since all industry is either conducted or closely controlled by the community the strike has changed its function. The worker enjoys all profits from the industry after proper provision for re-equipment, reserves, etc. He no longer strikes to protect himself or the community from exploitation by private interests, but only as a protest against administrative mismanagement or mal-practice, such as delay in wage payments.-etc.

(a) In State Enterprises.-The official and Trade Union attitude to strikes is that under a Soviet system strikes should not be a normal procedure in State enterprises. They should only be sanctioned in clear cases of abuse of authority and should aim at its correction. Consequently there were during 1923 only 11 strikes involving 1,026 workers in Government enterprises-and these small ones. Strikes diminished in 1923, as compared with 1922, by 12 per cent. in number, by 14 per cent. in workers involved and by 30 per cent. in average duration. These strikes were mainly due to delays in wage payments. Strikes seem with growing frequency to break out against the policy of the unions.

(b) In Private Factories. - The policy with regard to strikes in private establishments, as laid down by the Fifth Congress of Trade Unions, was that they were not to be too constantly resorted to, and the unions seem on the whole to have been moderate. When there has been a strike it has generally been on a dispute arising about an arbitral award. Such strikes in private suterprises increased in 1922 to 185 involving 5,200

The total unemployment figures for 84 towns and 219 counties was on December 1st, 1923, 1,042,000, and on April 1st, 1924, 1,369,000.

The percentage of Trade Unionists unemployed rose from .6 per cent on October 1st, 1923, to 11.7 per cent on January 1st, 1924-a seasonal increase. It was as high as 24 per cent among teachers. This is partly accounted for by the middle class, especially women, having flooded the teaching profession, to obtain rations under War Communism, partly by economies in education. The proportion of Trade Unionists is 41 per cent; which is also the proportion of the total taken by the unemployed of Moscow and Leningrad.

The percentage of total unemployment taken by women is very high-no less than 40 per cent. The percentage of women employed to the total employment has fallen from over half in 1922 to nearly a quarter in 1924. In view of its results in increasing prostitution, special steps are being taken to restore women to employment.

#### **Unemployment Remedies**

The way of dealing with the evils of unemployment is very like our own. The same sort of program of public works (including general electrification) hampered in the same way by the necessity of economy. The 1924 appropriation amounted to 1,700,000 roubles and 1,500,000 worker-days employment were given.

Public works for relief of unemployment were put in hand. but these enterprises were on no very large scale, and had no very great effect. About 5 per cent to 7 per cent of the unemployed were thus relieved.

intinued in next-

of 26 per cent.

Taken together these four automobile companies had combined profits of more than \$80,000,000 for the 6month period.

### **Railway Clerks Want Reward for Bandits** Applied to Bankers

CINCINNATI-(FP) -- Commenting on the offer of Chicago bankers of a \$2,500 reward to their employes or police if they kill bank bandits (only \$1,000 if the bandit is arrested and convicted), The Railway Clerk, offcial organ of its brotherhood, says:

"How much greater would be the opportunity of annexing one of these \$2.500 prizes if clerks and cops were paid for the killing of bank presidents or other inside operators in the act of getting away with the funds.

"In 1924 more than \$7,000,000 was stolen from banks in the United States by bank officials and employes-inside workers. In the same period less than \$2,000,000 was tolen in cash and securities from the United States banks by outside robbers.

"To give the employes a fair chance to make a little extra change, and for the protection of depositors, the reward ought to be paid for each officer bagged.

(We doubt that The Railway Clerk had Vice.-Pres. Dawes in mind .- Ed.)

#### PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will cave 50 per cent on all their dental work. DR. RASNICK DENTIS:

## Pleasant Bay

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, Aug. 20 .- There are 128 militant workers in the capitalist prisons of the United States who have served the interests of the working class and for that reason have been thrown into jail by the capitalists and the capitalist government. The government of the United States is projecting a campaign against the for eign-born workers, hoping in this way to coerce the entire American work ing class. The coming struggles in the United States will cost the working class many victims. How can the

workers protect themselves? One of the most important instruments is to build up a broad defense organization to take care of the fight ers before the capitalist courts and to provide for them and their families. This is the function of the Interna tional Labor Defense, which was organized in Chicago on June 28, and which calls for the support of all trade unions, labor organizations, working class fraternal organizations, etc.

#### Big Outing.

The New York section or the International Labor Defense will hold an outing on Sunday, Aug. 23, at Pleasant Bay park, Bronx, in order to raise funds for defense. This outing will be an expression of the organized workers of New York, but at the same time will be one of the most enjoyable affairs that have ever been arranged in this city.

Michael Gold has written a sidesplitting farce based on the Dayton trial. This play, called "Monkey or Man." will be given by a competent troupe of comrades who are devoting themselves to it. In addition there will be athletic events arranged by the Workers Sport Alliance. There will be other fun and plenty of refreshments.

#### Movies Will Be Taken.

And then a movie will be taken of the whole affair. Everybody wants to be in it. A number of organizations of foreign-born workers have been invited to appear in their national costumes, so that the affair will be a aplendor of color.

Tickets cost only 35 cents, which makes it possible for every worker to be there with his whole family. The gates will be open at 10 a. m., so that a full day of enjoyment may be had. Be there and bring your friends. You cannot help a worthier cause than that of the International Labor Defense. The new headquarters of the New York section are at 799 Broadway, Room 422.



the anti-Semitic demonstration which 4. Results of Our Maneuvers. It was right along the fashion in world Zionest congress.

Theses Presented to Workers Party Convention, by Brahdy, Jampolsky The Decision of the Comintern on • the American Question.

The Comintern decision should serve us as an instrument to promote the revolutionary movement in America. but unhappily, both the majority and the minority have instead perverted it into an accessory of their factional campaigns.

After the Comintern had established how wrong they both were, especially on the main issue of the Labor Party each faction uses the statement of the Comintern mainly to discredit the other faction-but for no constructive purpose.

We adopt without reservation the political analysis contained in the Comintern resolution on the American question, and there' is therefore no need to restate it.

Confusion of Issues-Wasting of 9 - Energy.

It would have been conducive to wholesome situation in our party if most of our energy and discussion had been devoted to our party organiza tion. T. U. E. L. work. educational and general concrete political activity; As it is, for nearly two years commength has been sapped by a series of cam paigns coming one on top of the other thruout 1923-4, and a prolonged use less factional discussion in 1924-5. The

Labor Party, Trade Union problems, Shop Nuclei, etc., were hardly even discussed upon their own merits.

The Labor Party Campaign.

3. The confusion of our party lead ership manifested itself most definitely, and the setback which our party suffered was most apparent in our as sortment of policies on the Labor Party; and twice in two years were these policies definitely repudiated by the Comintern.

The only substantial opposition to the most disastrous third party (La Follette) policy in 1923-4 arose in the New York district and was ridiculed by the leadership of both the majority and the minority factions. But this opposition, the condemned at the time as a social-democratic deviation and as leftist sectarianism proved

to be the correct Communist position and was later endorsed by the Comin-In 1921 the American Labor Alliance was inflicted upon us, in 1922 the Unit-

tern

ed Toilers of America, in 1923- the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, in 1924 the National Farmer-Labor Party-all of which were still-born. In 1921 we had candidates on the

Workers League ticket, in 1922 on the Workers Party ticket, in 1923 on the Federated Farmer-Labor Party ticket. in 1924 on the Workers Party ticket. February, 1922, we ignored the meeting of the Conference for Progressive Political Action: December, 1922, we sent Workers Party delegates: February, 1923, we sent Workers Party dele-

gates; July, 1924, the National Farmer-Labor Party sent a delegation; February, 1925, we ignored it again. July, 1923, we organized the Federted Farmer-Labor Party; December,

1923, we issued the theses for the La Follette third party; May, 1924, we repudiated the La Follette third party: June, 1924, we had the St. Paul convention; July, 1924. Workers Party nominations; August, 1924, the Farmer-Labor Party slogan; December, 1924, we dropped the slogan altogeth

mittee has already added greatly to our party to speak in exultation of the prestige of our party, resulting the "maneuvers" which we must ena compact mass following organizationally of 40,000 workers, and ideologmental organization work, as exically close and constant contact with pressed by the slogan, "Build the many times that number, and will Party," and now stressed by the Coyield further organizational results mintern, was then frowned upon by among the trade union elements, a both leading groups, as indicating a consideration always stressed by the social-democratic or sectarian tend-Comintern.

was only yesterday uncritically denounced and attacked by the two factions as a deviation is today, equally uncritically, promoted as a Bolshevist measure.

We have now seen our party go thru a long series of these cherished maneuvers which have brot upon out heads the derision of the whole labor world, and a loss of morale of our own membership, certainly a proof that they did not represent Bolshevist tactics, all of them having been repudiated by the Comintern. This is true of nearly all spheres of activity during the short period of our existence as the Workers Party, under the administration of both the present ma jority and the present minority.

It is impossible to account for our incessant failures as due simply to a long series of casual mistakes; no, at the bottom of it all is the political in stability of our party caused by the theoretical and practical confusion of

our party leadership. The National Committee in the 5. Needle Trades. But organizationally the greatest

havoc was played by the punitive expedition of the C. E. C. into the National Committee. While the C. E. C. is ready to for sive itself any number of mistakes-

mistakes leading to class collaboration, and isolation, and ridicule; mistakes that were made when there was imple time for deliberation; mistakes made officially: mistakes made by comrades who have all the leisure and facilities which the highest office in the party can give: mistakes that are not compensated by any success in

mass leadership-the National Committee, composed of rank and file workers who not only had to direct their work but had to raise from the workers in the industry thousands of dollars to meet the most necessary

expenses in their stupendous task of calling scores of meetings attended by thousands upon thousands of workers and distributing over a million leaflets; this National Committee found its leading members denounced by our own party press, and was generally

treated with extreme harshness The C. E. C. found it possible to maintain for some months two paid party officials in New York for the express purpose of fighting the "deviations" of our own comrades on the National Committee; but when in times of acute crisis the National

Committee, fighting the employers and the yellow bureaucracy, appealed to the C. E. C. for financial assistance, they found invariably a deaf ear. For refusing to ally themselves with

either faction the comrades of the National Committee are being punished, denounced and persecuted by both fac-Altho they have been unjustly discredited, and the party factions de-

moralized, they are now the actual leaders of the first great fight ever waged by the Communist movement in the class struggle of America. Our comrades are winning position

after position in the fight, without any compromise of revolutionary principles. The Sigman and the Breslau-Heller machine in the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union are crumbling before our eyes; the Kaufman machine in the Furriers Union has been completely routed; the Schlesinger-Forward machine is facing a serious internal dissension. As a consequence thereof the For-

ward has lost in the last two months 30,000 readers, and the Freiheit has gained about half of that number. The fight led by the National Com-

But of course and as usual-what | of mistaking their subjective excitement for an objectively revolutionary situation-and never admitting any mistakes-which furnishes the basic cohesion of the minority. Their utter

THE DAILY WORKER

lack of mass following absolves them from any obligation in that respect. and permits them to turn their atten tion mainly to matters of internal group formation.

Against this group arose a move ment in the party, culminating in the present majority-it was a reaction against the unyielding party sectarianism of July, 1938. The majority is comogeneous in that it sprang from the American left wing trade union movement; but such possibilities of lasting organisational results as they had thru their former connections they destroyed by continuously erron-

eous policies on the political as well as on the industrial field. As far as their party and political history is concerned they had nothing

in common at all until July, 1923. Since they are greatly lacking in theoretical understanding and critical

analysis based upon it, they are continually overawed and orientated by real and imagined objective conditions, with utter contempt for Com munist theory, and ignorant of the inherent social forces. This leads them into a different but also a' siz-zag path, leading from sectarian leftism (dropping of the labor party slogan) to social-democratic opportunism (Le Follette).

This explains the curves of right and left wing deviation; and how these curves sometimes meet, as in the day of LaFollette, when both, the majority and minority were to the right.

But in 1923 the majority deviated to the right, and the minority to the left.

And in 1925 the minority deviated to the right, and the majority to the left.

The Two Leading Groups-On the Industrial Field.

Here we find the same ideologica forces shaping the policies of these wo groups.

The minority stands for "political work in the trade unions"; in their practical application this amounts to a tendency of immediate "cashing in" on our investment of Communist prestige, regardless of the larger conse quences. Several years ago some of its present leaders were particularly responsible for a good deal of our deliberately destructive dual-unionist policy. This non-co-operation with left blocks easily and usually leads to sectarianism; but in the peculiar case of the typographical union it led to the support of the arch-reactionary Lynch.

The majority has right along been particularly, identified with trade union activity. We find here its usual exaggerated pliability toward 'objective conditions"; but it also takes into account some peculiar sub jective conditions, e. g., when a policy of compromise is promoted by a ma jority supporter . it represents invariably Bolshevism, when the same is done by others it is "Loreism on the industrial field

The outstanding opportunist devia tions of the majority are represented by the following instances: Foster's letter to Sigman, the support of Cappellini, the Anderson slate in the Inernational Association of Machinists. But a veritable jungle of opportun ism do we find in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers where the party leadership has for three years systematically suppressed the elemental change our incorrect form of opposition of the left wing member- democratic organization. ship against the Hillman machineever since the fateful convention of 1922. Today our party leadership recognizes its unmittigated defeat at looked upon as just an honorary dethe hands of Hillman and reverses its gree; but we must actually settle policies; the membership stands vindicated, but the left wing movement

China (a violation of the fun tion that Win Green president of the A. W. d. S. "fail a victim" to the blandishments of Coolidge in his re-cells gall for a chickenese on China (indicating an absolute misunder-standing of the role of the clabs-collaborationists in the trade union move ment).

The parity commission says, "But the first prorequisite for the success ful liquidation of Loreism is the liquid ation of the factional struggle between the majority and the minority, and the unification of the two groups on the basis of the policies and tactics of the Comintern."

The second step should be the instruction to Lore to appear before the Comintern in Moscow; the Comintern has successfully liquidated such other deviations as were represented by Trotsky, Serrati, etc., and we are sure the Comintern will know how to deal with Lore to the best interests of the international Communist moviment.

Loreism was however conveniently used by both factions as a political disinfectant against any germs of opposition that are likely to arise-and any such tendency will then'be ninned in the bud by just being labelled Lore ism. On the other hand, whatever was to be exalted-no matter how silly-was palmed off as representing Leninism, again calculated to silence any opposition. This simple method was used as an effective means of intellectual terrorization, stultifying discussion-a blanket attack, and excellent smoke screen against real Communist criticism.

In their eagerness to play the game both groups defied the Comintern openly and deliberately. While there were ever so often, pious, ridiculous, and impotent unity committees form ed by the party to conform with the

letter of the Comintern decision, as a matter of fact, any individual or group that did heed the Comintern and refused to enlist in the mutual

factional fight under the auspices of either the majority or the minority, was quickly squirted at with a dose of Loreism, tarred, feathered and lynched as a Loreite, and put into the "Lore group."

10. Constructive or the or of or ganization is the hope of the Communist movement the world over; and any action bringing that idea into disrepute is a slap in the face of the Comintern. At present we have in New York a row of Potemkin's villages in the form of so-called shop nuclei without functions, without information as to members in these shop nuclei, what shops, if any, these members are actually working in, when and where they are holding shop nuclei meetings, etc. The Comintern, in a realistic manner states in the Theses on Bolshevization and Organisation Question: "The campaign commenced for the reorganization of our parties on a factory and workshop nuclei basis should be energetically pursued and brought to a conclusion. There are cases when such reorganization should not be forced, e. g., small parties in big industrial countries." We call the attention of the incoming C. E. C. to this judgment of the Comintern, and instruct them to proceed with the required care in this matter; to discontinue the present caricatures of shop

We must direct the attention of the Comintern to the enforced pre-convention period of over ten months with the inevitable consequences of organizational stagnation and slackening of discipline; this is responsible for a good deal of the unbridled factionalism that is driving our membership into its present caucus frensy.

· · · ·

Our work in the trade union (and similarly in other workers' organiza-tions) consists of: participation in union activities, rasing of trade issues raising of union issues, participation in union elections, progressive politics. issues, revolutionary trade issues, rev olutionary union issues, revolutionary political issues, etc.

There is no rigid sequence to be observed in our campaign to win the workers in these organizations for Communism; but a premature advance to issues that interferes with an effective organizational and ideological development, impatience to make these organizations the vehicles

for our advanced campaigns, must be stopped. In the words of Lenin, "it is not

onough to be a revolutionary and parisan of Communism. One must know how to find at any given moment the link of the chain on which we can strain, which will enable one to pull | their visits to Walter Carmon or Haron the whole chain, and to pass to the rison George at the DAILY WORKER next link."

Any attempt to maneuver for office for the sake of the office must be sternly suppressed.

We fully concur with the Comintern stipulation concerning the organization of a labor party. In view of our sad experience with figures in the case of the federated farmer labor party, etc., we specify the number of 500,000 to apply to unions with a bona fide duespaying membership of that extent, that have authorized their par-

Appeal to the Membership. 11. Even the we carry our revolutionary passion right into the internal controversies of the party, we should nevertheless he open to the demands of reason and to the interests of our revolutionary task.

A great deal of the controversy in the party is of a purely factional nature and not upon any issues of principle-as pointed out by the parity commission. Two groups in the party are brutally out for power, and subvert everything else in the party to attain their ends.

We appeal to the rank and file of the party to abandon all factional Labor Day celebration! alignments and to judge each issue upon its merit only.

We further appeal to the rank and JOHN D. FIRES file to vote down the factional interpretations of the Comintern statetment, which have started another chapter of factional controversy. Vote for the Comintern statement

without qualifications or reservations. Down with factionalism, Long live the revolutionary unity Joseph Bradly, Jack Jampolsky,

members of Executive Committee, District No. 2. For the New York Group.

### Are You Coming to the Movie Picnic?

Did you buy a ticket to the picnic given by the Federation of Russian children's schools Sunday, August 23. at National Grove, Riverside, Ill.? Moving pictures of the crowds will be udice the rank and file of the party against the principle of shop nuclei. and make it still more difficult to rants and at the Workers House 1902

DEL AIR, N. J., Aug. 20.-(FP)-

ing reduced to pulp by boiling.

with subs.

## LABOR DAY TO **BRING CROWDS** TO BIG PICNIC

Page Five

## T. U. E. L. and Freiheit Joint Affair Sept. 7

Preliminary arrangements give promise of the biggest turnout of the year at the combined follification picnic of the Trade Union Educational League and the Freiheit on Labor Day, which falls on Monday, Sept. 7th. At a meeting of the committee Tuesday evening, at which the representatives of different groups interested gave spirited expression of their de-sire to make the event one to be remembered, plans were laid for a mo bilization of all workers' language groups and the inclusion in the affair of all sorts of enticing games, refreshments and intellectual treats.

To Visit Branches.

Many comrades will be conscripted to visit the various workers' organizations to tell them of the holiday to be observed by Chicago workers at Stickney park, in the suburb of Lyons, on Labor Day. All these comrades are requested to report the results of office.

Many interesting games are to be arranged for by Comrade Pederson while Comrades Wirkkula, Garver, Simonson and Melts are engaged to see that athletics in the form of wrestling, boxing, indoor ball and tugsof-war are to lend life and humor to the biggest event of the season. Even the Juniors are to have a hand in the games under the guidance of Comrade Louise Morrison. And then some of Labor's best speakers will be there.

Women in Tug-of-War.

A unique feature of the picnic will be two tugs-of-war, one between the men of the T. U. E. L. and Freiheit groups, organized respectively by Comrades Held and Simonson, and be tween the women of these groups, organized by Comrades Clara Rubinstein and Rose Rubin.

An executive committee on arrangements was elected, including Steve Rubiki, Pederson, Johnstone and Steinberg. All general committeemen are instructed to report at 19 South Lincoln street Tuesday evening, Aug. 25th, for the second meeting, and sympathising organisations are requested to co-operate. All aboard for a big



DENVER, Colo., Aug. 20.-Sixteen coal miners of the Crested Butte mine have been discharged by the Colorade Fuel & Iron Co. because they declined to sign the company union petition asking for a 15 per cent wage cut. The company is a Rockefeller organization and is the concern selected by John D. Jr. for his so-called "industrial democracy" plan after Rockefeller gunmen and Colorado troopers had burned women and children in the Ludlow strike.

The petition asked for a wage brtaken and shown all over the United low the minimum line for miners with States and in Soviet Russia. Tickets families. The 16 held out against in advance are only 35c and may be strong pressure, refusing to request obtained in the Russian Co-op. Restau- in writing that their families submit to starvation. Two days later they W. Division St. Get your tickets in were fired. They are vainly appealadvance and save your car fare. ing to the Colorado industrial commission. Worker Killed in Vat.

nuclei, never conceived by the Comintern, which very effectively prej-

ticipation.

The first batch of men arrested, numbering 126 have been sentenced gage in; any emphasis upon fundato serve from eight to fourteen days in prison and light sentences probably will be meted out to the bulk of the others taken into custody. Many of those arrested have been found armed with knives and revolvers.

D WRITE! WRITE!

ency.

#### GIVE US SOME ADVICE!

This column is held especially for you-for these Teasons:

Here we want advice-EVERYDAY-for workers doing Communist propaganda work; to exchange experiences in getting subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, the WORK-ERS MONTHLY and in selling literature at he shop, in the trade unions and among workers everywhere; to get opinions on not only how to secure subscriptions but also on how to improve the DAILY WORKER.

This is your column. Send in your experiences in this work and send us also your opinions on how this work can be done better. If you have methods that have been tried tell us how they work; if you have methods you think should be tried, tell us how they ought to work.

Don't worry about how well you may write. What Builders of the Communist movement want is not literature but IDEAS, methods, ways and means to do propaganda work more ecfliciently to get greater results for the movement.

This is one way in which you can contribute your share to the job of Building the Communist movement by making etter Builders of others already on the job

But every wrong prognosis, even every mistake committed by individual comrades without the sanction of the National Committee, every mistaken decision that had to be made on the spur of the moment without chance for previous consultation, every chance suggestion made in preliminary party discussion, is snapped up, perverted, enlarged, attributed to

the whole National Committee and served up to the party membership with relish, as the only thing worth

while to discuss on the industrial field. 6. the Political Field. A short analy-The Two Leading Groups-On sis of the leading groups in our party will greatly help us to understand the reason for the continuous conflict and confusion. It will also reveal why even orders of the Comintern have absolutely no effect upon them. One group, known as the minority; is composed of elements that were extremely heterogeneous in political outlook and party history from 1919 till July, 1923. At that time the present minority leadership struck upon an issue which welded their following into a group, trailing since then in close formation after the phantom of a mass class farmer labor party. They immediately recognized this as an internal political asset.

It it this policy, of following an issue thru think and thin-no matter whether it leads into the by-ways of leftist sectarianism, as in 1923 (break with the Fitspatrick group and organization of the federated farmer labor party) or upon the highways of social

emocratic opportunism, as in 1924-5 (the La Follette alliance and the cos the re Tener.

in the A. C. W. is shattered, demoralized and impotent.

The recent instruction of the Comintern, not to identify the T. U. E. L. so much with the party, has shaken

the majority out of the sectarian rut into which they had fallen in many other instances, e. g., in including the logan for the dictatorship of the proletariat in the Progressive Building Trades Worker

> 8 The ..... The Two Leading Groups-On

It is necessary to appreciate the precarious position of our party leadership with such a record of intellectual, political and organizational bankruptcy, known to our membership in detail. The obvious thing to do was, therefore, to evade the issues, suppress decussion on one pretext or another, and to raise fake issues. In order to distract the attention of the Comintern and the W. P. membership from the wretched position into which we had gotten despite our political and organisation opportunities. the mutual charges of factionalism and failure were elevated into a political campaign; and we may say in passing that both factions are substantially correct in their charges.

9. We agree with the decision of the Lore, Loreism and Factionalism. Comintern containing the criticism of Lore, and the enumeration of Lore's mistakes; for these mistakes we mus hold responsible on the one hand Lore personally, on the other hand the C. E. C. of our party.

Two of his worst mistakes were ant alighting of the not

Our educational work must be undertaken seriously, and a responsible office in this work must never be down to provide text books, instructors and classes to the membership. stop being satisfied with continual plans and talks about education, produce results instead of excuses, and raise the low theoretical level of the

party An important factor of education and Bolshevization is discussion at membership meetings. In New York we had no membership meeting at all for over seven months, and even the few before that were worth very little. The Comintern "does not object to a concrete and calm discussion be ng carried on until the party congress," but as a matter of fact we find ourselves in a straitjacket, unable to carry on any discussion worthy of the Communist movement, and it is virtually forbidden to discuss certain phases at all, even during the preconvention period.

The theses of the Comintern issue an emphatic warning. "Most important questions of policy and tactics as a rule were discussed and decided in many countries, not by all the members of the party, but by a permanently officiating body of functionaries which were not authorized in every individual case by the members of the party to pass decisions on the givon questions. Not infrequently, the body of functionaries supplanted the party conference and the drafting of party questions by the party members themselves. This doomed the members of the party to passivity and prevented them from being drawn into active participation in party life.

Out of 14 full-time party workers in the New York district (exclusive of the federation offices) 13 and detail or indirectly appointed by su Aut

Four men discharged at the Clayton mine of the Morrison Co. have been John Hill, employed by Kirkhofe Con- ordered reinstated by the industrial tainer Co., was scalded to death when commission. They are expert and ina heavy paddle wheel struk him into dustrious miners and the commission a vat where rags and paper were beheld that they had been fired for "agitational" activity in behalf of the United Mine Workers. Union membership Build the DAILY WORKER is increasing in the Colorado Mine Workers.

## THE BOOKS OF A MASTER

N<sup>O</sup> worker-AND SURELY NO COMMUN-IST-can truthfully say he has a thoro grasp of Communist principles and practice -unless he has studied and learned them as put down in these classics written by our great teacher and leader-

### V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)

State and Revolution	
Imperialism— Final Stage of Capitalism	15c
The Proletarian Revolution, or Kautsky, the Renegade	
Infantile Sickness, or "Leftism" in Communism	15c
Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions	5c

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## **Praise From the Enemy Is No Praise**

Daniel O'Connel, famous Irish nationalist leader made a stateent which became historic, when he said that whenever the British government paid him a compliment, he went home and examined his conscience. This is a good thing for the working class to bear in mind. When their leaders are praised by the capitalists or the irents of capitalism, it indicates that there is something the matter with the leaders.

The New York Times in a recent issue showered undiluted alse on Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for establishing the so-called impartial machinery in the men's clothing industry in New York and also the estabament of a minimum standard of production, with the union, bound to enforce the terms of the agreement.

The editorial, without having any intention of being funny dilates on the alleged peace which Hillman's class collaboration policy brot about in the New York men's clothing industry. Perhaps the editorial writer did not read the story of the strike at the International Tailoring Company plant or of the vicious injunction against picketing handed down by Judge Churchill, a "friend of labor" who was endorsed by the New York Trades and Labor Council. No, the Times was not intent on providing the workers with mething to giggle over. It was simply putting out propaganda for company unionism, towards which the policy of Hillman will inevitably lead the Amalgamated.

Hillman's beautiful dream, of substituting co-operation with the boss for the class struggle did not bring peace. It happens that the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers who slave in the shops have no guarantee of \$7,500 a year strike or no strike, employent or unemployment, like their president, Mr. Hillman. This is re Hillman's class collaboration plan gets pricked by a needle. The tailors must strike or squeeze their belts a litle tighter. Then the courts come out with their injunctions. Or when the courts fail to do this the police arrest union officials and active union members and frame them up as they did in Chicago. Hillman is undoubtedly head over heels in love with class collaboration, but the rank and file are not smitten. Hence the police raids and the injunctions.

The Times editorial carried the following chunk of dynamite which is called to the attention of the members of the Amalgamated Clithing Workers: "The employers have asked for authority to that part of the mining industry. Thousands of dollars of blood money wrung valige workers by deductions in their pay when they fall below penalize workers by acauctions in their pay and that the the established standards of production. It is understood that the union has consented to the employers' proposal in return for their pledge to grant the union's demand and that a final agreement will reached on that basis when the details are hammered out." This a nice kettle of fish! If the Times version is correct, Hillman as to stand behind the tailor and see that he maintains a certain the anthracite average \$1,000 per standard of production or else submit to having his pay envelope opted. Thus the Amalgamated instead of being a union to help its mbers in the constant struggle against the employers, would bene a weapon in the hands of the employers playing the same role figures. and the slave drivers of the South in the days prior to the civil war.

## The Socialist Party of France

The congress of the socialist party of France voted to refuse the miners making the range jump further support to the Painleve government. The ostensible reason to \$990 to \$1,500. It must be rememfor this action is Painleve's failure to make public the peace terms offered by the French government to Abd-El-Krim. The real reason about the deductions that are taken is two fold.

First: The socialists were not able to exact satisfactory terms from the Painleve government.

Secondly: The campaign carried on by the Communists against Doortenders and patchers, boys. 890 

THE American projetariat is as re comparatively far removed from class attilt does not yet prist as an independent factor. It does not yet function as a class. Thus

ican proletariat is not yet formed as In this situation it becomes the task of the Communists to busten the birth of the proletariat as a class. In analyzing the political and eco nomic situation in the United State our party must find the best means the most adequate slogans and campaigns for the accomplishment of this task.

With a convention contemplated, it became the task of the leadership of our organisation to analyze the political and economic situation in the country, to give our party the direction for its future work. It is in these analyses where eventual differences of concept existing in the party econieu apparent. Different evalua tions of existing factors naturally lead to different conclusions and to differ ent policies.

THE minority of the Central Execu tive Committee, in analyzing the situation came to the conclusion: First, that the awakening of the American proletariat ot political consciousness is the most important im

nediate task of our party, and Second, that a labor party slogar and campaign is the best means to accomplish it under existing conditions.

The majority of our Central Execucame to different conclusions. It denied both of the contentions of the minority. It claimed:

First, that the American working a situation where the party is conclass is sufficiently class conscions to fronted with a crystallisation of a la -tern. In its sixth session held April that respect" then the C. I. decision is misdirecting the party.

ond, that the Am class is too backward to accept a labor party, and Third, that a labor party compaign and slogan would not hasten the ac-ceptance of Communist Jendership by to all intents and purposes the Amer the American proletariat, but on the

contrary, would retard it. This different evaluation of the situation and the resulting difference in proposed orientation for our party be ame the issue before our party. This and nothing else. The theses of both sides proved that; every article pub lished in the discussion confirms it. Since the decision of the Comintern

there has been a consistent effort or the part of the majority of the C. E. C. to twist the issue. This tactic of our C. E. C. majority is only a manifesta tion of the lack of Bolshevik qualities of our party. In a Belshevik party either the leadership would have a sufficient feeling of political responsi bility to prevent it from beclouding the most important political issue before the party, because its duty is to have a sufficiently clear membership

to sweep from position of leadership any comrade who would dare, for the sake of retaining his position, to be cloud issues instead of clarifying them.

THE majority of the Central Execu L tive Committee is trying to make the party believe that the issue was not whether a labor party but what kind of a labor party. A cool con-

sideration of the circumstances under tive Cmmittee, on the other hand, which the controversy developed, will prove the falseness of that claim. The question of what kind of a labor party would naturally develop first of all in

## AVALANCHE OF FANCY LYING BY **ANTHRACITE OPERATORS PROVEN TO BE ANTI-UNION PROPAGANDA**

BY ALEX REID (Secretary of the" Progressive Miners' Committee.) (ARTICLE I-On Anthracite.)

A super-human attempt is being made at this time to misinform the iners and other workers thruout the country of the actual conditions existing in the Anthracite. Volumes of misleading figures are being sent thruout the country in an attempt to influence the workers against the miners in out of the miners' lives are being spent in this unboly campaign by the coal operators.

Some very important capitalist papers are quoting figures to show that the anthracite miners' wages vary from \$1,200 to \$6,500 per year. Truly, a very wide range of figures, but a

standing reward will be paid any perand the result is his earnings are prowho can show that the miners in portionately cut down. In fact, the commission, referring to year. The following table taken from this situation, states that the miners. the 1922 official report of the United with a few exceptions, earn from \$600 to \$1,300 against a cost of living es-

States Coal Commission will show the hollowness of the capitalists' fake Eleven Classes. Eleven classes of inside labor earn

the steps to be taken to solve the wages from \$890 to \$1,400 per year. coal problem. and since that report was published. 10 per cent increase has been given DAILY WORKER. bered that the above figures are gross Armed Miners of earnings and no mention is made

off them. The coal commission figures follow: Bratticemen and carpenters......\$1,425 Drivers ..... 1.290

(Continued from page 1) cold feet, and this morning only a few 1.335 men tried to get into the mine.

What is the issue? in November, 1924. The sole ques-tion which sgitated the Central Exc

THE DAILY WORKER

cutive Committee and the party was the question of whether or not it was advisable under existing circum stances to propogate among the American workers the formation of a labor party. The answer of the majority

was no while the minority answered yes. The ever repeated argument of the majority that there is no sentiment for a labor party proves at once two things; first, that the argument was whether or not a labor party and, second, that the majority did not understand the first postulate of the minority: that the awakening of the American proletariat to political con-

sciousness is the most important task of our party. The Communist International has made its decision. The question might be asked here: why is it neces sary to dig down into the past when our future course is clearly prescribed by the decision of the Comintern Our answer is that while the future clarify it-or a Bolshevik party would course is clearly prescribed our party needs a pilot, a leadership which can navigate the waters of the American class struggle according to the prescribed course to the benefit of the American proletariat. It is not sufficient for the leadership to declare their general acceptance of the orders, but such leadership must also show the qualifications to carry them out. In judging the qualifications past performances become important considerations for the present.

AFTER we had established the exact nature of the issue we may consider the present attitude of the majority of the C. E. C. toward it. I have before me the minutes of the American commission of the Comin-

**GENERAL STRIKE** 

**Railroaders Must Stop** 

thus: "I want to state that in general the resolution is acceptable to the majority. However, there are some points there we feel should be amended. For example, on page six, the American' text, the last sentence reads as follows: "They feel that the slogan of a labor party is the general conclusion of all their everyday demands and then the slogan will possess irresistible force.

"We propose," continues Comrade Foster, "that this sentence be struck out altogether as this sentence will tend to overstress entirely the role of the labor party. We tihnk that IT IS ACCEPTABLE and that the propagation of a labor party is not going to vork out in that respect,"

Here we have a pilot accepting orhe considers essential parts of the order as unacceptable, and secondly that tirely the role of the labor party" he proves that he does not yet understand why the propagation of a labor party is an important revolutionary issue in America. If Comrade Foster and the majority considers this an overstressing of the role of the labor party then he cannot consider the labor party an acceptable policy, because only on account of the labor party's role as a unifying slogan, driving home to the workers the political significance of the class struggle, is the labor party policy an important

policy of the American Communist Party. If the labor party propaganda "is not going to work out in

25th, I find Comrade Poster speaking | wrong; then the minority is wron and the majority is right. But since the majority, thru Comrade Foster's mouth, accepted the decision of the Comintern as correct it must also accept the premise upon which the decision was made, namely, that the labor party slogan tends to accomp lish the task of awakening the proleterian masses in America to political conscieusness.

**By Max Bedacht** 

The Comintern did not make its decision acceptable to the majority. It refused to concede to Comrade Foster's demands

CINCE our majority refuses to ac Cept the premises of the Comintern its protestations of acceptance of the C. I. decision are meaningless. Especially meaningless do these protestations become when they are made

ders and at the same time showing as a bid for leadership. Leadership unmistakable signs that he firstly does does not only presuppose the acceptnot consider the order a good one that | ance of orders but demands also an understanding of the orders and a thoro agreement with them. Our mahe does not understand the order at jority has proven beyond doubt that all. When Comrade Foster says that it has neither the understanding nor this sentence "tends to overstress en- is it in agreement with the labor party policy.

> The majority is conscious of this shortcoming and therefore adopted the policy of switching the discussion from the real issue. This tactic is neither Bolshevik nor is it conducive to the development of Bolshevism in our party. Instead of driving home to the members an understanding of the general political orientation of our party it deliberately blocks such understanding and elevates the raising of fake issues to a political principle If our party was ever confronted with the dangers of any "fake" it is the danger of fake issues raised by a lead ership which was caught in the act of

## **BUILDING LABOR** GÈORGIAN GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY EXPEDITION **REACHES TOP OF PEAK** THE W. VA. MINERS

TIFLIS, Aug. 20 .- Five girls, and the tea they made, were given credit today for the successful ascent of Mount El Bruz, Europe's highest mountain, by a party of nineteen members of the Georgian Geographic Society.

Mount El Bruz is 18,526 feet above sea level at the pinnacle, which gives it an elevation 3,000 feet greater than Mont Blanc.

During the frequent stops in the ascent, the five girls made pots of tea and served the weary climbers.

TURN FIRE HOSE ABERS Arrested for Boycott of N. D. Counties

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 20 .- The Fargo fire department was called out last night to quell a protest of 34 I. W. W confined in the Cass county jail. The sheriff boasted that "we practically drowned them." The men are to be called before the justice of the peace | unions in New Haven. on charges of "malicious mischief." The I. W. W. were put in jail be

Soviet Planes Going to Canton. SHANGHAI, Aug. 20.-Two Sovie

Hauling Scab Coal By AN OLD COAL MINER. (Worker Correspondent.) SHINNSTON, W. Va., Aug. -20.-From what I see around here in West Virginia it looks like the coal miners' strike will be lost unless John L Lewis calls a general strike on Sept. 1st. I personally know that if the

hard coal fields are settled Lewis will not call the general strike. -

Should Call General Strike.

I will say this much: Again us pool miners are waiting for the first of September only. If it's a general strike it is O. K., and if not all of us are returning to work. We have struck better than six months. I do hope that Lewis calls a general strike. Must Stop Hauling Scab Coal.

I was talking to a railroader the other day, and the question of a railroad strike was brot up. He told me that the laws of the United States forbid them from affiliating with the A. F. of L., as the coal miner did. and that they could not pull a strike as we did, and that they had to look out for the people in the large cities. He said that if they came out on strike for one week, that thousands of

little children would starve. I think it would be better for a few to starve



WINS STRIKES IN NEW HA Some Contractors Give

In, Others Weaken NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 20 .-

(FP)-Twenty or more contractors signed up with striking building laborers when all other workers except bricklayers walked out in sympathy. About 200 hodcarriers and laborers are affected by the agreements which give them their wage increases to 75 and 85 cents an hour. The five biggest contractors, who employ over 400 laborers, are refusing to grant workers' demands despite the sympa thetic strike.

Union bricklayers are out on the office building job contracted by Leonard Construction Co., headed hy former Senator Harry A. Leonard, because the company employs non-union men on another job. Bricklayers are prevented by their agreement with employers from participating in sympathetic strikes.

The general strike committee is hopeful that because of Leonard's breach of contract all union brick layers will walk off their jobs. Leonard is the leader of the builders' as sociation fight against building trades

party. Hence the gesture of political purity.

The hypocrisy of this gesture is apparent. The French military leaders expect to win the Moroccan campaign by October. If they Car runners ment does not meet until the middle of October. Therefore the socialist resolution of approval does not affect the government's policy in Morocco.

If the French campaign against the Riffs is successful, Painleve will probably retain power despite the socialist defection. If it is a failure the aid of the socialists could not save him.

When parliament was in session, only the Communists opposed the Riff war. They were arrested and imprisoned for their attitude. The socialists agreed that France must defend her prestige in Morocco. They only disagreed with Painleve over the manner in which the war should be conducted.

Thus the socialists have given further evidence of their hypocrisy and their betrayal of the workers, while making a bluff at differ- per month. entiating themselves from the capitalist parties. This camouflage will not forever fool the masses.

## Wales in the Argentine

His royal highness, the prince of Wales is in the Argentine, on his father's business, so to speak. That is, he is serving as royal drummer for the imperial bagmen who sell the products of Britain in South America, in competition with the United States and other countries.

The prince is trying to undo the harm done by "Black Jack" Pershing on a previous visit. Pershing was doing for Wall Street what the prince was doing for Threadneedle Street. It is another proof of the deadly competition between the two imperialist powers.

His royal highness is scheduled to open the national livestock how today. This will give him a good opportunity to sling the bull. That the prince is not traveling merely to sample various into the houses; that bath houses brands of hootch or test the respective terpsichorean merits of the should be provided, together with daughters of many lands, is shown by the following paragraph in a sanitary arrangements, and adequate news item from Buenos Aires:

"The prince finds British capital strongly intrenched and lead ing all other foreign investments. Investors hope that the present ntertainment of the prince will have a beneficial influence on Argentine politicians who have a tendency to penalize British and other foreign capital at every opportunity." That's that. The reign capital at every opportunity." That's that. The

Company laborers 1.345 Company miners A..... 1,525 Pumpmen 1,430 ... 1.300 Tracklayers ..... 1,430 It will be readily noticed that when the miners pay rent, doctor, insurance, lights, explosives, keep up their

tools, etc., etc., there is very little left to feed a family. The miners in the anthracite do not

average \$25 per week the year round.

Most of the miners are burdened with large families. Considering the high cost of living anyone can easily see the condition of the hard coal slaves. The coal 'commission also reports that forty-nine per cent of the miners

earned around one hundred dollars Found Miners' Families Ill-fed. Further on in their report, they state that they investigated five hun-

dred and fifty-five miners' homes. where earnings were low, and they found that the food consymed did not confrom in variety to the standards set by experts as essential for

healthful living. Why was the coal commission's report buried by the coal operators, and why has the fake leaders of the

miners refused to carry on a campaign to have it published and broad caster?

The commission clearly pointed out that living conditions at the mines were terrible, and recommended that the following improvements be in-

stalled at once: Living conditions to be improved, by water being brot sewerage facilities. Even the Capitalist Government Dis-

proves Lies. The commission's report regarding

vages was based on full time workid thrucht the year. The work of he miners in the anthracitie is of Auth a nature that no miner can stand up to it als, days per weak.

There are 18 men arrested so fai upon the warrants issued charging "conspiracy to murder." Among these are Henry Corbishley, deposed president of the Zeigler miners' local and a foe of the Farrington-klan machine Others include Corbishley's two broth ers and Matt Crjnoevich, a militant leader of the progressive miners' of this camp. The bail is set at \$200 each, and Corbishley and his brother

timated at \$2,000, and a careful read-

ing of their report leads one to some

very, very definite conclusions as to

Another instalment of the anthra-

ite will be published in tomorrow's

Zeigler Defend Homes

**Against Terrorists** 

miners are now released. Other war rants are yet not served.

Set Hearing for Aug. 26. The preliminary hearing is set for August 26. Attorney H. E. Morgan is retained for the defense. The spirit of the miners is running high against the labor fakers and the klan who have thus combined to intimidate and persecute them.

Warrants Sworn Out by Labor Faker. Farrington has declared in the public press that he will drive the min ers of Zeigler back to work, and the attempted armed terror of the ku klux klan is evidently his first effort. The warrants against the union miners were sworn out by one of the officials

of the U. M. W. of A .- D. B. Cobb, vice-president of Sub-District 9. Cobb and Lon Fox. the sub-district president, are the original cause of the present trouble, as it was their successful stealing of the election last

year which set every honest miner in the sub-district against them, but won to their side the bootleggers, K. K. K. and the secret forces of the mine operators.

Miners Organize to Fight Back. The miners all over the state are organizing a demand for a special district convention, to clean house of all such vermin officials and to protect the union against election thieves

and official disrupters such as Cobb,

who has sworn out warrants against members of his union. Resolutions are pouring into the sub-district. office from the locals condemning this reachery to the cause of labor and demanding re-instatement of local

now than for the whole United States to starve the rest of their lives. And they would not have to strike to help us out. All they would have to do would be stop hauling scab coal.

Governor to Name Ladd's Successor,

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 20 .- A new United States senator, to fill the place phonographs equipped with radio remade vacant by E. F. Ladd, deceased, is to be chosen for North Dakota. Governor Sorlie, Nonpartisan leaguer, says he will appoint a "progressive" for the post.

It has been the custom in the nest for the nonpartisan league organization in North Dakota to name all candidates for state and national office and delegates of the league met here some time ago for the purpose of indorsing a man for the United States senate.

It appeared, however, that Sorlie was determined to do this job himself. and altho some of the leaguers were against this procedure, the governor's control of jobs was sufficient to whip the majority of the delegates into line

#### Women Back Channel Swim.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 .- A second at tempt to swim the English channel by Gertrude Ederle. American girl swim ner, will be backed financially by the Women's Swimming Association of New York, officials of the organization announced today.

#### Electricity to Battle Age.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .- Now that the world has laughed away the alleged 'rejuvenation" claims for monkey glands, an English inventor has come forward with the claim that he is able to rejuvenate the old and put off the old-age feeling in the mid-le-aged by he medium of electricity

cause they actively agitated for a boycott on Fargo and Cass county, com- airplanes, en route to Canton on a west authorities generally have be- here. come notorious for their disregard of

the rights of the harvest workers.

#### Phonograph Work Revives. PHILADELPHIA, August 20.-(FP)

day, bringing its force to 4,500, because of increased production of

ceiving sets.

British Missionaries Safe.

LONDON, Aug. 20 .--- Eight British missionaries belonging to the Church the leaders of the agrarian commis Missionary Society who were captured sion diplomatic appointments abroad by bandits in China are safe and are and to replace them with commissionbeing kindly treated, according to ad- ers more in sympathy with the proices received here today.

plaining that 16 harvest hands were flight from Moscow, arrived today at unjustly arrested on Aug. 3rd. North- Kaifeng, according to reports received

#### Close Convent in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20.-The convent of Guadalajara has been closed by police order and thirteen Spanish -Victor Talking Machine Co. is tak- nuns ordered expelled under the terms Leaguers Shut Out ing on workers at the rate of 100 a of a law prohibiting foreign teachers in Mexican schools

> Calles Trying to Put It Over. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 20 .- To facility tate settlement of the controversy rag ing over the agrarian laws. President Calles has announced plans to give

posed reforms.

## **DO YOUR PART FOR THE PRISONERS**

political prisoners. In India, China, up with which to fight; and funds Japan, Germany, Italy, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary and the United States thousands of workers have fallen victims to the capitalist courts and are dragging out weary months and years in filthy jails from which they will emerge, if death does not first overtake them, ill and broken. Workers are persecuted and jailed wherever capitalism flourishes. From Tom Mooney in a California jail to political prisoners in India, jailed, tortured and beaten, there is no differ-

ence in the motive of the bosses or the crime of the prisoners. It is the attempt on the part of courageous ourgeois class against those who rould wrest from them their power ers.

lor mercy. Our hope lies only in our-

THE jails of the world are filled with | selves. A strong defense must be built must be raised for the wives and children of class war prisoners; for legal defense and counsel and for affording some material comfort for the victims. themselves, who, in black holes of the iails that capitalism has provided for the workers, wait and hope for a mensage from the outside.

The International Labor Defense has been organized for the great purpose of defending and caring for those who fall in the first trenches of the war between bosses and workers. Its scope is international and its aim is to defend class war prisoners everywhere, no matter what their political workers to free their own cass at the affiliations. In this great work help is risk of death and the revenge of the needed. Each one must do his bit This means you and your fellow work

nd this revenge in its frenzy knows . Help to make the outing at Pleasant o bounds. And it is useless to hope | Say park. New York, Aug. 23rd.