

# LABOR COURT AIDS BOSSES

## FEAR OF SOVIET RUSSIA MAKES IMPERIALISTS PATCH UP RIVALRY IN SECRET PACT TO TRICK CHINA

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The dispatches from Tokio indicate that the fear of the Soviet Union gaining a swift dominance in China has caused the imperialist rivalry between America on one side and England and Japan on the other side, to be temporarily healed for a patched up united front against Soviet influence in China.

The dispatch states that the agreement was secretly made, which may account for high officials of the U. S. state department denying that any agreement exists.

Not only the fear of Soviet Russia, but also the possibility of the Chinese people actually winning national liberation from imperialist control of the great robber powers fell to quarrelling, moved the three imperialist rivals to the agreement.

The British and Americans both made concessions to patch up unity. Britain consented to accept a truthful verdict which lays the blame for the Shanghai murders on British troops and agreed even to stand by it if it involved censure and dismissal for British officials, while the United States agreed that it would quit agitation for any immediate consideration for abolition of extra-territoriality and stop using such propaganda against Great Britain and Japan.

Try to Placate Chinese.  
It is calculated that the Chinese can be placated by pretending that something is going to be done after "due consideration" and the performance of some special concession which the imperialists hope will satisfy the pride of the Chinese without really giving them anything. Such a "concession" is expected in the resignation of all the officials responsible for the Shanghai massacre.

By similar moral maneuvers and the chance that the Chinese revolt will subside while the red tape is being

ONE branch of the independent Labor Party, to which MacDonald belongs, objected to this letter, taking the position that MacDonald was helping the murderers of the Bulgarian workingclass by writing it, at the very moment when Zankov's hangers were building the scaffolds for some of the best leaders of the Bulgarian workers and farmers. And the branch was entirely correct. MacDonald replied to this criticism by telling the members to "mind their own business," and that socialism was not "the creed of a lot of blithering easie-oose asses" but something that requires rectitude of thought and consideration of action.

MACDONALD winds up by saying: "I really would advise your branch not to interfere in matters that it knows nothing about, and to refrain from passing resolutions which show not only their inability to state the facts, but their equally great inability to come to any respectable conclusions from them." Now, bear in mind that "Mac" is not a Communist, hates the dictatorship of the proletariat like state beer and is a fervent believer in democracy. But note the contempt this gentleman shows for the rank and file! They are not supposed to be able to think. Just say nothing but pay their dues, so that Mister Mac can disport himself in knee breeches and be financially capable of purchasing quantities of antiseptic with which to treat his lips when about to

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

ing unwound with great display for the proposed conferences which are merely going to investigate and consider later action, the imperialist trust that their pretended friendship will offset the warm accord growing up between the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union.

Japs Steer Crafty Course.  
Japanese diplomats have steered a crafty middle course in the whole affair, and while Britain wished to intervene with armed force and America wished to insert the question of immediate conferences in order to boost her own imperialist business, Japan has advocated that China be stalled off with promises of abolition of extra-territoriality in "due time" and give just enough concessions and no more, than are necessary to keep China from turning once and for all and completely to Soviet Russia.

There is more than one danger to this imperialist united front, however. The rival powers all seek secretly to gain an advantage over the others regardless of agreements, and in addition the Chinese liberation movement, under the guidance of the Kuomintang party, may not be easily satisfied with fine words and diplomatic promises and may go on to an accord with Soviet Russia to fight against imperialism.

Fear Power of Kuomintang.  
The most fatal thing would be the

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another being damaged in landing at Kalgan.

Two of the airplanes, which are of commercial type, were built entirely in the Soviet Union, and one of these two completed the journey. The flyers were met by Chinese and Soviet officials, and by representatives of numerous Chinese labor, educational and anti-imperialist organizations.

The Soviet fliers declared that the results of the trip will be to further cement the friendship between Soviet Russia and China.

## TWO PASSENGERS ARE BADLY HURT IN CRASH OF DOUBLE DECK BUS

Two passengers on a northbound, double-deck bus of the Lake Shore Drive No. 51 route were in a serious condition in Columbus Hospital today as a result of injuries received when the bus crashed into a concrete pillar in front of Grant's monument in Lincoln Park.

A score of passengers were shaken up and six women and three men were treated for wounds after the crash. The two who suffered the most serious injuries and were unable to leave were: Mrs. Anna May Worel, 1107 Harrison St., Evanston, cut about the body and suffering from skull wounds, and Peter Swenningson, 51, fractured arm, cuts and bruises.

## MOSCOW-PEKING FLIGHT MADE BY SOVIET PLANES

Four Pilots Land in the First Air Route Trip

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PEKING, China, July 14.—Four Soviet airplanes have arrived here from Kalgan, completing the first air route trip from Moscow to Peking, a distance of 4,340 miles.

The Soviet pilots made the trip in 57 flying hours. Six planes started, one being forced to land during a sandstorm in the Gobi desert, and

## COMMUNISTS DEMONSTRATE THRUOUT FRANCE ON BASTILLE DAY AGAINST INVASION OF MOROCCO BY BANKERS

PARIS, July 14.—Demonstrations were being conducted by the Communist Party today, the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, against the invasion of Morocco by the imperialistic Painleve government.

The Communist municipality of Malakoff, is holding a celebration of the proletarian revolution, with Marcel Cachin, the Communist deputy, as the principal speaker.

Premier Painleve refused to see the Communist delegation appointed by the recent Communist congress to conduct an investigation of the Moroccan situation. Painleve hinted that he will soon endeavor to have parliament pass laws aimed at suppressing the growing protest of the workers against the Moroccan invasion.

Lawyers of Anti-Fascist Professor Are Beaten by Mob

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
FLORENCE, Italy, July 14.—The lawyers defending the anti-fascist professor Gaetano Salvemini, of the University of Florence, against the charge of treason brot by the fascists, have been attacked and beaten by the Mussolini followers.

Salvemini's trial was recessed because the fascist witnesses did not appear.

King Aids Mussolini  
ROME, Italy, July 14.—King Victor Emmanuel has signed a general amnesty order, effective August sixth, which will release the fascist murderers of the socialist deputy Matteotti, and will relieve the Mussolini government of much embarrassment.

Thursday Night in Philadelphia.  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—A big crowd is expected to attend the open air meeting under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party Thursday evening, at Marshall and Girard. Comrades who attended the "Hands off China" demonstration on hand to assist make the meeting a success and ward off police interference.

## CHINA MAY CUT RED TAPE WITH CANCELLATION

Has Right and Power to Revoke Treaties

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Chinese government, it was learned in an official quarter today, is holding in reserve one very powerful weapon which may be used in case the powers fail to come to a satisfactory agreement respecting customs increases and concessions concerning the abolishment of extra-territoriality in China.

This weapon is to denounce existing treaties which restrict the sovereignty and administrative authority of China.

The Chinese government is convinced that under international law and international practice it would be justified in first serving notice on the powers of its desire to terminate existing treaties, and, if the powers failed to acquiesce, in denouncing those treaties as null and void.

International Law Gives Right.  
This right arises, in the view of the Chinese government, from the precept of international law that any sovereign state has the right to terminate an existing agreement, or to denounce the agreement, if the other party to it declines to agree to its termination. While this principle is generally recognized in the practice of nations, it is asserted, the strength of such position is particularly enhanced when conditions under which the treaties were entered into have completely changed, as in the case with China.

Should China elect to denounce existing treaties, it is pointed out, the only recourse left to the powers objecting to this action would be the use of force. While it is barely possible that some of the powers affected might favor the use of force in case the treaties were denounced, it is doubted that unanimity of action could be obtained, without which, it is believed, armed intervention would constitute an extremely difficult and delicate problem.

Force Couldn't Do Much.  
It is the conviction of officials of the American government that, aside from any question of ethics involved, the use of force in a country so vast and so disorganized as China would be so costly and so ineffective as to be almost out of the question. This view is known to be shared by numerous other powers, notably the present Japanese government, and it is recalled that when Great Britain proposed a naval demonstration against China some two years ago a majority of the powers objected. At the present moment practically all the powers are committed to a policy of using force only for the protection of the lives and property of their nationals.

## COMMUNISTS RAISING RELIEF FUNDS TO AID PERSECUTED CHINESE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The following letter, just received from the "Chinese Sufferers Relief Association in America," 843 Stockton street, San Francisco, shows that the work of trying to establish a friendly bond between the Chinese workers and the American Communist movement is making progress. Outside of donations by the Chinese of this city themselves this contribution of \$80.50 by the City Central Committee of the Workers Party is the only local financial aid thus far offered the strikers of China.

The letter is as follows:  
"Workers (Communist) Party of San Francisco,  
"Gentlemen: We are in receipt, thru the Unionist Guild, of your check for \$80.50 as contribution to our relief fund, for which please accept our hearty thanks. Permit us to express our deepest gratitude for the sympathy and co-operation you have so generously given us."  
"Very gratefully yours,  
"The Chinese Sufferers Relief Ass'n. in America.  
"Per, O. S. Fong, President,  
"Marshall Jang, English Secretary."

## 8-HOUR HOKUM OF JUDGE GARY USED BY JOHN D.

But the Bait Is Full of Fish Hooks

NEW YORK CITY, July 14.—Another fake reform very similar to the United States Steel Corporation's loudly heralded "abolition" of the 12-hour day, is announced for the Standard Oil company.

The workers in the oil camps are supposed to be granted the eight-hour day, just out of the kindness of heart of Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

However, and there is always a "however" congealed in the bait, the announcement amends the statement by saying that "Not all of the workers will immediately go on an eight-hour basis. In outlying districts where camps have been built, the twelve-hour day will remain in force, because the men preferred to work the longer day rather than be idle for four hours."

It is not explained why the generous Rockefeller insist on the infliction of such idleness on even a part of the workers. Particularly as the shorter day is said to be a "great boon" in one part of the announcement.

But there is still another joker in the deck. The announcement says innocently that the workers will lose "only \$2 a day" by a wage reduction on the total paid by the hour.

As there are only enough workers really put on the eight-hour shift in the steel mills to make a propaganda that the nice steel trust has abolished the twelve-hour day, it is expected that the same fake reform is going to be done by Standard Oil to enable Rockefeller keep up with Judge Gary in wholesale punk peddling.

## SOUTH BEND WORKER KILLED BY LIVE WIRE, 4TH TO DIE THIS WEEK

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 14.—Harvey Southworth, 44, was electrocuted today while working on a pole carrying heavily charged electric wires. It was necessary for co-workers to climb the pole to remove the body. He was the fourth person to meet sudden death in South Bend since Sunday.

U. S. Exports Five Billion  
WASHINGTON, July 14.—The U. S. had a favorable balance of trade amounting to \$1,042,000,000 for the year ending July 1, the department of commerce announced today.

Exports were \$4,857,000,000 and imports were \$3,824,000,000.

## FRENCH BANKERS RUSH SOLDIERS INTO N. AFRICA

Expect New Attack on 200 Mile Front

PARIS, France, July 14.—A great Riffian offensive against Fez along a 200-mile front is expected at any moment. The Moroccan division has been withdrawn from the Rhine, and is being hurried into north Africa by the Painleve government.

The Spanish millionaire Echevarria, who has large holdings in Morocco, is now on his way to carry the Spanish-French "peace" terms to Abd-el-Krim. The terms are really an ultimatum to Krim. It is known that they will not be accepted as they place Krim under the sovereignty of the sultan, Moulay Youssef, who is a vassal of French imperialism.

The proposed "peace" is an empty gesture of the French made for propaganda purposes to attempt to show the workers that peace is desired.

The Spanish-French negotiations for a combined attack on the Moroccans are also regarded as impossible of fulfillment, as even if the plan proposed by the French were accepted by Spain, 40,000 more Spanish troops would be required before the plan of a combined assault on Chechouan could be carried out.

Gen. Naulin is expected to leave for Morocco on July 18, ten days earlier than was expected.

## 65,000 Belgian Metal Workers on Big Strike

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The strike of metal workers, which has been in progress for some time, is spreading. Twenty thousand workers in the Liege district have announced that they will leave their posts on July 16, making the total number of strikers about 65,000.

More War Maneuvers.  
LAKEHURST, N. J., July 14.—The dirigible Shenandoah left her mooring mast here shortly after nine o'clock this morning for a flight to Newport, R. I., where she will participate in some naval maneuvers off the coast.

## KU KLUX KLAN HALTS MEETING OF MOTHER BLOOR IN DAYTON, BUT SHE WILL SPEAK; GIVES MEETING LIST

By ELLA REEVES BLOOR.  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Ohio, July 14.—The chief of police of this city would not allow me to hold a meeting arranged so the ku klux klan had no opposition.

No permits would be granted to anyone, the chief explained, to allow the night shirt parade in which about five thousand klansmen took part.

Overplump "Angels."  
Headed by the highest officers of the ku klux klan in Ohio, klansmen from Dayton and the neighboring cities marched thru the downtown streets

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## INJUNCTION JUDGE STALLS ON AMALGAMATED VENUE CHANGE; LOCAL 81, I. L. G. W. RAPS U. G.

When it comes to issuing injunctions for the bosses, precedent means nothing to Judge Dennis E. Sullivan. This was the attitude taken by the injunction stand-by of the bosses today when Wm. A. Cunnea presented a petition for change of venue on behalf of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' striker defendants in answer to the bill for an injunction presented by J. L. Taylor & Co. and the International Tailoring Co., thru their attorneys Otto H. Jaburek and Harold W. Jirka.

The petition by the strikers said "that they feared that they will not receive a fair trial," and that Judge Dennis E. Sullivan is prejudiced against them.

Whenever a party to a law suit in the capitalist courts asks for a change of venue by presenting a petition it is the common and usual procedure to grant the request immediately. Judge Sullivan attempted to use every device of the law to stall off the strikers and keep the case within his jurisdiction. No action has been taken; the case was put over until Wednesday morning for more law to convince the "injunction judge."

Frame Up Technically.  
There are 36 defendants named in the bosses' bill for injunction, while but two were served to appear in court. It was upon the technicality that not all of the defendants had answered the bill and affixed their name to the petition for change of venue that Judge Sullivan refused to let the case slip from his experienced hands. And the story goes that the company made some scabs defendants in the suit so the union couldn't get all defendants to sign the petition.

Even the Attorney Cunnea presented the judge with a late decision, not yet printed in the books, given by the appellate court declaring that even the slightest hesitation on the part of a judge to refuse to grant a change of venue was sufficient to show that he was prejudiced. Judge Sullivan hesitated and looked wise and asked for more law.

Foxy Trick Exposed.  
Cunnea charged that the names in the bill for injunction were taken from the books of the company and that the company in this way is trying to defeat the efforts of the strikers to get a change of venue to a judge who has not worn his pen so bluntly in the service of the bosses.

"If this company can put the name of one man who is a scab on this bill for injunction and he refuses to join in asking for a change of venue, then we are defeated in our legal rights to get a judge whom we think would act fairly in a matter of this kind," urged the attorney for the strikers.

The lawyer for the company charged that there were numerous assaults and that an injunction should be granted forthwith.

Wants More Law—May Get It.  
Judge Sullivan could not hear to let the case out of his grasp so he asked for "the wisdom of some competent higher court and not of the counsel before me." So more law is going to be given Denny at the next hearing, Wednesday morning.

He gave no indication as to whether he would grant the change of venue or whether he will hear the cases and follow his beaten path—for the employers.

While the officials of the Amalgamated were in court, the strikers held their daily meeting, and listened to speakers in Polish and Italian. Here

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DAYTON, Tenn., July 14.—Judge T. Raulston today declared the Tennessee anti-evolution law constitutional, after considering the motion of the defense to have this law, upon which the indictment against John T. Scopes is based, declared unconstitutional as a violation of the freedom of expression.

Raulston's conscience seemed to bother him, as in the morning he adjourned court, saying he had not had enough time to consider the state law against the teaching of evolution in the public schools, under which Scopes is being tried in his court.

The judge decided that the Tennessee legislature was fully within its police powers in placing restrictions upon the curriculums of the public schools.

The next battle of the defense will be to secure the admission of the testimony of scientists as to what evolution is, against the violent objections of the defense.

The religious controversy left bad feeling in its wake. During the recess, William Jennings Bryan quarreled with a New York newspaper man who asked him about his belief in the bible.

"Do you believe that Joshua made the sun stand still?" the reporter asked.

Bryan flamed with anger.

"I'm tired of having asses ask me silly questions," Bryan said heatedly.

"Am I to take that as a personal remark," the reporter queried.

"It goes for anybody who asks me a silly question," the commoer replied. But he thought it better to attempt no answer.

Farmer Killed.

MATTOON, Ill., July 14.—Clayborn Carr, 65, a farmer living southeast of here near Greenup, was instantly killed today when a wagon loaded with oats ran away. Carr's head was crushed when the wheels passed over him.

More War Maneuvers.

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## PRODUCTION AND WAGES INCREASE IN SOVIET UNION; CONDITIONS OF WORKERS ALSO GROWING BETTER

By D. ANTOSHKIN.  
MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Since 1922, the average real wage of the manual and office workers of Soviet Russia has been steadily increasing. This was accompanied by a corresponding increase in the productivity of labor, the latter increasing even a little more rapidly than the former.

At the end of 1923 the position was as follows: Individual productivity of labor in the main branches of state industry was 66.4 per cent of the

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# JUDGE IN SCOPES' TRIAL ASKED TO RULE ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF TENN. ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DAYTON, Tenn., July 14.—The Scopes evolution trial, marking a clash between religion and science, hung upon a constitutional issue today with its fate resting in the hands of presiding judge John T. Raulston.

The pending question was on the defense motion asking the court to dismiss the indictment of John T. Scopes as unconstitutional and to hold the law itself invalid. Raulston came into the courtroom, after working most of the night on his decision, but later announced he needed more time and called a recess. Opinion here predicted the judge would approve the indictment and overrule the defense's motion.

Question of Liberty of Thought.

The defense based their principal hope for success on a contention that the law violated the guarantees of religious freedom in the state and federal constitutions. Their other points, involving property rights, the protection of scientific education and an alleged technical irregularity in the law were issues compared to the great question of religious liberty raised by Clarence Darrow in his address to the court.

Darrow charged the law fostered bigotry, ignited fires of intolerance and denied minorities the right to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences.

With a decision favorable to the state, both sides were ready to proceed with the trial on its merits. Scopes will be arraigned, plead not guilty and his students will take the stand to accuse him of teaching evolution in defiance of the law.

Then will follow the postponed clash over the admissibility of testimony by scientists. In this contest, William Jennings Bryan was expected to take his first active part in the trial.

The future of the trial will hinge on this debate and the decision of Judge Raulston on hearing scientists.

Clarence Darrow formally objected today to opening the trial with prayer. The objection was overruled by Judge John T. Raulston and Darrow immediately entered an exception into the record of the case. The defense forcefully protested against the prayer, leading to sharp argument between attorneys for Scopes and the state counsel.

After a sharp debate, Rev. A. C. Stribben, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, was called to the judge's rostrum to pray.

Prefers to Be Worker.

Rev. H. G. Byrd, driven out of his church pulpit by an unsympathetic congregation of fundamentalists has definitely decided to become an electrician, he announced today. Byrd has received a dozen offers of employment, including several new church charges, but said he preferred to become an electrician.

## Shepherd Seeks to Cash in on Will at Probate Court

William D. Shepherd's battle for the \$1,000,000 estate of his foster-son, William Nelson McClintock, was scheduled to begin in probate court here today.

Proof of heirship, under the terms of the "millionaire orphan's" will which leaves the bulk of the estate to Shepherd, was to be presented by Shepherd and his attorneys.

To offset this, representatives of McClintock's Iowa cousins, Isabelle Pope, Billy's fiancée, and David McClintock, of East Carnegie, Pa., a 90-year old, grand uncle announced they would protest admission of the will to probate.

## Prehistoric Skull Is Found Near the Sea of Galilee

JERUSALEM, July 14.—A prehistoric skull whose discovery holds incidental interest with the Scopes trial in Tennessee, today furnished scientists with another link in the evolution chain.

The skull was discovered near Tiberias, which lies near the Sea of Galilee in Syria, and for those of literal orthodoxy may lead to the location of what was the site of the Garden of Eden.

While the skull resembles that of the Neanderthal European type of prehistoric man, scientists say it places the time of primitive man in Palestine at a more remote period than any previous discovery.

## INCOME FIGURES SHOW MILLIONS GET PUNY WAGES

### The Millions Go to a Few Employers

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Four American millionaires had incomes of more than \$5,000,000 in 1923, and paid income tax totalling \$10,908,000, the bureau of internal revenue announced today.

In a revised statement of tax statistics for 1923, it was disclosed that the total income for that year was \$24,840,000,000 instead of \$26,336,000,000 as originally estimated.

Incomes from \$40,000 to \$50,000 proved the most lucrative source of taxation, with a total of \$35,118,000 paid, 8,472 individuals having filed returns in that class.

Large Mass Have Small Income. Of the total of 7,698,000 returns filed, 2,515,324 represented incomes of from \$1,000 to \$2,000, 2,470,000 were in the \$2,000 to \$3,000 class and 1,125,000 the \$3,000 to \$4,000 class.

Millionaires in the \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 income tax class numbered 39. Twelve individuals filed returns showing incomes of \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and twelve others incomes of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

It is the income tax on these high incomes which President Coolidge is seeking to abolish in the next congress.

## LONDON DOCTORS SOLVE CANCER GERM PROBLEM

LONDON, July 14.—The London Lancet, leading medical journal of Great Britain, has placed its carefully tempered approval on the startling discoveries of Dr. W. E. Gye and J. E. Barnard in isolating the cancer germ, it was announced today.

"Dr. Gye's observations, we may well believe, represent the solution of the central problem of cancer," says the Lancet.

Dr. Gye modestly has accorded Barnard, who is proprietor of a hat store near Piccadilly, his share of the credit for their discoveries. The hat store proprietor has made microscopy his hobby and earned the reputation of the most learned microscopist in Great Britain.

Technical details of the discoveries were being kept secret pending the publishing of two papers in a coming issue of the Lancet, one by Barnard explaining the part the microscope played, and the other by Dr. Gye setting forth the medical significance of their discoveries.

## POLICE TERROR FAILS TO COW CURLEE STRIKE

### Plute Press Raves at Communist Influence

By MARTIN A. DILLON. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Never in the history of St. Louis has extreme police brutality against strikers been dished out so liberally as in the strike involving 900 workers, called June 2, by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the Curlee Clothing company. The issues are the right to unionize, 44-hour week, improved shop conditions, a 25 per cent increase of wages. The company, an uncompromising open shop for 35 years, refuses to negotiate. The strikers' ranks are unbroken. Strike benefits are being paid by the union.

The Amalgamated recently presented 50 affidavits supporting its charge of police brutality against strikers. Sergt. W. E. Joplin attacked a girl picket, Bertha Luedhoff, with his fists and spit in her face for good measure. Miss Elsie Turk, a striker, was arrested. Her bond was signed at 5 p. m., but she was held until 11 o'clock that night after which she was advised by the police that they desired to "teach a lesson you'll not soon forget."

Police manhandle several patrol loads of strikers, book them on imaginary charges, and the Curlee company's attorney is permitted to appear in the role of special prosecutor.

A temporary injunction has been issued against picketing by federal Judge Davis. Federal officers serving the injunction advised the strikers to return to work, as "the strike is lost now, anyway."

The St. Louis capitalist daily press is turned against the strikers full force. The St. Louis Star invites A. F. of L. unions to "join with the employers in an investigation of the Communist character of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

## PATRIOTIC JOHN D. IN CROOKED TAX DODGE DEAL

### Sale of Estates to Son Saves Millions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 14.—(FP)—John D. Rockefeller, Sr. celebrated his 86th birthday by selling his four homes to his son for about \$3,000,000 saving the son thereby hundreds of thousands of dollars in federal and state income and gift taxes. The transfer tax, based on the tax valuation of the property, amounted to \$1,732,500.

The federal gift tax alone would have been \$100,000 on the Pocantino Hills estate while federal inheritance taxes on this property would have been several hundred thousand dollars. The old Standard Oil multimillionaire, once "the world's richest man," sold his son his town house, 54th and Fifth Ave., New York; his Lakewood, N. J., country estate; and his winter home at Ormond Beach, Florida; all with proviso that John D. Sr. occupy them during his remaining years of life.

### Indian Circus Performers Killed

ALBANY, N. Y., July 14.—Three Indian performers of the Hagenbach-Wallace circus were killed here early today by a West Shore train. They were sitting on the tracks smoking just before they were to enter their sleeping car.

The dead: Chief Frank Eagle, 65, of Brennan, S. D.; Edward Brown, 55, known as Chief Spotted Ball, Pine Ridge, S. D.; Silby Fly, 55, of Fort Yates, N. D.

### MacMillan Flagship at Labrador

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan Arctic expedition anchored last night at Hopedale, Labrador, having returned with a broken propeller, said a dispatch today to the national geographic society from Commander Donald B. MacMillan.

### Court Collects Half Million.

Four more fines assessed against chair manufacturers by Judge Adam C. Chiffé today brot the total collected from that class of furniture makers for violation of the Sherman act up to \$166,000 and the total collected from all classes up to nearly \$500,000.

### Wisconsin Federation at Lake Geneva July 21.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis.—The annual convention, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, opens at Lake Geneva July 21.

### Argentina Officials Arrested.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, July 14.—Ex-governor Lencinas and other officials charged with misuse of power and public funds while in office are to be arrested, it was announced at Mendoza.

## Dream Bubble of Great Pan-Pacific League of Nations Due for Bursting

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the requiem of the Institute of Pacific Relations is sung in a headline in the Chicago Daily News as follows: "Permanent Pacific Peace Body Formed; Next Meeting of Institute Set for 1927, Likely to Be Held in Japan." The main task will be the floating of a \$75,000 fund to finance the organization for the next five years.

No resolutions were adopted, no declarations made, no programs set forth as a result of the Honolulu gathering. Just talk, a plea for funds and then an adjournment, just like all other similar propaganda organizations that appease the minds of liberals, and even some radicals, who chloroform themselves into the state of mind, that they are "getting somewhere" under capitalism.

The institute talked peace in the Pacific, but as the sessions closed it faced a broadside from Congressman John F. Miller, of the state of Washington, who was in the neighborhood "studying the Hawaiian fortifications." Cannon can also speak, and Miller is going to see that there are plenty of them provided for the American imperialist outpost on its Oriental frontier.

But there are other voices. Motosada Zumoto, Japanese editor of the Herald of Asia, tells America to "please remember that the slow and patient east is stirring and its voice will be more and more insistent on winning back its seat of equality in the family circle of peoples to which its civilization and morale entitle it."

Zumoto speaks for the Japanese ruling class of today. He will use the unrest in China and India to frighten American imperialism, if he can, into granting concessions to his class.

The great masses of oppressed China realize that only the Russian workers and peasants recognize them as equals and treat them as such. The Soviet Union has established an equality among the nations of which Zumoto never dreamed, but which he, and the class from which he springs, fear with the same fear that is keeping the foreign ministers of Washington, London and Paris awake nights trying to conjure up some workable scheme for combatting it.

It is said that Henry Cabot Lodge, as long as he lived the U. S. senator of the "open shop" interests of New England, and Franklin K. Lane, dreamt of a Pan-Pacific league of nations. Like the "league" that was spawned by the Versailles peace, it was to be a capitalist "league" for the common plunder of the workers and farmers of the nations that border the Pacific. The statesmen of big business have not given up the idea. But the failure of such a "league" is already a foregone conclusion, recognizing that it would have serious vacancies at its council tables from the beginning, if it were possible of organization.

The Soviet Union and revolutionary China would be on the outside, very comfortable to be sure. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics would be beckoning to other nations to join its growing ranks. Revolutionary China would be a standing inspiration, as it is even now, to other peoples to struggle against this imperialist "league." But the imperialist rivalries themselves would make such a Pan-American league as barren of definite action as "The League" that holds interminable councils in the quiet fastnesses of Switzerland, trying to forget the wars that rage 'round the world, especially in Northern Africa.

The institute of Pacific relations adjourns and peace is as far off as ever, so far as it is concerned. Peace comes, however, on the bayonets of Chinese workers, turned against native and foreign capitalists. Peace comes only with the ending of capitalist rule.

## Injunction Judge Aids Bosses

(Continued from page 1)

they pledged themselves to carry on the fight on the picket line, regardless of capitalist courts.

### Local 81, I. L. G. W. Repudiates Scabbing.

It was learned yesterday that at the recent meeting of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Local No. 81, the local decided to send a resolution to the joint board and to the Chicago Federation of Labor protesting against the scabby action of the United Garment Workers and demanding action against such an unprincipled lot of scabs masquerading as unionists.

With such support coming from all sections of the Chicago labor movement, led by the agitation of the DAILY WORKER and the activity of the left wing unionists of the Trade Union Educational League, the Amalgamated strikers are very hopeful.

### Better Than at Start.

The strike is in even better shape than when it started. The open shop bosses can no longer pretend that work is really being done, and even the trick of faking up telegrams from New York telling that the Chicago orders would be done there, fails to work.

Yesterday, just before noon, thinking that the rain and the hour would favor them, a few scabs tried to sneak in. But the strikers don't mind a little rain and did mind a scab. In this case women strikers constituted themselves as a committee on scab reception. The party was for scabs only, not even cops were admitted. The scabs will probably remember the party for some time even if they don't brag about it to their kind. They went away with the greetings of the Amalgamated girls to Scab Herder Slater of the U. G.

### Gloom Peddlers, Beware!

At the strike meeting the workers were warned against agents sent among them when on the street by the bosses or the scabby United Garment crew. Some of these characters have shown up in the crowds with noisy propaganda about "Work done

in New York," "the strike being lost" and so on. Something may be lost if any more such chaps appear, but it won't be the strike.

The whole Chicago membership is keeping close watch in their respective shops to see that no I. T. C. of J. L. Taylor work is sneaked thru. It would be a warm day for any boss who gets caught with such open shop jobs on his work tables. But the bosses have strong solidarity and the workers are ordered to look sharp.

Today the workers will meet by groups, coat makers, pants makers and vest makers, and will receive the news of how the strike benefits will be paid. It is possible that the benefits will start in a day or so.

## Fear of Soviets Forces Patchwork by the Imperialists

(Continued from page 1)

success of the Kuomintang influence upon the Peking government in calling for more than a vague revision of treaties, and demanding that all treaties be declared null and void and cancelled completely.

This would put the imperialists in a new kettle of hot water and their rivalries would again crop up in case some insisted on using armed force to compel China to obey and observe the old treaties.

## TEUT FASCISTS ADMIT CRIMES AGAINST LABOR

### Killers Tell Soviet of Work for Police

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW—An article in the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, entitled: "German Fascists before the Soviet Tribunal" contains among other things the following relating the attempt of three German fascists to murder Soviet officials:

"The statements made by one of the three accused German fascists who came here to assassinate prominent personalities of the Soviet state and of the Communist Party, reveal the ethics of the monarchist conspirators in such a light that the most phantastic Communist imagination could furnish no better arguments against the bourgeoisie.

"How long has the German press shouted in the attempt to prove that the Moscow trial was a mere fabrication, and that the accused were not fascists and white guards, but young knights of the spirit, young scholars who went to the land of red inventions, red phantasies and red wonders, where they are kept in prison, and that only the Moscow Tchekists could accuse these innocent scholars of plans of assassination, knowledge of poison and guns, conspiracy and other similar things.

Backed by Berlin Police.

"The defendant Dittmar has shown how hypocritical and false these worries of the German press are, especially of the fascist wing of the German counter-revolution. Monarchist conspiracies in Germany, spying among the workers, penetration of agents provocateurs into the Communist Party, service in the police headquarters at Berlin, connections with counts, barons, etc., and with the fascist organization "Consuls," bloody repression of the revolutionary attempts of the German proletariat, unsuccessful attempts to penetrate into the Trading Representation in Berlin, and finally the murderous trip to Russia—all these are links of a chain of crimes committed by counter-revolutionary cliques who are soiled with the blood of the German people, and who were about to shed the blood of the best men of our Soviet country.

"The crimes these people committed against the German proletariat are not being tried before our courts; that will be a matter for the proletarian tribunal of the German Soviet Republic. Altho the clues lead close to the gates of the Berlin police headquarters, and to a series of prominent personalities of the German oligarchy, we are not disposed to make a hysterical attack on Germany.

"We weigh everything soberly, and we know that there are deep-rooted economic and political forces that make us interested in friendly relations with the German Republic. We must say openly however, that the methods adopted by the fascists and monarchists arouse the bitter indignation and repulsion in our country. Our people cannot tolerate such things; and the court will, if the course of the trial shall require it, be stern in its verdict, i. e. if the results of the preliminary investigation and Dittmar's deposition should be confirmed. Our court operates neither with forged Zinoviev letters, as the civilized forgers of Great Britain are wont to do, nor with false citations as did Painleve a few days ago, when, after reciting a lot of his own inventions, declared with a self-satisfied smile: "Se non e vero, eben trovato!"

Soviet Has No Use for Agents.

Our courts have no use for insane provocateurs such as Felix Neumann; our courts prefer to operate with objective data, with genuine documents and depositions, made not by agents, but by persons who came here in the service of the fascists. Our authorities do not intend to attack the representation of the German Republic, as was done by the German police in Berlin, altho the same police is involved in the matter of the fascist defendants now on trial; we are not hysterics like the monarchists and social-democratic heads of the police in Berlin; we are in favor of peace and for the development of peaceful relations. Our tribunal will consider everything soberly, and will decide upon the punishment of each defendant.

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**THIS PAGE**  
Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the  
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(T. U. E. L.)  
North American Section of the  
**RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS**  
(R. I. L. U.)

**THE T. U. E. L.**  
Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

**ANTHRACITE PROFITS ENOUGH TO PAY MORE THAN LEWIS DEMANDS, SAYS PROGRESSIVES' SECRETARY**

By ALEX REID  
(Secretary Progressive Miners' International Committee.)  
As the United Mine Workers in the anthracite, with the coal operators, are at the moment engaged negotiating a contract covering the hard coal industry in Pennsylvania, it may be appropriate to look at a few figures, profits wrung out of the starving slaves in the hell holes of the anthracite mines to better understand the situation.

The hard coal barons of the anthracite living in New York City, Newport and along the Atlantic shore, have nothing in common with the slaves working in their mines. They know not the miners' living conditions, their trials and hardships, their blasted hopes, aspirations and disappointments, and they care even less. The operators are trying to lower wages already entirely too low to feed a miner and his family, and an attempt is being made by the operators to break down working conditions and further reduce the inadequate wage standards.

The average wage of the anthracite miner is less than \$5.00 per day, and they do not average more than four days per week. Out of this \$5.00 per day, house rent, lights, water in some cases, doctor's bills, children's school books, etc., are taken, and very little is left to the coal miner to feed himself and family.

A doctor, prominent in various mining towns in the anthracite field, a few weeks ago told the writer that the miners in the hard coal district were underfed and suffering acutely from malnutrition.

The following list of profits of the hard coal barons may be of interest to the "dear public" which is receiving the benefit of the \$500,000 poison propaganda fund put out by the anthracite kings to educate the "dear people."

**GLENN ALDEN COAL COMPANY.**  
Profits for the years:

1921	1922	1923
(3 months.)		
\$ 7,960,049	\$ 3,540,019	\$ 3,125,895

**LEHIGH AND WILKES-BARRE COAL COMPANY**  
Profits for the years:

1921	1922-23	1924
(2 years)		
\$ 6,861,910	\$12,125,243	\$ 7,404,010

**PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL COMPANY**  
Profits for the years:

1921	1922	1923
\$4,398,534	\$61,030	
Operating Ex.	Operating Ex.	
\$63,897,354	\$50,524,705	
1923	1924	
\$5,375,285	\$2,631,285	
Operating Ex.	Operating Ex.	
\$78,682,660	\$77,641,497	

**PENNSYLVANIA COAL & COKE CO.**  
Profits for the years:

1921	1922	1923
\$1,037,227	\$790,127	\$1,107,522
Operating Ex.	Operating Ex.	
\$5,218,946	\$4,846,681	\$7,610,500

The "dear people" will also realize that out of the operating expenses, Pike's Peak salaries are paid to the coal kings.

It may be interesting to know that \$12,000,000 per year is wrung out of the human blood of the hard coal miners to pay royalties to individuals who do not know the color of the anthracite. A higher tonnage rate is paid to royalty beneficiaries than is paid to the men who dig the coal!

It costs an average of approximately \$4.00 per ton to produce hard coal, according to the operator's figures, and the anthracite sells to the "dear people" for from \$10 to \$16 per ton. Who gets the difference?

It would be well for the workers to inquire into the mining situation in the hard coal from sources more reliable than the capitalists' sheets—if they wish to learn the truth.

The railroads and the anthracite mining operators together controlling the industry, and the press, are not proper places from which to expect facts.

The miners of Pennsylvania will repudiate any attempt to cut their wages, and will fight for an increase to their miserable dole that they may better feed their starving children.

**CONFERENCE OF PLASTERERS IS VERY STUBBORN**

Thinks Amalgamation Means Absorption

CLEVELAND, July 14—More than 200 representatives of the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association at the close of a two-day conference here adopted a resolution empowering the executive board to carry on the jurisdictional fight with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

Officials of the first named union charge that the bricklayers' union is trying to absorb it. This is denied by the bricklayers whose only action has been the resolution of the last convention favoring—not "absorption" of either organization by the other—but amalgamation of the two into one organization.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

**WILL THE BRESLAU GANG SAVE THE SITUATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE SIGMAN MACHINE?**

By BENJAMIN GITLOW  
The war in the American labor movement between the rank and file and the reactionary officialdom is shaking the very foundations of organized labor. The climax has been reached in the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Three locals with a combined membership of 30,000 workers have been expelled from the organization.

The officers of locals 2, 9 and 22 have been suspended because in the International and particularly in the New York joint board they have been conducting a fight against the betrayal of the workers interests and against the disruption of the organization.

The policy of Sigman machine backed by William Green president of the A. F. of L., the socialist party with its Jewish Daily Forward, the bosses and an army of hired gangsters and gunmen, is to rule the organization or ruin it. When the capitalists are combining and merging their interest the reactionary officials of the American labor movement are doing everything in their power to prevent the unification of the workers by proceeding methodically and in a high handed manner to disrupt and split the unions.

No Broken Ranks  
The 30,000 members of the expelled locals have clearly demonstrated where they stand in the fight that is now going on in the International. They stand solidly behind the left wing and the suspended militant leaders of the rank and file. Every attempt by the use of gangsters and police to break their ranks has failed. The mass revolt that is sweeping the International Ladies Garment Workers Union is indicative of what will soon take place throughout the American labor movement.

When this mass revolt will become general and will have the spirit and determination of the revolt now sweeping the International, then the reactionary officialdom with its policy of class collaboration and craft unionism will be defeated and driven out of the unions.

Wrong Move Hinders  
The eyes of the entire American labor movement is focused on what is now taking place in the International. A wrong move on the part of the workers now will greatly hinder the progress of the movement for the rebuilding unification and strengthening of the unions. The Sigman gang of disrupters has so far failed to make a dent in the ranks of the workers who are militantly and aggressively fighting against his disruptive tactics.

This makes it all the more necessary for the workers to guard against any insidious attempt on the part of the reactionaries to fool them into a position where their ranks will become demoralized and their fight dissipated. If this takes place it will result in the reactionary leaders again dominating the organization with their policies. Vigilance and more vigilance is now required of the workers.

Breslau Favors Sigman  
Such an insidious attempt on the part of the International machine to fool the workers is the attitude of Breslau, the czar of Local 35. Workers are being fooled into the belief that Breslau does not favor the expulsion policy of President Sigman. This is rather strange. Only a few months ago Breslau, who has the wholehearted support of the Forward, the champion of a thoroughgoing expulsion policy, was opposed to Sigman because he was not aggressive enough in expelling the left wing.

There were many militants who, correctly estimating the Breslau group in the joint board as one of the blackest forces, were inclined to favor Sigman at the time. To expect such a dyed in the wool reactionary labor official to oppose a militant policy of expulsion against the left wing is the high of folly. Breslau is and will continue to be a bitter opponent of the left wing.

Playing a Double Game  
While some workers are putting hope in the attitude that Breslau is assuming, Breslau, like Sigman did before, is playing a double game. While maintaining an attitude of hostility to Sigman, his elements in Local 35 are valiantly supporting Sigman in his fight against the militant workers who are being driven from the shops in the desperate attempt of the Sigman machine to defeat the rank and file.

Breslau is a menace and a danger to the organization and particularly to the fight that the rank and file is now conducting against the attempt to split the organization. Breslau typifies the blackest elements in the labor movement. His methods have been a blot on the record of the International. The workers should not forget his methods of terrorism against the rank and file. He is the tool of the infamous socialist sheet, the Forward.

Give Breslau the upper hand in the International and he will outdo Sigman in a campaign of terror and expulsion against the rank and file. There is not a spark of progressivism in Breslau. He is a craft unionist to the core. To him a union is not a fighting organization for the members who are exploited in the shops but a

business organization that must collaborate with the bosses at the expense of the workers.

A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing  
Breslau is coming to the cloakmakers and the dressmakers in false garments. He is a wolf disguised in sheep's clothing. Once he will be able to fool the workers he will discard his false clothing and show his teeth. Breslau and Sigman are one against the rank and file. The workers must fight them both.

Cloakmakers and dressmakers and militant members of the rank and file of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union should stand loyally behind the expelled locals. They should keep up the militant struggle. They should win every shop for the rank and file. It is their duty to get rid of the Breslau-Sigman-Schlessinger disrupters of the union. They should have nothing but contempt for the Jewish Daily Forward and should combat its campaign of calumny and abuse against the fighting members of the International.

By so doing, they will defeat the attempt of the reactionaries, the Forward and the gunmen to disrupt their organization and to throw the workers at the mercy of their exploiters. Their slogan should be: March Forward to victory for a stronger, better and militant International!

**TRI-DISTRICT MINE CONVENTION AND LEWIS' DEALINGS THEREIN, PUT UNDER ANALYSIS BY MANLEY**

By JOSEPH MANLEY.

Now that the Tri-District (Anthracite) Convention is over and the last echoes of the speeches of Lewis and Kennedy are but a memory, one can begin to examine what really happened. In comparison with the last Tri-District Convention held two years ago, where the writer and several companions seated in the gallery of the convention, were made the issue by Lewis to side-track the progressive spirit that was developing alongside the factional fight between Brennan and Cappellini, the convention just held may be rated as having taken some steps along the road to progress.

But as to what kind of progress and what kind of road the miners are being asked to follow under the leadership of John L. Lewis, this convention and what happened therein and in connection with it may prove a guide.

After watching this convention for four consecutive days most of which were consumed by speeches by Lewis of Kennedy, the thot persists—Is American imperialist capital fastening a strangle hold upon the trade union movement? Is its plan to have Lewis, as the secretary of labor in the cabinet of Coolidge, while Green, the servant of Lewis is the President of the A. F. of L.?

Lewis Moralizes.  
Lewis, in his speech to the convention on the opening of the second day's session went over the story of the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement. He referred particularly to the repudiation of the agreement by the Consolidated Coal Company and the Pittsburgh Coal Company. Speaking of the former he mentioned John D. Rockefeller, Jr. in the following words:

"A captain of industry in our land, a gentleman of many fine traits of individual and social character, a religious, God-fearing man if you please, namely John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Rockefeller is a large stockholder in the Consolidated Coal Company, and yet, as a stockholder in that company and wielding a great influence, he joins with Colonel Watson in the tearing up of the contract with the United Mine Workers of America. What a great contrast between the private morals and the business morals of a great American citizen."

Of Mellon, he said, in part: "Mr. Mellon is a fine, upstanding citizen, has many admirable traits and qualities, and without question is, perhaps, the greatest secretary of the treasury since the days of Alexander Hamilton. Yet he permits his coal company, the Pittsburgh Coal Company if you please, to violate a contract with the United Mine Workers of America without, in so far as I know, any protest on his part. What a remarkable difference between the private and the business morals of a great captain of industry."

Fine Words About Shut Down.  
Almost at the close of his speech Lewis declared: "I have cited the instances and I have named the names of the men responsible for this action, (the breaking of the Jacksonville agreement) and if this situation continues it may be necessary, later on,

to authorize a national shutdown of the mines of this country while the government and the coal operators and the representatives of the mine workers discuss the question of whether the Jacksonville agreement is going to be carried out."

The only fighting note in his speech was for "full recognition of the union and no reduction in wages." This means of course the check-off.

Following on the heels of this speech made by Lewis at Scranton on Tuesday, a Scranton paper on Wednesday carried a dispatch from its bureau in Washington which indicated that the government was optimistic concerning the coming negotiations on the anthracite scale and that the administration placed "great faith" in Lewis. Parts of this dispatch are worth quoting as they indicate how closely American labor is being bound to the wheels of heavy industry as expressed in republican party politics:

Lewis is the "Horse" for Government.  
"It is understood here (Washington) that the president had practically tendered the post now held by Secretary Davis to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and that the latter would now be a member of the cabinet had it not been for the unusual situation developing in the industry in which he is an influential element. Secretary Hoover is declared to have taken the position that it would be unwise to "swap horses" while the operators and the miners were in midstream.

"President Lewis is counted upon by the administration to be a restraining and compromising factor in bringing together the conflicting demands of employers and employees. To a greater degree than perhaps any other labor leader he enjoys the confidence of the white house and members of the cabinet, and the feeling prevails here that he will do his best to have peace maintained in the industry."

Lewis, Confidant of Coolidge.  
"While administration spokesmen are extremely reticent in regards to their view of what is a fair compromise of the wage issue, it is expected here that the policy to be pursued by Secretaries Davis and Hoover will follow the program which they urged upon the bituminous miners in April of last year. . . . A tie up at an-

candidate. The 2,500 people present there had to send five representatives to the Moscow Soviet and five to the Rayon Soviet.

The list was read, while every candidate was stormily applauded by his own institution. In accordance with the decision of the meeting, things were conducted in punctiliously democratic manner in every respect—the whole list was voted on in toto by a show of hands, and all ten were unanimously elected. Prolonged applause and a flourish of music followed. The elections were over, not so ceremoniously and secretly as in capitalist countries, but openly and with enthusiasm. Everyone knew his candidate and had confidence in him, because he was certain that he would not betray the interests of his electors.

Protest Polish Terrors.  
A protest resolution on the trial of Comrade Lanzuzki in Poland was passed and then the whole meeting sang the International, in token of the union of all toilers in Soviet Russia.

But that was not yet the end. On the street a procession was formed in order to march to the Moscow Soviet

and greet the newly elected Soviet. It was a gay procession, composed of all sections of the laboring population. Next to typical clerks marched robust workers in their sheepskin coats and leather jackets, women cleaners with red handkerchiefs on their heads. From the balcony of the Soviet a comrade spoke a few words to the people gathered below, several loud cheers, the International, and then the demonstration scattered.

Only Exploiters Are Excluded.  
This is how the working class of all Moscow votes. Only those are excluded who exploit the labor of others, or do socially useless work, like priests for instance, also former (and secretly even now) enemies of the working class, like former czarist officers or police officials. Since the elections started the streets have been filled with demonstrations of original way. I saw all 24 of them, workers from various institutions who march to the voting booth or demonstrate in front of the Moscow Soviet.

The employees of the omnibuses, which have been running in Moscow only for a short time, voted in one after the other, on one of the

**DES MOINES CAR MEN WHIP COMPANY IN ONE WEEK FIGHT FOR UNION**

DES MOINES, July 14.—Normal street car service was resumed here following agreement between the striking platform men and the company upon a compromise settlement proposal. The company agreed to discharge a non-union employe and the union agreed to court interpretation of a section of the working contract relating to the "check-off" method of collecting union dues. The latter issue will be settled at the September court term. Cars had been tied up for a week.

Asks Blessing of Business Men.  
To complete the picture it is worth quoting Lewis on the policy of the union. In his book he says: "The policy of the United Mine Workers of America is neither new nor revolutionary. It does not command the admiration of visionaries or utopians. It ought to have the support of every thinking business man in the United States, because it proposes to allow natural economic laws free play in the production and distribution of coal."

From this it can be gleaned what manner of man heads the largest and most powerful organization of labor in America. He is the president of the organization, a leader of the republican party, as such the candidate for the present position of Davis in the cabinet.

Lewis' economic theories are those of Alexander Hamilton a bulwark of American capitalist reaction. Lewis however is no fool. He knows how to talk to the mine workers many of whom have not learnt how to see thru his sophistry and his glib phraseology.

"General Shutdown" Just Talk to Catch Miners.  
For instance when he spoke of a "general shutdown," the rank and file of the delegates applauded loudly. Not stopping to think that Lewis is the last man in the American labor movement to lead a militant struggle against the employers. On the contrary he is just the man who can and will bow to the same kind of so-called agreement he made at Jacksonville.

The only militant struggles that Lewis wants to lead are against Communists and Progressives.

This story started with the Tri-District Convention and now appears to have been taken up with a discussion of Lewis. In order to understand the situation in the Miners Union it is necessary to discuss Lewis. He and his policies typify better perhaps than any other labor bureaucrat the lengths to which class-collaboration in the labor movement have developed.

Tho he only arrived on the scene of the convention on the second day and tho he only spoke for about an hour on that day—it was all the convention listened to, it adjourned after

hearing him—he and his machine were in complete control.

The reasons for it are vastly different than those in the bituminous fields. In the anthracite the unemployment is at present negligible. The companies have tremendous influence in the union thru the control exercised by their bosses. The scale committee of the Tri-District Convention is a handpicked affair. So that there is little chance for a progressive measure to get by the machine control of Lewis.

Passing Buck on Nationalization.  
A few progressive resolutions were passed, such as abolition of anti-syndicalism laws; release of class war prisoners and endorsement of the Pennsylvania Labor Party. However, the vital resolution on nationalization of the coal industry was referred to the next International Convention, plainly passing the buck on this fundamental problem.

Perhaps fearing a struggle and the need for avoiding it, Lewis did not want to repeat the scandalous incident of the last Tri-District Convention. Even he, hard boiled reactionary that he is, cannot afford to lose all sense of bourgeois dignity. Especially if the bee of a cabinet position is buzzing in his bonnet.

As for real accomplishments in the Tri-District Convention they were not to be found. Unless the demand for a ten per cent increase; full recognition of the union and the better working conditions contained in the report of the scale committee can be considered real accomplishment. Nothing was done in the convention to lay the basis for a fundamental struggle with the anthracite trust.

Lewis, for all his speeches and book writing, said nothing about the trustification of the anthracite industry nor did he in speaking with such meticulous care of the religious Mr. Rockefeller mention the fact that he is also one of the big boys in the anthracite industry. Such incidentals are probably beneath the superior economic wisdom that John L. has all of a sudden become so gabby and high falutin about.

**MINNEAPOLIS PAINTERS DEMAND IMPERIALIST HANDS OFF CHINA**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 14—At a regular meeting of the Painters' Union Local 186 held last night the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS the workers of China are today engaged in a bitter struggle for decent wages and living conditions against the American, British, Japanese and other foreign capitalists who have for years carried on a policy of ruthless exploitation in that unhappy country, and

"WHEREAS: at the present time these foreign imperialists are rushing troops and battle cruisers to Chinese ports and are shooting down the workers of Shanghai and other Chinese cities, and

"WHEREAS: in this fight the Soviet Republic of Russia has given its support to the Chinese workers with the result that imperialist powers are threatening war on the Soviet Republic, therefore be it

"RESOLVED: that this local union in regular meeting assembled demands that the Wall Street government in control of this country keep its "Hands Off China" and be it further

"RESOLVED: that we pledge ourselves to stand by the Soviet government of Russia and demand that in-

stead of gestures of war, this country give recognition, both diplomatic and economic, to the First Workers' and Peasants' Government.

"Signed—Dan W. Stevens, President.

The gestures of war on the part of the imperialist powers to the Soviet Union, are inspiring resentment on the part of the workers in Minneapolis. They are conscious of the fact that the first desire of capitalism, is the destruction of the Soviet Union, since it stands as a Beacon, lighting up the path which the workers are treading toward social and economic and political freedom.

Tasks of Women.  
We will still have to do tremendous work in the capitalist countries in order to progress as far as Russia has, and especially will we women still have many tasks to fulfill before we get not merely the formal right to vote but really complete equality with the men, as the Russian women have.

This, however, is possible only if we overthrow the capitalist social system and take power into our hands as the working class. But we will not attain that by standing over our pots and pans, but by fighting in the Communist Party with the masses of workers for this aim.

**WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION VOTE AT MASS DEMONSTRATIONS, ONLY EXPLOITERS OF LABOR BARRED**

By LYDIA DUBI.  
(Worker Correspondent)

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)—I am 20 years old and as a Swiss citizen, ought to have had the opportunity several times of voting in Switzerland. But since I am a woman, and the women in Switzerland haven't the right to vote, altho in a democracy the equality of all citizens ought to be taken for granted, since the women as well as the men are subject to the laws, must work and pay taxes. I had to come to Moscow before I could vote as an equal.

In Soviet Russia, as is known, not only all workers, regardless of sex, but even foreigners, if they belong to the working class and are engaged in actual work, have the right to vote equally.

Select Soviet Candidates.  
Of course there are differences between the elections in the oldest democracy in the world and the Soviet elections in Soviet Russia. I will not quote the whole Soviet constitution, but simply report on how I voted. Our comrades will themselves be well able to find the difference.

The Moscow Soviet elections took place from March 25 to April 6. Several days before they began, our

whole institution assembled in the club which we have in the building itself. There a candidate for the Moscow Soviet and one for the Rayon Soviet (Rayon means district) were nominated and unanimously accepted. These were a man and woman comrade from our institution, both of whom were known to all of us as good workers in the reconstruction of Soviet Russia.

A little later every worker and em-

ploye in the institution received a voting ticket, and on the day on which our district was to vote, work finished in the institution at 3 o'clock and the whole institution, from the highest secretary down to the cleaning woman and stove tender, marched in a public demonstration with our flags and to the accompaniment of a band to the Conservatory where the voting was to take place.

March to Voting Places.  
Our tickets were taken from us as we entered, and we took our places in the hall. Gradually the hall filled with workers from other institutions in our district, who had also arrived in a body with flags from their institutions. When the hall was filled with about 2,500 people, one of the two bands which were present suddenly began to play a march, and in marched the pioneers, who ignore no public occasion here, and who know better what elections mean than some of our old Swiss citizens.

The boys and girls with their red kerchiefs stood on the stage and greeted us with a battle song. A member of the election committee opened the meeting and those present elected the Presidium of the meeting. A worker spoke a few words about the death of

six Russian leaders, and the meeting, in their memory, stood while the funeral march was played. Then the business of the meeting began.

Comrade Radek Reports.  
First point on the agenda: A report on the situation in the Soviet Union and the tasks of the Soviets at the present moment. The reporter was Comrade Radek, whom the meeting enthusiastically granted unlimited time to speak. It would take too long to say anything about the report itself.

It purported to tell the workers the tasks they must impose on their representatives in the Soviet and how they must demand their fulfillment. After the report many questions were asked, which prove how much the workers are interested in all questions. After the concluding words, which were greeted with acclamation, just as the report had been, the elections began.

Election of Candidates.  
Every institution the employe of which were in the hall, had put up a candidate, or in case less than 500 persons with the right to vote were employed in one institution, two or three combined and agreed on a joint

candidate. The 2,500 people present there had to send five representatives to the Moscow Soviet and five to the Rayon Soviet.

The list was read, while every candidate was stormily applauded by his own institution. In accordance with the decision of the meeting, things were conducted in punctiliously democratic manner in every respect—the whole list was voted on in toto by a show of hands, and all ten were unanimously elected. Prolonged applause and a flourish of music followed. The elections were over, not so ceremoniously and secretly as in capitalist countries, but openly and with enthusiasm. Everyone knew his candidate and had confidence in him, because he was certain that he would not betray the interests of his electors.

Protest Polish Terrors.  
A protest resolution on the trial of Comrade Lanzuzki in Poland was passed and then the whole meeting sang the International, in token of the union of all toilers in Soviet Russia.

But that was not yet the end. On the street a procession was formed in order to march to the Moscow Soviet

and greet the newly elected Soviet. It was a gay procession, composed of all sections of the laboring population. Next to typical clerks marched robust workers in their sheepskin coats and leather jackets, women cleaners with red handkerchiefs on their heads. From the balcony of the Soviet a comrade spoke a few words to the people gathered below, several loud cheers, the International, and then the demonstration scattered.

Only Exploiters Are Excluded.  
This is how the working class of all Moscow votes. Only those are excluded who exploit the labor of others, or do socially useless work, like priests for instance, also former (and secretly even now) enemies of the working class, like former czarist officers or police officials. Since the elections started the streets have been filled with demonstrations of original way. I saw all 24 of them, workers from various institutions who march to the voting booth or demonstrate in front of the Moscow Soviet.

The employees of the omnibuses, which have been running in Moscow only for a short time, voted in one after the other, on one of the

# LABOR PARTY IS DEMAND OF REDS IN CLEVELAND

## Call On the Unions to Support Conference

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14.—The Workers (Communist) Party of Cleveland has sent a letter to all labor organizations of this city pointing out the necessity for the formation of a labor party to work in the interests of the working class.

The letter, printed below, calls upon all labor bodies to endorse the call for a conference on the matter of labor participation in the coming municipal elections here.

The letter follows: "To labor organizations of Cleveland:

"With the approach of elections, the question comes to the front, What is the government doing for the workers?"

"The usual experience after elections has been a betrayal of the interests of labor by the successful candidates regardless of the amount of pro-labor noise they may have made during the campaign.

### Councilmen Serve Railroads.

"It is now well-known that most of the seventeen councilmen endorsed by organized labor at the last municipal election have served the New York Central and allied railroad interests and forgotten the workers whose votes elected them.

"Organized labor well remembers the milk drivers' strike of three years ago when the city government put policemen on the wagons to protect the scabs.

"The street car men have fresh in their minds the freedom allowed John Stanley in his strike-breaking preparations recently and the police protection provided the company for strike-breakers in times past.

"The city administration bitterly fought against the payment of union wages to city employees some months ago even after the courts had decided in favor of the wage increase.

"When the garbage collectors two years ago demanded a thoroughly deserved increase in pay and improvement in conditions, they found out that the city government is just as willing as any other boss to employ strike-breakers, and besides, it has the police all ready to protect its scabs.

### Labor Must Exert Political Power.

"The recent decision of the Ohio state supreme court against the street railwaymen and the failure of the federal government to punish the Teapot Dome oil thieves are reminders of what the workers are now coming to accept without argument; that from the city up, the government is in the hands of the employing class which uses the governmental power to increase profits and keep down the workers.

"History offers abundant proof of the fact that what little has ever been gained by labor from a capitalist government has been only because of the political power it has exerted. Because labor has been so weak politically, it has gained practically nothing. On the other hand, there has developed in the United States the world's most powerful financial oligarchy whose motto is, Destroy the Unions. The 'American plan' is the policy of these capitalistic interests which today control government from city councils up.

"To fight the 'American plan' and the open shop campaign means to fight not only the industrial control of the financial interests, but their political power as well.

"The Workers Party maintains that labor should abandon forever its non-partisan policy of supporting whichever old party politician shouts the loudest before election in favor of labor. The policy of following in the train of so-called 'Progressive' parties led by professional politicians or 'friends of labor' must also be given up, because such parties in reality represent business interests. If not those of Wall Street, then the smaller fry who are not one whit less anxious than the big interests to grind out of labor every possible penny.

"Labor must adopt once and for all the policy of voting as a class for its own candidates. Let labor form a labor party, composed of the unions and political and other organizations of workers willing to unite on the basis of independent working class political action against the common enemy, the capitalist class.

"We urge upon your organization to give the fullest consideration to this question and to endorse the calling of a conference on the matter of labor participation in the coming municipal elections and the formation of a labor party for Cleveland.

"Down with the industrial and political rule of the open shoppers! Up with independent political action by the working class! Forward to a labor party! Forward to workers control!"

Workers Party of America  
Local Cleveland  
J. A. Hamilton, Secretary.

# COMMUNISTS OF McKEESPORT, PA., MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR PICNIC

McKEESPORT, Pa.—The city central committee of the Workers Party of America, will hold a picnic on the 19th of July at Petra Bristical Farm, Long Run Road, near Olympia Park. All workers regardless of nationality are urged to attend this picnic.

# Production and Wages Increase in Soviet Union

(Continue from Page 1)

pre-war level (gross production per head per day, 5 rubles, 31 kopeck, and in 1912—8 rubles at pre-war prices). Towards the end of 1923 wages were on the average 60 per cent of the pre-war wage.

In the middle of 1924, the productivity of labor was 75 per cent and wages on an average 72.5 per cent of the pre-war level. In the following months the increase in labor productivity was somewhat slower and the discrepancy between it and the increase of wages was greater.

**Demand For Goods.**  
The slowing down of labor productivity was a considerable danger for the further development of our industries and for the economic development of the U. S. S. R. in general. The revival of our agriculture and the growing requirements of our towns have resulted in an increased demand for manufactured articles.

Our industries must keep pace with the demand, and it is not only a question of extending industrial production, but also of making production cheaper by bringing prices for manufactured goods into closer proximity with prices for agricultural produce.

This can only be achieved by improving the methods of production and by increasing the productivity of labor for the purpose of making the process of mass production cheaper. The raising of individual productivity of labor is of particular importance in the U. S. S. R. in view of the fact

that our industries have comparatively little reserved capital at their disposal that we cannot introduce the necessary technical improvements rapidly enuf.

**Improve Working Methods.**  
Under such conditions increase of wages cannot be thought of unless there is a corresponding increase in the productivity of labor. Therefore all the efforts of our workers organized in the trade unions and of our economists were concentrated on this, starting with the last quarter of 1924.

The measures adopted to achieve this aim consisted in the introduction of unlimited piece rates together with a revision of possible output, and in the adoption of a number of organizational measures aiming at the improvement of the methods of production. In connection with the revision of the output figure the condition of the equipment of the enterprise and all other conditions affecting productivity of labor are taken into consideration.

It has been ascertained that when the revision of the output standard is accompanied by technical organizational measures for the improvement of working methods, positive results have been attained; both, productivity of labor and wages have increased; a more rational use is made of the working hours; there is less waste of time and less malingering.

**Output Per Head Advances.**  
The fact that all the measures introduced were accompanied by the

workers' increased interest in the raising of labor productivity resulted in a considerable increase in production. For instance, the total value of articles produced in the main branches of industry during October-January, 1924-25 increased 50 per cent as compared with the same period in 1923-24, and 35 per cent as compared with June-September 1924.

The gross output per head day in the first quarter of the business year of 1924-25 increased 30 per cent compared with the first quarter of the business year of 1923-24, and 6.1 per cent as compared with the fourth quarter of the same year, the maximum increase in output being observed in the metal, electro-technical, chemical and food industries. The average real wage also increased; in the first quarter of the business year 1924-1925 it amounted to 78.4 per cent of pre-war rates, having increased 5.5 per cent as compared with the fourth quarter of 1923-1924. The increase of the daily real wage in some branches of industry was as follows: 9 per cent in the metal industry, 1.7 per cent in the textile, 7.2 per cent in the chemical, 12 per cent in the leather, 17 per cent in the food, and 9.3 per cent in the printing industries. There was no change in the mining industry.

**Changes in Monthly Wages.**  
The following table shows the changes in monthly wages in 1924 as compared with 1913 (percentage to 1913 wages):

Industries	VII-IX	X-XII
Mining	48.6	52.8
Metal	55.5	64.6
Textile	36.5	36.2
Chemical	90.8	100.9
Printing	93.0	106.1
Cotton	100.3	111.5
Leather	73.6	112.7
Food	124.8	143.5

Increase of Productivity 40 Per Cent.

We will have a few more figures concerning Leningrad industry. In July 1924 the average daily wage in commodity (real) rubles was 1 ruble, 21 kopecks, whilst the output per head per day at pre-war prices amounted to 8 rubles, 55 kopecks; in December the wage was 1 ruble, 45 kopecks and the output 10 rubles 15 kopecks, namely the increase in wages and output during the half year was 20 per cent in round figures, whilst for the whole year—from January to December 1924, wages increased 40 per cent and productivity of labor 35 per cent. These figures show very graphically the positive results of unlimited piece rates and of the revision of the output standard.

We will give a few more figures to show how Leningrad wages compared with wages throughout the entire industry. According to latest statistics the average real wage of Leningrad workers is at present 94 per cent of the pre-war wage in the same town (in 1913 the average wage in the Petersburg industries was 35 rubles, 35 kopecks, whilst at present it is 33 rubles,

55 kopecks). In the various industries wages in Leningrad exceed pre-war rates as follows: in the food and tobacco industries 35 per cent, in the chemical industry 20 per cent, in the cotton industry 19 per cent, in the leather industry 16 per cent and in the textile industry 8 per cent. The wage of Leningrad metalists is now 80 per cent of the pre-war wage and the wage of the wood-workers 85 per cent.

### Conditions of Workers Improve.

On the whole, the above statistics show that the efforts of the trade unions and of our economists are attaining good results: productivity of labor increases, and with it wages also. If the rise in wages during the current business year is not as considerable as before, we have every reason to believe that the development and extension of our industries and increase of productivity of labor will enable us to improve considerably the material conditions of the workers in the near future. Mention must also be made of the fact that wages are not the only indication of improvement in the material and cultural conditions of the workers of the U. S. S. R., for besides wages, there are a number of state and municipal measures which benefit the workers and give them considerable privileges either free of charge or at a very low cost (housing policy, communal services, educational institutions, etc.)

# VICIOUS FRAME-UP PERPETRATED BY AMERICAN AND JUGO-SLAV JUNKERS LANDS COMMUNIST WORKER IN PRISON

A letter has come to us from a Jugo-Slav comrade in one of the bastilles of American capitalism at MacNeal Island, Wash., telling of a vicious frame-up that has been perpetrated against him. He was sentenced to thirteen years after which time he is to be deported to Jugo-Slavia. Here is the letter:

To the DAILY WORKER:—I am greatly overjoyed and more grateful than I can say for the subscription to the DAILY WORKER. It may interest you to know something about myself and my imprisonment. I am a native of Dalmatia, formerly Austria, and now a part of Jugo-Slavia. During the world war I was exempted from military service on account of physical disability, but I had to submit to some government service.

I could not bring myself to co-operate with the bourgeoisie to take away the lives of the people of my class. Consequently my services were not of much value to them.

### Russia His Inspiration.

I visited a number of European countries including Russia, which is now a marvelous country. The people are now better established than ever before. They have a system of education that is their greatest security.

I came back to America to study working conditions here, and to earn my livelihood and support my aged parents back home. But ever since I came to this country they have been trying to frame-up something on me and put me in prison. As soon as I departed from the old country the Jugo-Slavonian authorities had immediately notified their agents here that a dangerous agitator was on his way to America. That he has done time over there for advocating Bolshevism. I wasted three months in Mitrovic, Srim, for my views.

The following message was forwarded here and it read thus: "Peter Mulsind or Mulberg or under whatever aliases he may go, is in America on a radical mission. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall, light complexion with blue eyes. He is educated and well-mannered, speaks several languages, with a light voice. We urge you to take any steps that you consider necessary and report to us whatever facts may come to your knowledge regarding his connections. We should like to know as definitely as possible who the people are and his conversations with them. Incidental details will be of interest and value to us."

The frame-up charges have their origin in the following. A man with whom I had only a slight acquaintance wished me to keep a suitcase for him in my room until he returned to town. Later government authorities swooped down upon my room, grabbed the suitcase and opened it up in my presence. It contained some counterfeiting copper cuts for printing currency. Needless to say, I know nothing about the contents of the suitcase.

They have given me a savage sentence of thirteen years imprisonment at McNeal Island, Wash., by the U. S. court of Portland, Ore. I am to be deported at the expiration of my term.

They can deport me, but they cannot take away from me my faith, ideal and ambition, altho Jugo-Slavonian authorities are eagerly awaiting my arrival to grab me when I get there.

In conclusion, I wish to express my kindest regards to you and all. With deepest appreciation, I remain, Yours fraternally, Peter Mulberg.

# N. Y. Greek Branch Free Speech Fight Gets Bigger Meetings

(By Worker Correspondent.)

From Greek Branch, Dist. No. 2.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Our branch, the Greek branch of the uptown district, is holding successful meetings at the corner of 39th and 8th avenue, the Greek workers' center.

Last night we were holding one of our regular meetings (peacefully, as usual) with a very good Greek audience, when a bull instigated by a Greek bible society, surged into the meeting and demanded that we stop. We ignored him and continued our meeting. He dragged our comrade, Pappayianis, a garment worker, off the platform. Comrade Serros, the chairman, protested. He placed the two comrades under arrest. Before taking them to the police station, he kicked the platform down and to further show his heroism, he started clubbing the platform. He did not dare to club our comrades for the look in the faces of our audience told him what was good for him.

### Hold Another Meeting.

A few minutes passed and the platform was up again, this time Comrade Stanitsides speaking. He was followed by Comrade J. James, who spoke for half an hour to an audience of over 300 Greeks. He told them that the Communists are not afraid to fight the exploiters of this country and that like our comrades all over the world, they will keep up the fight to a finish. He urged them to join their unions, to study and learn about Communism and to fight the Greek and American bosses. The audience cheered the speakers. To show their sympathy with our ideals they volunteered to act as witnesses for our arrested comrades. Over sixty of them gave their names and addresses, among them being some Greek women. This shows us that the Greek worker is awakening and we are determined to draw them to the class struggle.

At the police station our comrades were charged with disorderly conduct. They were sent down to the night court where the Workers Party council asked for a postponement of the case until the next day. The comrades were set free after we produced \$25 bail for each.

# Picnic in Providence to Honor Imprisoned Class War Prisoners

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 14.—Under the slogan, "Workers, Defend Your Fighters," the workers of Providence are called to a unity picnic at Thienert's Farm outside the city to be held on August 2nd.

The proceeds of the picnic will go to build up "International Labor Defense," as a great mass movement rousing the whole labor world to remembrance of its imprisoned fighters and to help in the latest move of the I. L. D. to raise a fund to send \$5.00 per month to each of America's 125 class war prisoners.

If you live in Providence, or any place in Rhode Island for that matter, take a Woonsocket-Providence trolley, get off at Albion Road and follow the signs. There will be speakers in English, Russian, Ukrainian and Italian besides games, music and refreshments.

# NEW YORK STANDS BY COMRADE GITLOW

NEW YORK, July 14.—The following resolution was adopted by the D. E. C. of New York District No. 2, Workers (Communist) Party at its meeting held recently, with the request that it be sent to all party papers:

"Whereas, the United States supreme court, the buttress of capitalism, has decided that our Comrade Benjamin Gitlow must serve the remainder of his ten years' sentence for uttering the famous 'left wing manifesto' of 1919; and

Whereas, our Comrade Gitlow has during the past six years held aloft the red banner of Communism in America, devoting himself unflinchingly to the cause of the Communist International, be it

Resolved by the D. E. C. of District No. 2 of the Workers Party in regular meeting held in New York City to congratulate Comrade Gitlow for his determined stand for the exploited masses, and, to offer our support and our pledge to work unremittently for Comrade Gitlow's freedom so that he may continue his splendid activities and in building the Workers (Communist) Party of America into a genuine mass Communist Party, and be it further

Resolved, that we send this resolution to the C. E. C., the DAILY WORKER, and all other party organs with the request that the same be printed therein, and be it further

Resolved that District, No. 2, W. P., centering around New York be recorded as giving its full support to this resolution.

Detroit Y. W. L. Picnic

Detroit, Mich., July 14.—The Detroit Young Workers League picnic will be held on Sunday, July 19th at the head of Belle Isle. Refreshments will be served and there will be all kinds of sports, contests and swimming. Good time is assured to everyone. Admission is free.

To get to picnic grounds walk across the bridge until you reach water on other side of island and you will find the ideal spot chosen for our picnic.

### Passaic Comrades Mourn Their Loss

PASSAIC, N. J., July 14.—We the C. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, local Passaic mourn the death of our beloved Comrade and member Norman Ghous and pledge ourselves individually and collectively to carry on the struggle for the emancipation of the working class and the establishment of the Communist state which was so dear to him and to which he dedicated his life.

S. Raskin, Secretary.

### Van Sweringen Hearings July 20.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Hearings on the application of the Van Sweringen brothers to consolidate five railroads into a single system and to issue certain securities will be resumed on July 20, the interstate commerce commission announced today. No decision has been reached as to limiting the scope of the hearing with respect to the admissibility of evidence relating the personal and private affairs of the Van Sweringens.

### "All Is Quiet," Wood.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Conditions in Sulu and Mindano provinces are quiet, Governor Wood of the Philippines reported to the war department today after a three weeks' inspection tour. There have been minor disturbances in Lanao, Wood said.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

# "Stand by Soviet Russia!" Demand "Hands Off China!"

Mass meetings and demonstrations have already been arranged as follows:

KANSAS CITY, MO.—July 15th, 8 p. m., 12th & Forest. Filipino, Chinese, Japanese and English speakers.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—July 15, Labor Lyceum, 376 William St. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cosmopolitan Club, July 16. Speaker William F. Dunne.

ZEIGLER, ILL.—July 16, 7 p. m., Pavilion Park, open air meeting. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mass meeting, Friday, July 17, Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—July 17, 1814 N. St., N. W. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—July 17, at 8 p. m. Labor Lyceum, 580 St. Paul St. Speaker Wm. F. Dunne.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—July 17, at 6 p. m. Union Park, 17th and Broadway, open air demonstration. Speaker, Wm. Z. Foster.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—July 17, United Front Meeting. Auspices: Kuo Min Tang, Civil Liberties Union, Japanese Workers Association, Workers Party, at Music Arts Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Friday, July 17, 8 p. m., Grand Fraternity Hall, Sixteenth and Arch.

W. FRANKFORT, ILL.—July 18, 7:30 p. m., at Band Stand. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

SULLY, WASH.—July 18. Speaker, N. H. Tallentire. DEUTLICH, MINN.—Sunday, July 19, 2 p. m., Fairmont Park, 71st Ave. W. Speaker, C. A. Hathaway.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Sunday, July 19, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 808 Walnut St. Speaker, J. Louis Engdahl.

BOSTON, MASS.—Sunday, July 19, 4 p. m., Boston Common Mall. Speaker, Earl R. Browder.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Mass meeting, Sunday, July 19, 2:30 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St. Speaker, Ben Gitlow.

PORTLAND, ORE.—July 19, at 8 p. m. Workers Party Hall, 227 Yamhill St. Speaker, Stanley J. Clark.

CHRISTOPHER, ILL.—July 19, 9 a. m., 2 blocks north of high school. Speaker, K. Mikalachky.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Monday, July 20, 7:30 p. m., Building Trades Council Hall. Speaker, T. R. Sullivan.

AKRON, OHIO.—July 20, 7:30 p. m., 601 So. Main St. Speaker, John Brahtin.

CHICAGO, ILL.—July 21, 8 p. m., Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers: Foster, Chi (Chinese), Cirilo Manat (Filipino), Max Shachtman (Young Workers League).

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Mass meeting, Tuesday, July 21, 8 p. m., Finnish Hall, 1317 Western Ave. No. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mass meeting, Wednesday, July 22, 8 p. m., Deutsche Hoyse, 444 Rice St. Speaker, William F. Dunne.

YONKERS, N. Y.—Saturday, July 25, at 8 p. m., 23 Palestine Ave.

## EVOLUTION

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# REICHERT DIED VICTIM OF FOES OF THE WORKERS

## Was Jailed Because He Led Clothing Strike

The death of Jacob Reichert ten days after he was released from prison by Governor Donahey of Ohio because it was known he could not live thru his fifteen years sentence, marks one more of a long series of such crimes being committed yearly against workers active in the ranks of the labor movement.

Reichert went into Columbus prison three years after the beginning of a frame-up prosecution that grew out of a strike of Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati in 1922.

Reichert was business agent of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union during the strike and it was because of his zealous work that he won for himself the persecution that caused his death.

# Now Swimming Blamed for Empty Church Seats; Pastors Ask Blue Laws

(By Worker Correspondent)

MONESSEN, Pa., July 14.—The pastors of the Charleroi churches passed a resolution that the Charleroi bathing beach be closed on Sundays.

They claim that the beauty contests that are held there every Sunday injures the morals of the young people and they are not attending church, therefore the beach and others must be closed on Sunday.

When these pastors are successful, which they will be, what is the poor working man going to do on Sundays? We are not allowed to play baseball on Sunday, now we are not allowed to swim.

Monessen, which boasts of being a third class city, has no beach. They even prohibit you from swimming in the city limits. When you go out of the limits to swim you have to cross the railroad, and the railroad bulls are always on the lookout for you for trespassing on their property.

The rich around here take out their high power cars and motor to the country club for the Sunday golf. The ministers don't have a word to say about this.

### Probe Rates on Farm Products.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The interstate commerce commission's investigation of all freight rates in the United States—the most comprehensive inquiry ever undertaken in the history of American transportation—will start on September 1.

It was announced today that the first hearings would be held at Chicago and that they would be concerned chiefly with the rates on farm products on western railroads.

### Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85%—4.86%. France, franc, 4.68—4.68%. Belgium, franc, 4.64—4.64%. Italy, lira, 3.66%—3.67. Sweden, krone, 26.85—26.88. Norway, krone, 17.90—17.92. Denmark, krone, 20.78—20.80. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai, tael, 78.50.

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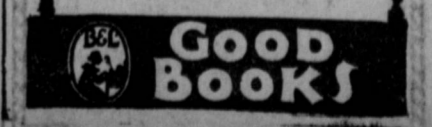
# THE NEWER SPIRIT

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# KU KLUXERS STOP BLOOR MEETING AT DAYTON, OHIO

## Plans to Speak in Spite of Attack

(Continued from page 1)  
last night in connection with the dedication of their new temple at Jefferson and Green streets.

Banners and floats were part of the parade. One read: "Lord is our leader, and we shall lead the world." The paraders were in their long white robes and dunce caps but wore no masks.

Flery crosses and floats featuring "Welfare Work" were numerous. One had a woman and baby sitting by a table with a kerosene lamp on it and three children under it, while three ministering "angels" in the form of big and overly plump women of the k. k. k. stood around "welfareing."

To Speak in Dayton.  
Little boy kleagles wore hats with "k. k. k.—100 per cent American" printed on them. Bands played "Onward Christian Soldiers" and they all marched merrily toward the fair grounds where they dedicated their "temple."

Parades of the naughty-naughty-numb-skulls have occasionally interfered with meetings on my cross-country tour for the DAILY WORKER and this time I was stopped but I am making a return trip to this city where thru the arrangements made we will form another Communist branch right in the heart of kluxdom.

### To Hold Many Meetings.

Thru the co-operation of the district offices of the Workers (Communist) Party and the DAILY WORKER the following cities have arranged meetings where Communism and the DAILY WORKER will be the great message for the workers assembled:

- Thursday, July 16—Toledo, Ohio.
- Friday, July 17, Saturday, July 18—Cleveland, Ohio.
- Sunday, July 19—Warren, Ohio.
- Monday, July 20, Tuesday, July 21—Akron, Ohio.
- Wednesday, July 22, Thursday, July 23—Canton, Ohio.
- Friday, July 24, Saturday, July 25—Youngstown, Ohio.
- Sunday, July 26—Cleveland, Ohio.
- Monday, July 27, Tuesday, July 28—East Liverpool, Ohio.
- Wednesday, July 29, Thursday, July 30—Bellair.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

# ITALIAN DELEGATES TO PEASANTS' INTERNATIONAL GREET WORKERS OF THE ADJARISTAN SOVIET REPUBLIC

BATUM, (By Mail) —A public meeting of the City Soviet was held here assisted by delegates of the labor organizations, to welcome the delegates of the Peasants' International, comrades Miglioli and Massarenti, noted political and public workers of Italy, upon their arrival in Adjaristan.

Comrade Massarenti said: "We had the opportunity to travel thru your country. Your mountains and valleys reminded us of our Italy which has many points of resemblance to Adjaristan. Yet while looking at the landscape and thinking of its resemblance to Italy, we could not help thinking at the same time that you have something which we miss in Italy. That thing is—Freedom."

### Greetings From Italian Workers

"It is this freedom, which enables your workers and peasants to feel themselves masters of their country, that we lack over there. On the contrary, the peasants and workers of Italy are more oppressed today than at any time in history. We are very thankful to the government and the Communist Party of Adjaristan for the opportunity we had of seeing not only the natural riches, but also all your achievements.

"We have been to your villages, we have seen the labor of your peasants and workers, and this has still more stirred the flame of our hatred against the fascist regime in Italy. We bring to you the greetings of Italy, not from the ruling clique of Mussolini, but from the revolutionary peasants and workers of Italy, who want to follow you in the victorious fight for revolution (cheers.)"

### Socialist Party Dying

"I am a social-democrat, but I think that after the things I have seen here and after what is happening in the world today, when Ebert and those like him are becoming transformed into corpses, that the social-democratic party will also become a corpse (cheers). I am convinced that those Italian workers and peasants who are still in the ranks of social-democracy will understand that there is a common road to Communism, the road chosen by you, which must be followed (cheers.)"

### Lenin's Spirit Alive

"We, the Italian workers and peasants, look with admiration at your leaders and the energy displayed by them in the last decades. Particularly strong is our admiration for Comrade Lenin (cheers). When in Moscow we visited the mausoleum containing the body of Ilych. There he lay dead, but what we have seen since has convinced us that the spirit is alive and will live for ever." (Stormy and prolonged applause.)

### Peasants' Consciousness

Comrade Miglioli said: "How could it happen that a peasants' organization united under the banner of religion has in my person joined the Peasants' International? It is the first case on record when peasants of christian sentiments have sent their representative into an international organization.

"I will give you just one little instance. When I began to understand the course of events and started on the road of revolution, I personally could not make up my mind to join the Peasants' International. Then it happened that at Milan, at a secret meeting of peasants, I put the question: should we join the Peasants' In-

ternational. All of them replied in one voice: you must go, there! (cheers.)

"I believe that this new consciousness of the peasants is characteristic not only in Italy, but that it has manifested itself also among the peasants throughout the world; because as a result of the war there is extreme poverty and misery among the peasants which prompts them to throw in their lot with the revolution.

### Forty Nations Represented

"The bourgeoisie is trying to get the peasants on its side, to divide them, to set one section against the other, and having thus weakened them, to establish its sway over the village. But the revolutionary movement which arose after the war, having scared the bourgeoisie out of its wits, has at the same time caused the peasants to unite and join the Peasants' International.

"The Peasants' International has now been existing for 18 months. Its appeal has met with the response of the peasants of 40 nations."

Comrade Miglioli went on to speak about the role of the Peasants' International in uniting the peasantry, of the position of the peasants in the different countries, of fascism and bourgeois oppression, and in conclusion he said:

"Today, in walking thru the streets of Batum, I saw the common graves of the revolutionary heroes. I understood that Batum has also its glorious past in the fight against the bourgeoisie, and I crave to be permitted to place wreaths upon the graves of the fallen fighters. (Stormy and prolonged applause.)"

"Long Live the U. S. S. R.! Long Live the future revolutionary Italy!"

# Tinplate Trust Gets Decision on Freight Rates from Coolidge

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The interstate commerce commission today ordered certain railroads to establish, on or before October 9, a rate not exceeding 51 cents a 100 pounds from McKeesport, Pa., and Yorkville, O., and 53 cents from Cumberland, Md., on shipments of tinplate in carloads, to New London, Wis.

14 Hurt in Crash.  
PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 14.—Fourteen people were injured, ten of them so seriously they had to be removed to the hospital in a collision today between a trolley car and a motor truck.

# FAKERS OCCUPY PUBLIC OFFICE IN LOS ANGELES

## Many Red Baiters Get Their Reward

By L. P. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 14.—This city has a brand new charter, and a lot of brand new officials. But indications are that things will run in the same old way. The old dictatorship of the municipality turned over its affairs to the incoming one—but not before some of the old timers had staged a nice little ript. Only adjournment prevented the calling of the forces of "law and order." The lie was passed, but Councilman Ralph L. Criswell, ex-socialist" and at one time president of the city council, would not stand for it. He used his fists very effectively.

The trouble came up over grafting in connection with a secret sale of \$13,500,000 worth of bonds—at a discount. Criswell is kind of hostile anyway because he lost the race for congress against Fredericks, the notorious reactionary prosecutor of the McNamara brothers. Criswell had also, for a while, an able rival in Comrade Emmanuel Levin in the 10th congressional district. All this weighed heavily on the mind of this former "champion fighter" for the cause of labor; he saw "red" and fought like a bull(y). Anyhow, he has shown himself a better prize fighter than a labor leader, or a legislator.

Pa(y)triot at \$6,000 a Year.  
Now another bright star on the horizon of Los Angeles "Green" fakedom, John S. Horn, secretary of the Central Labor Council, has appeared in the new constellation. He has been appointed as a member of the board of public works. The salary is \$500 per month.

This is his reward for supporting Mayor Cryer in the recent campaign. Friend of Police—Not of Labor.  
John S. Horn is a great "lover" of the "reds." The hall of the T. U. E. L. was raided, and many Communists were expelled from the unions during his administration. The police—with mental minds of children, according to August Vollmer, former chief of police—and pa(y)triotic officials at the Labor Temple worked hand in hand with "perfect harmony, it appears.

They attempted to arrest the writer several times while selling the DAILY WORKER at the Labor Temple. One comrade was sent to jail for 30 days for this crime.

### Stale Bread, No Honey For Idle Workers

As the city is full of idle men, it remains to be seen what "brother" Horn will, or can do to start up public work to improve the conditions under which the unemployed are suffering in this city. This may be a "land of milk and honey" for men like Horn—but stale bread, if any at all, and milk (skimmed blue) take the place of honey for idle workers down at 420 Standard avenue, headquarters of I. B. W. A.

### Insanity in Public Work.

A produce broker, A. W. L. Dunn, is another new member of the board of public works. During his career as a newspaperman, in the past, he was interested in matters concerning the welfare of the insane (it is claimed that this was one reason for his appointment).

Now it is to be hoped that Commissioner Dunn will renew his splendid effort of his younger days and bring some sanity into the affairs of public officials.

"Catastrophe" Avoided.  
Mayor Cryer's election at the primaries was contested in the court by supporters of Benjamin Bledson,



# BUILDERS AT WORK

## This Comrade Simply Wants to Know

DAILY WORKER Agents Are Inquisitive

A hard working, earnest agent for the DAILY WORKER writes a letter in which he is a little peeved.

"Why don't you see that local.....gets into the BUILDERS AT WORK Column", he inquires.

Now very likely, there are other locals who feel that they also are slighted. If this is the case, then there are very likely two reasons for this:

1. The local had done or is doing nothing that deserves special mention for the attention of other locals that are working hard, building the DAILY WORKER.
2. Tho they may be doing fair work they give no information on how they go about it.

### The Remedy

1. If you are sending in subscriptions, selling bundle orders or working on shop or trade union campaigns—tell the DAILY WORKER just how you are doing it.
2. If you see nothing about it in the DAILY WORKER, write it yourself and address it to the BUILDERS AT WORK COLUMN and you will surely see it in print.

The "Builders At Work Column" is conducted especially to point out better ways to do Communist work thru efficient propaganda distribution. And none can point out the way to do it better than the one who does it... THAT MEANS YOU!

Write the DAILY WORKER just how you are making more Communists—that's important information for every Communist organizer in the DAILY WORKER machinery.

# STEEL WORKERS TO HOLD ANNUAL T. U. E. L. PICNIC ON SUNDAY, JULY 19, AT WARREN, O., TO HEAR FOSTER

WARREN, Ohio, July 14.—The annual T. U. E. L. picnic and outing for the Mahoning and Trumbull county steel workers and friends will be held this year at Mahoning Park, Warren, Ohio, on Sunday afternoon, July 19th. The park can be reached by taking a Leavittsburg street car out of Warren. William Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer of the T. U. E. L. of Chicago, will be the principal speaker and he will bring a message of vital importance for the organized and unorganized steel workers of the valley.

### White Chairman

Wm. J. White of Girard, O., well known member of the militants in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers will preside as chairman. Local A. A. members will speak in Finnish and So. Slavish. The speaking will start at 2.30 p. m. promptly.

The steel workers are showing great interest in the meeting and all readers of the DAILY WORKER and party organs are requested to advertise the picnic and bring out every worker possible, to attend.

Proceeds To T. U. E. L.  
The proceeds from the picnic will be used entirely for the carrying on of T. U. E. L. work.  
The round trip fare from Youngstown to Warren, via street car, is 60 cents by using tickets.

### CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE

On Friday night, July 17, at 8 p. m. there will be a meeting of the Chicago Labor Defense Council at 722 Blue Island Ave. All delegates from affiliated bodies will please take notice and be there without fail.

### Your Union Meeting

- THIRD WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1925
- 38 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St.
  - 179 B. & S. J. W. Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 131 Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted.
  - 2 Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing.
  - 10 Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd.
  - 21 Carpenters, Western and Lexington.
  - 242 Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave.
  - 250 Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest.
  - 643 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
  - 1693 Carpenters, 505 S. State St.
  - 1784 Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
  - H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St., Irving 7597.
  - 1922 Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St.
  - 2289 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 293 Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California.
  - Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m.
  - 798 Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
  - 85 Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue.
  - 47 Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m.
  - 275 Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m.
  - Hod Carriers District Council, 814 W. Harrison St.
  - 10 Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont.
  - 5 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
  - 366 Machinists, 818 W. 55th St.
  - 478 Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St.
  - 830 Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave.
  - 515 Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St.
  - Maria Cooks, 357 N. Clark St.
  - 23 Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St.
  - 54 Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill.
  - 624 Painters, 130 W. Washington St.
  - 893 Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange.
  - 972 Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island.
  - 5 Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
  - 1665 Poultry and Game, 200 Water St.
  - 236 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
  - 225 Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St.
  - 900 Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University.
  - 73 Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St.
  - 723 Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 733 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
  - 785 Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave.
  - 247 Typographical, 8015 N. Clark St.
  - 8 Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves.
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

### PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

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# Features of the JULY SPECIAL ANTI-IMPERIALIST ISSUE

# Workers Monthly

## China and the Anti-Imperialist Struggle

By MAX SHACHTMAN  
A birds eye view of China in the past—and as the present victim of world imperialism. A striking picture (with photographs) by the editor of the Young Worker.

## The New America—the American Empire

By JAY LOVESTONE  
"The tentacles of the American Imperial Octopus have been fastened on nearly every section of the earth" says the author... in this interesting history of the development of the U. S. into world empire. (With Photographs)

## The Negroes As An Oppressed People

By WM. F. DUNNE  
Another article on this great American problem from the pen of the editor of the DAILY WORKER, whose past articles on the question are attracting nationwide attention.

## Bayonets in War and Peace

By WM. F. KRUSE  
The use of bayonets on the workers in struggle—from the records of the war department. An exposure of documentary evidence substantiating every charge of violence against workers. (With photographs of the militia in strike action)

## Contradictions of Imperialist Capitalism

By N. BUCHARIN  
An analysis of the development of imperialism—struggle—brilliant and the greatest importance to thorough Communist understanding.

## Left Wing Advances in the Needle Trades

By EARL R. BROWDER  
Revolt of the rank and file against reaction—struggle against employers and traitorous officials—a picture of a bitter fight waged in an important field of battle.

## Native Sins of the Golden West

By MIRIAM ALLEN De FORD  
Babbits and Babbits in California—"the land of honey, fruit and fairly good wine"—and a striking picture of 100 per cent suppression and imprisonment of workers. A keen and splendidly written account.

## Party Trade Union Fractions

By WM. Z. FOSTER  
A timely contribution on one of the most important phases of present American Communist development.

## The Longest Procession in History

By RUTH KENNEL  
A word picture from Soviet Russia on a great day—written by an American and enough to thrill every worker.

## Labor and Empire

By MANUEL GOMEZ  
American Imperialism—what, how and why it is and its effect on Labor—a splendid analysis drawn on an American background.

## New Uses for Strikes

By "AUDIFAZ"  
Recent tendencies in Mexican Labor Politics—an interesting view of the struggle of the working class in a neighboring country.

## Carbon Cakes

A Story from the Shop  
By FRANKLIN R. TIMMINS

## CARTOONS

By Robert Minor, Maurice Becker, Lydia Gibson, Fred Ellis, Hay Bales, Wm. S. Fanning

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Marx-Engels  
Cloth, 60 Cents  
Paper, 10 Cents

## The A. B. C. of Communism

Bucharin-Preobrazhensky  
Paper, 50 Cents

## The Peoples Marx

Julian Borchardt  
Paper, 75 Cents

## The State and Revolution

V. I. Ullianov (Lenin)  
Duroflex Cover, 25 Cents

## Theory and Practice of Leninism

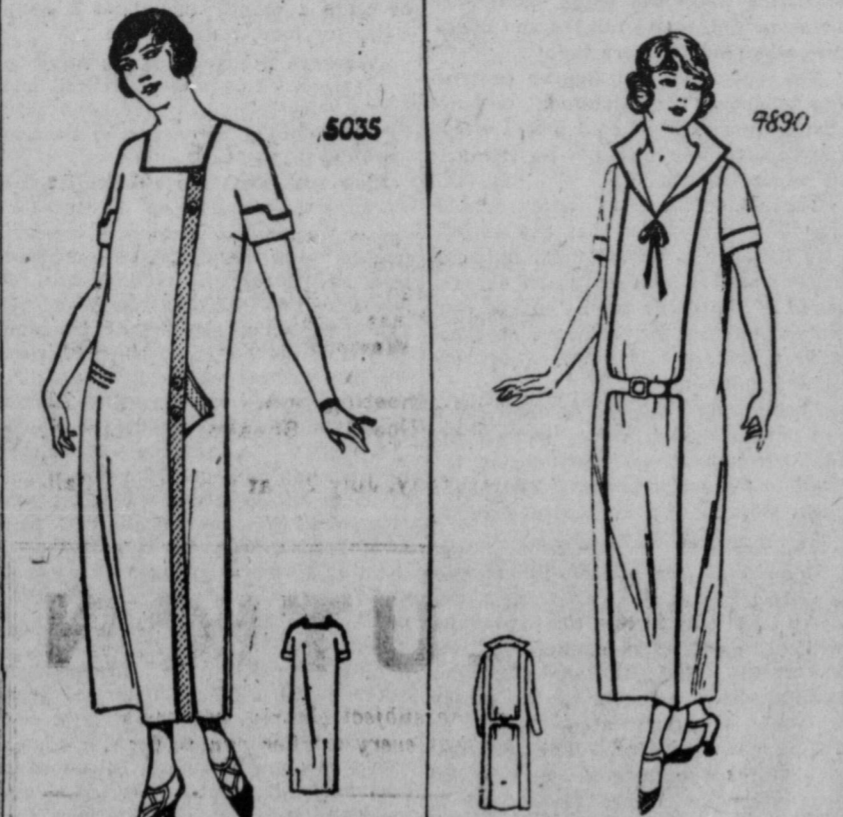
I. Stalin  
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The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5 1/2 yards of 36-inch plain material, with 3/4 yard for the fold and the facing on the pocket. The width at the foot with plaits extended is about 2 yards.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

# BARBARIC SENTENCE INFLICTED ON NINETEEN YEAR OLD YOUTH BY MARYLAND COURT; GETS 10 LASHES

FREDERICK, Md., July 14.—Ten lashes on his bare back was the sentence imposed on Robert Shrover, aged 19. Shrover was ill today from rheumatism, so the whipping will be delayed. Sheriff Albaugh has been assigned to inflict the punishment.

# On the Press!

A new pamphlet containing the

# MANIFESTO, RESOLUTIONS AND CONSTITUTION

of the First National Conference of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE with pictures of the delegates and numerous drawings and cartoons.

Every worker should know the facts about this history-making conference.

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Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

290 Advertising rates on application.

## Bloody Bulgaria

According to a recent dispatch from Berlin an unparalleled reign of terror is still raging in Bulgaria. In the war of extermination conducted against the workers and farmers by the Zankov regime, boys and girls are not spared. They all look alike to the executioner's axe. When Oliver Cromwell, the sanctimonious British butcher who is the idol of some alleged liberals, was laying Ireland waste with fire and sword, he used the expression "nits will be lice," as little children were spitted on the points of his soldiers' bayonets. The modern Cromwells of Bulgaria look upon the children of the revolutionary workers and farmers as vermin that must be exterminated.

There is no outcry in the capitalist press against this carnival of slaughter. The hypocritical crew that frothed at the mouth when the spying Polish priest Buchavietch was executed in Russia, now draw the veil of silence over the bloody deeds of the Bulgarian fascists.

Already several Communists and radical agrarians have been executed under circumstances that reveal the present regime in Bulgaria as a set of inhuman monsters. Eighty six others have been condemned to death and hundreds have been sentenced to long prison terms. Several thousand are under arrest and public executions have become a daily occurrence. The European papers print pictures of boy and girl students loaded with heavy chains being marched thru the streets by armed guards.

This is democracy under capitalism. Here we have the workers massacred under our very eyes, by the murderous capitalist butchers while their comrades in other lands barely raise a voice in protest. Only the workers who are under the influence of the Communists in all countries have so far made any effort to block the gory work of the Zankov killers. Had the European masses listened to the appeal of the Communist International the victorious workers and farmers of Bulgaria would today be chanting hymns of victory over the unhallowed graves of their persecutors.

A poet once sang, that from the grave of every martyr one thousand heroes rise. As the red flag of Communism today floats over the scene of the czar's tyranny and over the ashes of Russia's revolutionary heroes, so in Bulgaria the workers and peasants will some day reform their ranks and visit a terrible justice on the bloody monsters whose favorite sport is murder of the toilers.

## New Fields of Conquest

The news that American bankers have made a loan of no less than \$100,000,000 to Australia, is the kind of news that has a significance beyond the mere amount.

This is the sort of thing that—in addition to the contest to see who can rob China—is bringing American imperialism and British imperialism to grapple with each other in a struggle of giants which leads to war. The conflict is now in the secondary stage of diplomacy where recriminations are beginning and the ground being laid for the issuance of "white books" and other fancy propaganda on both sides to prove that the other is a nation of depraved imperialists.

Canada already has fallen under the dominance of United States banks. There is more United States money invested in Canada today than there is English money. And it may be taken for granted that the "Little Old Lady Threadneedle Street" looks with jaundiced eyes on British colonies being seduced by Yankee capital.

Now another colony has succumbed to the blandishments of the House of Morgan and far away in the antipodes the last outpost of English business has fallen to the pirate crew of Wall Street bankers. Australia, the island continent, the undeveloped land Britain has had staked out for many a long year as field of expansion, has been seized by a claim-jumper.

And just to accent the fact that the claim-jumper means business, he has brought a whole fleet of warships with him on some maneuvers which, of course, are supposed to have not the slightest connection with Morgan's bank and its loan.

But American capitalist imperialism moves on to new fields of conquest, and the warships somehow trail along behind as easily as if there were a tow-line.

George Wheeler Hinman, one of William Randolph Hearst's paid liars, declares that there would be no trouble in China if the businessmen who have over a billion and a half invested in the Orient stopped financing Moscow's revolutionary campaigns in the East. The trouble is, says Hinman, that they keep on handing over their money to Moscow for concessions. Moscow spends the money on propaganda. Good luck to those crazy capitalists. Every day in every way they are getting nuttier and nuttier.

The fundamentalist who applied for a permit to decorate his pulpit with two gats while he was speaking reminds us a favorite observation of a radical who entertained no kindly feeling towards the bible. "There is nothing about a gun," he would say, "that would make a man carry a bible, but there are lots of things in the bible that would make a man carry a gun."

Federal prisons are getting filled so rapidly that Attorney General Sargent is about to appeal to the governors of the states to take over federal prisoners convicted in their respective jurisdictions. Business is good all around—even in the prisons of capitalism.

Every day get "sub" for the DAILY WORKER and a member for the Workers Party.

# The Struggle of the Imperialists Against the Chinese Labor Movement

By G. VOITINSKY  
(Moscow)

THE working class in China is at present passing thru the most difficult period of its development.

In the peculiar circumstances of China, a semi-colony, an object of interference on the part of world imperialism, the path of the struggle of the working class is very difficult and complicated. At its very inception, at its very first steps on the path to emancipation from slavery, the Chinese proletariat is met by a powerful enemy in the form of the imperialistic groups of Europe, America and Asia and by their tool, the Chinese militarists.

The most recent development of events during the strike of the textile workers in Shanghai and Tsingtao must be viewed in this light.

WHEN for the first time, in the spite of their conflicting interests in every branch of industry and trade in China and in every part of this enormous country, form a united front to attack the Chinese proletariat? Why is it that on Chinese soil the foreign police meet the most elementary demands for the right to exist on the part of the Chinese proletariat, by firing into the unarmed crowds of men, women and children?

Why on the other hand, do the students, the offspring of the Chinese bourgeoisie, join with the working class and likewise sacrifice themselves in the struggle against the foreign capitalists? Why, finally, are even the Chinese chambers of commerce compelled to support the demand of the workers that foreign troops be withdrawn from the most important Chinese ports?

All these questions can be answered by the following formula: The Chinese proletariat is inevitably taking up the position of an outpost in the war of liberation of the Chinese people, and therefore, in the nature of things, assumes more and more the hegemony of the national movement for the liberation of the Chinese people as a whole.

WHEN for the first time, in the beginning of 1922, a part of the working class of China, which was organized not on the model of class trade unions, but in a large guild, the Seamen's Union of Hong Kong, declared war on English shipowners, it was regarded both by the foreign capitalists and the Chinese public as a duel between the Chinese workers and the foreign oppressors.

At that time, England played the leading role in the political oppression of China. This happened two years after the destruction of the Japanese apparatus in China, the Anti Club, with the president Su-Shi-

Tsan and his nephew, the younger Su, the dictator of Mongolia. In the period between the summer of 1920 and the autumn of 1922 the English apparatus of colonization in China had been extraordinarily strengthened.

The Sun Yat Sen government which had only been formed at the beginning of 1922 in Shantung after Tshen Tsiu Min had been driven out, was a thorn in the flesh of the British imperialists and seemed to cloud their bright prospects of a further enslavement of China. The opposition of the seamen of Hong Kong to the English shipowners and bankers at that time, an opposition which paralyzed traffic in the Pacific Ocean and the Yellow Sea, which left some hundreds of thousands of tons of goods lying in the docks and on shipboard, which drew the whole of the urban working population of South China into the anti-British movement, was a serious blow to the prestige of the English colonialization apparatus in China and a great help to the revolutionary government of South China.

WITH gnashing of teeth, the proud Britons had to yield to the union of Chinese seamen and to comply with its demands, which were, it is true, modest enough. For the first time organized Chinese workers succeeded by means of a six weeks' strike in obtaining recognition of their union and compensation for lost working time. Then as now, the whole English press was filled with lies and calumnies regarding the seamen on strike, then as now, the press hacks declared the influence of Bolshevik agitation to be the cause of the strike.

In order to better understand the significance of present events in China, it must be remarked that the representatives of American capital, at whose instigation the conference at Washington (end of 1921 and beginning of 1922) was called, with the object of procuring better entry and security for American capital into China "sympathized" with the opposition of the workers to England and, in their semi-official organ in China, the Weekly Review, reported as follows:

"The strike movement in China is growing slowly but surely... strikes in China are at present just as inevitable as floods and epidemics... China is not yet threatened with strikes involving the whole country, but the time will come when the masses will more clearly understand the significance of the labor movement."

THE prophesies of the ideologists of American imperialism are perhaps beginning to come true sooner than they expected. This is the chief reason for their hatred of the Chinese

proletariat. A second characteristic feature of the struggle of the Hong Kong seamen was, that even on this first occasion of Chinese workers opposing the imperialists, the treacherous role played by the upper strata of the Chinese bourgeoisie, became evident. The Chinese Comprador (wholesale dealer) and banker Robert Hotun, well-known in Hong Kong, who had been knighted by the king of England, cheated the Seamen's Union in his capacity as negotiator with the striking seamen, in that he first of all delayed payment of the sums agreed upon, and then refused to keep his promise.

AS a result of the strike of the Hong Kong seamen, a wave of strikes passed over the whole of China. The labor movement began to take economic shape. So far the workers had not given expression to any political demands, neither had the students demonstrated in sympathy with the movement. This is explained by the fact during the whole of 1922, the Chinese bourgeoisie and the intelligentsia still cherished hopes that the promises of the conference at Washington would be fulfilled, i. e. that the Japanese troops would be withdrawn from the province of Shantung with its magnificent harbor of Tsingtao, and that the customs duties would be raised in favor of China.

After the conference at Washington the reactionary movement in the country grew stronger. Wu Pei Fu carried out the wishes of Anglo-American capital. Partly in fulfillment of their wish, he entered into war against his former ally and party comrade (of the Tshih clique) Csang-Tso-Lin. The conflict between these two generals expressed the endeavours of the Anglo-American imperialists to make sure of an actual influence in China, which had been formally achieved at the conference of Washington. And the victory of Wu Pei Fu over Csang-Tso-Lin did, as a matter of fact, establish an extraordinary influence of the Anglo-American imperialists in Central and North China. The end of 1922 and the beginning of 1923 were characterized in China by the growing political reaction which threatened to spread thru the whole country and to overthrow Sun Yat Sen's government in the South.

IN the atmosphere of tense political reaction in the country, at the moment when Wu Pei Fu was with the aid of the Anglo-American imperialists, preparing military measures for the destruction of the nationalist revolutionary base in the province of Kwantung and for uniting the country, when he was stifling every appear-

ance of social thought and preparing a new government, the strike of the railwaymen on the main line from Peking to Hankow broke out, in the chief sphere of influence of English imperialism, on the line on which Wu Pei Fu had to transport his troops to the South.

The workers suffered cruel defeat; they defended their trade unions and their flags, but the armed hands of Wu Pei Fu shot down the workers and their leaders and threw many into prison. The workers' unions, or rather the embryos of unions, were compelled to become strictly illegal.

BUT the rise of the railwaymen of the line Peking to Honkow in February 1923 had immense political consequences. Wu Pei Fu was revealed in his true character to the whole of the Chinese people. The students revolted. Wu Pei Fu began openly to place Chinese policy on the same level with the English apparatus of colonization. And, regardless of the fact that reaction continued to rage thru-out the country, a change took place in the political life of the land; Wu Pei Fu had to abandon his expedition to the south and to pay close attention to events in Central and North China. The heroic behaviour of the Chinese railwaymen in 1923 was a blow to the most reactionary part of imperialism in China, to the apparatus of the Anglo-American imperialists.

There is no doubt that the attitude of the railwaymen of Hankow, which rendered it impossible for Wu Pei Fu to rely on the hinterland, stimulated Chan Tso-Lin to fight against Wu Pei Fu's power in the autumn of last year.

Wu Pei Fu's fall set the nationalist revolutionary emancipation movement in action thru-out the country, extended the base of the Kuomintang party and made it possible openly to carry on an anti-imperialist campaign in the whole country for several months.

OF course this process was not systematically organized, nevertheless the Chinese proletariat, when fighting its own battle in its own interests, is, in the nature of things, the most consistent and irreconcilable fighter against the colonial yoke of imperialism, and thus becomes the leader of the whole national movement.

This and this alone explains that unprecedented wrath and cruelty with which the headmen of Anglo-Japanese imperialism are using their whole apparatus of brigandage in the suppression of the workers' strikes in Shanghai and Tsingtao. This also explains the other fact that the over-

whelming majority of the Chinese people is siding with the Chinese proletariat in its present fight. The struggle of the masses indeed in its totality has now a more consistent and revolutionary character than was the case a few years ago, thanks to the circumstances that the class war of the Chinese proletariat is more and more becoming the backbone of the national emancipation movement.

WHAT then is the most distinguishing feature of recent events in China? That the proletariat of Shanghai and Tsingtao, in the course of their struggle against the Japanese employers, are again striking out at the most dangerous group of imperialists in the country. Japan has in fact in the course of the past ten months, i. e. since the October revolution in Peking, once more become the most important imperialistic power in China, the most important in that the power of the state in China, in the form of Tuan Tsi Tshui and partly in the person of Chang Tso Lin, is on the side of the Japanese imperialists.

To the extent that its influence grew, Japanese imperialism became more and more an aggressive power against the liberation movement in the country, which grew irresistibly in consequence of the victory over Wu Pei Fu and over the Anglo-American colonialization apparatus.

THE elementary outbreak of the workers of Shanghai and Tsingtao, which drew the broadest masses of the urban population of China into the fight against the imperialists, can only be explained by the unspeakable insolence of the Japanese imperialists who were convinced that they held a position of supremacy in the suppression of China. The struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the English imperialists who came to their help, is now part of the most dangerous and most important front of the anti-imperialist movement in the country.

All the slogans raised by Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the national revolutionary party, Kuomintang, have now, thanks to the struggle of the proletariat, become essential demands of the whole Chinese people.

The fight in all the great towns of China is being fought round these slogans; it was for them that the general strike in Shanghai, which may in a few days spread to other industrial towns in the country, was declared.

The fight of the Chinese proletariat in these days is a new stage in the emancipation movement of this vast country, a stage which will call forth new, decisive battle against imperialism at its most vulnerable spot.

## AS WE SEE IT -- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)  
 kiss the royal anatomy.

BUT even an I. L. Per is not entirely bereft of stomach ballast. The secretary of the branch was authorized to come back at MacDonald like a charge of dynamite. And tho the language used by the secretary may seem mild to those who are accustomed to the style of the DAILY WORKER, readers acquainted with the British labor movement will smell sulphur. After reiterating that MacDonald's letter was detrimental to the interests of the Bulgarian workers the branch secretary writes:

"With regard to the remainder of your letter, the tone of it is quite uncalled for, and in the opinion of members of the branch, contrary to their conceptions of socialism. They are forwarding your letter and this reply to the socialist press so that the 'bleehing easie-oozie asses' may know your opinion of them." This much space is devoted to MacDonald so that our readers may form their own opinions of MacDonald without any aid from us. I might add that this material is taken from the Daily Herald of London, the official organ of the trade union movement.

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a speech delivered in Buffalo, New York, has urged the church to join with labor. Green has already asked "capital" to do the same thing. The trouble with labor is that both have already joined with it to its sorrow and loss. What labor must do is to break all connections with capitalism and to relegate the church to the dung heap of history. The church is a parasite that feeds on the workers and poisons their brains. The capitalists know that the church is one of their main props. Fortunately the workers are getting wise to the church, despite the efforts of labor fakery like William Green.

THIS is Judge Gary talking: "I have followed the twelve golden rules

of health all my life. I have kept my conscience clear. I have worked hard and I have been abstemious." What a wonderful acquisition a clear conscience is? Professional murderers, who sometimes feel a little twitching when obliged to resort to extreme methods in disposing of their victims, must envy the judge. Turning the guns on strikers of course, would not cause an excess of acidity in the judicial food bag. Shutting down his shops and throwing thousands of workers on the streets, would not cause Gary's fodder to turn into concrete in his stomach. The judge never lets such trifles interfere with the serenity of his conscience.

GARY'S slaves work from eight to ten hours a day. They used to work twelve, until the judge got scared that they might organize. He then made a concession to them. How much time have to follow the twelve golden rules of health that the judge prescribes? A local food expert advises us to "chew our milk" carefully in the morning before going to work. A good idea, perhaps. But most workers don't have time to take a chew of tobacco while on their way to punch the clock on a bench in the park. But they will lack the wherewithal to purchase milk.

IT is well that the working class should look after their health, as best they can under the circumstances. But long hours and short pay, unhealthy working conditions, worry and want are causing greater havoc among the workers than faulty mastication of food or a superfluity of starches in their menu. This fact should not be forgotten, by well-meaning food "radicals" who have developed a greater hate for white flour and juicy beef stakes than they have for the capitalist system. Let us get rid of Garyism and we will have lots of time to devote to scientific dieting.

## MINERS HAVE HARD FACTS ON HARD COAL

### Operators Try to Use "Public Opinion"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 14.—Both sides were set for a battle of statistics when the wage conference between Anthracite miners and operators was resumed here today.

The operators had figures pretending to show "the consumer" will not stand for a raise in coal prices which they allege would follow an increase in miners' wages.

The miners had statistics upholding their contention that the anthracite industry is on a sound, financial basis and well able to stand the demand of the union for a ten per cent wage increase for contract workers with a dollar-a-day increase for unskilled mine labor.

Facts prove that the demand for a ten per cent raise is very modest and that the miners are getting far too little to live on at present. They have been working for an average of \$5 a day only four days a week.

Meanwhile, the anthracite operators' own figures show that anthracite costs them only \$4.10 a ton to produce, while the cost to consumers is from \$12 to \$15. That the operators got the difference is shown by the profits of four companies alone piling up \$17,500,000 last year. The Progressive Miners' Committee had urged the anthracite miners to demand 20 per cent instead of the ten per cent increase. The Lewis machine prevented the 20 per cent demand being made.

Give this copy to your shopmate.

## NEGRO WORKERS OF PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA TORTURED, WAGES ARE STOLEN, WOMEN ENSLAVED ON ROADS

(By The Federated Press)  
 NEW YORK, July 14.—Portugal no longer exports slaves for sale but Portuguese planters and fraders in Angola, Portuguese East Africa, hold the natives in peonage "worse than slavery," Edward A. Ross, University of Wisconsin, professor of sociology, announces in his report on compulsory labor in the Portuguese colony.

"Slavery in the simple form of ownership of blacks by whites was ended with the downfall of the Portuguese monarchy in 1910 but the terrible new system began in 1918. Between 1910 and 1918 when "republican principles" were supposed to be in use, Portuguese landowners complained of the "laziness of natives." Most Portuguese employers thought the natives should work for nothing or at most 20 cents a month and about 2 cents a day for food, Ross reports.

Workers Flogged and Tortured  
 Nineteen villages were visited and nearly 7000 natives interviewed thru interpreters. Local pastors and teachers were talked with.

Everywhere it was found that the workers were ruthlessly driven: forced to work up to 12 months a year; flogged with the djambock or hippo lash and tortured. Women are requisitioned to work on roads and "if a mother lays a baby under a tree and rises up from her work when it cries, she may get struck for it."

Native police are forced to inflict brutal punishments upon their brother blacks. "A year ago police came to a mission, collected the men, went to the pounding rocks where the women pound their manioc and had their meal spread ready to dry and took them off to work on the road without even giving them a chance to gather up their meal and carry it to their homes."

"Children had to quit the mission school saying, 'Father has been taken to work on a plantation, mother and the older brothers are working on the roads, so I must stay out of school to hoe the fields, pound the manioc into meal and feed my little brothers and sisters.' Furthermore, the child will have to pound the meal and carry it to mother working on the road with the baby on her back."

Wages Are Stolen  
 So much of the natives' time and strength is requisitioned by the Por-

tuguese masters that the blacks are no longer able to attend their own gardens and fields. "There is little evidence that any considerable part of the wages turned over in trust to the officials by the employers of natives hired from the government actually reached the hands of those to whom it belongs," Ross says. "The amount of unpaid labor exacted of skilled natives is not infrequently so excessive that the young men see nothing to be gained by their acquiring skill in the missionary schools."

Most Road Workers Women  
 "Motor roads have been extended by conscripted, unpaid, unrationed natives, for the most part women, with only the most primitive implements." Labor-stealing is widespread, that is, no pay for half-days and many other days worked. "We heard of no effort made by any official to curb this despicable practice. The official does not appear to be in a strong position with respect to his fellow nationals, the traders and planters... The blacks feel that the Portuguese are leagued against them and that there is no recourse the white man's violence and injustice."

Government Does Nothing  
 "The government provides practically nothing in the way of schools, medical care, emergency relief or justice against the white trader, for the people of the villages, as recompense for the heavy burden of unrequited toil it lays upon them. The treatment of natives in Portuguese territory compares so unfavorably with that experienced by the natives of Rhodesia or Belgian Congo that there is a strong tendency to emigrate across the frontier."

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