

AS WE SEE

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

HAD Clarence Darrow and not William Jennings Bryan been the victim of the grim trial, so shortly after the Dayton trial, every pulpit pouter in the country would have attributed Darrow's demise to godly vengeance. As it is, the passing of Bryan will be conveniently attributed to the will of God. Darrow is still alive, snapping his suspenders, and storing up another supply of tears for his next murder trial.

IN the paper prepared by Bryan for delivery at the so-called ape trial, Bryan blamed atheism for the Leopold murder. The downright dishonesty of this claim is a fitting reply to the ocean of liquid dung that has inundated the press since the great mountebank passed away. Even one so ignorant as Bryan, knew very well that for one atheist convicted of a foul crime, at least one thousand evangelists are on the other side of the scales.

ONE could spend his time to less advantage than listening occasionally to the religious ballyhoo artists who work the side streets of Madison. A sandy haired fellow was getting something like this off his chest a few evenings ago: "I have confidence in God. He is alright. He is on the level. He has been square with me. There are few people I would take their words but I would take God's word. I'll say I would. He cleaned me up. He'll cleanse you. Oh, oh, oh, how he can do a job."

AT this point one of his listeners, who apparently needed salvation, interrupted with "How the hell do you know?" The preacher did not pay any attention, but continued to make comparisons between god and sundry gentlemen such as politicians, real estate men and saloonkeepers. The worldly men suffered by comparison. Another man sitting on the curbstone, came to the defense of the preacher, saying, "He's alright. He's got the right dope."

THIS was too much for a catholic member of the audience. He waded (Continued on page 3.)

MANY SIGNS OF CHANGE IN I. W. W. SHOW PROGRESS

M. T. W. Co-operates in Fight on Bosses

By HARRISON GEORGE

It is encouraging, and the first sign of making things better in the I. W. W., to recognize that something is wrong. Because if sincere endeavor is made to rectify the situation, the old mistakes may be labelled for what they are, the past wrong policies resolutely put out and a real new course followed which gets results. Therefore, the writer gladly points to signs of change and of healthy internal criticism in the I. W. W., which, while it doesn't go far enough and is timorous of being in violation of the many religious taboos, is the sort of stock taking that precedes change for the better.

In the General Office Bulletin for June one sees an article entitled, "What is the Matter With Us?" by a pseudonym "Jean Marat." The interrogation as given is certainly felt by all members of the I. W. W. and it is another sign of the times that the general headquarters officials have (Continued on page 3.)

DISTRICT GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING IN NEW YORK ON SUNDAY

NEW YORK, July 30.—A district general membership meeting for the discussion of party problems will be held Sunday, August 2, starting at one o'clock, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street, New York City. The speakers will be C. H. Ruthenberg and Wm. Z. Foster. Auspices District Executive Committee, District Two. Charles Krumbine, Organizer.

WANT GENERAL STRIKE OF ALL WOOLLEN MILLS

Disorganized Workers Ask for Leadership

MAYNARD, Mass., July 30.—The American Woolen Co. has decided on a ten per cent wage cut to take place in their mills here on July 27. This wage slash will decrease standard of living of the mill workers which is already low owing to unemployment, and part time work.

Want Haywood Back

At the last meeting of the textile council of the locals of the United Textile Workers the wage cut was discussed. It was decided that a mass meeting should be held to get in touch with the mass of the mill workers who are not organized.

During the discussion as to who should be invited to speak at the mass meeting, a delegate of the loomfixers' local said that "Bill Haywood should be sent over from Moscow to be the speaker" as he was more reliable in this situation than any of the U. T. W. leaders. But it was finally decided that the meeting should be addressed by one of the union organizers.

Call for Special U. T. W. Convention
The dissatisfaction of the workers with the wage cut was shown in a resolution which called on President McMahon of the U. T. W. to convene a special convention of the union for the purpose of discussing the question of a general strike to combat the wage cut. This resolution was carried unanimously.

The textile workers know from bitter experience in the past that isolated strikes against wage cuts do not get the workers anywhere. The workers know that it is useless for a couple of thousand of workers in a mill town to strike against a wage cut while thousands of workers employed by the same corporation are at work.

The defeat of the cotton workers last fall and winter in their efforts to stop the wage cuts was caused by the isolated strikes. The organized textile workers of Maynard want a real effective general strike all over New England.

Workers Want Unity and Struggle
The resolution of the textile council here shows the attitude of the textile workers toward the wage cut. They want action on the part of their union officials. But McMahon leadership does not believe in fighting the bosses effectively with a wide spread strike, and will attempt to turn the desire of the workers to fight the bosses into futile local strikes which will be broken because the bosses can get the work done in other towns.

"Great Klan Show" at Washington, D. C., Begins to Dwindle

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The national capital's "Great Klan Show," on Aug. 8, in which it had been planned to have 50,000 hooded knights march down Pennsylvania avenue, dwindled today to the dimensions of a lodge parade.

Instead of 50,000 klansmen in the line of march, from all parts of the country, there will be only a few thousand from the capital and nearby chapters in Virginia and Maryland. They will march unmasked.

Factional quarrels in the organization are said to have led to abandonment of the plan for a show on a national scale.

'MacMillan Ship on Ice

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The flagship Bowdoin of the MacMillan arctic expedition, is wedged in the Melville Bay ice pack, according to a radio dispatch from Commander MacMillan to the National Geographic Society today.

Getting a DAILY WORKER
sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

N. Y. WORKERS PARTY WINS AGAINST COPS

Second Union Square Meeting Unmolested

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 30.—The police of New York faced a solid phalanx of 1,000 Communists and sympathizers the other night, who were determined that the right to use the streets of New York for a demonstration should not be denied the Workers (Communist) Party. The week before, the police, who feel that they are entitled to censor the speeches of Communists, and not being satisfied with the speeches that were delivered at the meeting organized by the Workers Party to protest against the machinations of American imperialism in China, disrupted the meeting.

The district executive committee of (Continued on page 5.)

British General Strike Involving 5,000,000 May Begin at Midnight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 30.—The most bitter industrial civil war ever known to England threatens to begin tomorrow night thru the united fighting front of all British unions in support of 1,200,000 coal miners who are due to down tools midnight Friday. Already clashes of labor and action are commencing in battles between Communists and Fascists and mass picketing in the Welsh anthracite region already on strike.

The reactionary government of Premier Baldwin is swearing in civilians as deputized strikebreakers and mobilizing the navy and army units to crush the strike.

British fascists are volunteering for service and being accepted by the government as police fully authorized to use force against the workers.

Baldwin presented a statement to the miners which they were considering with a committee of the Trades Union Congress this afternoon.

A. J. Cook, Communist secretary of the Miners' Union said, "Our position is still the same. W. A. Lee, secretary of the operators' organization declared that "so far as the owners are concerned, we are finished."

Mine Owners Started Fight.

The fight comes from the owners trying to cancel an existing agreement and demanding wage cuts of 20 per cent and longer hours of labor. They still refuse to withdraw from this assault on the agreement, this attack on the already poor living standard of the miners.

If this continues until tomorrow night, nothing can stop the walkout of 1,200,000 British miners, with other unions of rail and transport pledging not to move coal, which in turn may bring them on strike and involving 5,000,000 men.

No One Can Force End.

Such a general strike is a strong probability and would amount to a state of civil war between labor and capital, a war whose end no one can foresee.

"Complete industrial paralysis" of Great Britain thru sympathetic action of affiliated trade unionists with the 1,200,000 coal miners scheduled to go on strike at midnight Friday was a possibility predicted today by J. H. Thomas, spokesman for the workers.

Thomas' assertion was made on the eve of the meeting of the general council of the Trades Union Congress to draw up plans for a complete embargo on coal as well as joint action (Continued on page 2)

LAST HOPE OF STAVING OFF STRIKE FADES; ALL FORCES READY TO ACT

LONDON, July 30.—At the close of a day of futile conferences to prevent the coal strike, scheduled to go into effect tomorrow night, Prime Minister Baldwin summoned the cabinet into a special meeting in the House of Commons tonight to discuss the situation.

Virtually all hope of staving off the strike has been abandoned. Various agencies of the government already are working to organize the various civil and military forces necessary to fight against what may develop into a general strike and possible civil warfare.

PAPAL COFFERS REPLENISHED BY UNITED STATES

American Catholics Are Doubly Plundered

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, July 30.—The coffers of the vatican have been enriched by several millions thru the gifts brought by American cardinals here during the past year. A fund which is now said to have reached ten millions is being raised for the consolidation of the catholic educational institutions in Rome. Most of this money comes from America, where the working class members of the catholic church are solicited for all kinds of religious schemes.

The Methodist church is planning to build a large educational institution in Rome. It is reported that the American masons are behind the plan and the fabulous sums raised by the Knights of Columbus are in the nature of counter-offensive. Naturally, the vatican has no objection to this kind of competition.

PAM'S DECISION ON ANTI-STRIKE WRIT POSTPONED

Police Again Use Violent Tactics

Another postponement of the decision on the bill of the International Tailoring company to secure an injunction against their striking employees was made yesterday when Judge Hugo Pam, declared he would not render a decision until today or Saturday.

Judge Pam had told William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, conducting the strike, to telephone him at twelve o'clock, yesterday but Pam postponed his decision. Arguments were completed Wednesday and Pam announced at that time that a decision would be given yesterday.

Police Furnish the Violence

Judge Pam's decision covers only the constitutionality of the Illinois anti-injunction law, which the garment bosses declare is unconstitutional. The International Tailoring company is demanding an injunction to restrain the strikers from any form of picketing.

If the law is declared constitutional and peaceful picketing is upheld, Cunnea will then answer the charges of the tailoring company that violence had been used by the strikers. The only violence that has been on evidence on the picket line, the Amalgamated points out, is the violence of the police and hired company slugs who have beaten several pickets.

The police violence broke out again yesterday when Rose Cicala, a striker, was arrested after being shoved around by the police.

Will Picket Despite Odds

Speaking of Miss Cicala's arrest, Isadore Rothbart, business agent of the pantsmakers, said, "The police have given us a rest for several days. Now, however, they seem to have started their arrests again, and perhaps they have more rough stuff in store for us."

"No matter what the odds, however, no matter what faces us, we will stay on the picket line until the International Tailoring company meets our terms and agrees to sign an agreement."

MINERS' INTERNATIONAL STATES JOHN L. LEWIS HAS PLEDGED SUPPORT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 30.—M. Vigneux, secretary of the Miners' International, announced today that in reply to an appeal cabled to the United Mine Workers of America by Frank Hodges, an official of the International and of the British Miners' Federation, the officials of the U. M. W. of A. had cabled a promise to carry out any action desired by the International Federation and to stand by the British miners in case they strike.

"All the International Federation asks of the American miners is that they reduce their production to such a point that there will be no surplus for export," stated Vigneux.

Resist the Expulsion Policy of William H. Johnston! Fight for Unity in the International Machinists' Union!

AS Sigman in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, so Johnston in the International Association of Machinists!

Such labor traitors, when confronted by a militant left wing movement in their unions, demanding a policy of class struggle and backed by mass support, always recur to the desperate measure of expulsion, of splitting the union, hoping thus to get rid of the growing opposition to their reactionary policies.

It is no surprise, therefore, when William H. Johnston of the I. A. of M., faced by a mass upheaval in his union, as a result of his own

constant betrayals and business adventures, announces that he proposes to expel wholesale the progressives and members of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League, and begins with the arbitrary suspension of his election opponent, Anderson, Johnston and Sigman are worthy followers of the treacherous Amsterdam International, and proper lickspittles of Green, the reactionary now at the head of the A. F. of L., who is giving them his active support in their attacks upon the constructive forces in their unions.

Like the needle trades labor traitors, Johnston was once a socialist. He was boosted into power 15 years ago by the left wing in his union. His whole policy ever since has been one of betrayal. He has ignored and violated every plank of the platform he was elected on. Tho the membership of the union had demanded amalgamation repeatedly, he has blocked every effort to consolidate the metal trades. He was one of those who helped wreck the great shopmen's strike of 1922 by the notorious Baltimore and Ohio

agreement, and he was the outstanding leader in foisting upon railroad workers the notorious "B. & O. Plan" which grew out of the strike settlement. He betrayed the labor party movement into the swamps of LaFollettism. Under his misleadership, the membership of the Machinists' Union has dropped from 375,000 in 1920 to 75,000 at the present time.

The result of such treason was inevitable—a growing revolt in the ranks. The membership demand protection in the shops, and this can come only from a militant policy of organization and struggle, which the Johnston machine refuse to adopt. Three years ago the rising tide of revolt foretold the present flood. The left wing ticket in the union elections polled a full third of the votes. In the elections just past the only way the Johnston machine could prevent itself from being submerged and swept away was by the wholesale use of trickery, arbitrary power, and election frauds. Could a correct count of the votes be had it would show the opposition ticket elected by a substantial majority.

NOW, Johnston proceeds to further desperate measures. He tries to demoralize and break up the opposition by expelling its leading figures from the union. He seeks to create a "red" scare in order to cover up his election frauds and to turn the workers' attention away from the pressing needs, which he constantly betrays. Under cover of a red baiting campaign in the best Strikebreaker Daugherty style, it is significant that the first act of Johnston is the suspension of Anderson—a non-Communist who defeated him with rank and file support in the last election.

But, his is a vain hope and a futile policy. Sigman tried a similar program and with disastrous results to his clique. Beginning two years ago, he expelled a large number of militants all over the country, but he was compelled to readmit them. And his present attempt to remove 77 members of the Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9, and 22, have resulted in at least half of the whole International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union revolting against him. The masses have risen to condemn him

and his policies and to support the fighting program of the left wing. Johnston is going straight to a similar experience if he tries to enforce the expulsion program, which has been hailed so eagerly by all the enemies of the working class.

Johnston's expulsion policy has for its purpose the elimination from the union of all those who want to make the union a fighting organ of the metal workers instead of an adjunct to the banking and real estate schemes of the Johnston gang. The Communists and all militant and progressive workers who fight with them in the union, will not fall into this trap. They will stay in the union to expose the treacherous policies of Johnston. They will stay in the union to organize the workers for rank and file control. They will stay in the union to overthrow the bankers and real estate dealers who now run the union in the interests of the bosses. They will stay in the union to put militant workers at its head who will lead it in a fight against the open shop schemes of the bosses. They will stay in the (Continued on page 2)

SPEAKERS:

WILLIAM Z.
FOSTER
AND OTHERS

Auspices, Workers Party

CHICAGO WORKERS! Rally to the Support of Your Press at the

Fourth Annual Workers' Press Picnic

Sunday, August 2nd
RIVERVIEW PICNIC GROVE
Belmont and Western Avenues

Given for the Benefit of the Communist Newspapers
and for
THE ENTERTAINMENT OF MILITANT WORKERS

Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office and at all other
working class newspapers and centers.

GAMES MUSIC

CONTESTS
DANCING
PRIZES
REFRESHMENTS
MERRIMENT

Admission 50 Cents

DAVISON, I. A. M. VOTE JUGGLER IN PITTSBURG

**"Expel Communists"
Cries Election Thief**

By a UNION MEMBER.
(Worker Correspondent.)

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—Secretary-Treasurer Davison of the International Lodge, Machinists' Association showed his fighting spirit last week when visiting Local 491 in Pittsburgh, one of the B. & O. railroad lodges blessed with the B. & O. co-operative plan but Brother Davison seemed to have no intention of fighting the capitalists and exploiters on the railroads or in the contract shops.

Far from that. His venom was directed against the militant members of the union, the Communists. He said, "The Communists have continually been fighting us (meaning the officials). Now we will give them all the fight they want, at the last session of our executive board it was decided to expel all Communists from the union."

Reads Circular Letter.

Mr. Davison quoted at length from a circular letter alleged to be issued by the United Industries of Rockfield, Ill., saying that this letter was sent to keymen among organized labor, (evidently that is why he got one). The letter dealt with the last election in the Machinists' Union showing that the Communists had supported the Anderson slate and also showing the demands made by the Communists. Mr. Davison made his own interpretation of this letter claiming that it showed that the Communists are working with the manufacturers and getting well paid for it.

A good many of the union members showed doubt on their faces at this assertion but Davison gathered all his courage and challenged denials from the audience. At this challenge Ed Horacek, member of Local 52, got up and said: "It's a lie and you can't prove it."

Davison's only reply was to ask the local secretary to take Horacek's name, Local number, and address, evidently so that he may be sure to get him on the slate for expulsion.

To further clinch his arguments on why the Communists should be expelled, Davison read a set of minutes which he claimed to be from a secret conference held in Pittsburgh on February 21 at which Communists, mentioned by name, were present and at which among other matters the Machinists' Union was alleged to have been discussed. These minutes bore all the earmarks of a fake document.

Boosts Boss Plan.

Mr. Davison in speaking of the great future ahead of the union (meaning again the official family) stated that the B. & O. co-operative plan was now marching "victoriously" from coast to coast, that other railroads were becoming interested and that soon it would be established on the Pennsylvania railroad and the union would come back strong on that road.

He indicated clearly the future program the present machine, which holds control thru vote stealing, as being one of class collaboration to the greatest possible extent. However, he failed to mention that the fact that the Pennsylvania railroad management is getting interested in the so-called co-operative plan is natural because it sees a splendid opportunity for the establishment of a company union on the roads with the consent of the union officialdom. No live wire will today deny that this class collaboration plan leads to nothing else but company unions.

TRACTION TOOLS RAISE CAR FARE IN TWIN-CITIES

By G. SOLTIS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. July 30.—Beginning Saturday of this week, a new rate goes into effect covering street car fares.

By order of the state railroad and warehouse commission, the Twin City Rapid Transit Co., is authorized to raise the cash fare from 6 to 8 cents.

Tokens will be sold 10 for 60 cents. This new fare is temporary.

The car company has gone into the United States district court, asking for a permanent 8 cent cash fare, which is being fought by the Twin Cities.

INTERNATIONAL METAL TRADES AMALGAMATION COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON I. A. OF M. CRISIS

To the Membership of the International Association of Machinists—

Dear Brothers:—The Johnston-Davison administration that came into power once more thru fraudulent methods at the election, by stealing votes, etc., has started a war of extermination against the militant and progressive elements in the union. One of the first moves of the fake G. E. B. when it took power was the suspension of J. F. Anderson, opposing candidate for international president. The next move is to be a general expulsion policy against Communists and other militants organized around the Trade Union Educational League. Instead of proving that the charges of stealing the election are incorrect, the G. E. B. condemns itself by arbitrarily expelling its opponents.

The International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades warns the members of the I. A. of M. not to allow Johnston and Davison to sidetrack the issue. If the Johnston administration were really elected as they claim they could very easily discredit their opponents in the eyes of the rank and file, but they do not dare to submit to a recount or a new election.

The International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades calls upon all locals in the I. A. of M. to immediately protest against the suspension of Anderson and the general war upon the militant and progressive members.

This expulsion policy, if carried out to its logical conclusion, will only lead to a complete demoralization if not destruction of the union.

The present G. E. B. was never elected by the rank and file, it was only able to maintain itself temporarily in possession of the union's machinery by a lot of fake ballots as has been verified by the affidavits from Local 441 and by violation of the laws of the union.

We call upon all locals in the I. A. of M. to demand a recall of the G. E. B. and the calling of a special convention to change the laws so as to make it possible to secure honest elections in the future, and to transform the union into a real organ of the class struggle for the benefit of

the rank and file both economically and politically.

A strong fighting alliance must be set up between the left wing and the Anderson group under the slogan of a "Recall of the G. E. B. and a special election."

A national conference of all militant and progressive elements should immediately be called to consider a minimum program of action. The removal of the present G. E. B. should not be regarded as an end in itself. A real campaign to organize the unorganized machinists must be started as well as an intensified campaign for Amalgamation.

The International Committee for amalgamation calls upon all militant and progressive members of the I. A. of M. to unite in the struggle against the reactionary Johnston administration on the basis of the following platform.

1. Abolition of the expulsion policy and reinstatement of all expelled.
2. Recall of the G. E. B.
3. A special convention of the I. A. of M.
4. New election of G. E. B.
5. A national left block progressive conference.
6. Abolition of the B. and O. plan.
7. Intensified campaign for Amalgamation of all unions in the metal industry.
8. Organize the unorganized.
9. Lifting the bar against the Negro worker.
10. For a labor party.

(Signed) International Committee for Amalgamation of the Metal Trades

RESIST THE EXPULSION POLICY OF WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON; FIGHT FOR UNITY OF THE MACHINISTS' UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

union to transform it into a powerful weapon of the working class.

The suspension of Anderson and the threats to expel all members of the Workers Party and the Trade Union Educational League are blows at the membership—blows at the union itself. It means that any member who asserts his right to criticize the Johnston policies is in danger of losing his union card.

The machinists will never support such a policy. It violates a fundamental principle of labor unionism, namely, that all workers in a given industry or trade, regardless of their political opinion, shall be organized in one union. It would reduce the I. A. of M. to a sect and eventually wreck it. The Workers Party members and all honest trade unionists will fight such a destructive policy to the death. They will appeal their case to the rank and file on the real issue involved. And their appeal will be successful. These masses will rally to the program of the left wing and they will sweep the reactionary Johnston machine from power.

The time is ripe for a united front of all revolutionary and progressive forces in the International Association of Machinists. The betrayal of Johnston and his clique has gone far enough. These misleaders should be recalled and a group of fighters put at the head of the organization, men who consider the union not as a means to gain for themselves a fat and easy livelihood, but as an instrument of the workers in the class struggle.

A special convention should be called and definite steps taken to amalgamate the metal trades and organize the three million metal workers into one great industrial union.

The Machinists' Union must become the militant fighting organization to win better wages and working conditions for the metal workers from the employers. The Machinists' Union should take the lead in establishing shop committees organized by the workers to fight for workers' control of the industry.

The Machinists' Union should abolish all discrimination against Negro workers and take the lead in bringing them into the labor movement on an equal basis with white workers.

The Machinists' Union should wage a militant campaign to make the industries in which the machinists work responsible for the workers' work insuring that the industry take care of the unemployed workers. The Machinists' Union should

UNCONFIRMED REPORT SAYS SOVIET PLANNED FOR AT CANTON, CHINA

The International News Service in a dispatch dated at Hong Kong, China, Thursday morning at 8 a. m., states the following:

"Plans are complete for proclamation of a Soviet government in Canton, August 1, according to advices reaching here today."

The DAILY WORKER has received no confirmation of this news from other sources at the hour of going to press. Canton, China, is known as the center of the Chinese liberation movement. Its government has for a long time been independent of the Peking government and under the control of the Kuomintang Party at whose head stood the great leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

take the lead in the struggle for the organization of a labor party thru which the workers can fight their political battles against the bosses. It is because the Johnston machine fears the coming of such a militant fighting union which will win better conditions for the workers in the metal industry that it is attacking the members of the Workers Party and the T. U. E. L. and all progressives in the union.

AWAY WITH THE THEACHEROUS AND REACTIONARY JOHNSTON MACHINE!

AGAINST CLASS COLLABORATION AND FOR CLASS STRUGGLE!

AGAINST EXPULSIONS AND SPLITS AND FOR A UNITED UNION!

Central Executive Committee, WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, Chairman. C. E. RUTHERBERG, Executive Secretary.

Probe Wabash Wreck.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 30.—An investigation was ordered today into the wreck of a Wabash local train two miles East of Tolo, Ill., late Wednesday. The train running from LaFayette to Decatur left the track and turned over, resulting in injuries to a woman passenger who died later in a hospital at Decatur.

Cabinet Crisis in Japan

TOKIO, July 30.—Japan today was in the throes of a cabinet crisis with the entire cabinet momentarily expected to resign.

The cabinet, which is a coalition one composed of members of both the Seiyukai and Kenseikai political parties, has reached the parting of the ways over the tax program proposed by Premier Takaaki Kato, influential

To Operate On Mussolini. ROME, Italy, July 30.—Premier Mussolini will soon be operated on for cancer of the duodenum, in the small intestines.

PROGRESSIVE MINERS OF U. S. TO AID BRITISH Significance of Big Strike Told by Reid

BI ALEX REID.
Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.

The eyes of organized labor thruout the world are fastened on the British mining situation. Today the underground slaves of the English Isle are standing with their backs to the wall, their defiance flung in the teeth of their oppressors, the coal barons of England.

The threat of the coal barons to cut wages and lengthen hours when the miners are already in a state of semi-starvation finds the railroaders, engineers, machinists and shipbuilders, lined up solidly behind the miners in what portends to be one of the greatest industrial conflicts in modern capitalist Europe. The British railroaders are also threatened with a cut in wages.

All Eyes On Britain.

The scurrying of the military and naval lords back and forth to Downing street recalls to our minds the actions of the capitalists armed forces prior to Black Friday. Tomorrow the world will know the decision of the mining slaves and the probable results. The tying up of every coal mine in Britain, the tying up of every coal car on the railroad siding, the refusal of the German and French workers to ship a pound of coal to be used against the miners of Britain during the strike. The Saar Basin miners threw down their tools yesterday, 74,000 strong and the French and German miners are pledged to support the British miners in every way possible.

Premier Baldwin, the steel magnate and Tory leader, may intervene to stop the strike. The British government attempted to stop the last strike and miserably failed as they will this time. The miners failed the last time they struck to get their demands. Their failure was due to the black treachery of Hodges and Thomas on what has come to be known as "Black Friday."

No Treachery This Time.

There will be no Judas, Thomas or Hodges this time to betray the miners, the miners have taken that power out of their hands. The miners are determined men in this, their hour of prospective gigantic struggle. A bond of common interest has cemented the workers together, which has caused the capitalists of Britain to tremble with fear for their ownership of the mines and other basic industries.

The unity of the workers in this strike probably means the complete overthrow of the private ownership of the mines in Britain. Many capitalists themselves in Britain have stated that should the strike mature it will mean the nationalization of the mines.

The Royal commission, with Chief Justice Sankey, investigating the coal mining industry four years ago, recommended the nationalization of the mines, stating that nationalization is the only remedy for the mining situation. The miners have continuously fought for that ever since, and are very strenuously insisting on it now.

Fear Nationalization.

Fear of nationalization is seen in the hurried meetings between the capitalists, the first Lord of the Admiralty, Baldwin's Tories, navalists, militarists, and the threat of intervention by the government. These moves at this time are evidence of the fear of the powers of England and the rising power of the revolutionary miners of Britain.

The fear of the British capitalists is intensified by the knowledge that militant leadership has supplanted their treacherous lackeys. The left wing of the labor movement in Britain since the Hull conference in February of the present year has made such rapid inroads on the British labor movement as a whole that today it is practically dictating its policies.

Every real labor leader in the world today is pledging his support to his British brothers. Very noticeable at this time is the support cabled to Hodges by John L. Lewis, promising to support in any way the miners' international desired. The fact that Lewis is taking this step is further proof of the rising power of the militant miners in America, exemplified in the Progressive Miners' Committee of the U. M. W. of A.

Progressive of U. S. Pledge Support. The Progressive Miners' Committee salutes the miners of Britain. We recognize their struggle is our struggle. We pledge our support in every way possible.

We stand unalterably for nationalization of the mines, with workers control. We greet the workers of the world. We acknowledge the greeting of our comrades and brothers in Russia.

Long live the international solidarity of the workers! Long live the united front of all workers against all capitalist exploitation!

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 30.—Great Britain pound sterling 4.85½; cable 4.85½. France, franc, 4.75½; cable 4.75½. Belgium, franc, 4.62½; cable 4.63. Italy, lira, 3.67½; cable 3.68. Sweden, krona, 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krona, 18.45½; cable 18.48½. Denmark, krone, 22.90; cable 22.92. Germany, mark, not quoted. Shanghai tael, 78; not quoted.

British Imperialism Is Speeding Up Armament Race for the Next War

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, British imperialism prepares to spend more than a quarter billion dollars more "preparing" for the next war—"The War in the Pacific." Parliament has put its stamp of approval on the Baldwin government's "cruiser building program," injecting another spurt into the armament race, that will call for an equal if not greater additional exertion by the United States and Japan, and perhaps other nations.

It is natural that the two pacifists, J. Ramsay MacDonald and David Lloyd George, should heckle the government on its fears in the Pacific. These spokesmen of the labor and liberal parties are anxious to coin working class hostility to imperialist wars into political advantages for themselves. But when actual war comes, they prove the best of jingoes, and labor will not be fooled this time.

The discussion in the British parliament shows that the Baldwin government must even consider the United States as an opponent; a fear voiced by the conservative member, Maj. Sir Bertram Falle, when he complained that Great Britain ranks third in naval power in the Pacific, asking the members of the House of Commons if they could be sure of America's friendship. He felt that the United States might be coveting Jamaica or the Bermudas, the Bahamas, the Falkland Islands or even Canada.

American imperialism is making its answer immediately by its plans to establish a gigantic lighter-than-air aircraft base at San Diego, Calif.; "dotting the Pacific coast with auxiliary air bases," in the words of the Hearst press; building new dirigibles three times the size of the Shenandoah, and with a touring range of 7,150 miles, while at the same time retaining the lighter-than-air aircraft base at Lakehurst, N. J. "to render the East safe from European invasion by air." All this while Coolidge is seeking to propagandize the world with his fraudulent disarmament proposals.

It is not impossible that American imperialism, in its efforts to gain complete ascendancy in the Pacific, should jockey British imperialism into a hostile position, even forcing it into alliance with the mikado's government at Tokio.

Canada and Australia, the two great commonwealths of the British empire, come closer to the Pacific policies of Washington than they do those decided in London. This is especially true of the American effort to make the Pacific "a white man's ocean."

It is Great Britain that is bearing with Japan the brunt of the hostility of the Chinese workers, growing out of the murders of strikers in the streets of Shanghai and other Chinese industrial centers. The Japanese were strong in their criticism of the United States both at the Pacific institute held at Honolulu, Hawaii, recently, and now at the palavers conducted by spokesmen of many countries at Williamstown, Mass. The way of British empire in the Pacific does not lie in an alliance with the imperialism that sails under Wall Street's flag, but rather in co-operation with Japanese imperialism against American dollar expansion.

It is significant that Great Britain plans for new cruisers as it faces its greatest industrial crisis with the approaching miners' strike. If British workers know how to unite their forces as they are evidently doing in support of their industrial demands, then they can also unite to war against the next imperialist war in spite of the pacifist illusions continually dangled before their eyes, even by some of their own so-called leaders.

British labor is today setting an inspiring example for the workers of both Japan and the United States. Let them profit by that example as the imperialist race of armaments goes on. Then the day of the only possible world peace under Soviet Rule will approach a little closer.

BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE INVOLVING 5,000,000 MEN MAY BEGIN AT MIDNIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

of other organized workers if the coal strike goes into effect.

First Clashes.

First skirmishes of the strike kept police busy in London and in Wales as Premier Baldwin and his cabinet redoubled their efforts to head off the industrial crisis.

Fascists and Communists engaged in a free-for-all fight in Hyde Park, while miners already striking in the anthracite district of Wales attacked the collieries and threw out a few scabs.

Nearly 4,000 miners armed with cudgels invaded the mine properties at Ammanford, Wales, where the anthracite workers are striking, and attacked the men who remained at work, dragging the safety men from their positions at the pumps. Police intervened but were outnumbered.

An official of the Saron colliery was struck with a charge of buckshot fired by a miner. Misses were hurled at the mine buildings there, smashing windows. Telephone wires were cut down by the strikers.

Communists Battle Fascists.

Four fascists were beaten by Communists when members of the black-shirted order attacked a Communist meeting in Hyde Park. The fascists retreated to their London headquarters and maintained an all-night guard there, arming themselves with drawn swords. The fascists claimed that further serious disturbances were threatened.

Premier Baldwin, after ineffective meetings with the leaders of both sides far into the night, was in conference again early today. The state subsidy for operators, to maintain the old wage scale until peace negotiations could be completed, was still under consideration, but the premier was withholding that plan for an eleventh hour resort.

Trade Union Congress in Session.

Thus far, the miners have steadfastly refused to accept the wage cut

and longer hours proposed by the operators, apparently determined to quit work at midnight Friday unless the operators withdraw their offensive 20 per cent cut and longer hours demand.

The Trades Union Congress, meeting today, will determine the minimum scale the miners will accept, and will offer also a proposal that any profits gained by the owners during August be applied to make up wages of men who have taken a reduction.

The miners have been reluctant to accept any proposal which affects adversely the present agreement with all trade unionists to assist the miners in their fight. They are further reassured by the agreement of the International Miners' Conference at Paris to assist in preventing importation of coal in England in the event of a strike.

Government Strikebreakers Busy. The postmaster general, Sir William Mitchell Thompson, presiding over an emergency committee organized to help the railroads combat the difficulties which they would face in consequence of a strike said the railroads have stocks of coal sufficient only for a month of curtailed services.

The committee is trying to work out a system for adequate transportation of food, in the event the railroads are paralyzed. It is making extensive use of plans devised by the Lloyd George government in 1920 when a general lockout and strike were threatened.

In the house of commons, Austen Chamberlain made without comment, an announcement that Prime Minister Baldwin hoped to issue a statement on the strike situation tonight.

Get \$20,000 in Rug Loot

Burglars early today broke into the store of Albert Boygean on the west side and fled with \$20,000 worth of valuable rugs.

BANDITS HOLD UP HOTEL AS 'DICK' SNOOZES

**"It's a Hanging Case"
Chortles Crowe**

Last Wednesday several bandits raided the fashionable Drake Hotel in this city and got away with approximately \$10,000. Two of the bandits were killed, two others were wounded and arrested one got away and one employee of the hotel was shot dead.

States Attorney Crowe is happy. "It's a hanging case" he chortled as he boasted that he would have the arrested bandits on their way to the gallows "within twenty four hours." At least two of the bandits are veterans of the world war. We are awaiting for some one to give a bed time story over the radio boasting the military training camps and tell of the "enobling effects of war on America's youth."

Holdup at Dick's Door

The Drake Hotel was full of parasites when the holdup took place. The bandits pulled off the stickup almost on the doorstep of the house detective's office. That gentleman must have been engrossed in his latest lesson from the correspondence school on "How to become a great detective," for it required a telephone call to get him away from his easy chair. Like the movie house dick, this false alarm, saw nothing until the house was shot up. Then, he crawled to his office door, opened it and began shooting in all directions. He claims to have killed somebody, whether it was a bandit or the unfortunate clerk may never be known.

Full of Booze

Evidently most of the bandits were amateurs at the game and also well filled with white mule. One of them said he was a high school graduate, but could not find a job. He was also a war veteran. This will not save him from the gallows if Crowe can help it.

The local Hearst papers have opened a war on Mayor Dever and Chief Collins for allowing the bandits to get away with it. Hearst would have them shoot anybody resembling a bandit on the slightest provocation or suspicion. In that case, judges and plain clothes policemen had better look out.

'Tic Tac' was Asleep

Holding up such a bourgeois rendezvous as the Drake Hotel gives Chicago a bad name and may keep wealthy people from putting up there. The house detective's heroic press work may be due to fear of losing a job. But if he is such a hero, he may be engaged to supplant the police force, which spends most of its time, arresting workers for speaking on the streets and protecting scabs and open shop employers. There are enough cops guarding the plants of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Tailoring company daily, to supply a personal watch to every bandit in the city.

Bandits should know that holding up those who have money at the point of a gun is hazardous and does not pay half as well as robbing the workers at the point of production. But bandits have always been a step ahead of the capitalist on the moral side. They usually rob the rich and take a chance on the jail or the rope. The capitalists rob and kill the poor and are honored for it. That's the difference.

Twelve Tourists Dead in France

PARIS, July 30.—Twelve persons were dead, an equal number seriously injured, with many suffering minor hurts, according to the latest word received today by M. I. D. I. from Tours, near where the Tours-Paris express was derailed at midnight last night.

Mexican Governors to Meet

MEXICO CITY, July 30.—The governors of all the states of Mexico have been called to a convention here to work out a plan for unification of Mexico's state and federal tax systems.

BEHIND LOCKED DOORS LEWIS TRADES OFF THE MINERS TO OPERATORS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 30.—The anthracite scale conference appears at last to be drawing to a climax as a result of developments within the last twenty-four hours. Sentiment of both operators and miners seems to be that the miners' case should be completed by the end of this week and that the operators' reply should be made on resumption of the conference after the weekend.

This definite movement became apparent yesterday when the little information dropped by both sides as to proceedings in the locked committee room indicated the first day of real progress.

The four demands left to be presented are replete with technical ramifications that could take days to elucidate, but it is believed likely that the miners will surrender them without much objection.

Out Now!

The August Issue of

Out Now!

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

25 Cents a Copy

FASCISTS USHER IN NEW REIGN OF VIOLENCE

Destroy Headquarters of Catholic Clubs

PARIS, July 30.—The ordering of an American newspaper correspondent from Italy, the attack on Signor Orlando and the smashing up of several catholic clubs, mark the latest phases of the deterioration of the fascist organization.

Even papers formerly pro-fascist are now changing their policy despite the immediate risks that a change of front involve. But it is apparent that the power of fascism is on the decline and the trimmers who rode the storm one way are now going to ride it in the opposite direction.

Originally Atheists.

It is evident that Mussolini is unable to control his forces or else that his entente with the Vatican is impaired. It should not be forgotten that the original fascist tools of capitalism, Mussolini included, had no more use for catholicism than they had for masonry, and that the official alliance with the catholic church was due to the need of such a conservative body to aid the armed forces of fascism in breaking down the working class organizations and isolating them from Communist influence.

Smashing Things Up.

In this period of fascist disintegration the irresponsible elements in the fascist organization are wreaking vengeance indiscriminately knowing that the day is approaching when their bodies are just as liable as not to decorate lamp posts.

American correspondents in Italy are said not to be at all pleased with the conduct of U. S. ambassador Fletcher. They feel that he has been too willing to carry out the demands of Mussolini in seeking to put a muffler on the correspondents. It is the opinion of those correspondents that a little pressure from the ambassador would cause Mussolini to think twice before ordering the expulsion of an American reporter.

Vatican Criticizes Benito.

The official organ of the vatican appeared with a mild criticism of recent fascist violence. Catholic clubs were broken into and the offices of catholic deputies raided. It was learned that the leaders in those attacks were commissaries of public safety. Not only did the blackshirts destroy ordinary furniture but they burned crucifixes, pictures of the sacred heart and of the pope.

The leading papers in Italy have been warned that any further criticism of the fascist dictatorship will be severely punished. The general belief is that fascism fears another and more severe crisis than any it has hitherto undergone.

Theunis Still Has Hopes.

BRUSSELS, July 30.—Still hopeful that the United States would remit that part of the Belgian war debt contracted while hostilities were actually in progress, M. Theunis, chairman, left the Belgian capital today and with members of the debt commission planned to sail tomorrow on the Olympic for the United States.

Our Readers' Views

Strikers Told to Scab

To THE DAILY WORKER: I have been a reader of your most interesting paper for about one year and it sure has helped me solve my problems in the labor movement.

I am not surprised that Johnston of the Machinist Union is going to expel all the members that belong to the Workers Party. As long as he can keep the members in darkness his job is safe.

In the strike of railroad men in 1920 the ship yards were out on strike in California and drawing strike benefit, but the leaders told the ship workers to go and take the striking railroad men's job, and some of them did so.

F. Moorhead, Chicago, Ill.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

GOVERNMENT USES THREATS, CHORUS GIRLS, PROMISES AND WARNINGS TO RECRUIT NEXT WAR'S VICTIMS

By CLARENCE MILLER
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 30.—Several officers of the National Defense with a band of military music to attract a crowd held a street meeting on the lower east side speaking from the top of a military truck. One of the speakers, a lieutenant, offered the following as an incentive to join his "outfit":

"If you want to learn how to shoot in order, say, to become a bandit, or if you like to play poker, we have some experts whose specialty is stud, or maybe billiards, or pretty women, or crap shooting is what you prefer, then your place is in our ranks."

From the above you might think that he appealed only to the low and degenerate, but watch this: "If any of you are interested in making something of yourself then you have a great chance in the national defense. To our outfit is attached one of the best collections of books that you can find in any club or library. There are some five thousand of them. Besides that after one year service in the national guard you are entitled to enter any military college. The captain, who spoke before, has worked himself up to what he is today. Don't miss your chance."

Workers Starved Into Army.

After about half an hour's worth of picturing the flowery side of soldier's life he contrasted it to the miserable condition of the workers. He said: "If you are out of a job you don't know where your next meal is coming from. If you do work you work long hours, and in a stuffy room. You ride in crowded subways to work. You have to worry about rent. And if you do work then very likely you are praying that you get a week's vacation without pay. Look how different it is if you join us."

This is a picture of the worker's life given by an army officer in an effort to draw some fools into the army.

The above is only one of the many means our government is employing in the feverish recruiting efforts. The other day several chorus girls from the Ziegfeld Follies dressed, of course, in bathing suits, came out on Times Square and City Hall Square in an effort to vamp some fool young workers into the army.

If in addition to the feverish recruiting efforts of the government you consider the recent mobilization day, the maneuvers in the Pacific ocean, the increased armaments both of the army and navy, then you realize that there is something doing.

Predicts War Soon.

Here is how one of the speakers at the above meeting put it: "True," said he, "a war is possible, even probable, but then that is a thing we must always expect. But then you have an advantage also (if you join the army), the others who will be drafted and will be green, while you will be experienced. You know what we say is no bunk. Uncle Sam would not allow us to promise you anything we would not do."

Yes it is bandits, gangsters and strike breakers that the army prepares for "peace" time; cannon fodder for war times, and as the officer put it war must be expected and most likely very soon.

The Young Workers' League and Workers Party with their propaganda might not be able to stop the war, but when the soldiers in the next war which is going to be much more bloody than the last, will begin to think, then all of the bloody imperialists, who are planning that slaughter in order to make more profits, are going to land the same place the Russian czar and capitalists landed.

It Does and It Doesn't

AMARILLO, Tex., July 30.—Slight earth tremors were felt here at 6:17 o'clock this morning. The earth moved slightly, rocking houses, but doing no damage.

FT. WORTH, Tex., July 30.—The U. S. weather bureau reported today that no reports of earth tremors had been received.

BULGARIAN WHITE TERROR TO HANG SEVENTEEN ANTI-ZANKOV WORKERS

SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 30.—Death sentences for seventeen prisoner-workers among whom are Communists, and life terms in prison for six of their companions were demanded of the military court today by the state's attorney.

MORE WOOLEN MILLS JOIN WAGE CUT WAR ON TEXTILE WORKERS

ONECO, Conn., July 30.—Small woolen and worsted mills scattered over Eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island have generally joined the American Woolen Company today in a 10 per cent wage reduction, bringing the number of employees whose wages have been cut up to 10,000 in this small region.

Call N. Y. Workers to United Front Meeting on China and Soviets

NEW YORK CITY, July 30.—The conference of labor organizations on the issue of "Hands Off China—Stand by Soviet Russia" which had been called by the Workers Party for August 3 will be representative of the workers of the city. The Kuomintang, the people's party of China, which has a large organization in this city, has been invited to be represented at the conference.

The conference will demonstrate its solidarity with the workers of China and will take practical steps to raise funds and conduct propaganda enlightening the workers on the significance of events in China, and especially the danger of a new war which the imperialist rivalry in China is creating.

All workers should see that their organization is represented at the conference which will be held on Monday, August 3 at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, New York, 8 p. m.

All communications should be addressed—China-Soviet Russia United Front Conference, 108 East 14th St., New York.

WEST VIRGINIA MINE GUARDS USE POISON GAS ON 35 STRIKERS

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Charges that thirty-five strikers had been gassed by mine guards at mine No. 9 of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company near Farmington, W. Va., were received today by the conciliation bureau of the Labor Department from J. L. Studdard, international representative of the United Mine Workers of America.

MASS TRIAL OF 500 BESSARABIAN PEASANTS BEGUN BEFORE WHITE ROUMANIAN COURT, SPIES ON STAND

VIENNA.—The great mass trial of Bessarabian peasants accused of participating in the Tartar-bunar (southern part of Bessarabia) insurrection of the year 1924, is under way. On the benches are 500 defendants.

The majority of them do not understand the Roumanian language and therefore the trial will proceed with the aid of interpreters. The indictment totals 600 pages and it will take several weeks before the defendants get acquainted with the charges against them.

About 800 witnesses will be called, the majority from the Army Intelligence office. New arrests have been carried out in the district of Tilkov in connection with the trial. It will last about two and one-half months.

The official press in preparing the ground for the verdict, opened a bitter campaign against the defendants and against Soviet Russia; it is being stated that the insurrection is the "doing" of Moscow.

A rumor is spread that the government is in possession of certain military plans sent from Moscow. The main defendants in the case are the peasants Ninin and Nikolai Sison.

Two Die in Airplane Crash
BRYAN ATHYN, Pa., July 30.—Logan R. Black, 22, an aviator, of Woodmont, Pa., and Roger Bispham, 19, of Philadelphia, are dead today, the result of the airplane in which they were flying crashing 200 feet to the ground. The accident occurred on the Pitsa Aviation Field here. Both men were socially prominent.

POLICE ARREST SAN FRANCISCO PARTY SPEAKERS

Dolsen and Fleming Wouldn't 'Move On'

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Apparently enraged by the success of the local Communists in holding street meetings on the Chinese situation, the police of this city arrested two local speakers, comrades Dolsen and Fleming, at an open-air meeting they were conducting here.

Dolsen had just started to talk when a bystander, evidently a stool-pigeon or "dick", darted into a cigar store nearby. In a few minutes Officer 829 arrived. He kicked the box out from under Dolsen's feet and told him to get out. When the speaker protested that the Salvation Army had just held a meeting on the same corner, the cop remarked that had been a religious matter. "Can I talk on religion, then?" asked Dolsen.

"No, you can't. Get out!" was the reply. Dolsen then called out to the comrades to sell the literature, that there was no law against that. Irritated by his failure to scatter the crowd, the cop then proceeded to grab Dolsen and march him down the street to the police alarm box, a block away, trying by shoving, twisting Dolsen's arm violently and rough tactics to provoke him into resistance.

While waiting at the box for the patrol wagon, Dolsen, noticing Fleming standing near, asked him to take the names and addresses of those who had seen the affair. As soon as Fleming started to do this, the officer, brutally grabbed him and put him under arrest, too.

The comrades have been bailed out. The preliminary hearing takes place soon. The same charges were placed against both men—that of resisting an officer, of disturbing the peace and of refusing to "move on."

Whether the arrests are part of a general police attack on the local Communists or merely the venting of the personal spleen of the officer making the arrest remains to be seen. This is the first of such street meetings thus disturbed.

Paper Mills Follow Woolen Mills Cut in Wage Scale Cut

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 30.—A wage reduction of 10 per cent went into effect Monday in most of the mills of Greater Lawrence.

At the Merrimac Paper Company it was stated that a 10 per cent cut became effective this morning. This plant had not made public announcement of the cut previously. Two hundred are employed.

The Methuen Yarn Company, employing thirty, announced that a 10 per cent cut would be made in a short time.

FARMING THE FARMERS IS MORE PROFITABLE THAN FARMING THE FARMS; BANKERS GET THE PROFIT

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Farmers get a far lower rate of return for their capital and management combined than they are forced to pay the organized money power for capital loaned to them. This is the story of the 1924-25 agricultural balance sheet cast up by the department of agriculture. It is the farmers' annual report, revealing the way the food producers of the country are exploited to feed the huge cities that serve commercial capital.

The outside moneylender, who provides the other capital required by farmers as the mortgage curse extends, assumes no responsibility for production. Yet he got 6.4 per cent interest while the farmer with full responsibility secured only 4.1 per cent for both management and capital.

Increase in Gross and Net Income.

Gross income from agriculture for the year ended June 30, 1925, amounted to \$12,136,000,000, a gain of about 7½ per cent over the previous year. The increase in expense of operation was slight. The net farm income

showed an increase of \$725,000,000 or 14½ per cent. It is this increase which has enabled the press to broadcast propaganda concerning the farmers' prosperity.

But the following figures from the government's annual report show that this gain is based on so poor a condition that it falls far short of placing the farm population even with the game:

The food and fuel item represents food and fuel consumed on the farm where it is produced. The labor of the farmer and his family is charged for at the regular rate for agricultural labor.

Farmer Made Four Per Cent.
The total capital invested in agriculture is estimated by the department at \$59,154,000,000 in 1924-25 and at \$59,548,000,000. Farm indebtedness amounted to \$12,250,000,000 being approximately the same in both years. But the interest farmers were forced

to pay fell slightly from an average of 6.6 per cent in 1923-24 to 6.4 per cent last year.

The capital owned by actual farm operators, according to the department was \$46,904,000,000 in 1924-25 and \$47,298,000,000 the preceding year. Thus the return received by farmers rose from 2.5 per cent in 1923-25 to 4.1 per cent last year. This income is all the farmer gets for both managerial service and for the use of his capital.

surplus values stolen from the workers. The Communists are denounced as prophets of violence, yet it can be easily proved that their program is the only one that leads to universal and lasting peace, because it goes to the root of the causes of war and proposes to abolish the cause, which is capitalism.

MORALITY is very much a matter of time and geography like right and wrong. A Christadelphian defended Jehovah of the old testament for ordering his once favored children of Israel to dispose of their male captives but to keep the virgins for the good of Israel, on the ground that the need for an increase in the population justified the edict. It was admitted that such conduct on his part today would be considered very bad manners. In olden days the illegitimate progeny of kings were more numerous than their legal offspring and usually more intelligent. I believe it was one of the Plantagenets of England who said, "A king's bastard is a house's pride."

TIMES have changed and so have morals. Thus we have Mrs. Guinevere Sinclair Gould, widow of the late George J. Gould, under a social cloud because she lived in France for several years with the deceased millionaire, while the legal wife lived elsewhere. Mrs. Gould has now married a Viscount Funsford, which transforms her into a baroness or something of the kind. The Viscount will transport her to London. American society is quite curious to know whether British royalty will receive the ex-concubine or not.

THE Fascist speaker at the Institute of Politics, in Williamstown, Mass., frankly stated that England's possession of Gibraltar and the Suez canal, both ends of the great Mediterranean, formed serious threats to Italy's interests. The Fascist said that peace talk was foolish so long as economic differences existed between nations. This is quite true, but the Fascist as well as capitalism must go before peace can be realized.

SIR Frederick Maurice of England said that fear was the greatest cause of war. This is only superficially true. The great powers and the little powers fear each other, much the same as rival bootleggers do. The cause of war is capitalism, that robber system which lives on the

job organization that will better the lot of the Marine Transport Workers." One more sign of good sense in the I. W. W. is noted in the Marine Worker of July 15. It says that the main office of the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 received the following cablegram from the Transport Workers' International propaganda committee of the Red International of labor unions. "Boycott Norwegian ships and ships for Norway in connection with Norwegian seamen's strike."

M. T. W. Acts Loyal to Class
We are happy to say that—true to the declared policy of unity and cooperation with other workers' organizations against the capitalist class, the Metal Trade Workers acted splendidly. The Marine Worker tells the story as follows:

"The cablegram was read at the regular business meeting of the Manhattan branch of I. U. No. 510 and much discussion took place in favor of co-operating with the Norwegian seamen against the ship-owners. The following motion was made and carried unanimously:

"That cablegram pertaining to Norwegian Seamen's strike be accepted and that we boycott all ships involved in the strike and that we ask all branches to do likewise."

This is the attitude and policy that will build the I. W. W. on the sea as well as elsewhere, but the policy of religious frenzy, of blind hostility to workers' organizations, political and economic, is not the policy of winning the unorganized or keeping them. All revolutionary workers will be encouraged to know what some elements among the I. W. W. are thinking straight and acting sensibly.

PULPIT POUNDER FAILS TO SPEAK AT CHINA MEET

Does Not Like Mixed Workingclass Crowd

By L. P. RINDAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 18.—(By Mail)—Yesterday a meeting was held at Music Art Hall, 233 So. Broadway, to protest against the terrible conditions prevailing in China as a result of endless abuses inflicted upon the Chinese people, by the imperialistic powers of a greedy world. This gathering was a let-us-all-get-together affair, in which various labor organizations took part. Not the least noteworthy was the interest manifested by representatives of the Kuomintang (Chinese national party) and the Japanese Workers Association.

Our native brothers of color were there also and, therefore, helped to complete the picture of a healthy, real proletarian unity, regardless of color, race, nationality or creed. The speakers announced were: Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, of the church of all nations; Clinton J. Taft, director A. C. L. U.; Emanuel Levin of the Workers (Communist) Party, and representatives of the Kuomintang, and the Japanese Workers Association.

Church Head Shuns Mixed Crowd

The tardiness of the procedure to start the meeting was partly due to the changeable minds of Rev. Oxnam and his wife, from whom he had to have permission to speak. So free speech does not seem to be popular in that family. We all know that a woman has the privilege to chance her mind, but it is generally believed that preachers are men of their word.

Rev. Oxnam used to live in China and, therefore, he is more or less familiar with the conditions in that suppressed country. He had promised Director Taft to speak, and even came down to the hall, but he got cold feet after looking at the program. He objected to the parties under whose auspices the meeting was held, and also expressed disapproval of the recognition of Soviet Russia. One could hardly expect such a stand of a man who claims to be an all around mixer of nationalities in his "Church of All Nations."

Intolerance

Two years ago, Rev. Oxnam tried to break into the house of "Goslings" (as a liberal). But did not make it. It was his reason for being intolerant today? Comrade Levin ran for the same office this year. And now this "broad-minded" gentleman refuses to speak from the same platform with a "narrow-minded" fellow victim of the same forces that kept Oxnam out from the board of (mis) education two years ago.

Comfort Prisoners

William Sniderman (the red-headed boy orator) was chairman. He announced that the A. C. L. U. wants to collect old papers and magazines to be sent to the political prisoners. Then his mind flew across the ocean and said: "The A. F. of L. has a long way to travel before it reaches up to English labor in organization."

Class Struggle

When the first speaker of the evening, representative of the Kuomintang party, took the floor, all hands applauded. "Imperialism must perish from the earth," he said. After having mentioned Karl Marx, he delved into the class struggle at Shanghai, China. He pointed out in details the demands of labor. "You, workers," he cried, "must force the hand of the government! Take the soldiers away from Shanghai! Hands Off China!" (prolonged applause).

News for President

Comrade Levin outlined the Chinese question from the standpoint of the Workers (Communist) Party. He read a "Hands Off China" resolution. It passed unanimously and was directed sent to the President, members of congress and to the press.

Clinton J. Taft also spoke. He was strongly opposed to the stand taken by Oxnam.

Jap Workers Ready

"The workers of Japan are willing and ready to stand by the Chinese and American workers," was the closing remarks by the Japanese representative (long applause).

Many Signs of Change in the I. W. W. Show Progress

(Continued from page 1)

been compelled to allow this pointed question, with all its consequential possibilities, to creep into official print though they shy away from any real answers. Quotations from the article follows:

"On All Sides"

"One hears on all sides: 'What is the matter with us?' Why is it that we cannot hold our membership? Why is it that since the birth of the organization more than a million cards have been issued, and after twenty years of effort, we have about 30,000 members?"

(We must insert here that the Bulletin in which this is published shows per capita payments to the general organization of 11,168 members or the month of June—H. G.)

"We must blend our ideals with our material desires. We must offer the working man, even as the A. F. of L.

does, something that comes within his every day wants; something real, tangible, and vital to his existence."

"There are thirty-three or four millions of workers yet unorganized. We want them, we need them, we must have them. How are we going to keep them? Why cannot we organize them? Does the fault lie with ourselves, in our educational methods, in our job tactics? These are questions that sooner or later we shall have to face."

Only A Real Change Can Help

There is little offered in way of answer by Marat to his own questions. But if pursued, they lead directly to the fact that the way to build an organization and keep it, is to correct past policy that has vitally and basically interfered with such result.

Stop trying to be a political party and a union at the same time. Get

over the anti-political madness itself an instance of politics that aid capitalists, and while not being a political party as at present and being more of a union than we are—adopt a friendly attitude of co-operation with the revolutionary party of the workers, the Workers (Communist) Party.

A Wrong Tactic

Get over the idea that the way to organize the unorganized is to disorganize the organized. That is, stop dualist attacks upon other unions, be they A. F. of L. or independent. The members of the I. W. W. who are members of other unions because of job control of such unions, surely have better and more constructive work to do that to try to split off splinters from these unions of little and impotent groups of "convinced" rebels who take a negative and hostile position toward the existing union. Any-

how, the I. W. W. has tried it and it don't seem to work.

As to how you might keep the workers the I. W. W. might get from among those millions of unorganized, A. Marat of San Pedro suggests along with Marat that something tangible and material of the workers every day needs must be given them, as well as the necessary "blend" of revolutionary education. Marat says:

Why Not Discuss It?

"We can see that whenever we called a strike in the marine industry, the craft unions always scabbed us out of existence. They got a contract and we were left out in the cold. Let us be prepared and look at things as they are, and not as they should be."

"At the international conference held in New Orleans in the month of March, Resolution No. 1 of the Galveston branch of 510 was introduced. It

read in part as follows:

"Whereas some sort of job control is necessary to protect our members from petty discrimination, resolved that some form of agreement stipulating wages and conditions be entered into for a period of one year, with provisions for termination (for cause) on due notice, and be it further resolved that this branch while favoring discussion of this proposition, desires to go on record as opposed to arbitration by Imperial Arbitrators."

Unions Must Control Jobs—

A Good Idea

Martin continues—"The resolution was not endorsed by the convention, but it was left open for discussion in our publications. Not having seen any kind of discussion on the contract system, I personally think it we are to be anything more than a propaganda organization, that something must

be done if we want to function as a job organization that will better the lot of the Marine Transport Workers."

One more sign of good sense in the I. W. W. is noted in the Marine Worker of July 15. It says that the main office of the Marine Transport Workers I. U. No. 510 received the following cablegram from the Transport Workers' International propaganda committee of the Red International of labor unions. "Boycott Norwegian ships and ships for Norway in connection with Norwegian seamen's strike."

M. T. W. Acts Loyal to Class
We are happy to say that—true to the declared policy of unity and cooperation with other workers' organizations against the capitalist class, the Metal Trade Workers acted splendidly. The Marine Worker tells the story as follows:

"The cablegram was read at the regular business meeting of the Manhattan branch of I. U. No. 510 and much discussion took place in favor of co-operating with the Norwegian seamen against the ship-owners. The following motion was made and carried unanimously:

"That cablegram pertaining to Norwegian Seamen's strike be accepted and that we boycott all ships involved in the strike and that we ask all branches to do likewise."

This is the attitude and policy that will build the I. W. W. on the sea as well as elsewhere, but the policy of religious frenzy, of blind hostility to workers' organizations, political and economic, is not the policy of winning the unorganized or keeping them. All revolutionary workers will be encouraged to know what some elements among the I. W. W. are thinking straight and acting sensibly.

MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION

Trades Union Congress General Council Delegates

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks). County council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1915. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

BEN TILLET, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North

Salford 1917. Seat held until 1924. Remained dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress,

1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed

president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1923, for term ending September, 1925.

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1889. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, subsequently organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

FRED BRAMLEY (secretary to delegation). Many years actively associated with political and industrial

branches of the labor movement. Several years full time lecturer on social and economic subject in connection with "Class" newspaper. Formerly organizing secretary, Furnishing Trades Association. Appointed assist-

ant secretary, trades union congress, 1917; general secretary, 1923. Served on several government committees. Member of royal commission on national health insurance and national debt commission.

Advisory Delegates

HAROLD G. GRENFELL, entered navy, 1888; retired in 1920 with rank of captain. Admiralty intelligence department, 1904-05; Governor of Hong Kong Naval Prison, 1907-08; Admiral's war staff, 1910-11; naval attaché, British embassy, St. Petersburg, April 1912 to November 1917; head of naval mission to Finland, December 1918-June 1919; joined independent labor party, 1919. Member of advisory committee on army, navy and pensions.

A. R. McDONELL, educated at St. Paul's School, London. C. B. E. (Civil) Resident in Russia, 1902-1919; British vice-consul, Baku, South Russia, 1907-1916. British military forces in Caucasus and North Persia, 1916-19 (temporary major). Foreign office tempo-

rary 1st division clerk, 1919-23.

GEORGE YOUNG, educated at Eton and foreign universities. M. V. O. Diplomatic service (passing in Russian) 1896-1915. Admiralty intelligence, 1915-18. Volunteered in ranks, February, 1918 and commissioned R. M. A. August. Daily News correspondent thru German revolution, December 1918-August 1919. Professor of Portuguese, 1919-1922 and examiner in Ottoman law, London University. Joined the labor party, 1915, and accompanied delegation to Russia in 1920. Member of advisory council on international affairs. Parliamentary candidate, South Bucks., 1923 and 1924. Author of numerous works on foreign affairs.

MOSCOW SAVED ARMENIA SAYS ENGLISH WOMAN

People Are Now Happy Under Soviet Rule

The London Daily Herald carried the following story of an Englishwoman's experience in Soviet Armenia:

Returned from a journey never before made by an Englishwoman since the Russian revolution, Miss Magda Coe, Joint secretary of the Armenian fund, nominated by the British government to deal with Armenian settlement, declares: "Moscow has saved Russian Armenia."

For three months Miss Coe traveled in the Caucasus, and thru the whole of the Armenian republic.

"Having worked for so many years with and on behalf of Armenians, whom I have seen in the depths of profoundest misery, what I have lately witnessed has come as a complete revelation," Miss Coe told a Reuters' Agency representative.

"Never have I seen among Armenians such unaffected happiness, freedom from fear, and evident well-being. Three years ago Erivan, the capital, was a city of starving people—today its streets ring with happy laughter.

Free From Massacre.

"For the first time these Armenians are free from massacre—and worse—and if the western world will try to understand something of what this freedom means it will realize that Moscow has saved Russian Armenia."

"I am convinced," said Miss Coe, in reply to a question, "that people here do not realize how conditions have changed in Russia. Just before my arrival Chicherin and Rykoff passed thru Armenia. Told of a man who had been imprisoned for giving his father christian burial, Chicherin had the responsible officer before him and sentenced him to imprisonment. All churches in Armenia—except two—are open daily, and bells are rung for service twice on week days and three times on Sundays.

Doesn't Need Revolver.

"All this was to me a complete surprise. Before I left London on my mission I was told it was necessary to carry a revolver. I did not do so, and I never experienced anything but courtesy and consideration.

"As to the movements against religion, it was impressed upon me that the present reaction was one against parties rather than religion. A commissar, from whose lips I never expected such a view, said to me: 'What we want is universal love and peace.' 'I asked about the dreaded Cheka, and was told that everything had been changed since three years ago, and that no one was put before it without proper trial and the right of appeal to the minister of the interior.'

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—War Communism and the New Economic Policy and Nationalism were among the interesting subjects which appeared in yesterday's instalment of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, now appearing every day in the DAILY WORKER. Preceding instalments have dealt with finances, and a description of the route taken by the seven British trade union leaders who reported so favorably on conditions in the Soviet Union.

Trusts and Syndicates

The New Economic Policy restored not only the fundamental right of private enterprise, but also re-erected on it somewhat similar superstructures to those that have grown up in other countries, such as Trusts, Syndicates, and Banks. These were reproduced in Russia as State organizations operating on a self-governing and self-supporting basis. In other words, Big Business and High Finance in Russia are both under direct Government control, and do not, as elsewhere, indirectly control the Government. In some cases, as in the "Mixed Companies," in which public and private capital participate, new forms have been created. And in all cases care must be taken not to confuse these Trusts and Syndicates, which are a development of nationalisation on a business basis, with European Trusts and Syndicates. The Russians, first, under War Communism nationalized all commerce and industry, and then, under the New Economic Policy denationalized all that was without direct national importance, but "socialized" Big Business and High Finance. With its private enterprise is preparing nationalisation from a business basis by organizing industry on national lines. In Russia the Revolution is reconstructing a nationalized industry and commerce on a business basis. The ultimate end will be much the same in both cases. But the present penultimate stage is very different. In Russia producers are rapidly acquiring sufficient freedom for the efficient conduct of their operations. In Europe the State is at present making little or no progress towards acquiring control over profiteers.

The demobilisation of industry was put in hand with great promptitude. By the end of 1922 there had been created 426 Trusts, each composed of factories mostly occupied in the same branch of industry. There were also by then 20 Syndicates or Combinations of Trusts for financial and commercial co-operation. All these, as well as the "Mixed Companies," operate under concessions.

Concessions

These are generally considered as originating in the New Economic Policy. But the first Congress of Councils of National Economy in April, 1918, issued a decree establishing a program of concessions for the attraction of foreign capital, and this decree was only suspended owing to the last invasion of Russia by the capitalist Powers. With the end of these hostilities in 1920 it again became applicable, a resumption that ante-dated somewhat the New Economic Policy. The difference under the New Economic Policy is that many of the powers given under concessions as privileged exemptions in the time of War Communism are now made generally applicable by the New Economic Policy.

Concessions in Russia have nothing peculiar in principle, only as nationalisation is still on a much larger scale than elsewhere concessions have a larger scope. In so far as they concern public services, lighting, transport, etc., they are very similar in character to concessions in other States. But these Russian concessions for public services, industrial exploitation, banking, foreign commerce are subject to certain requirements, such as minimum of production, previously applicable for the most part only to mining and such matters. Another peculiarity is that Russian concessions are in the form of contracts between the State and the private person, though in fact they are administrative and unilateral. As to whether concessions confer a right of ownership or only usufruct, Article 55 of the Civil Code, which provides "that large industries may not come into private ownership otherwise than by concession," seems to allow the first. Whereas Article 22, which only allows nationalized enterprises, buildings and vessels to be leased, contemplates the second. But as the concessionaire may neither sell, mortgage nor lease the conceded property, and must personally exploit it under pain of invalidating the concession, there can be in practice no question of ownership. He is not even an owner in the sense that English railways are in private ownership, because his exploitation is very strictly limited in time. He is still less an owner if he holds under lease. For a concession is for periods sufficient to allow of amortisation of installation expenditures, whereas a lease is for no more than 12 years, requires the return of all equipment, and does not, like the concession, allow the exporter to sell old equipment. But the concessionaire and leaseholder do have full ownership in their working capital, and, broadly speaking, in that alone.

Leases

Besides concessions private capital can operate under lease. These are different from concessions, which may concern only rights in property, in that they deal with the property itself. short (6-12 years) to repay any great outlay, and there is not short (6-12 years) to repay any great outlay, and there is not the same guarantee against loss due to legislation as in the concessions.

In some cases private enterprises can be started with only a departmental permit, as in the case of a printing business (Decree, December 2nd, 1920). Russian "Mixed Companies" also can obtain rights to work minerals on a small scale without a concession

Organisation of Trusts

The powers and position to be accorded to the Trusts were first worked out in the controversy over the formation of the Flax Trust, established by decree, August 12th, 1921. It was followed two days later by the general decree regulating the Trusts under the New Economic Policy. This at first limited to 10 per cent. the amount of produce at free disposal of the Trusts, which was, however, soon raised to 50 per cent. But a whole series of Trusts sanctioned by decree of October 27th, 1921, were allowed to dispose of their whole production.

At first the management of these Trusts was restricted and over-regulated, but before long it had become completely autonomous; even exceeding that allowed to limited companies elsewhere, as, for example, in conclusion of loans. Finally, a decree of May 23rd, 1922, recognised these Trusts as judicial personalities. They are indeed in some respects in a more responsible and autonomous position than the nearest things of the kind in Europe, such as Government railways and institutions. The reason for this is the intention in Russia to put these Trusts in a position to attract capital on their own account. The other form of "Mixed" enterprise in which the Government participates in shares, was considered in Russia suitable only for the smaller concerns.

Status of Trusts

The position of the Central Trusts is regulated by the decree of April 10th and July 17th, 1923, that of the local Trusts by a decree of September 17th, 1923. The statutes of all the Trusts have now, within the last six months, been brought into conformity with these decrees. These enterprises have thereby now been definitely separated from the State. This decree recognises the autonomy of the Trusts in all that concerns their operations, and in accordance with their Articles of Association. It substitutes a "commercial basis" for their operations, i.e., the making of a profit, for the previous "economic basis," which only required a business-like bookkeeping. This again involves a renunciation by the State of all requisitions or even requirements from the Trust incompatible with commercial prosperity. On the other hand, the Government is not responsible for the liabilities of the Trust, or loss of capital, other than debts from State enterprises. This decree also defines for the first time the property rights of the Trust with a view to enabling it to get credit. In the first place it was necessary to guarantee the Trust against loss and liability due to State interference, which is done very fully by Articles 5 and 14. The State is, moreover, only entitled to any net profit after provision for sinking fund and the putting of 20 per cent. to reserves as well as to any assets after liquidation of all liabilities. The statutory capital is divided into capital and working capital; statutory capital does not include property. Basic capital cannot be alienated or mortgaged except by consent of the Supreme Economic Council. This applies also to long term loans. These provisions give the Trust a basis for credit; which is, however, restricted to its working (Oborotny) capital, against which alone creditors can proceed (Article 17). Structures, machinery, and equipment generally cannot consequently be used as security. The function of debentures is taken by a Government guarantee. Private capital is excluded from holding shares, though an exception in this respect is made in favour of co-operatives. The reason for this is that in the case of the co-operators there is no reason to fear the ultimate predominance of private capital.

Each Trust is based on Articles of Association (Ustav), which should more properly be called a Charter (prolozhenie); for, in legal lingo, these Trusts are neither Associations nor Corporations, but "etablissements publiques personifies." They are judicial persons.

The division of powers as between the directors and the Government (Supreme Economic Council) is based on the principle that the State assumes the authority assigned in a limited company to the general meeting of shareholders appointing the directors, etc. (Auditors are appointed jointly by the Supreme Council and the competent Trade Union.) Indeed, the State is excluded from intervention in the management to an even greater extent than is the general meeting. The State, like the general meeting, has authority over financial operations and all questions affecting the constitution and control of the Trust. To this must be added the usual authority assumed by the State over corporations under western legislation.

All Trusts must be members of the Bourse and register their transactions. (Article 48, decree 10 IV. 23.) The Supreme Economic Council, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Commissariat of Internal Trade, can, in "cases of necessity," fix the selling price of its products (Article 48 ib.). In equal conditions Trusts must give preference to State organs and to co-operatives over private enterprises.

By 1923, there were already 423 Trusts employing about one million workers.

Mixed Companies and Private Enterprises

The mixed companies operate like private companies and in virtue of a concession. The only complicated feature of their structure is the State participation, which is not in money, but in material, land, building, etc. But as this nationalised property cannot be alienated, the State's participation has to be expressed in the form of a remission of rent for a term, which complicates the balance sheet. Another peculiarity is that instead of the directors being appointed by the shareholders as a body, the State and the shareholders each appoint representatives.

In spite of these peculiarities, the mixed companies are, in respect of status, private companies. And, though there is a constant pressure for their conversion into official organs, they are likely to retain their private character. But further juristic definition of their status is probable and desirable.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

Thru Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

Copyright in the United States by the International Publishers Co. All Rights Reserved.

Copyright by the Trades Union Congress General Council in Great Britain.

Concessions and Leases

The function of the State, which is limited in principle to supervising mixed and private companies, may become in practice a more serious control. For example, concessions and leases all impose a minimum production, and Article 162 of the Civil Code requires its fulfillment. This, therefore, imposes on private enterprises a public responsibility in the interest of national production and public property. To this extent, these private exploitations are still public enterprises.

State Syndicates

These are institutions very illustrative of the adaptability and spontaneity of the present economic structure. The Syndicate is a combine of Trusts somewhat similar in organisation and object to the Syndicates organised by Big Business elsewhere. It is like them, a free association, by Articles, of autonomous enterprises under a central management; which has in Russia a judicial personality. But whereas the Trust is a State organ, the Syndicate is a private association which as yet has not even been regulated. The functions of the Syndicate are defined in an official thesis issued by the Supreme Economic Council as being the better co-ordination and co-operation of the Trusts in financial-commercial operations in the sale of their products, and in the acquisition of raw material.

The Syndicates are directly under authority of the Supreme Economic Council. This authority is concerned with consent for the syndicalisation of any Trust with the confirmation of directors and auditors, the appointment of its own auditors, the inspection of audit and accounting, confirmation of distribution of dividends, and with dissolution. The Syndicate usually acts through an agent of its members and consequently does not require working capital.

The Syndicates are in rapid process of development. They are, in fact, an amalgamation on a national basis of the individual Trusts engaged in each industry; and the more important industries, such as textile, oil, hides, tobacco, metals, etc., are all syndicated.

Industrial Congresses

These are conventions of representatives of all the Trusts engaged in any industry, with a permanent secretariat. They have no legal status, but are recognised and even summoned by the Supreme Economic Council, and their resolutions are generally reproduced in its decisions. They are both interesting and important institutions in the reorganisation of production on a basis of national autonomous industries.

Private Enterprise

Under the New Economic Policy private enterprise is in no way obstructed in the largest area of Russian production—that is in agriculture, home industry, and handicrafts (Kustarni). Large mechanical industry is nationalised, but its machinery and equipment may be practically privately owned, which obviously will cause complicated questions of ownership. All industry, national and private, is now on a business basis, but national industry is conducted and private industry in various degrees controlled in the interests of the National Economic Budget (Gosplan). National industrial enterprises can contract and even compete between themselves, but there is as yet little opportunity for such competition. On the other hand, the competition of private enterprise is encouraged in so far as it is a stimulant to the energy and efficiency of the national enterprises.

Competition of Public and Private Trading

Although under War Communism private property was in principle abolished and private capital wherever possible confiscated, yet with the introduction of the New Economic Policy private enterprise revived immediately and seemed to have all the financial resources it required. Private enterprise was indeed at first over-capitalised; and the result, combined with excessive profits, was a "boom" with all its usual accompaniments of profusion and profligacy.

Private enterprise having succeeded somehow or another in preserving or even accumulating reserves of capital under War Communism secured a great start under the new economic system in its competition with the co-operatives and Government Trusts. The co-operatives were slow in reorganising, and so private enterprise secured the greater part, in some cases the whole, of the new retail business. It may be of interest to trace the course of this competition in a representative manufacture and raw material.

In textiles, Government enterprises transacted in 1922—the first year of the New Economic Policy—about 60 per cent. of all retail trade, co-operatives about 6 per cent., and private traders 34 per cent. In salt the proportions were: Government, 33 per cent; co-operatives, 20 per cent; private, 47 per cent. But this start secured by private enterprise, owing to its being quicker off its moorings, was gradually lost as the co-operatives and Government Trusts got under way and gathered momentum. By 1923 we find the Textile Trust selling to its own Trading Syndicate 36 per cent. of its output instead of 12 per cent; the Wool Trust 25 per cent instead of 5 per cent; the Linen Trust, which was left at the post, 2 per cent. instead of 3 per cent. While the general average of output taken by private enterprise was only about 20 per cent. In the following first half-year of 1923-4 the Government (Syndicate) took of cotton textiles 30 per cent., of wool, 45 per cent., of linen, 16 per cent., while private enterprise recovered a general average of about 30 per cent. In salt the official syndicate took as much as 47 per cent. in 1923, which, however, fell again to 30 per cent. in the first half of 1923-4.

(To be continued in next issue)

BOOKS

That will lead to an understanding of COMMUNISM



From "The Source of All Communist Literature."

The Communist Manifesto

Marx-Engels
Cloth, 60 Cents
Paper, 10 Cents

The A. B. C. of Communism

Bucharin-Proobrazhensky
Paper, 50 Cents

The Peoples Marx

Julian Borchardt
Paper, 75 Cents

The State and Revolution

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

Theory and Practice of Leninism

I. Stalin
Duroflex Cover, 35 Cents

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

'RIOT AND CIVIL COMMOTION' CRY AIDS INSURANCE

Nurse Nervousness of Coal Mine Owners

Coal operators, who claiming to be unable to pay miners a living wage, are maintaining a select group of insurance men in luxury. It appears from the admissions of a man who writes coal insurance all thru Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky and the coal ports of the great lakes.

"While rates are high, especially on older mines, we make most money out of a type of insurance that was developed just before the United States entered the world war," says this underwriter who was not talking for publication. "At that time many coal operators feared that German spies were hiding under the tipsles ready to blow up the works at the first opportunity. To commercialize this fear a number of companies that insure mines and coal distributors devised the 'riot and civil commotion' policy to cover bombing, physical damages to plant in labor disputes and so on. The premium is automatically tripled in case of strikes and mob activity."

"It proved very profitable to the insurance companies and since the war we have carefully nursed the nervousness of the coal operators. The same policies extend to the costly unloading machinery on the coal docks of the big lake parts and the same psychological care is taken to keep them in force. A strike or lockout is a godsend to the insurance men. There is as a rule practically no damage to property but the premiums jump to three times the stated rate which is quite high enough to be juicy."

The scheme is on the same order as the advantage taken by the William J. Burns and other detective agencies to bleed bankers and business men during the red hysteria.

Low Wages, Hardships, Shoots Wife and Self

LOS ANGELES, July 30. — Louis Gamble, 35, postoffice employe of Hawthorne (suburban town) shot his wife, 26, and himself leaving three children behind. Gamble slaved in the postoffice for the miserable pittance of \$18.00 a week, his wife was a clerk in a shoe store.

While father and mother were employed the children roamed around as best they could.

The couple were very much devoted to each other, the neighbors tell, but they had many arguments over the children, expenses, clothing, etc. At 5:30 one morning the children ran screaming from the house. Neighbors found both parents dead. After shooting his wife, Gamble placed the barrel of the rifle in his own mouth and blew the top of his head off.

N. Y. Workers Party Wins Against Cops

(Continued from Page 1)

New York decided that it would test this right of the police. It arranged the meeting last night, determined that it would go thru with it, no matter what the police and Mayor Hylan decided to do.

Krumbein Opens With Defi

Comrade Krumbein, district organizer, opened the meeting, stating the purpose of the meeting and declaring that the meeting would be held no matter what happened.

The first speaker was Comrade Amter, who stated that "the constitution of the United States guarantees free speech and free assembly. We know that these are only abstract rights, and that the capitalists have the right to use the streets, the public squares and all halls of the city and are not disturbed. The workers will get these rights when, thru their organized might, they take the right to use the streets. We know that in Pennsylvania, in West Virginia, where the United States Steel corporation rules, there is no such right for the workers. We know that on the western coast, the I. W. W. have to fight for the right of free speech, and many of their men are now in the prisons for demanding and fighting for these rights."

Only One Country Where Workers Have Rights

"The Workers (Communist) Party knows that there is only one country where the workers do not have to ask for the right to use the streets and public squares. That country is where the workers have established their political power and where they use their power to crush everything that is of the bourgeoisie. That country is Soviet Russia. Only when the American workers and exploited farmers have established a government of their own in the United States—when they have established a Soviet government in the United States, will the right of free speech for the workers be uncontested."

Comrade Weinstein, the next speaker, reviewed the various stages of the struggle of the Chinese people against foreign invasion and interference. Characteristic Russia, Germany, England and the United States have conducted a plundering policy toward China since that date, depriving China of sovereign powers. Extra-territoriality is one of the rights of the foreign imperialists who do not recognize the Chinese courts, and in this right is backed up by the organized military power of the governments.

"America's attitude toward China is that of honeyed words but brutal in action. It is time that the workers of the United States recognize what is going on in China. It is time for them to line up with their comrades in China against the imperialists. China has one friend—the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia, who following the guidance of Lenin will aid the Chinese people in the struggle against world imperialism."

Kuomintang Voices Its Ideals

Dr. J. D. Lamb, representative of the Kuomintang, was the next speaker, and pictured the situation in China. "The Chinese are struggling for three ideas: 'equality, freedom and democracy.' The capitalists are earning

huge sums, while the workers hardly earn enough to live. This is not right," said the speaker, "and the workers of the United States must understand it."

Comrade Rebecca Grecht was the next speaker and declared that "the struggle of the colonial peoples against world imperialism is one of the signs that the world revolution is approaching. The protest of the Chinese workers is merely a symptom of what is happening in all parts of the world. The strike in Shanghai was the beginning of the general revolt of the whole Chinese people, and they are determined not to stop till the foreign imperialists are driven out. But the Chinese workers realize that the fight is not against the workers of other countries. They know that the ruling countries are divided into two classes: the ruling class and the ruled class. They reach out their hands to the workers of all countries in the common struggle. Soviet Russia is the ally of the Chinese workers and peasants, as she is of all the oppressed peoples of the world."

Comrade Darsy, representing the Young Workers League, depicted the methods and aims of imperialism. "We were told that the last war was the war to end all wars and to introduce democracy. If it was to be the last war, why did the United States government in 1919, one year after the armistice, appropriate one billion dollars for aviation? Why is Europe more armed today than ever before? Because the armistice was merely an armistice for the allies to recuperate from the ravages of the war. The Citizens Military Training Camps are means of mobilizing future armies. Defense day was a means of mobilizing the workers for another war. The revolutionary youth of the world will stand side by side with the Chinese workers and peasants and will fight on till all capitalism is destroyed and the workers and peasants have established Soviet governments the world over."

Browder Hails Purcell Visit

Comrade Earl R. Browder was the last speaker of the meeting. He showed that the world is not divided geographically but into two classes—the exploiters and the exploited. He showed that all the trickery of the imperialists to stop the united front of the working class is failing. "The British labor movement was one of the most conservative some years ago. But in the last two years a new wave is moving over the British labor movement. The left wing of the British trade union movement is uniting with the Russian labor unions to effect a united front of the organized workers of the world over. A representative of the Anglo-Russian trade union unity movement will soon come to this country, and I hope that a crowd of workers many times this size will be present to greet him at the pier."

"What is transpiring in China is a symbol of the world revolution. The nationalist revolution in China is but the prelude to the civil war that is bound to come in China, till the workers and peasants have assumed power and imperialism will have been swept from the face of the earth."

Pass Resolution

The demonstration was enthusiastic from beginning to end, the speakers being interrupted by waves of applause. A resolution was adopted demanding "Hands Off China, Stand by Soviet Russia." A resounding cry sounded thru the street when Comrade Krumbein presented the resolution for adoption. Singing the International the crowd of revolutionary workers marched down the street, much to the dismay of the police.

For the time being, the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League have taken the right to use the streets of New York.

KELLOGG DENIES OTHER POWERS AGREE WITH U. S.

Canton Asks A. F. of L. to Stop U. S. Crimes

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.—

While Secretary of State Kellogg was denying that his department had ever issued statements that other powers had agreed to the American proposal for a conference of the nine powers on the subject of revision of the Chinese treaties, President Green of the American Federation of Labor gave out the complete text of the appeal cabled him from the South China government at Canton. It reads as follows:

"First, Wu Pei Fu, and now Chang Tso-lin, came into power in nearly the whole of northern and central China. He came to power because of the support given him by another group of imperialists. Now that he is in power he continues to be more faithful to his foreign masters than to the aspirations of his own people like the rest of his predecessors he will be overthrown and so on ad infinitum."

"This state of affairs, confused as it seems to the average foreign observer, has become perfectly clear to the thinking men of our own country. We believe this confusion to be due to the unequal international status of China. We are certain that so long as the unequal treaties exist China will not be able to put her house in order."

"Want Keys to Our Own House."

"Therefore we demand that our international status be forthwith changed on the basis of equality with other nations. Our people demand nothing but what they are ready to accede to other nations—equality in international relations, independence in the exercise of their sovereign rights. This entails the abolition of extra-territorial rights, foreign jurisdiction, economic privileges which are unilateral in their nature."

"We demand the reversion of the maritime customs to the nation that it might have the chance of adopting such economic policies as would advance our economic development. We demand the keys to our own house. The abolition of the unequal treaties will at once cut the vicious roots which have been supporting and nourishing all our evils . . .

Asks A. F. of L. to Halt U. S. Government Atrocities.

"China is not led by agitators who are supposed to be stirring up trouble against foreigners. China is rising because there is a deep-seated feeling of wrongs and injustices suffered at the hands of soulless exploiters. She is unable to endure these wrongs and injustices any longer."

"China appeals to you for fair play, for she is certain if the real facts will be known to you, you will not suffer your government to continue their atrocious policies in this country even for a day."

"You will add your voices to ours in the common demand for justice which to us means independence and to you means no harm at all, on the contrary, it will mean to you more economic prosperity, more assurance that the peace of the world will not be endangered . . .

"Anyway, we can not all be exterminated thru such massacres as have recently taken place in the most important cities of our country. It can only spur us on in our endeavors to free ourselves from imperialism thru means which the most far-sighted of us can hardly foretell."

"Peoples of the world, we appeal to you for justice. Help us to do away with the evil thing called unequal treaties."



BUILDERS AT WORK

ANOTHER ISSUE IS READY

It's Here Again!

Once more the Workers Monthly, that great medium assisting the DAILY WORKER to build the Communist movement, is off the press.

The August issue is now going into the mails bringing to thousands of workers an array of facts and features seldom equalled in working class journals.

For Builders, for every worker, this issue of such splendid articles (made more interesting by a large number of splendid cartoons and striking photographs) brings home the life of the workers and their struggles as no other issue had in the past.

The struggles in the needle trades and in the steel industry (in articles by Wm. Z. Foster, Earl R. Browder and Arne Swabeck), the situation in China (in an article by a Chinese), a keen analysis of the leaderless LaFollette movement by Manuel Gomez, are only a few of the features which you will find between the covers of this issue.

You will get subscriptions for the Workers Monthly. All good Builders of the labor movement always do. But it is also important that you get a bundle of this issue to sell at your union meetings at the shop and wherever workers gather.

All you Builders—get behind this issue of the Workers Monthly—no better tool to build the movement has been turned out.

SOVIET UNION INCREASES AREA OF COTTON CROP; EXPORTS GROW

MOSCOW—(By Mail.)—In the beginning of March the Federal Soviet Cotton Conference fixed the cotton area—for 1925—for all the republics in the Soviet Union at 560,000 desiatins, of which 393,000 were to be planted in the Uzbek Republic, 106,000 in the Transcaucasian Republics, and 61,000 in the Turkoman Republic.

This total represents an increase of 115,000 desiatins, or somewhat more than 25 per cent above the aggregate of 445,000 desiatins planted in 1924. The maximum cotton area before the war was 780,000 desiatins, so that the program for 1925 is equal to 72 per cent of the largest prewar plantings.

Taking into account the possibility of a higher yield per desiatin, the total unguessed cotton crop forecast for the 1925-26 season will amount to approximately 33,000,000 pounds which will give 9,652,000 pounds of ginned cotton.

Fur, Bristle and Skin.

From October 1, 1924 to April 1, 1925 the State Trading Bureau exported 18,600,000 gold rubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equaling the total of 19,200,000 gold rubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

These exports were distributed as follows according to products and countries. Furs—14,300,000 gold rubles, of which 53.6 per cent went to America, 26.8 per cent to England, 14.2 per cent to Germany, 5.4 per cent to France. Bristles—2,900,000 gold rubles, of which 45.5 per cent went to Germany, 44.4 per cent to England, 4.1 per cent to France and 6 per cent to other countries. Raw skins—\$41,000 gold rubles, of which 84 per cent went to Germany, 7 per cent to England, and 9 per cent to other countries. And other goods of this class, 30,300 gold rubles, of which 83.7 per cent went to Germany.

Sales on foreign markets totaled 18,200,000 gold rubles including 15,000,000 gold rubles' worth of furs, which surpasses the previous year's figure by 150 per cent. The principal markets are: America, 44.5 per cent; Germany, 27.4 per cent; and England, 26.7 per cent.

Export of Products.

The U. S. S. R. has already pre-

pared a plan for export of agricultural products for 200,000,000 rubles. Among these products will be: 700,000 pounds of hemp, 25,000 pounds of bristle, and 100,000,000 rubles' worth of grain; seed-oil will also be exported in large quantities as there is a great demand for this product.

The demand for Russian eggs is also steadily growing. During the four months, from January to April, 1925, Russia exported to Germany 2,287,000 eggs. This was the first export of eggs to Germany since the pre-war times.

The State Agricultural Bank has allowed 300,000 rubles to the peasants for agricultural machinery. They have already bought 350 tractors which are now being distributed among the peasants.

Increase in Flax Area. Last year the flax area was 489,300 desiatins; this year it has been increased to 1,017,119 desiatins.

The government has spent 10,000,000 rubles for irrigation in the Central part of R. S. F. S. R. and the Caucasian region.

The Soviet Government has opened 75 new veterinary stations. R. S. F. S. R. has now 221 such stations and all of them are supported by the government.

Discuss Belgian Debt Aug. 8

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Negotiations for funding Belgium's \$480,000,000 war debt to the United States are to begin at the treasury department on August 8, it was announced today by under secretary of the treasury Winston, secretary of the American debt commission. The Belgian mission, headed by M. Theunis, former premier, will arrive in New York next Tuesday, August 4.

Arrest General in Mexico

MEXICO CITY—Gen. Abelardo Jijona who was arrested in Laredo, Tex., charged with violation of neutrality, was today turned over to Mexican authorities who will bring him here for trial on charges of sedition.

SUPER-PARASITES HOVERING ABOUT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Tasted "The Life" and Can't Go Home

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON—(FP)—When the people of a congressional district or a state send a representative or a senator to Washington or when the president takes a man out of private life and brings him there in an appointive position, it is almost equivalent to giving him a life tenure to a residence in the nation's capital city.

Many come but few go home. This fact is brought to mind by the recent retirement of Frank W. Mondell, former congressman who became a lame duck when he tried to enter the senate, and got a \$12,000 a year membership in the War Finance corporation from his friend, the president.

Now he leaves that fat post to hang out his shingle here as a lawyer. Ex-statemen find plenty of ways to make money practicing before various government bureaus. Representing wealthy clients before the income tax unit and the prohibition unit, or before the supreme court, the interstate commerce commission, federal trade commission or tariff board is very lucrative.

Among one time cabinet officers who maintain law offices here are Robert Lansing, Bainbridge Colby, Newton Baker, A. Mitchell Palmer and Thomas Watt Gregory. Among the former senators are: George E. Chamberlain, Charles Dick, Hoke Smith, Robert Owen, Moses Clapp and Charles Thomas. Among the appointed officials who are still sticking around are Joseph P. Tumulty, Daniel Roper, James M. Beck, Breckinridge Long, Wade Ellis, Rush L. Holland and C. Bascom Slemp. More than a dozen defeated congressmen are still living here and making a living by practicing law.

RUTHENBERG TO SPEAK AT PICNIC OF POLISH BRANCHES ON SUNDAY

The Polish branches of the Workers (Communist) Party are giving a picnic at Pullman, Sunday, August 2, at which they have invited C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party to be the principal speaker.

The picnic is being held for the benefit of the Communist paper printed in the Polish language, Trybuna Robotnicza.

Comrade Marek will speak in Polish. There will be good music, games, prizes, and a good time generally.

How to get there:—Take any street car to State St. Then south on State St. to 119th St. and Union Avenue, and walk south to 658 W. 123rd street.

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN DENTIST
2232 N. CALIFORNIA AVE. Phone ARMITAGE 7466

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers X-Ray Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS. My Examination is Free My Prices are Reasonable My Work is Guaranteed Extracting Specialist DELAY MEANS DECAY

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SIMPLE MORNING OR HOUSE DRESS FOR STOUT FIGURES WITH SLENDER HIPS



5155. Dotted percale, printed crepe or voile, as well as gingham or linen may be used for this design. The panel may be of contrasting material. This Pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. For the panel of contrasting material 1/2 yard cut crosswise is required. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

A DAINTY FROCK



5176. Dimity dotted Swiss, crepe and crepe de chine are good for this style. The yoke may be of embroidery or lace.

This Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 40 inch material for the yoke.

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 concise 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.

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHILE THE BRITISH REPORT Is Being Published

This is the time to subscribe. The publication of the historical document RUSSIA TODAY is sufficient reason for every worker to become a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER—without even the further inducements in the many additional daily features to be found in "America's Only English Daily Communist Newspaper."

To enable every worker to read this great report of British labor on Soviet Russia—the special offer of a TWO MONTH SUBSCRIPTION FOR ONE DOLLAR has been made. Take advantage of this offer. Then tell your shop-mate and member of your union about it. They will also wish to subscribe.

The publication of a great report on the world's first workers' government by another of the world's leading bodies of labor—

In the DAILY WORKER—at an especially low rate—is good reason to

Subscribe!

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

Enclosed \$1.00 for two month subscription. Send to:

NAME

STREET

CITY STATE



THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 47-2

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$5.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL {Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE {
MORITZ J. LOEB {Business Manager

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.

The Answer to Imperialist Threats

Soviet Russia is answering in a deadly effective way the imperialist plots against the workers' and peasants' government.

Following the publication of the report of the official British Trade Union delegation, a committee representing French and Belgian unions has visited Soviet Russia and declared for support of the Soviet Republics, World Trade Union Unity and a solid front against imperialism.

A German trade union delegation is also now in Soviet Russia and the favorable impressions made by its investigation of the All-Russian trade unions and their role in government and industry guarantees that this delegation will join with the British, French and Belgians in endorsement of the unity drive and the working class front against imperialist oppression and war.

The robber nations are worried. They have pooh-poohed the idea that over the heads of capitalist governments could be formed an alliance between the working class of their countries and the 6,000,000 organized Russian workers. They have worked along the old lines and have paid out millions for lies and their publication. They have depended upon the social patriots to perpetuate the divisions in the ranks of the workers and they have sacrificed a portion of their profits to keep an upper section of the labor movement passive.

They have made the task of securing unity very hard but in spite of their efforts the alignment of the decisive sections of the working class against imperialism is taking place.

No army can fight successfully if its rear is threatened. The armies of imperialism are powerless if the trade union movements behind the lines are actively against imperialist war—and without successful war the great imperialist nations enter a period of decay.

The trade unions are the combat organizations of the working class. Once they really realize the class nature of their problems and actually lead the whole working class in a stern struggle for even elementary demands of hours, wages and working conditions, the death knell of imperialism has sounded.

The intensification of the class struggle in the imperialist nations is the best protection for the workers' and peasants' government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in its role of vanguard of the world revolution. The interests of the working class in the imperialist nations lie along the same line. For this reason the desperate measures adopted by the capitalists and their governments only can check but not stop the drive for World Trade Union Unity.

Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany—in these countries the trade unions are divorcing themselves from their rulers in spite of all the social traitors can do and the process is hastened by the continual onslaught of the capitalists upon the living standards of the workers in Great Britain where the appeal of the coal miners to their fellow workers thruout Europe has produced the greatest demonstrations of international solidarity in the history of the labor movement.

Workers at last are learning that the unity of labor is the hope of the world.

Imperialism's Degenerates

The Moroccan correspondent of the Chicago Tribune waxes enthusiastic over the exploits of the French airmen. It seems that the general staff chose a market day to bomb a certain village and the Tribune correspondent tells with great detail of the horrible carnage resulting from bombs dropped in the crowded market place during a raid made by twenty planes.

The town was wiped out. We read that a number of American aviators have offered their services to the French government as part of the Moroccan expeditionary force and that their offer has been accepted. Their division will be called the LaFayette escadrille—after the LaFayette who fought FOR a colonial people.

The bombing of native villages is murder of the most cowardly kind and if the French aviators are murderers what are we to call these Americans who have volunteered to aid in the butchery that is carried out without risk to the perpetrators?

The most savage animals never kill for the sake of killing but these degenerates enjoy doing it.

Imperialism needs and therefore breeds the utmost brutality. The imperialists and their mercenary murderers will have no cause for complaint when the colonial peoples perfect their increasing mastery of the weapons of modern warfare and, actuated by memories of the mass murder of their helpless women and children, make reprisals in kind.

With the British exponents of capitalist civilization argument is futile. The mass power of the workers and farmers alone, in the imperialist and colonial nations, can give the proper answer to a system that wades thru blood of the toilers to its throne.

A British writer declares that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable. But what about a little war between Britain and the United States? Anything in the line of murder is possible under capitalism.

The Zankov government is still slaughtering workers and peasants. The socialists have expressed opposition to all executions, without trial. So Zankov gives his victims a real trial before hanging them. Thus justice is honored.

Many thanks to the bandits who held up the Drake Hotel. At least they shoved William Jennings Bryan off the front page. Before he has a chance to stage a comeback, let us hope the British mine strike will be in full swing.

The main order of business on the Coolidge administration's program for the next session of congress is a further reduction in taxes on the rich. There is nothing said of an increase in the workers' standard of living.

A United States battleship is visiting Ireland. It seems Morgan's bill collectors have a penchant for traveling these days.

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

Tasks of the Finnish Section of the Workers Party

Letter from the Finnish Communist Party to the Finnish Section of the Workers Party

COMRADES of the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party of America.

At the session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International were discussed among other questions the differences, which have manifested themselves in our American brother party about the next tasks of the party, especially in the question of the labor party. The resolution which was with satisfaction accepted by the representatives as well as of the majority as of the minority of the Central Executive Committee is of a very important significance both for the development of the Workers Party into a Bolshevik mass party and for the awakening of the proletarian masses in America to independent political class struggle. Even if it is quite natural, that every member of the Workers Party now before the party convention thoroughly studies this decision, the representatives of both groups of our American brother party in this connection proposed that also the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, whose Polbureau members were present in the session of the Enlarged Executive Committee and in the commission, when the question was discussed and decided, should write a letter to the Finnish Federation of the Workers Party, so that—as far as the Finnish members are concerned—the line of policy put down in the resolution would be energetically and wholeheartedly carried out.

COMRADES! The session of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International said—as you may see from the resolution—that the minority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America was right in their confidence in the vitality and future of the labor party movement. The Executive Committee of the Communist International recommended unanimously to the Workers Party not to abandon the struggle for establishing a labor party, but on the contrary, in the most energetic way to advance the labor party movement. By the same, however, the Comintern corrected the previous slogan in the sense that now the question is not any more of a "farmer labor" party, but only of a labor party. As far as the majority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party earlier had emphasized that the labor party—when organized—must have a broad base in the organized masses of the trade unions, this claim as such was correct, but that step of the majority of the Central Executive Committee was wrong, thru which it later abandoned the labor party slogan, and more than that—started a systematic opposition to it.

ACCORDING to our opinion it is now especially important—and just because of that we write this letter—that now—as far as the Finnish members of the party are concerned—will be guaranteed, that this labor party policy gets undivided support and that the unwavering realization of this policy will be warranted in the future by the party leadership. Your party must have such a leadership, which is a guarantee for the energetic carrying out of that work, which is specially mentioned by the resolution in this connection and which is very important for the future of all the revolutionary labor movements in America.

We know, that the secretary of your organization, who also is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party took his stand in

this question wholly against the minority of the Central Executive Committee and the policy proposed by them, and that he in a circular letter to the branches and to the members asked the comrades to approve the standpoint of the majority of the Central Executive Committee. The, at that time, one-sided position of the secretary of your organization and also of many other Finnish comrades was in part presumably influenced by the circumstance, that the minority of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party at that time defended the "farmer labor party" slogan in its former aspect, altho the changed conditions demanded a correction in part of this slogan. While in this circular letter besides that he especially appealed to the importance of concentrating all energy and attention direct on the development and organization of the Workers Party itself, this letter found a rather sympathetic response from the Finnish comrades. And this resulted on quite understandable and in themselves, right reasons. Because the Communists first of all should everywhere and always look upon the strengthening and development of their own party as their first and most important task. Especially the Finnish comrades whose own organization is relatively strong and who to their numbers form a considerable part—more than a third—of the party, and who feel that the greatest weakness of the Workers Party is, that it generally has yet very few members and relatively few of the American-born workers in its ranks, therefore Finnish comrades consider the question of building the party as very important. But it would be a great error to think, that the strengthening of the party and its participation in such mass movements as especially just the labor party movement, would be tasks,

standing in contradiction to each other. Quite to the contrary, the great significance of the labor party slogan is just in it, that it is one of the best means, thru which the Workers Party indirect can develop to a Bolshevik mass party. Such a narrowness of understanding—even if deprived from right motives—which can not see this meaning of the labor party slogan, can very easily lead to such efforts, which are akin with some one-sided I. W. W. tendencies, looking upon the building up of their own organization, of their own party, as a separate mechanic issue, having no understanding for uniting it with the movements of the big masses or with the struggles for getting the masses to move. This would be a serious fault—and especially just in America, where all attempts to build revolutionary mass organizations—whether parties of the workers or revolutionary economic organizations—have been in vain, if not combined with struggles to get the masses moving. We hope that you, Finnish comrades, now notice this and concede it, and that you before the party convention will decide to follow the right policy put down by the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

IN connection with this question the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International unanimously condemned that Second-and-a-half International tendency, which is absolutely strange to the main principles of Communism and which the editor of the paper of the German Federation, Ludwig Lore, represents over there. We hope, that you, Finnish comrades, also take a clear stand in this question. Let it be, that Lore in some details perhaps has happened to be right, the main thing is, that the political line, the principal standpoint

of Communism by him is wrong and opportunistic. The last fact and not the first should be the measure for a true Communist when estimating Lore. Consequently stand against Lore must be taken without evasions, not giving him even the slightest partial support. One must decisively part with Loreism. In the Finnish Federation Lore is certainly rather unknown and thus the greater is the reason to expect, that he will not receive even the shadow of support from the Finnish comrades.

Comrades! Worthy of your special attention in the resolutions are the points about the centralization and the basic organizations of the party and of the work in the trade unions. We hope that the comrades of the Finnish Federation with energy will go to assist in the work carrying out these decisions. We believe that you yourselves, comrades, thru this will come in the closest contact with the American comrades and proletarians. You will be Americanized in the revolutionary Bolshevik sense of this word, you will develop from being members of that separate "Finnish by movement" of the Workers Party to real members of the American Communist movement and of the Workers Party. And you understand of which great use your ability and your experience will be for the American Communist movement.

We on our side, we assure you, are working with all energy to strengthen the Communist Party in Finland, to prepare and lead the revolutionary movement in Finland. Comrades, there is no reason for even the slightest doubt, that the revolutionary proletarian movement in Finland marches forward with sure and strong steps.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland.

—KULLERVO MANNER.

Close the Ranks of the Party

Statement of the Central Executive Committee

THE Finnish Branch of our Party in Superior, Wis., has issued, and caused the publication of two statements in some of our Finnish papers which indicate a very dangerous tendency. These statements are all the more serious since they come from a branch to which a number of leading Finnish comrades belong. Both statements while ostensibly opposing factionalism within our Party at the same time appear to support an attempt to create a new faction. The statements deal with the convention assessment, raising an issue as to the amount as well as to method of collection; they further question the wisdom of the decision of the Communist International in dealing with the factional situation in our Party in that it proposed that either group having a majority, the minority shall be entitled to one-third; they demand a new discussion without raising any political issue to discuss; and finally they seem to be designed to mobilize the membership against the present Central Executive Committee and by protesting against the arrangements made for the coming convention at the same time casting a shadow of suspicion upon the future Central Executive Committee of the Party.

OUR Party faces a difficult situation at the present moment. Political differences that have existed up to the decision of the Comintern have caused the division of the ranks of the Party into factions. At the same time there is present within the Party a dangerous right-wing opportunist tendency which has crystallized gradually with increasing danger to the Communist integrity of our Party. This tendency represented by Loreism can only be combatted successfully with the united efforts of our Party. In the struggle against this tendency the process of Bolshevizing our Party will be the most effective means. This process of Bolshevization demands a complete reorganization of the Party which in turn cannot be carried out without the united efforts of all of our members. It is clear therefore that any tendency of a new division within our Party is necessarily weakening the Party, intensifying the inner struggles, making impossible a concentrated struggle against Loreism and a complete mobilization of all the forces of the Party for Bolshevization and the consequent reorganization.

Considering the two statements of the Superior Finnish Branch in the light of these circumstances and on the basis of their contents and tone, we deem it our duty to issue this statement to the Finnish Branch of the Workers Party in Superior, Wis., in regard to the statements issued and published by the Superior, Wis., Finnish Branch.

THE Finnish Branch of the Workers Party in Superior, Wis., has issued and published two statements, to which statements the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued the above statement in reply, condemning the views and tendency expressed in these two statements as non-Communist and detrimental to the party, which tendency ultimately will lead to Loreism and into the opportunistic swamps. It's hard for the bureau of the Finnish Federation to believe that the Superior branch should harbor such be-

lieves and tendencies as expressed in those statements, but there is no other way for the bureau to judge the actions of the Superior comrades than as expressed in those statements and therefore the Federation Bureau fully endorses the statement of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party and declares that the Finnish Federation Bureau condemns the views and tendency ex-

pressed in those two statements even in stronger terms than the C. E. C. of our party does and states that such views and tendencies will not have any support of the bureau or the great majority of our membership now or in the future.

The bureau of the Finnish section of the party calls upon the Finnish comrades in every branch to close their ranks and condemn the tendency expressed in those two statements and stand by the party and the federation in a united front and fight vigorously

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

when we cite the facts (a) that the Party carried on a discussion lasting for many months on the political issues confronting it and (b) that this discussion exasperated these very Comrades to such a degree that they protested in strong terms against the discussion. In the face of this fact the Central Executive Committee can consider the constitutional point raised by the authors of these statements only as another convenient "issue".

5. In one of the statements the question of a national conference of the Finnish Federation of our Party is raised. The statement protests against the action of the Central Executive Committee in delaying the conference of the Federation. Here we are confronted with a very serious question. The most difficult immediate task of our Party is that of complete reorganization. "It is necessary to fuse the national sections of our Party into one real united Party," says the Bolshevization thesis adopted at the Executive Committee of the Communist International. In this work the Party must have the earnest and intelligent cooperation of the leading elements in all its federations. The first difficulty to overcome is that of federation patriotism. An understanding and a desire for the establishment of the oneness of the Party must be created and cultivated. As long "as its organs and members act in an isolated way, each after its own fashion, it is hopeless to expect useful and desirable results," states the Comintern letter to our Party on organization. "Unlike a centralized Party, the Workers Party as it is at present constituted is not a party of united action. The Party members of the various national sections are not fused together into one whole but are divided among themselves. They do not discuss questions interesting all the workers and the whole party but they live the exclusive life of their own national minority or of its working class section, so isolated from the American workers that they even do not sufficiently know the direct interests of the whole working class of the United States."

THUS the Communist International judges the organizational shortcomings of our Party. In the face of this undisputable condition the Central Executive Committee sees in the protests of the authors of the two statements of the Finnish Branch in Superior an appeal to federation patriotism which tends to aggravate the conditions criticized by the Communist International instead of helping to alleviate them. Under existing con-

ditions this appeal to federation patriotism can have only one result—that of widening the gap between the federation and the Party and thus creating a spirit of split instead of one of unity. The attitude displayed by these comrades should be sufficient proof of the wisdom of the Central Executive Committee postponing the federation conventions until after the party convention. The Central Executive Committee is adopting uniform regulations for the calling of all federation conferences after the party convention to enable the Party to mobilize its forces for carrying on the Bolshevization of the Party, especially the reorganization of the language sections into a centralized Party organization.

6. The authors of these two statements also raise the issue of factionalism within our Party. A party in which the political problems of the working class do not create lively controversies and political alignments is a dead party. It is true that these controversies may and do at times take on a serious and even dangerous form for the party. It is inevitable that a sharp struggle over political questions should develop such a situation. The solution is not that adopted by the Finnish comrades of Superior, but for the party to unite on the basis of the platform of the Communist International for the Workers Party. What our Party needs in the present situation of factional strife is common action on the basis of the now settled point of political orientation. The appeal for the creation of a faction against factionalism cannot tend to unite but is merely a factor of further division. The Communist International was fully aware of the situation in our Party and has decided upon the only effective method of unity. The work of the Party Commission has brought our Party a great deal nearer to the solution of the problem of factionalism. A completion of the work of this Commission and the work of the Party convention will finally reunite all the forces of our Party for common action and will thus eliminate the elements of intense factional strife. While the aversion to factionalism contains a healthy tendency it is non-Communist to speculate upon this tendency for the purpose of creating further divisions. Serious Communist leadership must use this anti-factional tendency among the members for the creation of an enthusiasm for complete Party unity thru a united line-up of the whole Party in common struggles.

Central Executive Committee, Workers Party of America.

Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman.

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT OF THE FINNISH BUREAU

Statement of the Finnish Federation, Workers Party, in regard to the statements issued and published by the Superior, Wis., Finnish Branch.

THE Finnish Branch of the Workers Party in Superior, Wis., has issued and published two statements, to which statements the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has issued the above statement in reply, condemning the views and tendency expressed in these two statements as non-Communist and detrimental to the party, which tendency ultimately will lead to Loreism and into the opportunistic swamps. It's hard for the bureau of the Finnish Federation to believe that the Superior branch should harbor such be-

lieves and tendencies as expressed in those statements, but there is no other way for the bureau to judge the actions of the Superior comrades than as expressed in those statements and therefore the Federation Bureau fully endorses the statement of the C. E. C. of the Workers Party and declares that the Finnish Federation Bureau condemns the views and tendency ex-

pressed in those two statements even in stronger terms than the C. E. C. of our party does and states that such views and tendencies will not have any support of the bureau or the great majority of our membership now or in the future.

The bureau of the Finnish section of the party calls upon the Finnish comrades in every branch to close their ranks and condemn the tendency expressed in those two statements and stand by the party and the federation in a united front and fight vigorously

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

pressed in those two statements even in stronger terms than the C. E. C. of our party does and states that such views and tendencies will not have any support of the bureau or the great majority of our membership now or in the future.

The bureau of the Finnish section of the party calls upon the Finnish comrades in every branch to close their ranks and condemn the tendency expressed in those two statements and stand by the party and the federation in a united front and fight vigorously

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

the tendency expressed in the statements, and do all in its power to educate and organize the Finnish membership of the party to a such part of it that it will and is able to help and build a fighting Communist mass party in the United States.

We point out to our Finnish comrades who may sympathize with the tendency and views expressed in the statements of the Superior branch; that by doing so they expose to a very great danger all the work what our federation in conjunction with the par-

ty has done in this country among the Finnish workers in educating them along the ideology of Communism and will throw the Finnish workers as a prey back to the social-democratic and anarcho-syndicalist ideological influence. Comrades turn back at once from this dangerous path to the path outlined by the Communist International and fight together with the Communist elements of the party to build of the Workers Party a united Communist fighting party under the program outlined by the C. I.

Down with all right wing opportunistic tendencies in our federation and in the party.

Executive Committee Finnish Federation, Workers Party of America.

Fable Burman, Secretary.

Executive Committee Finnish Federation, Workers Party of America.

Fable Burman, Secretary.

Executive Committee Finnish Federation, Workers Party of America.

Fable Burman, Secretary.

Executive Committee Finnish Federation, Workers Party of America.

Fable Burman, Secretary.