

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

NEW YORK EDITION

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

Vol. II. No. 181.

Subscription Rates:

In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1925

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1114 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

UNEMPLOYED MASSACRED IN POLAND

R. S. SHAFER
BOX 150 G P O
NEW YORK N Y
6-19-25

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SOMEBOY got at least \$150 from the government of Checho-Slovakia. This is the minimum price on anti-Soviet Russia forgeries delivered on the hoof in any European capital. Owing to the desire of the forgery trust to break into the American market it is reported that a twenty per cent discount will be given to United States purchasers provided the money is passed between now and January 1st, 1926.

ONE of the principal industries in Berlin, is the manufacture of forged documents. This industry is booming since the British government began seriously to plot for armed intervention against Soviet Russia. Germany is now the tool of British diplomacy and is taking its cue from the hated foe of four years ago, Irish republicans who hailed the election of Hindenburg with joy on the assumption that he was anti-British have caused to ponder over the new turn of events.

MOSTLY every respectable European capital has by now unearthed a "Soviet plot" to assassinate somebody. Bulgaria made a "plot" of this kind the excuse for the wholesale slaughter of prominent leaders of the working class and the peasantry. Now the Checho-Slovakian government has its turn. Fake instructions from Moscow to kill President Masaryk came to light and immediately prominent members of the Communist Party were arrested. It has been proven that every one of the alleged Moscow "plots" so far discovered were fakes, including the famous Zihovlev letter that helped the Tories get into office.

GREAT Britain has leased from Estonia the two Baltic islands of Dago and Oesel which are commonly called the "keys to the Gulf of Finland." This transaction has been under consideration for a long time. It is further proof that Britain is planning war with the Soviet Union. But that is a game two can play at and the situation in China, in India and in other colonial possessions of John Bull, are none too comfortable to the rulers of hitherto "tight little isle."

THE Turkish government has placed the former Sultan on trial for murder. The Sultan is at a safe distance so he will be tried in absentia. This is a significant sign of Turkish progress. Even though the regrettable absence of the Sultan may rob him of the pleasure of having his neck osteopathized by a hempen rope, the fact that the republican government dares fly in the face of Allah by prosecuting his alleged lieutenant shows that Mohammedanism is meeting with the same rebuffs that seems to be the lot of all forms of religion nowadays. A good way to test the power of any particular deity is to take liberties with one of his ordained and see what he is going to do about it.

THE Mexican state of San Luis Potosi, is a hot bed of "pernicious" Communist propaganda, according to a letter addressed to the Mexican secretary of the interior by a lawyer who is secretary of the league of property owners. The letter reminds the secretary of the interior that he stated that he would not allow any Communists to be active in the state.

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GERMAN FASCISTS TELL OF PLOT TO CONDUCT "ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE" AND MURDER IN SOVIET REPUBLIC

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The examination of the German fascist Kindermann, who with Dittmar and Wolsch, came to Soviet Russia to engage in terroristic acts, gave proof to the Soviet court trying him that Kindermann was guilty beyond a doubt.

Kindermann was caught to numerous lies. He admitted that his repudiation of his confession was untrue, and that the Soviet authorities did not force him to confess. Kindermann admitted that not even "psychic pressure" was used upon him.

The letter written by Kindermann to Djerjinsky, asking for mercy, was read to the court. In this letter, Kindermann openly confessed his crimes against the workers' republic, and said he came to Soviet Russia to attempt to kill Stalin and Trotsky, and carry on "economic espionage," in order to injure the relations between Germany and the Soviet Union.

Admits There Was No Pressure. The prosecutor read the letter of Kindermann to the Comintern and asked the latter if he were aware that the letter represented a fraud. The accused answered evasively, declared at the same time that the letter was dated one day back. He remembered this because on that day he had arranged a celebration of the Kaiser's

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YOUNG WORKER EXPELLED FROM SOLDIER CAMP

Officers Fight Negro, Unions and Soviet

(Special to The Daily Worker)
CAMP CUSTER, Mich., Aug. 9.—Joseph Plotkin, charged with being a member of the Young Workers (Communist) League, was expelled from Camp Custer by the officers in charge for being "against capitalism," after a "trial" presided over by Major Andrews and a colonel, with Lieutenants Evans and Krutheuer acting as prosecutors.

Plotkin was discharged from the camp "for the convenience of the government." The suspicions of the officers that Plotkin would not make a good soldier were aroused when he spoke in favor of evolution, declared as professed no religion, and replied to some attacks on Soviet Russia.

Officers Defend Profit System. The two tentmates of Plotkin were called as witnesses against the League member, and Walter E. Kaczynski, one of them, declared that he thought Plotkin is a pacifist and does not believe in capitalism, and wants to overthrow the United States army. Plotkin, of course, explained that he was not a pacifist, but believed in a workers' government.

"We think you are a Bolshevik," said Lieutenant Krutheuer to Plotkin. "I am sorry you don't believe in capitalism." Krutheuer then told him what a splendid country the United States is and said: "You have a chance to become a millionaire. Aren't you afraid the Bolsheviks would take your money away from you?" Plotkin replied that there is slim chance for a worker to become a millionaire under the profit system.

Told to Get "Young Worker." Lieutenant Evans told the court he believed in the constitution, but that "free speech is going too far." Major Andrews was anxious to find out if there were any more with similar ideas in Camp Custer, and was told that there were probably many more. He told Plotkin he would "not tell on you if you give us the names of the leaders of your organization." Andrews was told if he were curious about the league he should subscribe to the Young Worker.

A report of the "trial" was then made to Brigadier General Stacey, commander of the 6th corps area, and Plotkin was discharged from the camp. Search Baggage, Take Letter. Before the trial Plotkin's baggage was searched and one of his letters confiscated. At the trial the officers confined themselves to telling how good capitalist society is and how wonderfully off the workers are.

Lieutenant Evans is in charge of the course in "citizenship." Some of the things he tried to teach Plotkin and the other students were: "The Negroes are no good. If the legislators do not pass laws to get them out of the country, there will be riots and they will be shipped out or killed off. This may not be constitutional, but I am in favor of it." (Evans is a

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Worker Killed When Construction Train Crashes Into River

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 9.—One man was killed and another was seriously hurt here when a construction train crashed thru a temporary span on a bridge under construction, the train fell sixty feet into the Mississippi river.

Farmer Killed by Pitchfork
COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 9.—Johnson Trembley, 60, was fatally injured today while working on his farm when a pitchfork punctured his chest and severed a blood vessel.

LEWIS DROPS MASK, GETS FRIENDLY WITH HARD COAL BARONS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 9.—John L. Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers, declared he is giving "very careful consideration" to his reply to the letter of Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the anthracite coal operators' committee. Lewis strongly intimated that he expected his reply to result in a renewal of the conferences between the operators' and miners' committees.

"I noted the friendly attitude of Mr. Warriner's letter," Lewis stated, "and I am giving my reply very careful consideration. That is the reason for my delay in replying to it."

MINERS WIN WELSH HARD COAL STRIKE

Desperate Miners War with All Weapons

CARDIFF, Wales, August 9.—At a meeting yesterday of representatives of the anthracite mine owners and the miners' union, the owners granted the demands of the union which were that the companies cease violation of the agreement in cutting wages and discharging active union men. Resumption of work is expected Monday.

This strike is independent of the dispute between the Miners' Federation and the British mine owners which found a temporary truce in the granting of a government subsidy to the mine owners on July 31.

Bitter Class War. The strike in Wales involves the anthracite mines, and has been going on for several weeks with extreme bitterness, arising from the fact that the miners are miserably paid, getting only from \$10 to \$15 a week for the hardest and most dangerous labor, living in shacks among incredible hardships, while the Duke of Northumberland, who owns most of the anthracite region, is one of England's richest nobles.

Driven to desperation, the miners have fought with all weapons, not hesitating to force the withdrawal of maintenance men from the mines. Thursday 106 miners and 12 policemen were injured in rioting at Ammanford and the war office appealed to for troops to protect the Northumberland properties.

Nearly a thousand strikers attempted to drive out the scab maintenance men in the power house, which was protected by barricades of wires charged with high voltage of electricity. A hand-to-hand struggle with police who tried to disperse them resulted in a pitched battle, with the strikers using stones and sticks, singing and shouting as they charged. The colliery offices were completely destroyed.

HAWAII STIRRED BY I. L. D. FIGHT TO FREE CROUCH

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HONOLULU, T. H., Aug. 9.—Honolulu newspapers continue to feature arguments being made before the Federal District Court here for the release of Crouch and Trumbull, Communist soldiers convicted by courts-martial of "revolutionary activity in the army." "It's not the fault of the Schofield Barracks court-martial that Crouch didn't go to jail for forty years," thundered Fred Patterson, attorney for the soldiers in Judge Rawlins court room, referring to the original sentence which has since been cut to three years.

"Any man's mind that was so warped that he was willing to sentence Crouch to jail for forty years was not fit to sit in any court where the life and liberty of another individual was in jeopardy," Patterson said. Analyzing the charges and specifications against the prisoners, Patterson showed that in not a single instance did they show violation of any law.

The local papers are commenting editorially on the fact that a mainland organization, International Labor Defense, with headquarters in Chicago, is financing the court fight for Crouch and Trumbull.

JOINT BOARD FAKERS LOSE EVERYWHERE

Members Fling Def in Sigman's Teeth

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 9.—Enthusiastic support of the Joint Committee of Action was voiced at a meeting of Local 35, the pressers, in Webster hall Thursday night. Outside, the police and a delegation from the joint board's strongarm squad guarded the hall, and inside the union machine's steam roller was operating, but the sentiment in favor of Local 2, 9 and 22 could not be crushed.

Several members of the local, including George Garchitz and M. Kreitzer, spoke in favor of the Joint Action Committee and they were heartily applauded. President Morris Sigman came to address the members about the critical situation in the International, and when he rose to speak he was greeted with boos and his talk was repeatedly interrupted by a chorus of his pleas for a hearing.

Breslau Says, "Ayes Are Adjourned." When it came to a vote of confidence to the joint board and the International officials, Breslau said: "All those in favor will please rise—the meeting is dismissed," and there was no call for the "no" vote, and no chance for objection. Evidently because they realized the vote was actually against the union officials, no actual count was taken.

A meeting of shop chairmen was also held Thursday night, called by the joint board in the auditorium of the Rand school. Hochman opened the meeting, and then introduced Secretary Baroff, and as soon as he began to speak the members began to walk out. There were about 200 present at the beginning of the meeting and most of them had left by the end of Baroff's speech and had come to the headquarters of the Joint Committee of Action to tell what had happened.

Joint Board Somewhat Punctured. Shop chairmen meetings from various sections are being held every day at the headquarters of the joint committee. Plans are discussed and formulated for carrying on the campaign against the joint board, and for collecting the defense fund necessary to continue the work.

On of the hop meetings of shops on 17th street was called Thursday and the joint board hearing of it called a meeting of the same shops. About 175 workers came to the Joint Committee of Action and about 40 went to the joint board meeting. This latter meeting finally broke up in a quarrel and the members came around to the meeting at joint committee headquarters.

Organization Committee of 1,000. The Joint Committee of Action is now forming an organization committee of 1,000 active workers who want to help carry on the organization work. Members can register for this committee at headquarters.

On Wednesday evening over 200 members of Locals 48 and 39, the Italian locals, held a meeting and pledged their support to the work of the Joint Action Committee.

GARMENT BOSSES ASK COURT FOR NEW WRIT TODAY

The J. L. Taylor company was to apply for an injunction in the superior court of Chicago today, to prevent the striking employees of the firm from picketing. Judge Hugo Pam has already ruled that the striking employees of the International Tailoring company, owned by the same interests, may picket "peacefully."

The general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, whose members are conducting the strike, begins its regular meeting in Chicago today. The strike will be discussed.

Today, beginning the seventh week of the walkout of the 800 garment workers, strike benefits of \$12.00 and \$8.00 were to be paid to married and single strikers respectively.

Killed in Elevator Shaft. H. D. Critchfield, 65, was instantly killed today when he fell seventeen floors down an elevator shaft of the Stevens building in the loop.

MANUFACTURERS ANGRY AT PARDON OF VIND, WHO TAKES VACATION

While the Illinois Manufacturers' Association was drafting a protest to Governor Small of the pardon of the five men and one woman convicted of conspiracy and extortion, Theodore J. Vind, the leader of the sextet, was en route to a summer resort "to recuperate from the trials of the last four years."

"It has been terrible, this suspense and worry," said Vind, who is president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly. "For years the burden of this thing has been upon me, and only yesterday it ended."

LAWRENCE MILL WORKERS STRIKE AFTER PAY CUTS

General Reduction in Textile Field Soon

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Over half a million dollars profit for the first six months of 1925 is shown by the big Pacific Mills of Lawrence, Mass., at this time when wage cuts are to be enforced in the woolen and worsted departments. Already workers in the print works, color mixers and helpers in the bleach room, are striking against the 10 per cent cut. More workers in this and other New England woolen and worsted mills where similar cuts are scheduled may follow.

Wages in the cotton departments were cut at Pacific Mills last fall in the general reduction thruout New England and work of all departments speeded up. Weavers now attend 72 looms instead of half or a third that number as formerly in the cotton departments. Disaffection in the fall among the workers did not crystallize into a strike.

Hold Mass Meeting. Lawrence Dyers' and Finishers' Union is sending a representative to William Green, president American Federation of Labor, to lay before him the serious situation of wage cuts in the woolen and worsted industry. Daniel J. Kelleher is the union's delegate to Green. Nothing can be expected from Green, however.

The united front committee, consisting of representatives of various unions, is holding a mass meeting to consider the problem raised by the wholesale reduction of wages following the announcement of such action by the American Woolen Co. The Massachusetts state federation of labor, convening in Lowell, may take action in reference to the textile situation.

A General Reduction. Not all New England woolen mills are reducing wages yet but most of them are expected to. The 10 mills in Berkshire county, Mass., employing about 4,000 workers have cut wages 10 per cent. The number of workers affected by cuts thruout Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Maine is between 20,000 and 30,000 or more.

COOLIDGE APES MINE OWNERS IN PUBLICITY AGAINST COAL MINERS

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 9.—Cal Coolidge uses the same arguments against a strike of anthracite miners scheduled for Sept. 1, if new negotiations are not successful, as the arguments of the mine owners. Coolidge and the operators agree on the story put out to the capitalist press that "it doesn't make any difference" if the anthracite miners do strike; "the public is getting used to oil, bituminous coal and other fuel substitutes."

This view is somewhat contradicted by the fact that there is a great deal of flurry and worry stirring the cabinet about the strike, the Coolidge claims to have been informed that "the public can break the coal strike because of a surplus of anthracite ample to carry the country for three or four months."

Secretary of Commerce Hoover takes the same position and says that "it is the president's view that industry should settle its own labor relations."

TROOPS ATTACK DEMONSTRATIONS IN LEMBERG AND WARSAW, MURDER 12, WOUND 18, ARREST COMMUNIST

(By Jewish Press Agency.)

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, August 2.—(Delayed by censorship.)—On August 1, in Lemberg, Galicia, Poland, in a clash between unemployed workers and the Polish police troops, 12 workers were killed and 18 seriously wounded.

The unemployed gathered in a great demonstration in the center of the city, to exhibit by their numbers the widespread suffering among the workers in Poland under the white guard government.

Mounted police armed with sabers charged the crowds. Here and there were 18 unemployed workers, among them some women, slashed with police sabers, some of whom are critically and perhaps mortally wounded.

In another part of Lemberg on the same day a crowd of unemployed gathered at a protest meeting in the street to voice the demand that the Polish government relieve their hunger and misery, were fired upon the Polish police and 12 unemployed workers fell dead from repeated volleys, many more receiving bullet wounds.

Communist Deputy Arrested. At Warsaw, the capital city of Poland, troops and police combined in an attack upon a demonstration of unemployed workers, breaking it up and arresting a Communist deputy in the Polish parliament, Prystupa, who was brutally beaten up by the police after the arrest. Further details are lacking because of the Polish censorship. Prystupa was leading the demonstration.

GERMAN WORKERS FIND DAWES PLAN MEANS NO WORK AND WAGE CUTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Germany under the Dawes plan is no heaven for the working class, as may be seen by the estimate of the labor ministry that by October 1, there will be 700,000 registered unemployed in Germany. The number is growing every week.

At present there are 600,000 unemployed, while still another 600,000 are working two days a week, which is nearly the same result as far as income is concerned.

Notices issued today to 40,000 textile workers at Munchen-Gladbach that they must accept heavy wage cuts beginning on Aug. 25, or be discharged entirely. Because of the policy of the reformist union leaders in expelling the Communists and left wing workers from the union, the mills are organized weekly and the union is in poor condition to fight the wage reduction.

Employers claim that banking interests charge such exorbitant interest for financing production that profits are made impossible. So they seek to pass it all on to workers.

PROSECUTOR OF COMMUNISTS AT BRIDGEMAN RANTS TO EMPLOYERS OF "PLOT," SHOWS TRIAL RECORD

MOLINE, Iowa, August 9.—The manufacturers' association here had as its guest of honor O. L. Smith, assistant attorney general of Michigan who prosecuted the Communists at Bridgeman, Mich. Smith's speech showed that the prosecution is directly obeying the will of the employers.

Smith showed the manufacturers exhibits used in the Michigan trials of C. E. Ruthenberg and Wm. Z. Foster, and declared them proofs of numerous "Moscow plots" engineered by American Communists.

Smith Displays His Ignorance. "Prior to the prosecution of the Michigan syndicalist trials," said Smith, who spoke to the second annual outing of the Tri-City Manufacturers' Association at the Shot Hills country club, "I had always conceived of a Communist as being a long whiskered, long haired Russian peasant type."

"I was very much surprised to find that out of 78 defendants who were apprehended at the raid in Bridgeman, representing sixteen different nationalities, 22 of these were American-born.

More "Moscow Plots" "Communists are pacifists," said Smith, showing he knows nothing of Communism. "They oppose the American Legion, calling them 'The flotsam and jetsam of the war.'"

SYRIAN REVOLT ACUTE; FRENCH TROOPS CRUSHED

Republic Is Proclaimed; Forces Combined

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—The revolt of the Syrian natives against French imperialism has grown into an acute menace to the French, it is admitted in official circles here. The Bedouins and the Druses have joined forces and announced that they are fighting for the independence of the whole of Syria. The combined forces have raised the banner of the Syrian union. They hold the entire state of Drug.

The French forces in Syria weakened by the withdrawal of troops for the Moroccan front, have suffered several crushing defeats, and General Sarrail, their commander in chief, has sent an urgent wire for reinforcements.

French Severely Defeated. Two French columns sent to the relief of the garrison in the citadel of Duedia have been severely defeated, with casualties of at least 1,000. Sarrail, who has only two infantry and several cavalry units at his command, admits that his Syrian soldiers are "unreliable," as they sympathize with the revolt.

Syrians Win Battles. The French fear the menace of the Turks in the region of Aleppo, Antioch and Alexandretta, and have requested Painleve to send troops to this section.

The French newspapers are calling the Syrian rebels "brigands" and have characterized Nassib Bey Atrash as "a brigand leader whose only purpose is looting." However, Abd-el-Krim was called such names, and now the French are asking him for peace negotiations on an equal footing.

The revolt was caused by the oppressive measures taken against the

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UNITED STATES HANGS POOR, RICH ESCAPE, NOT SO IN SOVIET UNION

"With our murder and homicide record of 233 this year in this (Cook) county two men have been hanged, two Negroes, both poor and without friends. It is the experience of this county that a murderer with money will not be hanged."—Chicago Tribune editorial, Aug. 8, 1925.

"As to the impartiality of these (soviet people's) courts, there is a general agreement that they 'weight the balance' in favor of the worker as against the well-to-do; and this is defended on the ground that it corresponds to the weighting of the other scale elsewhere. As to their incorruptibility, information is on the whole remarkably satisfactory."—British Trades Union Delegation report on Russia, 1924-5, page 94.

KING'S AMNESTY A RUSE TO FREE FASCIST KILLERS

Pope Is "Surprised" at Mussolini's Murders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, August 9.—The amnesty decree granted by King Victor Emanuel and praised by Mussolini's minister of Justice Rocco, is not expected to release the thousands of Italian workers, including many Communists, from the prison hell-holes into which the fascists have thrust them. The fascist party has the power to release whom it pleases, and only fascists jailed for murder and other crimes will be freed, it is expected.

The entire country is focusing its attention on Palermo, where the municipal elections are expected to show how many votes the fascist violence can secure.

The Vatican has issued a statement in the official catholic paper, Osservatore Romano, denouncing fascist violence against Catholics. As long as the murders were directed against Communists, the pope had no objection, but now that the priest Don Minzoni of Argenta, near Ferrara, has been slain by the fascists, and many other attacks on Catholics have occurred, the pope "expresses surprise at the sudden anti-Christian move" of Mussolini.

The catholic editorial blames the speeches of Farinacci, secretary of the fascist party who openly advocates violence, and of Mussolini, who in a recent speech advocated murder, "on moral grounds," for the attack on the Catholics.

AS WE SEE IT

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ist propaganda in Mexico. The lawyer thereupon proceeds to give him an earful on the situation in the State of San Luis Potosi.

HE cites a rent law as evidence of the subservience of the administration of Governor Manrique. This law provides for the occupation of property without payment of more rent than taxes and only paying those taxes because the governor cannot avoid it. The governor is quoted as having said: "What I would like to see is that all inhabitants of San Luis should live in their own homes without paying rent, but as the tax on rent is federal, I cannot remove it. I cannot at present deny the owners of houses the right to collect rents, but with the idea that it will benefit the proletariat and make possible common use of all urban property by all the people I have already started to enact a new law that will benefit the proletariat."

THE idea of a governor aiming to help the producing classes sounded positively feudalish in the ears of this shyster lawyer. As further evidence of the diabolical convictions held by Manrique, the lawyer informed the secretary of the interior that when Lenin died, the official paper issued by the governor was in mourning, the national flag was at half mast and in the governor's palace mourning rites were observed. And as additional proof that the governor did not change his mind, he stated that on the anniversary of Lenin's death, the official paper of the state again appeared in mourning and reminded the people of the death of the great leader of the workers and peasants of all lands.

KATE Richards O'Hare, once prominent in the socialist party, but always a free lancer is now on the payroll of the National Garment Manufacturers' Association and also in the employ of the United Garment Workers' Union. The latter is a fake union which sells its label to any manufacturer regardless of the conditions under which the workers employed by that manufacturer labor. The former is an association of garment manufacturers one of the objects of which is to fight the efforts of garment workers to secure a higher wage and better working conditions.

IT is not surprising that Mrs. O'Hare is on the payroll of those scabby organizations. Any proposition with money attached to it that an ex-socialist will turn down, should be made the subject of an investigation. What Mrs. O'Hare is out to abolish is prison contract labor. But what she is out to replenish is her own treasury. Nothing strange about that. The American workers are accustomed to seeing their "martyrs" wend their way towards easy street, but what we would like to know is, how long will honest trade unionists stand for such bogus reformers?

NEW CRISIS FOR FRENCH AS RIFFS TROOPS ADVANCE

PARIS, France, Aug. 31.—The situation in the region of Ouezzan is characterized as "alarming" by the French war communique. The Rifians have set up strong fortifications East of Fez and have surrounded the city of El Araish.

According to the French communique the "situation is growing worse." Premier Painleve presided at a banquet tendered the American aviators who are departing for Morocco to bomb innocent villagers. Painleve said that "in the name of France I thank you for your offer to aid us in carrying the white man's burden."

The "white man's burden" consists of sending Senegalese troops and French workers against natives to be slaughtered in order to secure phosphate beds and other Moroccan riches for the French bankers.

18 Chinese Students Deported from France Go Home Via Moscow

MOSCOW, July 16.—(By Mail) —Eighteen Chinese students who were deported from France for participating in demonstrations of solidarity in favor of the national revolutionary movement in China's have arrived in Moscow on their way to China. They addressed a letter of greeting to the Russian students in which they thanked the latter for their solidarity with the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people.

Darrow Declines to Debate
Clarence Darrow makes no claim to being an authority on evolution. He is merely a student of science. Darrow, who defended John Thomas Scopes in the Dayton trial, said so himself in commenting on the challenge to debate evolution issued by Rev. John R. Stratton, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church of New York.

"I know nothing about Dr. Stratton's challenge except what I read in the newspapers," said Darrow. "I've never challenged anybody to debate the subject and do not care to. I think Dr. Stratton should send his challenge to the American Association for the Advancement of Science."

YOUNG WORKER EXPELLED FROM SOLDIER CAMP

Officers Fight Negro, Unions and Soviet

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southern, and bears all the earmarks of a member of the Ku Klux Klan.)

Against Trade Unions.
"Good citizens should be against the trade unions. None of them are any good. It is your duty to combat the menace of unionism."

"If you are to be good soldiers, you must not think in action. It is your duty to obey, to do what you are told quickly, and not to think."

"The Soviet government is a menace to civilization. Money is sent to the United States by the Bolsheviks for propaganda purposes. Soviet Russia has an army of four and one-half million just waiting for a chance to attack the civilized countries."

The principal charges against Plotkin were that he tried to combat these lies. He was given a ticket back to Chicago, for which the officer in charge of transportation took seven dollars. The ticket to Chicago only cost five dollars. The disposition of the other two dollars is known only to the officer.

A move is now on among the officers to change the color of the red flags used in rifle practice.

Arrest Four in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Four members of the Young Workers League were arrested for distributing anti-C. M. T. C. circulars advertising the mass meeting at which Sam Miller, a Young Worker who was expelled from Camp Meade for reading "The Young Worker," was the principal speaker.

Elizabeth Pearlman, aged 16; Sam Finkelstein, aged 20; Joseph Duga, aged 19, and Dave Engel, aged 20, all members of the newly organized Rosa Luxemburg branch of the Y. W. L. were arrested.

The special Fairmount Park guards were greatly elated when they discovered a copy of "The ABC of Communism" on Comrade Engel. They were sure they had just averted an armed insurrection by arresting these Young Workers. They were told that the mass meeting would be stopped and dire results would follow their unpatriotic acts of criticizing the citizens' military training camps.

Charges of distributing seditious literature were immediately placed against them but later changed to breach of the peace.

The Young Workers were finally released and at the hearing placed under \$300 bail each for further hearing.

Twenty Police at Meeting.
The mass meeting was decorated with twenty policemen who came to prevent the overthrow of the C. M. T. C.

H. M. Wicks, representing the Workers Party; M. Yusem, representing the Y. W. L., and S. Miller were the speakers at the mass meeting.

The Provisional Committee for International Labor Defense is handling their cases.

Y. W. L. to Start Study Class for Chicago Recruits

The Y. W. L. of Chicago is starting a class for all new applicants for membership in the League. This class is compulsory for all new members before they are considered good standing members of the League. The class opens Monday, Aug. 10th, at 2613 Hirsch boulevard, at 8 p. m.

The class will run for two consecutive Monday evenings, closing with a session on Aug. 17th. The session that opens Monday will deal with elementary Marxian economics and will be conducted by Comrade Sacharow. The closing session on the 17th will be conducted by Comrade Harvey and will deal with the character of the Young Workers League.

It was decided by the C. C. C. that the first term of this class which opens today, shall be attended by all members who joined the League since January, 1925. Let's make the attendance 100 per cent.

Gary, Fake Leader of Drys, Laps Up Booze at His Home

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Judge Elbert H. Gary's interest in enforcing prohibition, as exemplified by his offer to "lend" the government some of the highly paid executives from his great steel corporation, drew fire from the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment.

In a statement put out by the association it was said:

"Is Judge Gary personally a prohibitionist?"

"It may be said that neither he nor members of his family are professing or practicing prohibitionists in their private life. They habitually serve cocktails to their guests at luncheons and dinners."

"So far as we know, Judge Gary's is now the only great house where champagne is habitually served at lunch."

AMERICANS LEAVE TO AID PAINLEVE MURDER CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO

PARIS, France, August 5.—The American aviators who have enlisted in the services of French imperialism, departed in seven airplanes to fly to Morocco to aid the French bankers in their invasion of the Rif country. Charles Sweeney was in command.

The departure of the Lafayette Escadrille was marked by a ceremony of champagne drinking before a battery of movie cameras.

The French invaders are suffering acutely from the terrific heat, the temperature at times reaching 110 degrees. Because of the weather, activity on the front is light.

Syrian Revolt Is Acute as French Troops Are Crushed

(Continued from page 1)

natives by the French military dictatorship.

Arabs Threaten French.
The first battle was a serious defeat for the French. A small post in the Jeraa district was wiped out by the Syrians, who captured or killed the entire garrison. The Syrians then advanced toward Suleid, in the Jebel Druz region, and wiped out a squadron of French cavalry.

When the news of these defeats reached Sarrail he sent a battalion to chastise the natives, but at the Jekel Druz gorges the Syrians halted the French, and inflicted a severe defeat on them.

The 300,000 Arabs in eastern and northern Syria are also alarming the French bankers. The Arabs of Aleppo and Damascus districts are threatening to attack the French.

Rifians Defeat Spaniards.
PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—A violent Rifian attack on the Mellilla zone has driven the Spaniards across the Kurt river and threatens to reach the great Spanish base of Mellilla and drive the Spanish soldiers into the sea. In Madrid there are rumors that a great Spanish disaster has occurred in this zone.

Abd-el-Krim occupies the famous Djebel Sarsar peak, which has an altitude of 2,500 feet and dominates the populous Sarsar and Masmouda hill territory. By means of this occupation, the Rifians have been able to cut communications westward of Ouezzan on the road connecting Ouezzan with the main Tangier Rabat route.

BRIAND IN LONDON TODAY TO CONFER ON ATTITUDE TO SOVIET

PARIS, France, Aug. 9.—Aristide Briand's trip to London today to confer with England's foreign minister, Austen Chamberlain, will decide whether France is to conclude a trade agreement with the Soviet Union, to counter-balance the British-German alliance, against the Soviet, or whether England unites with France against Germany, it is predicted here.

U. S. Property Transfer Probed.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—An official inquiry into the action of Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, in returning assets of the American Metal Company, valued at several million dollars, has been started by the Department of Justice, it was stated today.

Iowa Mines Still Closed.

To the DAILY WORKER: The conditions here are the same as I described them in my first letter, unemployment, starvation, misery. The three big companies have bought up all the small mines in this town, 40 to 50 in all. The miners are holding out against the reduction in wages and waiting to see what the operators are planning to spring next. Rumors are being circulated that a road about 94 miles long will be built from Mystic to Des Moines to ship coal from here. This is the fifth month since the mines have closed down.—Tony Stanf, Mystic, Iowa.

SOVIET GENERAL KILLED IS REPORT, FAMED FOR WAR ON BANDIT BANDS

ODESSA, Aug. 9.—Madorgan Gregory Kotovsky, a member of the executive committee of the Soviet Union, has been assassinated it is reported.

Kotovsky organized the first Soviet cavalry in Bessarabia. He fought second in command to Gen. Budenny against the counter-revolutionary white guards.

Kotovsky fought the bandit bands and anarchist bands under Machno and captured many of them in the Ukraine.

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Secretary.

Italian Fascist Coming to United States as the Ally of the Boss Class

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, Italian fascism is making great preparations to send its foreign envoy to the United States, to propagate the growth of fascism in this country.

America's workers must not mistake the meaning of this move. It is a thrust at their power in this country, approved by the "strikebreaker" government at Washington. The immigration authorities at Ellis Island, New York, will not attempt to stop this envoy of the Italian anti-labor terror, the Fascist Deputy, Bastianini, the secretary and head of fascist organizations abroad. He will be welcomed with open arms by the American open shoppers. They will greet as a valuable ally his propaganda of hate against militant workers.

The United States deported Ludwig Martens, the representative in this country of the Soviet Republics. It refused admission to this country to Mrs. Michael Kalinin, wife of the president of the Union of Soviet Republics. Comrade Martens was merely seeking to develop trade between the United States and Soviet Russia, that would have given jobs to workers here and aided Russian reconstruction. Comrade Kalinin merely wanted to acquaint American workers with the conditions of Russian children immediately following the revolution and to raise funds for their care. But that was "giving aid and comfort to the enemy republic of Russian workers and peasants," the enemy of American capitalism. These were not permitted to cross the American threshold.

Capitalism breeds fascism.
Fascism makes war on labor's interests.
Fascism outlaws workers' organizations; not only the Communist Party, but the trade unions and co-operatives as well.

Fascism's own army, in Italy even stronger than the regular army, which is also under the command of the fascist dictator, murders workers who dare resist its power. Thousands have been slain in Italy. Tens of thousands have been imprisoned. Tens of thousands exiled.

Fascism has swept Italy with the torch, destroying with fire hundreds of workers' buildings, chambers of labor, libraries, clubs, co-operatives and labor's newspaper offices, with their printing equipment.

Fascism has done this thing in Italy. It has repeated it in Spain, Hungary, Greece and every other nation where it has come to power. Its mission is the same in the United States; to keep labor enslaved to the boss class.

America throws open its doors to receive Bastianini, the international spokesman of this fascism, because American capitalism seeks every method for the suppression of the discontented American worker and farmer masses.

Bastianini comes to study the activity of the fascist organizations in the United States; against which American workers have already waged many and brilliant battles. To be sure Bastianini comes under the camouflage of being a member of the Italian Parliamentary Mission, that will participate in the so-called annual Interparliamentary Union, that gathers in the nation's capital, Washington, D. C., next month. But Bastianini's purpose in coming here is known. It is the purpose of all other Italian fascists who come to these shores; to aid in the war against American labor.

All workers must join in offering energetic resistance. They cannot remain silent as the fascist menace grows. If the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor refuses to act, then the membership must speak thru the local unions. American labor must hurl the challenge into the teeth of American capitalism, that Bastianini, the Italian fascist, comes here only as the ally of capitalism, as the enemy of the workers.

STAGE HANDS AND MOVIE MEN STRIKE THEATRE IN R. I. CITY

PAWTUCKET, R. I., August 9.—The stage hands and movie operators at the Music Hall theatre here have been on strike now for seven weeks against the discharge of a union man and are still sticking with the picket line to fight the open shop theatre owners.

Tuesday there will be a hearing on an injunction to prevent picketing. Some inefficient scabs have been imported from Boston, who, queerly enough, pose as members of the "Knights of Labor"—a disgrace upon the honored name of the organization which once led the American labor movement.

BOSTON I. L. G. W. LOCALS DEFEAT SIGMAN MOTION

Repudiate Action of Joint Board

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 9.—Locals 56 and 39 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union have taken a stand against the Sigman machine by rejecting the resolution passed by the Joint Board in support of the Sigman attack on Locals 2, 9, and 22 of New York.

The resolution of the Joint Board was passed on July 30, the same evening as the workers were listening to representatives of the Joint Committee of Action reporting on the New York situation. The resolution supporting Sigman and denouncing the left wing was passed by the machine gang to offset the successful meeting organized by the Joint Committee of Action.

At Local 56 Vice President Zeidman of the International was present to see to it that the local accepted the Joint Board resolution favoring Sigman and his thugs. Zeidman spoke for an hour during which he bitterly attacked the left wing and the Communists as "union disrupters." He pleaded with the members to support the Joint Board in pledging support to Sigman in his attack on Locals 2, 9 and 22. When the vote was taken only 5 voted with Zeidman.

Local 39 unanimously rejected the Joint Board resolution.

These actions of Locals 56 and 39 answer the lies of the Forward which has, as usual, been lying about the Joint Committee of Action meeting of July 30. In its desperate efforts to discredit the left wing the Forward declared that the chairman of the meeting was the "wife of a sick businessman." The truth of the matter is that the chair was occupied by Anna Goldberg who is one of the founders of the Boston waistmakers' local and is a member in good standing at the present time. Her husband is a journeyman printer and a member of Boston Typographical Union. But facts mean nothing to the yellow Forward in its attempt to discredit the militants in the union.

The local fakers at the head of the I. L. G. W. U. have shown their contempt for the rank and file by appointing as business agent a rank reactionary, Posen, who was defeated twice in its attempt to discredit the militant Posen is a good tool of the Sigman gang they are anxious to get him in as business agent in spite of rank and file opposition.

This action has brot protests from the membership. The executive committee of Local 46 at its meeting Tuesday rejected the appointment of Posen and demanded that the position be filled by a referendum vote of the membership.

The membership of the I. L. G. W. U. in Boston is beginning to stir against the reactionary Sigman machine. They will respond to the struggle of the New York Joint Committee of Action to rid the union of the corrupt Sigman clique. This is also shown by the way in which the workers are donating their dollars for the support of the Joint Committee of Action.

French Crops Damaged
PARIS, Aug. 9.—Damage to crops estimated at many millions of francs has been done by torrential rains which have been general over the country.

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SUNDAY PRESS OF MOSCOW IN BROADSIDE OF WELCOME TO THE GERMAN WORKERS DELEGATION

(By International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, July 20.—(By Mail.)—The whole Sunday press of Moscow appeared with greetings to the German workers' delegation printed in German.

The Moscow Committees of the Russian Communist Party declared in its greetings, that it hoped that the fact that the delegation would learn to know workers Moscow in reality and learn the real truth about the political and economic life in the Soviet Union, would assist the cause of working class solidarity, international unity, and the victory of the workers and of socialism in the whole world.

The Moscow trade union council greeted the delegation in the same spirit and in the name of a million organized proletarians in Moscow. Greetings were also made by the Presidium of the Moscow Soviet and many other organizations.

Russians Learned from Germans.
Comrade Krupskaya, Lenin's widow, writes in the Pravda:

"Thirty years ago when the Russian working class movement was making its first steps, we learnt eagerly from the German social democracy, and not only the names of Marx and Engels were dear to us, but also those of Wilhelm Liebknecht and Bebel.

"We studied every word of the leaders of the German social democracy and therefore our revolution, our Soviet power, is not only the result of your and our earlier leaders' teaching, but it is directly your child. We recognize this openly.

"History has taken such a course that it is in backward Russia that the working class seized the state power earlier than in the other countries, and now it is using it to build up a new life.

"Without a far developed working class movement this could never have been possible under any circumstances. It would have been impossible without the ideology of the proletariat clearly formulated by Marx and Engels and by your other old leaders.

"The present leaders of the German social-democracy reject their child, all the worse for them. The working class of Germany feels its blood relationship with the working class of the Soviet Union. It will use our revolutionary experience, our achievements and even our mistakes in order to strengthen its own forces in the coming and unavoidable struggle with the capitalist world.

Comrade Trotsky writes in the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party:

"Have we any interest in presenting our work, and our life to our foreign guests from the working class in a better light than actuality? In no way.

"The cause which we are carrying on is so great, so historically victorious that the revolutionary effect of our work will be all the greater when our guests see the difficulties, deficiencies and weaknesses of our situation.

"It is in our interest that the foreign comrades see the internal and external dangers in their complete extent.

"One thing we can show our guests, that the Kautsky's, Bauer's and Adler's have lied to them when the former said that we had betrayed the October revolution to the capitalists.

Dictator Rivera and Spanish Count Fight Over Morocco Insult

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Friction between General Primo de Rivera, head of the Spanish directory, and count Romanones, the last premier before the military regime, may lead to serious consequences, dispatches from San Sebastian indicate.

Romanones who is living in Vichy, France, challenged the general to a duel because certain Spanish newspapers published articles regarding the death of the count's son in Morocco which the count considered unjustified. Young Romanones was a lieutenant in the Spanish colonial forces.

General de Rivera replied to the challenge with a letter published in the newspapers, treating the whole matter in a humorous vein.

Count Romanones was reported incensed with the reply.

"These people wish only that we had, for then they could find some justification for their own treachery. They accuse us of making concessions to the bourgeoisie, and in the same breath they declare that these concessions are not enough. In reality we have only made such concessions to private capitalism as seemed necessary for the development of socialism. For this is the exact purpose and necessity of the proletarian dictatorship, to determine the extent of the necessary concessions."

Trotsky closes: "Dear friends, take us as we are, without illusions, we are not so bad as the phantasy of our enemies would paint us, but also by far not so beautiful as our own will sees us in the future."

Greetings from Lunacharsky.

Comrade Lunacharsky writes also in the Pravda:

"Our proletarian brothers are our most cherished guests. The most honest wish we can express towards them is: when you part from us, may you feel yourself still stronger bound to us than you felt upon your arrival."

Conn. Labor Behind Strike

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—Patrick O'Meara, president, Connecticut Federation of Labor, denounced brick manufacturers who are denying the workers the right to organize and attacked the company housing scheme that is in use.

Painter is Drowned

BOSTON, Mass., August 9.—(FP)—Michael Connors, a young painter working on the girders under the West Boston Bridge, fell from the plank into the Charles River and was drowned.

Soldiers on March in the Balkans



The murderous Zankov government of Bulgaria halted a moment in its gory orgy, when Greece threatened to invade that country in retaliation for the assassination of a Greek merchant. It is believed one of Zankov's assassins mistook the merchant for a worker.

German Workers Delegation Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, July 20. (By Mail.)—Today the German workers delegation arrived in Moscow. The square in front of the station was filled with huge masses, consisting of delegations from the shops, the workers' organizations, sport organizations, etc. The square was dotted with innumerable flags and slogans of greeting in German and Russian. After the arrival, a member of the Presidium of the Central Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union, Figatner, delivered a speech of welcome in which he expressed the conviction that the German comrades would be able to get a correct idea of the real situation in the Soviet Union and that their visit would tighten the bonds of friendship between the working classes of Germany and of Soviet Russia. The thousands of workers assembled in the square gave an immense cheer for the international unity of the proletariat. Offenberg (Krupp Works) thanked the proletarians of Moscow for their fraternal greetings

and welcome and declared:

"Your good fortune is our good fortune. Your misfortune is our misfortune. Let the imperialists understand that the workers of all Europe will ward off the attacks upon the land of the workers. If the bourgeoisie puts arms into our hands to fight against Soviet Russia, then we will use those arms against our own bourgeoisie."

A 67-year-old worker of the "Oktobereisen" repair works, Ivanov shook the hand of one of the German guests and declared with tears in his eyes that this moment was the best in his life for he could see that the unity of the working class was no dream but a reality.

The sport association of the metal workers' union formed cordons thru which the delegates walked under thunderous cheers from the masses.

In the afternoon the whole delegation visited the Central Council of the trade unions of the Soviet Union where Freiberg in the name of the delegation requested the secretary Dogadov to thank the Russian working class for the fraternal reception and their friendly readiness to assist. Dogadov made a speech in which he declared: "Comrades, we are convinced that in your investigation of our conditions you will allow yourself to be led only by your proletarian conscience and that you will recognize the achievements and the deficiencies without prejudices. The bourgeois press contends that the previous workers' delegations here were influenced and that they made incorrect reports upon the situation in the Soviet Union. You have now the reports upon the situation in the Soviet Union. You have now the possibility of forming your own opinions and of examining everything which interests you and the German working class."

The delegation thereupon put various questions upon the organization of the Russian trade unions and the structure of the central trade union council and received exhaustive replies.

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Soviet Union Makes Gold Coins.
MOSCOW.—Speaking at an All-Union Delegate Conference of institutions of the People's Commissariat of Finance, Sokolnikoff, the Commissary of Finance of the U. S. S. R., mentioned, among other things, that the gold "Chervontzy" (10-ruble coins) actually being coined were designed for the needs of the U. S. S. R. commercial transactions with China, Persia and Afghanistan.

Soviet Union Builds Ships.
MOSCOW.—The central government of the U. S. S. R. has ratified a ship-building program for the coming three years, according to which two hundred and seven vessels, for a total sum of 191,762,000 roubles, are to be constructed in the ship-building works of the U. S. S. R., only an insignificant part to be ordered abroad. The work will begin within this current year.

Silk Workers May Strike in 45 N. J. Shops

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9.—There will be a strike of 1,500 ribbon weavers in 45 silk mills if manufacturers do not confer with workers on demands for increased wages this week. The Associated Silk Workers' ribbon and haband department and Local 380 of United Textile Workers are co-operating on demands and announce jointly the intention to strike. Haband workers ask a \$36 weekly minimum wage, 44-hour week continued, and return to the "blue book" price list.

GIBSON SPRING CO. INSTALLS MACHINES, HIRES GIRLS CHEAP

The lockout by the Gibson Spring Co. of union machinists who refused to agree to a nine-hour day has been loaded against the workers by installation of automatic power machinery that displaces skilled experienced workers with unorganized, unskilled girls.

The concern, which for the past ten years paid the highest wages in the spring making industry in Chicago, is now lined up with the open-shop forces in the National Metal Trades Association.

GERMAN WORKERS BEGIN TO SAY WHAT THEY THINK OF SITUATION OF WORKERS UNDER SOVIET RULE

MOSCOW, July 19.—(By Mail.)—The Leningrad Pravda publishes an article of the member of the German delegation, Ansbach, in which, amongst other things, he writes:

"We have only been three days in Leningrad, but already we are able to say that what we have seen has exceeded our expectations. The German press, with the Vorwarts at the head, published lying reports as tho we had no freedom of movement and could not examine that which interested us.

"However, we have the fullest freedom and have met with the greatest readiness on the part of the Russian workers and we have seen that Russia has become a land of the workers, and that in a few years Russia will be able to compete with the capitalist countries economically with the greatest success."

Prejudiced Socialist Admits "New World Created"

The social democratic delegate Theodor Oberhegen writes:

"Despite a certain amount of prejudice with which I came here, and despite the fact that I have not yet formed a definite opinion upon that which I have seen, I can already say that in Soviet Russia the basis of a new world has been created, a world in which all people can be happy.

"The consciousness of the masses has given the Russian workers the possibility of bearing material want. I am astounded at the sacrificing love devoted by Communist Russia to its social order. Long Live the revolutionary will of the Russian workers!"

In his capacity as a member of the political commission of the German workers' delegation, Oberhegen declared to representatives of the press: Very Critical—But Confesses Working Class Triumph

"As a social-democrat I approach everything in a more critical spirit than the others. Perhaps this will not be pleasurable to everyone. I shall put many questions in connection with the scepticism which to a certain extent exists abroad in relation to Soviet Russia. I shall hold it to be my duty to defend in Germany with all means what I recognize to be the truth.

"I must confess that the picture which I have seen here of the triumph of the power of the working class has made a great impression upon me. Despite a few deficiencies which I have already noticed, I can see how a new world is coming into being here and how great the achievements of the Russian working class really are."

A member of the industrial commission of the German workers delegation, the metal worker Schaudt of Nuernberg declared to press representatives:

Real Co-operation Between Administration and Workers

"Our commission is composed of representatives from various branches of industry. We want to study Soviet industry with all its positive and negative sides in order to be able to make an objective report upon the efforts of the Leningrad working class when we return.

"Our visits to the Putilov Workers gave us the impression that the relations between the workers and the administration, between the shop councils, the administration and the workers were relations of real co-operation.

Directors Not of Snobby "Better Class"

"Here in Russia in contradistinction to Germany, the factory directors and engineers are not people of a 'better class,' they do not consider themselves above the workers. Here in Russia everything is concentrated

WORKERS' DRAMATIC LEAGUE MOURNS LOSS OF COMRADE LASSEN

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Workers' Dramatic League of the Workers' Party wishes to express its feeling of great loss in the death of our Comrade John Lassen, who was a member of the executive committee. Comrade Lassen brought new life into our work, stimulating us by his enthusiasm, his readiness to work and his knowledge, and by his own dramatic productions. He had already written a pageant for us and was ready to start other work when his young life was cut short.

Inspired by his example and interest we will endeavor to make of our League a living thing in the Communist movement.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

upon one aim: Work, work to build up the new economy.

"For this reason work in the Soviet Union is a pleasure and we are glad to have been able to see such work. Nothing could be more desirable than the establishment of such conditions of labor in our own country."

The trade union commission of the German workers delegation first examined the shop councils of the Putilov Works. All three members of this commission, Freiberg, Brotog and Zalm signed the following report:

Trade Union Commission Signs Statement

"After having studied the situation of the shop councils in the Putilov Works, we have come to the conclusion that the rights of the Russian shop councils are tremendously much greater than those of the German. Before our departure we were told that in the Soviet Union there were no shop councils at all. In actuality, however, exactly the opposite is the case. The significance and the power of the Russian shop councils are tremendous and unshakable."

Forcible "Arbitration" Board.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—(FP)—The federal arbitration act that makes the awards of arbitrators enforceable by the federal courts, goes into effect Jan. 1, 1926. Many business concerns are already putting arbitration clauses into their contracts. The law in brief provides that a written agreement in a contract to submit a controversy to arbitration is valid, irrevocable and enforceable in the federal courts.

If such an agreement exists, then the parties must arbitrate. Parties to the dispute may choose their own arbitrators, but if they refuse, or fail to agree, the court will appoint them. The court can review arbitration awards for fraud or misconduct. Of course the court invariably decides for the employers.

City Laborers Raised.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 9.—City laborers have been raised 25 cents a day.

German Fascists Tell of Spy Plots Against Workers' Soviet Republic

(Continued from page 1)
birthday with his fellow-prisoners. The reason for this Kindermann said was that then he was no longer a Communist. (laughter).

Thereupon the letter to the dean of the Friedrich-Wilhelm University in Berlin was read in which Kindermann attempted to present himself as Communist and his two fellow prisoners as members of the organization consul. This was two days before the dispatch of the letter to the Comintern. Kindermann declared that he had simulated. To the question of the chairman, what sort of a simulation it had been, that of a madman, a doctor of philosophy or merely a fool, Kindermann replied that he could no longer remember what the simulation was. Someone had advised him to simulate, but he could no longer remember who this "someone" was. The accused lied so obviously that he was himself compelled to laugh at his statements. The prosecutor then questioned him upon various paragraphs in the letter to the dean.

Prosecutor: "How was the sentence upon your dissertation written?"

Kindermann admitted that this part of the letter was written by him. The rest, however, was written under pressure. To the question of the prosecutor, of what nature was the pressure, the accused answered, that it was of a psychic nature. The examining Judge Rosenfeld had, it was true, not compelled him with force, but he had shown himself as a provocative instrument of Baumann.

The chairman declared that whilst the accused was in examination arrest, no compulsion of any sort had been used against him. The prosecutor asked the accused when this pressure had begun.

Kindermann: "At the end of January, it lasted several days."

Prosecutor: "That is, on the 12th of May, your condition was once again normal?"

Kindermann replied in the affirmative, whereupon the prosecutor read a declaration of Kindermann to the examining judge on the 12th of May in which the accused writes that he has nothing to add to his previous statements. Kindermann declares that in the same protocol he had written that he was reversing further statements for the court itself.

Kindermann Betrayed Companions.
The prosecutor proved from the protocol of the 12th of May that the statement of Kindermann was false, and that he had been prevented from recording further statements in the protocol was a lie. The chairman declared that Kindermann had been granted all his legal rights. Kindermann had complained that he had been separated from Baumann. The prosecutor read a note which Kindermann had sent to Wolscht during the examination arrest. In the note is: "Everything is going well, be cheerful, we are together. Odysseus will work. Courage!"

In order to mislead the examining judge, Kindermann had written in French. The chairman pointed out that this note to Wolscht was written at the same time as the letter to the dean of the university in which Kindermann cast off his companions. It can therefore be taken as proved that he wished to betray his comrades.

The prosecutor requests to compare the protocol of the 17th of June with that of the 12th of May. In the later protocol which is signed by the examining Judge Sosnovsky, Kindermann also declares that he has nothing to add to his previous statements. The

prosecutor requests the invitation of the examining Judge Rosenfeld and read the statements of Kindermann on the 8th of February.

During the reading of the protocol, the accused Dittmar became extremely excited. From Kindermann's attitude it was clearly to be seen that he had realized that his attempt to betray first of all his comrades and then to deceive the court was finally exposed.

Guilt is Proved.

Hereupon followed the reading of the request for mercy written by Kindermann to Djerjinsky, and a further request written to Kalinin. These requests, as well as the protocol of the 12th of January, contain the full confession of the terroristic intentions. Kindermann was then compelled to admit what a few minutes previously he had energetically denied. The prosecutor requested the court to take official note of the fact that the actual circumstances of the journey and the intentions of Kindermann, Dittmar and Wolscht were now clearly proved and that there was complete accord between the results of the examining protocols and the previous results of the trial itself with regard to the preparations for the journey, the obtaining of the documents and the camouflage of the expedition.

The prosecutor then asked Kindermann if the composition of the party upon the aims of the journey were also written under the same extraordinary pressure. Kindermann maintained an embarrassed silence. To the further question of the prosecutor, did he think it possible that the examining judge had prompted him also in the writing of those sentences referring to Professor Saposhnikov and the bruted journey of Kindermann from Norway to Calcutta. Kindermann said that he did not believe

this. The prosecutor then asked how it was possible that the examining judge knew all the details of Kindermann's childhood and was able to tell them to Kindermann.

Accused: "That is a riddle to me also."

Prosecutor: "Perhaps you exercised a peculiar pressure upon the examining judge also." (laughter).

"How could the examining Judge Rosenfeld himself think out such a sentence as 'We took a hundred marks from the money for the journey and bought ourselves field glasses'?"

Accused: "This sentence comes word for word from me."

The prosecutor put further questions to the accused which clearly proved that all the statements of Kindermann about the making of the protocol were lies and bluff.

The prosecutor then turned to the letter to Djerjinsky, and asked the accused if this letter had been written under any pressure, the accused answered: "In no way." He had written the letter completely upon his own initiative.

Kindermann's Request to Djerjinsky. (True Copy.)

"I request support for the enclosed appeal for mercy to the president of the Soviet Union, Kalinin. I, the undersigned, Karl Kindermann, born on the 15th of February, 1903 in Aachen, German citizen, have, after four months arrest during examination under charges of espionage and the organization of terroristic acts against the leaders of the Soviet Union, made the following open-confession:

"The organization, consul, founded for the purpose of carrying out terroristic acts against all persons objectionable to the reaction and opposed to the national idea of active reactionary

circles, decided about a year ago to carry out terroristic acts against the leaders of the Soviet Union. For this purpose a scientific students expedition was to be conducted to the Soviet Union and to the Far East to carry out and cover these intentions. The plan for the carrying out of the terroristic acts was made at the end of 1923.

"I, the undersigned, in accordance with concrete instructions received in December, 1923, began to make the following preparations:

"(1) In order to obtain the permission to enter the Soviet Union and in order to obtain the confidence of decisive persons, I, the undersigned, joined the Communist Party of Germany.

"(2) By interesting various cultural, economic and educational institutions in the Soviet Union systematically, that is by correspondence, I succeeded in obtaining written invitations from these institutions to this commission of study.

Plotted Economic Espionage.

"(3) By connections with various circles of heavy industry and finance in Germany (Baden, Aniline and Soda Concern, Michael Concern, etc.) these were interested in the financing of the expedition for the work of economic espionage to be carried out by this students' expedition.

"In July, 1924, the organization consul commenced the practical carrying out of the plan. The group chosen for the execution of the plan was chosen as follows: (1) Wolscht. (2) The undersigned Dr. Karl Kindermann, born on Feb. 15, 1903 in Aachen, studied in 1922 and 23, practical and theoretical criminology, attended lectures upon the subject at the Berlin University, entered further for practical activity the service of a Berlin

Charlottenburg Detective Agency, connected with various officials of the Berlin police preadlum.

"(4) Dittmar, Maxim Napoleonovitch German from Esthonia, Esthonian citizen, in close relations with the Esthonian embassy and also with Russian White guardist circles in Germany and Esthonia, went to Esthonia as a courier, participated in the carrying out of various terroristic acts by the organization consul.

"Concrete tasks for the carrying out of terroristic acts were put to us in secret sessions in July and August, 1924, and the plans of the expedition were discussed with us.

Planned to Kill Stalin, Trotsky.

"Our intention was to come into contact with Trotsky and Stalin thru the recommendations in the meantime received to Lunacharsky and Krupskaya and to carry out attempts against Stalin and Trotsky. In order to win still more the confidence of the Soviet leaders, we interested liberal and Soviet-friendly politicians in the purely scientific side of the expedition. So, for instance, we received the support of Theodor Liebknecht and Oskar Cohn and also instructions or scientific correspondence for the Berliner Tageblatt thru its chief editor Herr Wolf.

"I the undersigned Karl Kindermann, journeyed with Wolscht, with German passes, and with (count Dittmar) with an Esthonian diplomatic pass, which the latter destroyed upon our arrival in Moscow and gave out in order to mislead, that it had been stolen from him in the tramway. After our arrival in Moscow we commenced by working out the topographical details of our plan, reconnoitering the offices and homes of the

various Soviet authorities, and the homes of the various well-known personalities, and the Kremlin.

Kindermann Feared Publicity.

"It was decided that I, the undersigned Karl Kindermann, should organize the connections and lead the group whilst Wolscht and Dittmar should carry out the terroristic acts. For this purpose, Dittmar and Wolscht had brought strong poisons and two pistols with them. The carrying out of our plans was prevented by our arrest.

"I, the undersigned Karl Kindermann, make this open confession with the conscious wish that these dark acts, which might have destroyed the good relations existing between two peoples, may not occur again.

"I regret my acts honestly and am prepared to make good my errors by working to obtain that the circles of the organization cease from such undertakings which can interfere with good relations.

"I declare that it is in consequence of my youth that I have been led by the organization consul to my actions. I beg that having regard to my youth my freedom be given to me so that I may make good by mistakes.

"Apart from this I request that the fact that my father was a member of the party and that he is an idealistic Communist for the good of the people, be taken into consideration, request for mercy with the further request that this matter be not made

"I present here, once again my republic as publicity would give a weapon into the hands of the common foe of both peoples, the entente,

"Awaiting your kind opinion, I am,

"Yours obediently,

"KARL KINDERMANN."

FOREIGN CONCERNS HAVE INVESTED THIRTY TWO MILLION RUBLES IN CONCESSIONS IN SOVIET UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—Of the total number of foreigners who have applied for concessions, 34.6 per cent are German, 11.9 per cent Englishmen, about 10 per cent Americans, 3.1 per cent French, 3 per cent Italians and 2.6 per cent Dutchmen, etc. 1,236 concession proposals have been registered since 1921 up to this time, of which 607 refer to the year 1923, when the so-called new economic policy was developing.

The total amount of concessions so far agreed upon is 72, of which 8 pertain to mining enterprises, 14 to manufacturing industry, 6 to exploitation of forests, 6 concern the rural industry, 7—trade, 19—transportation and 12 are miscellaneous. About 25 per cent of these concessions belong to German, 17.5 per cent to English and 12.1 per cent to American owners.

Receive 14 Million in Year. The total capital which was to be invested by concessionaires in the

For the past operation year, the government has received from the concessions a net income of 14 million rubles (10 millions of this total was derived from mixed trading companies). About 20,000 workmen are employed in the concession enterprises.

The mixed trading companies, as well as the industrial and transportation concessions, which are yielding the largest profits, have apparently proved to be the more advantageous for the foreign capitalists.

Steady Flow of Capital. There is a steady flow of private capital noticeable into the commercial business, the last reports concerning the transactions of Goods Exchanges through the Union indicating the growing role of private capital in trade.

Thus, the private purchases reached, in May 13.5 per cent of the total volume of buying transactions of the exchanges as against 9.6 per cent of the total in April, while private sellings constituted 5 per cent of the total, against 4.6 per cent in April.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO CALL CUSTOM MEET AT PEKING, OCTOBER 15

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, August 9.—The Chinese government today decided to call the customs conference of the Washington treaty powers in Peking October 15, it was learned here this evening. Invitations are being prepared.

An especially rapid increase of private trading is being registered in Moscow. According to the records of the Moscow Goods Exchange, transactions of private trade have grown from 23.8 million rubles, (in April) to 29.7 million rubles (in May), i.e., 20.7 per cent. Private purchases have grown 29 per cent, namely 16.4 million rubles to 21.3 million rubles.

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RUSSIA TODAY

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

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stable basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The industries are increasing production, the report stated. The last installment of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, dealt with. The installment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

CHAPTER VI

The Red Army

The necessity for a "Red Guard," a "Red Army," was apparent to the Bolshevik minority from the earliest days of the March, 1917, Revolution, in order to effect the organization and armament of the proletariat and bring it into the closest relations with the Revolutionary Army.

Rise of the Red Army

The Bolshevik Party, consequently, at once began intensive work in this direction and to fight the opportunist "defensive" policy of the Mensheviks. They concentrated upon the workers and soldiery in order to arm the proletariat, and develop its strength in readiness for the next stage of the Revolution—that struggle for the Dictatorship of the town workers and poorer peasantry which the Bolshevik Party knew must shortly come. The work of organizing the Red Guard began in March, 1917. District Staffs were formed, and by June the Red Guard already was several thousand strong. In July of that year these District Staffs were proclaimed illegal by the Kerensky Government and were forced to go "underground." But the work did not suffer by this, and the Red Guard General Staff came into being.

The Kornilov attempt in August brought the Red Guard again to the surface. The Provisional Government authorities found themselves forced to allow the workers to arm, and after the Kornilov affair had been cleaned up the workers began openly to form their own regiments.

In Leningrad at this time drilling, was carried out at 79 works and factories, and Factory Committees were setting up their own system of compulsory military training. The workers at several undertakings enlisted as one body in the Red Guard, so that the Bolshevik military organization could hardly provide enough military instructors.

By the time of the November (Bolshevik) Revolution the Red Guard in Petrograd amounted to 13,000 men, with machine guns and armored cars. Similar work had gone on in Moscow, where more than 3,000 workers were armed before the November Revolution. Organization of the same kind simultaneously proceeded in the Donetz mining area, in the Ural mineral region, at Odessa, and other centers. But, while building up the Red Guard in these places, the Bolshevik Party was also busy inside the Army. It began in February, 1917, but there was no real development here until April, after the formation of the Party's "Military Organization."

In June, 1917, took place the Party's first "All-Russian Military Conference," to which came representatives from 60 army "organizations" (43 of these were "Front-Line" bodies), elected by 30,000 Bolshevik soldiers.

By these means considerable armed force already existed in October in the shape of a Red Guard numbering a good many thousands. When the decisive moment came, at the most important point (Leningrad), 13,000 armed Red Guards were available in addition to sympathizers from the Army and Fleet. Besides these, the greater number of soldiers on the nearer fronts were now on the side of the Bolsheviks. At the elections to the Constituent Assembly almost all the 120,000 men of the Baltic Fleet voted for them. Out of 770,000 on the Northern Front 480,000 votes went to Bolsheviks, and on the Western Front 653,000 out of 976,000. Including the Moscow and Leningrad garrisons, out of a total of 1,800,000 men 1,200,000 voted for the Bolsheviks.

This explains the success of the November Revolution. By December the Red Guards in Leningrad numbered 60,000. From these, and from those in Moscow and elsewhere, divisions were formed which took part in the fighting against Petlyura, Kaledin, Alekseyev, Kornilov, Denikin, and other counter-revolutionary military leaders.

Red Army Becomes a Regular Force

Waging war with these improvised forces soon showed the necessity for a regular military establishment. The old army had broken up along the lines of its natural class distinctions. It was plain that until the mass of the peasantry convinced itself that the land had been taken away from the landowners, thus becoming conscious of the necessity for defending the Revolution, the working class, in the shape of the Red Guard, helped by those peasants who had joined the Red Guard from the ranks of the old army, must bear the weight of the struggle against the Revolution's enemies.

The Government, forced by hard necessity, had decided on February 22nd, 1918, to accept the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty with Germany, which imposed upon Russia demobilization of her old army. But Lenin, foreseeing the need of armed defense of the Revolution, the same day signed a decree (whose details had already been worked out a month earlier) for raising a Red Army. The preamble to this decree ran thus: "The Workers and Peasants' Red Army will be formed from the more con-

scious and organized elements of the working class. This new army will be a pattern for the replacement of standing armies in the near future by popular armaments, which will defend the coming European social revolution."

Intensive work at once began, and on March 20th a Committee was set up in Moscow to determine the strength of the various formations, the organization of the cadres, and to make arrangements for the provision of officers and commanders. This Committee, anxious to get the benefit of the best and most recent experience, sought advice from the foreign military missions then in Russia. It is interesting now to remember that British, French, and Servian Colonels took part in the committee meeting that determined the number of men for a new Russian Division, and that the very people who later had to be fought, and beaten out of the limits of the Soviet Union, actually assisted at the birth of the Peasants and Workers' Red Army.

In February, 1918, in order to supply the want of trustworthy officers, regular schools of military instruction were instituted in various large centers; six in Leningrad, four in Moscow, one each in Oranienbaum, Tver, and Kazan, to which none was admitted unless of peasant or worker origin. By 1921 the number of these schools had risen to 200 but since then it has been reduced and now is sensibly smaller.

Even while the new leadership was being trained, and an army being formed upon modern lines strong enough to repel a powerful enemy, the freshly raised volunteer levies were called upon to defend the frontiers and fight the internal enemies of the peasants and workers. These levies bravely struggled against the Don counter-revolutionary movement. They broke the forces of General Kaledin, who then shot himself, and drove Dutov south of the Urals. But their experiences showed up a want of trained professional leaders, in which the counter-revolutionists greatly excelled.

Already, on April 22nd, 1918, Trotsky had reported to the Central Executive Committee that it was imperative at once to find military leaders of similar quality to those of their enemies, and had procured assent to his proposal to make use of old regime officers willing to serve the new Government. As the counter-revolutionary attack, now openly helped by France, Britain, America, Servia and Czecho-Slovakia, became fiercer during 1918, requiring great and constantly increasing numbers of men to be raised and rapidly trained, the voluntary system was altered to that of obligatory service in the autumn of that year. On the 2nd September the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic was formed to take over the conduct of the war and co-ordinate the activities of the different fronts; at the same time the Peasants' and Workers' Council of National Defense was set up.

The struggle rapidly became a bitter, savage, Civil War, fomented and supported by foreign imperialism, which sent its soldiers to invade Russia in the North and on the East. The German Revolution stopped German help to Krasnov and Denikin in the South, but the German soldiers streaming thence home to their own country after the November, 1918, Armistice, were quickly replaced by British troops in Georgia and Transcaucasia, and by British ships of war in Russia's Black Sea ports.

Numbers and Casualties

The Red Army was now rapidly growing. By the end of April, 1918, 106,000 volunteers had joined. In the following four months the strength rose to 392,000; at the end of December the figure was 790,000. A year later, on April 1st, 1920, the army had swollen to 3,660,000, with 74,000 officers. At its maximum in January, 1921, towards the close of the Civil War, the final total reached 5,300,000.

The casualty figures per 1,000 per year during these years of Civil War were 15 killed, 47 wounded, 391 sick. The corresponding figures for the Tsar's Army during the European War were: killed, 25; wounded, 122; sick, 135.

Of the officers and leaders, statistics show that in October, 1920, 43 per cent. had had no previous military education, 13 per cent. had served as non-commissioned officers in the old army, 10 per cent. had been through the Red Army officers' training schools, 22 per cent. were officers made during the war, 6 per cent. had served in the military administrative services, 6 per cent. were old-time regular officers. Taking them from another point of view, one-third came from the former educated classes, two-thirds were of more proletarian origin. There were not a few instances of treachery amongst these former army officers, especially on the Archangel front against the British; but, on the other hand, they also provided many examples of devoted loyalty to the new Government. There is the well-known case of General Nikolaev, taken prisoner during Yudenich's advance on Leningrad, with British support, in 1919. Yudenich hanged him for being true to the cause of the people and faithful in defense of the Soviet Government.

Present Organization

Revolutionary Russia's great military instrument was thus forged into workable shape by hard necessity during three years of constant attack from all sides, aided by British naval and military forces in the North and North-West, by Poles, French, Germans, Greeks, Serbs, Finns, Estonians, Letts, Italians, Roumanians on the West and South-West; by British again in the South, by British, French, Americans, Czecho-Slovaks, Japanese from the East. These experiences gave Russia tried and competent leaders, led to a simplified and improved Army administration, settled the question of training in military schools, courses of instruction, and staff colleges; and in general welded the Red Army into an efficient organism. Since the close of the Civil War it has naturally been much reduced in strength. Now, according to recently published figures, the total of all arms of the standing defense forces (Army, Navy, Air Service) is no more than 563,000 men, and the money (£40,000,000)

provided for defense by the 1924-25 estimates seems to confirm the substantial accuracy of this figure. The Soviet military organization makes possible, however, a rapid expansion from this peace footing. A system of "Territorial National Service" has been adopted. The annual contingent gets six weeks' training, and serves for four years in "Territorial" formations. These formations are "national" in the actual sense of the word. Divisions are formed wholly composed of separate nationalities, which are trained and serve in their respective national territories, and words of command are given in the corresponding language. Moreover, in order to provide "national" officers and leaders, certain of the military training schools are also on a national basis.

Education and Discipline

Training Schools for Officers are divided into three classes—Ordinary (a three years' course; for the technical services the course is four years), Special Instruction Schools, and Staff Colleges. Battalion Commanders must pass the second class or Special Instruction Schools; Staff Officers must go through the three years' course of the Staff College.

Besides technical education of officers, great attention is paid to the general and political education of the lower ranks. In this direction every effort is exerted to make the Red Army soldier conscious that he is a defender of the rights and revolutionary gains of his fellows as workers, as well as a bulwark of the nation against attack from outside. Discipline is strict while on duty, but off duty all ranks, high and low, freely mix on an easy and equal footing. There is, in fact, no trace whatever of that social gulf separating officer from man that is so carefully cultivated characteristic of some other European armies.

In consequence, the difference of bearing of the Red Army man from that of his Western equivalent is most marked. One can see at once that pains have been taken during his training to stimulate intelligence, to develop consciousness of his rights as a human being, and to bring out individuality. All this in sharp contrast to the practice nearer home, and for an exactly contrary reason; in order, namely, to create a force consciously ready and eager to defend the workers, its own fellows, against either outside or inside attack.

The members of the Delegation visited various Red Army barracks and clubs. The most noticeable feature was the excellent provision made for education—political, professional and general. In each barrack, there is a room known as the "Lenin Corner." On the walls are the usual "wallpaper" contributions of the soldiers themselves. Rooms are provided for reading, education, recreation, and lectures, all of which are organized by the men themselves. The social atmosphere in these clubs seems thoroughly healthy—the young soldiers and their girl friends freely using them for games, dancing and co-education. Red Army education is the most powerful instrument for combating illiteracy and the insanitary ways of Russian village life.

The education given in the Red Army is, of course, entirely Communist in character, but there appears to be more freedom for political discussion than is usually considered compatible with Army discipline. For example "wallpaper" artists have no hesitation in producing humorous drawings of incidents in connection with Army regulations. The soldiers run their own dramatic societies and arrange their own entertainments. They may entertain their friends in barracks.

Soldiers get two hours a day general education and one hour political. Technical training is not provided, but soldiers can visit factories for instruction.

Soldiers are under no restrictions as to taking part in political and social life.

The pay is one rouble, 30 kopecks per month, as compared with the Tsarist pay of 50 kopecks per month in peace time and 75 kopecks per month in war. Accommodation in barracks is not so good as that provided in the British Army, but relatively better allowing for Russian standards of comfort.

General Conclusion

The preceding shows that the present Red Army is not only a very different institution from the old Tsarist Army, but has also developed into something very different from the revolutionary army of the civil wars. It is now composed of young recruits who, during their whole service, are put through an intensive course of education in their civil responsibilities. The emotional appeal is to proletarian solidarity, not to patriotic sentiment, and it seems even more effective in stimulating their military enthusiasm and efficiency.

It is evident to the Delegation that in the Red Army a soldier is not only a citizen, but that his soldiering is utilized to instruct him in citizenship, and that discipline does not seem to suffer thereby.

CHAPTER VII

The Judiciary

Early Revolutionary Judicature

One of the first acts of the October Revolution was to establish a judicial system by a decree of November 24th, 1917. It abolished all the existing judiciary with one exception, that of the Justices of the Peace. The motive for this was the general conviction, justified by experience, that the Tsarist Judiciary were instruments of the previous ruling class. The Justices of the Peace were a concession to the people, granted under the reforming regime of Alexander the Liberator, that had managed to survive the subsequent reaction. They had, however, been restricted to civil cases, not exceeding £25 in value, and to criminal cases up to six months' imprisonment.

(To be continued in next issue)

THE LAND OF PROMISE LIES BEYOND JORDAN!

Room for "Laborers and Their Betters"

By ALEX REID.

We are in receipt of a sheet issued by the chamber of commerce of Petersburg, Va., incorporated, of date July 8, 1925, from which we have discovered that Petersburg is the center of blissful peace. All ye 100 per centers turn your eyes towards Virginia, the land of promise and peace, the land without labor trouble! Indeed, here at last is the land of rest and sublimity.

On page one we find that "labor troubles are unknown in our city and all our citizens live a happy life," and from this statement we are supposed to believe the workers in that happy community receive comparatively high wages and are happy indeed. Then we turn to the wage scale as shown in page seven of the same document and we find the following reasons for their happiness:

"Carpenters, 40 cents per hour.
"Painters, 35 cents per hour.
"Hod Carriers, 35 cents per hour.
"Stonemasons, 50 cents per hour.
"Labor both white and black, 25 to 30 cents per hour."
No need for comment.

Under "Housing" heading, we find the following gem: "A number of houses are vacant and for rent. (These are available for the better and the labor class.)"

Laborers and Their "Bettors" Quite Distinct. It is not mentioned who are the better class, but knowing the tribe that are generally members of the chambers of commerce, we know they don't mean the workers by any means. Indeed, the C. of C.'s statement makes clear that workers and their "bettors" are different species. It will be interesting to the ku kluxers and habbitry to know that there are Lions clubs and rotary clubs where they may sport themselves.

Under the head of "Labor Laws," there is a blank. Nuf sed. A good supply of slaves are guaranteed to the business inclined, but this will not give much comfort to the hundreds of unemployed that are running around the country looking for work. They state that they have "a good supply of labor with a surplus of male and female, white and colored."

Another gem. Under the heading of "Unions and Labor Trouble," "Petersburg is an open shop town."

When anyone reads the wage scale it is necessary to tell them it is open shop, another name for the American plan, the great plan of our American babbitts that guarantees to the slaves an equal opportunity to starve. Workers! why don't you indorse such an advantageous plan?

A few open shop mines are somewhere around the hillsides, but they don't quote wages. Anyone interested in the soft coal mines may find the information he wants by writing to the county poor farm or bughouse near Petersburg.

Very Congenial. "Social and living conditions are congenial for industrial workers." If there are any doubting Thomases, lead them to the wage scale.

All those looking for peace and happiness will climb on board. We are bound for the south, but not for Petersburg!

Organize P., Silk Mill. ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 9.—An intensive drive to organize Allentown silk mills with the intention of bringing the 8-hour day in all Pennsylvania silk mills is being conducted by the Associated Silk Workers' Union. The local of the associated has mostly ribbon weavers organized at present. Allentown mills are busy, many working at night as well as day, and 50 hours per week prevailing.

In double-shift mills women work from 6 a. m. to 2 p. m., or from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. The law does not permit women to work after 10 p. m. More uniform wage scales will be sought later and organization work extended to Easton, Phillipsburg and other Pennsylvania towns.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

USE GAS BOMBS BLACKJACKS AND GUNS ON PICKETS

Arrest 12-Year-Old Girl in West Virginia

By Worker Correspondent S. W. S. SHINNSTON, W. Va., August 9.—Theresa Lasko, Maggie Kerowleski, and little 12 year old Caroline Serento were arrested on the picket line at Jamison No. 9. They were arrested by State Policeman O. E. Banks and taken before Erwin Jenkins, justice of the peace. Then our constable, Mr. Minor, was called from his work at Jamison No. 8 to lock them up in the city jail.

Kept Without Water. They were arrested at 6:45 in the morning. They demanded breakfast but none came. Later in the day they were given some sandwiches and coffee. All day they were kept there without a drink of water in a musty, filthy old cell. The three of them were in a tiny room with hardly space to turn around. In the evening they got no supper.

The bond was offered for the prisoners, the constable, Mr. Minor, said he couldn't be bothered as he had to sleep all day—he worked that night at Jamison No. 8.

The next day they were released on bail and were on the picket line again. Returning home they passed the company store. A Chevrolet car was parked about 10 feet from the county road. In it were two mine guards, one Joseph Golden and Downey. Another O. R. Ruth was on the county road. They shot gas bombs in the faces of all the women and little children.

When one of the pickets said he would have them arrested for that the chief guard called his guards together and armed with rifles, revolvers and black jacks followed us up the road using profane language before women and little children. That is lawful treatment of workers under capitalism.

Clark Dobbie claims he made an investigation. How could Dobbie know anything about the gas bombs when he was at home in bed? One woman, Mrs. Julie Senento, is sick in bed and under doctor's care, from the affects of the gas. If Dobbie doesn't believe it and wants proof, he can have it.

Hush Up Scandal of Liquor Toting Perry, He's a Millionaire

If I. Newton Perry, Chicago Millionaire, stays away from Porter County, Ind., it isn't likely he'll hear any more about those charges of transporting liquor filed against him when his automobile was stopped by Joseph Allie, federal prohibition agent, and he was found to have a few pints he was taking along to a country club. Federal charges were dismissed but the state charges are still pending. However, Indiana officials announced, no move to extradite Perry will be made.

FARRINGTON URGES PA. MINERS TO GIVE FUNDS FOR LEFT WING BUT EXPELLS ILL. MINERS FOR IT

By ALEX REID (Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee.) ARTICLE XI.

The \$750 that Farrington sent to Halapy was supposed to be for the purpose of cleaning out some of the rottenness in the Pennsylvania miners' union, and was sent in answer to a request from Halapy for aid. We know that Farrington did not send the money to clean up the rottenness, but did send it for the purpose of trying to get the progressive miners' support and to aid him in his ambition to reach a certain high international position in the miners' union.

"He, Farrington, stated that Thompson, Watt, and Parry, have no right to accept donations from the miners in Illinois to expose the rottenness in District No. 12."

This statement is very interesting in view of the following correspondence between Halapy and Farrington. (Copy of Letter.)

January 11, 1921. "Mr. Frank Farrington, "District 12, U. M. W. of A. "Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother: "We are appealing thru you to the members of District No. 12, for support, both moral and financial. Every principle of the U. M. W. of A. has, and is being flagrantly violated, in this district. Facts and affidavits now on file are beyond dispute to prove the above assertion, and we sincerely believe that if our committee receives the financial aid that they will be able to purge the U. M. W. of A. of the many thieves and corruptionists from longer conducting their nefarious work. The U. M. W. A. cannot endure and thrive under the practices now in vogue in this district, and can only result if continued, in making the men, women and children of the mine workers practically slaves.

"We are compelled to appeal to you by reason of the fact that the powers that be in this district have threatened the membership with expulsion if any contributions are made to this cause. We therefore ask you to issue a circular for financial aid from your office by endorsing this letter and sending it to all your locals. Very respectfully yours,

MICHAEL HALAPY, President." This letter asked Farrington to do the very same thing that Joe Tumulty asked the Illinois miners to do and for the same purpose exactly, the only difference being that in this case, the rottenness was in Illinois instead of Pennsylvania. It will be seen that Frank held it to be illegal in the Illinois case but legal in Pennsylvania.

Now read Farrington's answer. "Mr. Michael Halapy, "Pittsburgh, Pa. "Dear Sir and Brother: "Answering your letter of Jan 11 concerning matter of raising funds to purge our organization of the corruption in the Pittsburgh District I advise that my judgment is that it is not necessary to issue a circular appeal for that purpose.

"Surely to God there are honest mine workers in the Pittsburgh District who would be willing to contribute enuf money to purify their organization. I note what you have to say about the officers having prohibited the members in the Pittsburgh District from making contributions, for that purpose, even tho that be true, that does not prevent individuals from personally contributing their own money.

"I do not feel that I am conversant enuf with the affairs in the Pittsburgh District to warrant my issuing a circular appeal in District No. 12. If any circular is to be issued I think it should be prepared and signed by your committee and issued from Pittsburgh. I am satisfied that if you should issue such a circular that quite a number of our local unions will respond to such an appeal, but by all means I think the circular should be prepared by your committee, and be issued from Pittsburgh, and it should not only be sent into Illinois but into every other district in our organization. Yours truly,

FRANK FARRINGTON." It will be noticed that Farrington urges the same thing be done in Pennsylvania, that Thompson, Watt, Parry and Tumulty urges in order to clean up the rottenness in Illinois. (Continued tomorrow)

TYPOS REPORT BAD CONDITIONS IN PROOF ROOMS

Capitalist Papers' Proof-readers Kick

NEW YORK, August 9.—(FP)—Proof room conditions in newspaper plants have been getting progressively worse, finds the committee on proof room survey of Typographical Union No. 6 and the young men in the printing business are turning away from this sub craft of the trade.

Speed, rather than accuracy, is becoming the newspaper practice and with the fall in standards pay has fallen so that it is the exception where the reader gets more than the scale, as used to be the case. For much of the work the reader has to "horse" copy, that is read it without an assistant—a double edged grievance, the reader's job becoming harder and the assistant's job disappearing.

And to cap the climax the proof reader has been taken out of his separate office and shunted into the composing room, amidst the clatter of machinery and the fumes of lead and gasoline.

Herald-Tribune Slave Pen. Worst conditions are found on the Herald-Tribune, that reactionary descendant of Horace Greeley's journal. The committee on proof room survey is transmitting to President Lynch of the international union a formal, written complaint of the Herald-Tribune's readers.

Their proofroom, they say, is not a proofroom but a corral, a tiny space wedged between the machines, the galley, the copy cutter's desk, the dump and correction galleys and the proof presses, with the makeup tables and the molding room of the stereotypers near by.

With no room for proper arrangement of his files and the tools of his trade the proof reader rushes his work, "horsing" his copy and scanning page proofs for mere errors of make up, letting minor errors go by. The effect on the worker's health is described as follows, in the sufferer's complaint:

Getting Workers' Health. "Another unfortunate result of this procedure on the part of scientific management experts has been a steady breaking down of the readers' nerves, increased irritation under the handicaps which have been imposed upon them and an almost complete destruction of the morale that rendered their work so effective in the past.

"It is a fact that there has been more absence from work as the result of sickness among the readers of this paper during the occupancy of the new building than at any time during the last five years. We ascribe this directly to the increased nervous strain under which we have been laboring.

"Vacations Without Pay. HARTFORD, Conn., August 9.—(FP)—Four days layoff has been added to the two weeks given employees of the Underwood Typewriter Co. during the annual shut-down. There are 4000 workers. The Arrow Electric Co. is giving its 1000 workers two weeks off without pay and so are Gold's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. with 900 workers and Hart & Hegmen Manufacturing Co. with 800 employees.

For Rent: Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.



BUILDERS AT WORK

Maybe You Still Haven't Got One? THIS IS FOR EVERY READER!

So many thousands of them have been sent to workers throughout the country, which partly accounts for the great avalanche of orders for books and pamphlets coming in every week.

But it is possible that here and there may be stray worker—perhaps even a reader of the DAILY WORKER—who hasn't yet received a full descriptive catalogue of all books and pamphlets from "The Source of All Communist Literature."

If this is the case with any worker you know, by all means send us his name and address so we can send him this catalogue. These are sent without charge and if you haven't got one yet be sure to send for it.

In it are all the classics of Communist literature (and other working class books) and pamphlets on every subject of interest to a worker—from the Communist viewpoint.

If you feel you want to read up on any subject—you will find the book you need here. If you want to give a book of some kind to your shop mate to read—you will find it in this catalogue.

Not only for your own use—but for general propaganda purposes the catalogue is of great value. If you did not get one—send for it. If you have one already—give it to your shop mate and send for another. Or send us another worker's name and address and we'll send him one.

Under any circumstances—don't go without a full catalogue of all Communist literature—and don't let another worker you know go without it! A post card request will bring it to you by return mail.

Vegetable Canners Give Work with Low Pay to 1,000 in Ill.

HOOPESTOWN, Ill., Aug. 9.—Partial operations in the canneries here, Milford and Rossville, Ill., got underway today giving employment to approximately 700 men and women. Full operations are expected to start Monday with the employment of about 1,000 workers. Wages here as in all such canneries are very low, mostly women and children being employed. Estimates of the corn pack here this year are between 20 and 25 million bushels. At Milford, canning officials said the pack would total 14 million bushels and at Rossville 10 million.

Workers Lose 5-Day Week.

BOSTON, August 9.—(FP)—Shoe workers in seven Lynn firms signed with the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, lost the five-day week and are ordered to work 48 hours throughout the summer, by the decision of the state board of arbitration.

Your Union Meeting

- Second Monday, August 10, 1925. No. Name of Local and Meeting Place 625 Boiler Makers, 5324 S. Halsted St. 14 Boot and Shoe Workers' Joint Council, 1935 Milwaukee Ave. Brewery Workers' Joint Ex. Board, 1700 W. 21st St. 801 Brewery Workers' 1700 W. 21st St. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St. 693 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Road. 70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St. 80 Carpenters, 4025 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 159 Carpenters, S. C., 9139 Commercial Ave. 416 Carpenters, 505 S. State St. 419 Carpenters, 1457 Clybourn Ave. 448 Carpenters, 222 N. W. St., Waukegan. 1267 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 2506 Carpenters, 6654 S. Halsted St. 14 Cigar Makers, Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. Coopers' Joint Ex. Bd., 2525 S. Halsted St. 4 Engineers (Marine), 601 Capitol Bldg. 400 Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted St. 401 Engineers, 211 S. Ashland Ave. 589 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 623 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 645 Engineers (R. E.), 2433 W. Roosevelt Road. 790 Engineers (Loc.), 3900 W. North Ave., 7 p. m. 50 Firemen and Enginemen, 5055 Wentworth Ave. 7 Firemen and Oilers, 175 W. Wash. Gardeners and Florists, Neldoz's Hall, Hinsdale, Ill. Hotel and Restaurant Empl's Joint Ex. Bd., 166 W. Washington, 3 p. m. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. 444 Longshoremen, 355 N. Clark St. Machinists Dis. Council, 113 S. Ashland. Molders Conf. Bd., 119 S. Throop 101 Painters, 3216 W. North Ave. 144 Painters, 15 W. Adams St. 265 Painters, Madison and 5th Ave. 273 Painters, 111th and Michigan Ave. 273 Painters, 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 820 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St. 227 Railway Carmen, Cicero and Superior. 452 Railway Carmen, 5252 S. Ashland. 1062 Railway Carmen, 38th and Commercial. 1192 Railway Carmen, 92d and Baltimore. Railway Clerks' Dis. Council, 165 W. Madison St. 276 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St. 842 Railway Clerks, 165 W. Madison St. 649 Railway Clerks, Madison and Sacramento. 695 Railway Clerks, 75th and Drexel. 781 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd. 877 Railway Trainmen, 2900 W. North Ave., 9:30 a. m. 195 Retail Clerks, Van Buren and Ashland. Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark St. 16986 Scientific Laboratory Workers, City Hall, Room 713. 143 Signmen, 2109 W. 51st St. 2 Switchmen, 323 Collins St., Joliet, Ill. 706 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. Trade Union Label League, 166 W. Washington St., 2:30 p. m. 320 Typographical, 130 W. Washington (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

FORD AIRPLANES CAN BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES

Henry Buys Stout Co., for Big Production

DETROIT, Aug. 9.—Henry Ford entered the ranks of the airplane manufacturers today after less than four months operation of his own private inter-plant air freight service. Outright purchase of the plant and assets of the Stout Metal Airplane Co., was announced by Henry and Edsel Ford. The price paid was par, plus 25 per cent, it is understood. William B. Stout, president, alone remains out of the 50 original stockholders, with an interest in the new company formed as a division of the Ford Motor Co. The total consideration is said not to be more than \$1,000,000. Ford's plans will be easily convertible to war use.

Protest Suppressions in Industry and Schools.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Strong protest against suppression of freedom in industry and school were voiced by the American Civil Liberties Union in a mass meeting at the Park Palace. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn denounced the persecutions in California where nearly a hundred members of the Industrial Workers of the World are confined in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. Louise and Alice Kimball spoke on the denial of free speech in Paterson silk strikes, a topical subject in view of the likelihood of another Paterson strike in August. Both girls were arrested in the strike last fall. Arthur Garfield Hays, associate defense counsel in the evolution trial, dealt with the Scopes' case.

Severe Quake Registered. An earthquake of severe proportion approximately 1,840 miles from Chicago in a southerly direction was registered on the seismograph at the United States weather bureau observatory at the University of Chicago.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS. A PRETTY FROCK IN SUSPENDER STYLE.



5022. Figured crepe or chiffon may be combined with satin or plain chiffon. One could also use two contrasting shades of one material. If made with long sleeves, the style is good for taffeta, satin or crepe satin. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. If made as illustrated in the large view for a 16 year size, it will require 1 1/2 yard of plain material and 2 1/2 yards of figured material and 3 1/2 yards of figured material 32 inches wide. If made with long sleeves 1 3/4 yard of the plain material is required. If the godet is made of contrasting material it will require 1/2 yard cut crosswise. If made of one material and with long sleeves, the dress will require 4 1/4 yards.

5171. This is a very pleasing version of a popular style. Figured crepe and plain crepe are here combined. The model is also attractive in linen and gingham, or repp and printed fabrics combined. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of plain material with 2 1/4 yards of figured or plaid material 36 inches wide. If made of one material 3 1/2 yards 36 inches wide is required.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, 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.

Home for Feeble Minded in Cal. Is Disease Breeder

OAKLAND, Cal.—Something wrong in the management of the State Home for the Feeble Minded at Sonoma, Calif., is indicated by the return to his parents in Oakland of 14-year-old Billy Fisher, dying of tuberculosis. Billy was perfectly healthy physically when the authorities sent him to Sonoma after he had confessed to firing a number of houses.

Now the doctors say he cannot live much longer, and that he contracted the disease either from lack of fresh air or from lack of sufficient vitamins in his food at Sonoma.

Machinists' Sentence Revised. NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Anarchy does not necessarily mean overthrow of the government by force or other unlawful means ruled Chief Justice George W. Wheeler in reversing the five-year sentence imposed by Judge Newell Jennings on Ernest Schleifer, organizer of the International Machinists' Union who was originally convicted for the inciting striking New Haven shopmen during the 1920 railway shopcrafts strike.

PUBLIC FESTIVAL

for the Benefit of the DAILY WORKER and UL ELÖRE

Under the auspices of the workmen of Philadelphia, Trenton and Roebing

Sunday, August 16, 1925

SYLVAN LAKES PARK BURLINGTON, N. J.

Free! \$800 Touring Car; \$300 Parlor Suit; Free! \$120 Radio Set; \$60 Gold Watch and 96 other valuable articles.

DANCING ALL DAY FIRST CLASS ORCHESTRA REFRESHMENTS

Singing Contest — Athletic Events — Bathing — Fishing Boating and Other Amusements.

REAL HUNGARIAN GOULASH AND PAPRIKA FISH Ticket \$1.00—Children Free

DIRECTION—By Boat: Take the Wilson Line Boat (Chestnut Street Pier) at 9 A. M. to Burlington. At Burlington committee will await you. By Busses: At Camden Ferries take Sylvan Lakes Park Bus; it takes you direct to the Park. Bus leaves every 30 minutes. By Trolley: At Camden Ferries take the Trenton car; get off in Burlington at Broad Street. Then take the green car and get off at 13th Street, walk left one square to the Park.

Just a Wee Little Girl Wrote—

THIS LETTER:

Dear Comrades:— My father read in the Lithuanian Daily "Laisve" an appeal to buy a book for children.

He asked us, the children of the family, if we would like to read such a book. Of course we said yes, for we all like fairy tales. We thanked dad for the money which we received.

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN

by Herminia Zur Mühlen

Is the best book I have ever read because it tells about the poor peoples' struggle against the rich and it makes me think that some day they will succeed and become the leaders of the world. I also liked this book because it had poor people in it and not kings and queens which I think are very hard to imagine.

I liked the stories of "The Little Grey Dog", "The Rose Bush" and "The Sparrow". The story "Why?" is very interesting because I liked the courage of little Paul when he wanted to know why it was so very hard for the workers. How he found the little dryad who told him she would answer his questions when the workers would awaken from their sleep and become wise. She said that glorious day for the workers would come maybe eighty years from now or maybe tomorrow but it all depended on us, the workers.

Fairy tales for workers children is the best book I ever read.

Fraternally Yours, Helen Viskocka.

Fairy Tales for Workers Children

is also the best book that your children will enjoy. The translation by Ida Daines and the beautiful color plates by LYDIA GIBSON add to the charm and beauty of the stories.

Duroflex Cover 75 Cents—Cloth Bound \$1.25

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone, Monroe 4712

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$8.00 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 ENGDALH }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.

Advertising rates on application.

It Makes a Difference

Campbell McCarthy, a Negro, was sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of October next for the murder of a Pinkerton detective. It was a case of self-defense according to the condemned man. The presiding judge refused the Negro a new trial. According to the testimony of the Negro—and it was not refuted—both men drew their guns at the same time. McCarthy was quicker on the draw.

There was no money raised to defend the Negro, and unless a miracle happens he will forfeit his life on the gallows.

It is a significant commentary on the anti-Negro prejudice prevailing in this city, that out of the many people condemned to suffer the death penalty in Chicago during this year only two Negroes swung at the end of a rope in Cook county jail. Yet the capitalists tell us that all are equal under the law.

Contrast the cases of the convicted Negroes with that of Russell Scott who was declared legally insane by a jury last week. Scott would be hanged by now but for the money raised by wealthy people to save his life. Clever counsel was retained and an old law exhumed which gave a condemned man the right to a sanity trial before being executed. The plan worked, and Scott goes to an insane asylum instead of to the gallows.

Poor people and particularly poor colored people are not equal under capitalist law. It will take considerable searching of the criminal records to find a case where a wealthy man has paid the death penalty for murder. Thousands of Negroes throughout the country are executed every year without arousing the sympathies of the bourgeoisie.

Communists have no desire to pose as defenders of murderers or other criminals of that type. We claim that crime is the product of a society that is based on injustice. We hold that no successful attempt can be made to abolish crime in a society that is dominated by the greatest criminal class in history: the capitalist class. We state that the taking of one life or two lives by the gunmen is only a drop in the bucket compared to the wholesale murder by slow methods of young workers employed in the slave hells of the nation, under health destroying conditions. Only when capitalism is abolished will the evils flowing from it be eliminated. Of those evils not the least is race and color discrimination.

Famine in Ireland

According to late dispatches a terrible condition of distress, brought on by famine exists in Ireland. The destitution is no longer confined to the west coast which was ravaged by hunger for over one year due to the failure of the crops, the peat supply and the fishing industry. The midlands are now stricken.

Children have died of hunger in the largest town in Tipperary, one of the most fertile spots in Ireland. But evidently the fertility of the land means nothing to the children of the working class. The land is not theirs. Neither does the fact that Ireland is now governed by the Irish capitalists and not directly by English bring any relief to the enslaved Irish workers.

The mayor of Clonmel said: "It is terrible to listen to the tales of woe. Children have died of starvation and others are dying of illness caused by the prevalent lack of food."

These tales of suffering appeared in the capitalist press and the conditions of workers must be very bad indeed, when the placemen who run the Free State government allow the news to get abroad.

The petty robbers that rule the Irish Free State have attempted to keep the facts of the situation from the outside world. The efforts of Communists and progressives in the United States to relieve the famine stricken on the west coast of Ireland were assailed by Irish nationalist elements. The clergy did not relish having to admit that their prayers and supplications to their deity did not bring plenty to the catholic people of Ireland, tho those same clergy had thundered from their altars during the days of the Russian famine that god was punishing the wicked Bolsheviks for denying his existence.

While want is bringing death to the doors of the working class we find in an Irish paper carrying a quarter page advertisement soliciting funds to enable the catholic church to send one hundred strapping young Irishmen to China, not to help the Chinese free their country from the imperialists, but to convert the Chinese to the catholic religion.

Here is a sample of the hokum that is peddled out to the starving Irish workers: "Those young students are preparing for the priesthood for China. Please help them. They need your help. By helping our missionaries you share in their sacrifices and in their reward. Their converts will be your converts too. We need prayers. We need funds." And then in return for the cash the following remuneration is offered: "We celebrate 2,500 masses every year for our benefactors living and deceased."

Is it any wonder that famine and want dogs the footsteps of a people who are not only cursed with capitalism but with the most cynical and coldly efficient religious opium joint in the world? This institution thrives on ignorance and misery. Side by side with the work of relieving the destitution of the starving Irish workers must go a propaganda that will also relieve their congested brains of the superstition which helps to make them tools of bigotry and oppression.

Amalgamation

While reactionary labor officials are invoking all their tricks to block the movement for amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial unions, the capitalists are proceeding to merge their industries, in the interests of more efficiency and larger profits.

The latest outstanding proof of this development in big business is the amalgamation of seven independent steel companies in Gary and eastern districts. Those plants have a total value of \$20,000,000. Instead of the competition which formerly existed between those companies there will be unity of direction and underbidding will cease. This makes for more dollars in the pockets of the owners.

When will the workers of the United States take a lesson in the value of amalgamation from their masters? The capitalists do not care where an idea comes from, whether it be Moscow or Atlanta, Georgia, provided it sounds feasible to them. The superiority of the industrial form of organization to the craft form is obvious to every body. The day of craft unionism is over

Loreism and Maneuvers

By Wm. Z. Foster

THE breath of life of every Communist Party is a policy of struggle, of maneuvering against the capitalist class. In the Communist sense maneuvering means fighting, it means to attack the enemy, a Communist Party must grow by fighting. Through the actual struggle it establishes its leadership over the masses, consolidates its own ranks, develops its spirit of discipline, and links its intellectual life closely to the actualities of the class struggle. Without this policy of struggle, of maneuvering, no party can be a Communist Party in the real sense of the word.

It is an unflinching characteristic of the right-wing in every Communist Party to shrink from the Communist policy of unrelenting struggle. The Lore tendency in our party sharply manifests this characteristic, thereby demonstrating clearly that it is opportunistic and menshevik. On all sides the comrades following Lore express their opposition to party maneuvers. Lore himself has stated this opposition many times. Now comes Comrade Askell in his article and says the same thing. But the point of view of these comrades regarding maneuvers was perhaps best stated by Scott Nearing in his letter a year ago dealing with the policies of our party. He proposed the following program, as against our policy of "maneuvering":

1. Realize that its (the Workers Party's) available clientele together is small, no thought of leadership of the masses, and highly localized, and rendered in part ineffective by its foreign admixtures.
2. Aim to hold this clientele together at all hazards; to preserve its morale and efficiency; to train it in effective and cooperative activities; to teach it to trust itself; to try it and discipline it until it becomes a really effective working force; and during

all this time to avoid decisive struggle which will almost surely wreck the organization.
3. Husband the resources of the organization carefully; admit members only after long probation and after careful scrutiny; making each move with the idea that the struggle is being waged against immense odds, in a hostile territory, and against skilled generalship.

4. Expand the organization and its work slowly; taking no step that will unnecessarily expose it to destruction; making no move that will enable the enemy to deal a crushing blow.
SUCH a program, which is a true expression of Loreism, has nothing of Communism in it. It is based upon a great underestimation of the power of our party and the fighting spirit of the working masses. It betrays a complete lack of faith in the revolutionary movement. To put it into effect would be to condemn our party to isolation from the masses and to a life of sterile sectarianism. Opposition to party maneuvering, that is to party struggle, is the sign manual of menshevism. It is the high road to class collaboration and the eventual repudiation of the revolution.

But the comrades of the Lore tendency hasten to assure us that their opposition to maneuvering by the party relates only to this epoch when our party is young and weak. This is a sophistry. The fact is the further we go along the greater their opposition will become to the party participating in the struggle. Our immediate tasks will constantly become greater courage and more Communist daring will be required to fulfill them. The opposition of the right wing will become keener and keener, and it will culminate in its utmost bitterness at the supreme "maneuver" of the revolution. These comrades say

our party is not strong enough and well enough disciplined to make a real fight at present. And if we leave it to them to decide it never will be strong enough. Their policy will at any rate be as it now, so long as they remain Loreites, to shrink from the struggle.

ABUNDANT revolutionary experience demonstrates this fact. In the Russian movement before the revolution of 1905, the mensheviks opposed every effort of the Bolsheviks to really put the party at the head of the growing revolutionary upheaval, and arguments were always essentially the same as those of the Loreites now, that the party was too weak, that the workers were unprepared for a struggle. They stabbed in the back the men who made the heroic uprising in Moscow. In 1917 their policy was the same. They did not hesitate to take up arms against the Bolsheviks who were determined upon a real struggle against the capitalists. With their constant policy of underestimating the strength of party and of the working class as a whole, they maintained, and their position was that of the whole Second International, that a proletarian revolution was impossible in Russia. In Germany, Brandler, again underestimating the forces making for the revolution, shrank from the struggle and brought the whole movement to a disastrous debacle. In Italy in 1920, when the workers, during the time of the metal workers' strike, were ready to deliver a final blow at capitalism, D'Aragona and the other menshevik leaders were on hand to tell them that they were not yet well enough organized and educated to take over society, and that if they attempted to do so their effort would be drowned in blood. Then these mensheviks, in the name of more complete organization, better discipline, and more thorough education

of the working class, betrayed the revolution by demoralizing the masses in the struggle. The present opposition in our party to a policy of maneuvers and struggle is only a faint forecast of the tremendously increased opposition of the same character that will come from the mensheviks in the period of the revolution.

THE Loreite right wing in our party covers up its fear of struggle by the use of many high sounding revolutionary phrases. This is also an orthodox tactic of the right wing. In 1905, in Russia, when the question of the organization of a provisional revolutionary government stood before the party, Lenin advocated participation of the party in this government. The mensheviks, on the other hand, animated by their fear of the workers assuming leadership in the desperate struggle, bitterly opposed such participation. And characteristically they did it under the cover of revolutionary phrases. They denounced Lenin as an opportunist and condemned his policy as in opposition to that formerly enunciated by the Second International, which discounted the participation of socialists in bourgeois governments. They pretended not to see any difference between participation in a bourgeois government during the pre-war period, and participation in a revolutionary democratic government engaged in a death struggle with Czarism. Their real aim was not to preserve holy the principles of the Party, but to avoid the struggle. Their cries of "opportunism" at Lenin were merely a cloak for their own timidity and lack of faith in the Party and the working class.

How Not to Accept a Communist International Decision

By JAY LOVESTONE.

IN making the report on the American question before the last Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, Comrade Kuznitsin declared as follows:

"The question upon which the conflict arose in the American party was whether the party should fight in the immediate future for a labor party or not. As you know, the majority of the Central Committee of the party opposed it and the minority supported it. In the opinion of the commission, the majority based its policy in this respect too much on superficial temporary phenomena. The minority is absolutely right in its confidence of the vitality of the labor party movement." (Our emphasis.)

Here we have stated concretely and tersely what has been the major political issue before the membership of our party until the C. I. made the above declaration endorsing the stand taken by the minority of the Central Executive Committee.

The Limits of Mere Acceptance. All but an insignificant handful in our party have declared their acceptance of this decision of the Communist International. But, since this decision was made by the plenum, some of our leading comrades have taken it upon themselves to interpret this decision as a repudiation of the labor party policy pursued by the Ruthenberg group. If our party is to carry out this Comintern decision wholeheartedly and effectively such misinterpretation must stop. The comrades must remember that a mere declaration of acceptance of a C. I. decision does not give them a license to continue a policy of misinterpreting to the membership the fundamental meaning of so basic a policy as the labor party declaration of the last plenum.

This article is written in order to help secure the conditions for effective execution of the C. I. decision—a proper understanding of this decision. Some leading comrades have, perhaps unconsciously, perhaps unwillingly, perhaps even without full understanding, accused the Ruthenberg group of standing for "fake" labor parties. In view of the fact that this charge is hurled against those comrades who have always stood for a vigorous labor party policy, the accusation tends to have an effect of discrediting our whole labor party campaign. It must be remembered that now, more than ever before, it is necessary to imbue our membership with an understanding of, rather than a sceptical attitude towards the need for a labor party campaign by our party. No one can deny that the months of insistent propaganda waged a short ago in our ranks against a labor party have borne harmful effects which still have to be counteracted ideologically.

Any comrade who spreads such unfounded accusations, as that of "fake" labor party, is making a serious mistake. This is true despite the fact that many comrades insist that the only requisite to being a Bolshevik is to make mistakes and then say: "Well, we admit our mistakes." However, admission of mistakes is no license to repetition of mistakes. Let us look the facts squarely in the face. How unwarrantable and dangerous such tactics are in a party discussion is to be seen from the following irrefutable facts: From January, 1924, when the pres-

ent C. E. C. assumed the direction of party affairs and policies, until the C. E. C. majority, in October 1924, drew overboard our labor party policy, the Ruthenberg and Foster groups practically voted together and had a common policy in applying the labor party program.

We hereby show in tabular form an analysis of the voting record of the C. E. C. on the labor party policy from January to October 1924:

Table Showing Number of Occasions on Which the Ruthenberg and Foster Groups Agreed on the Application of the Labor Party Policy (January to October 1924—till the C. E. C. Majority dropped the Labor Party Policy completely.)

The date, authors of proposals and the proposals follow:

1. Jan. 3, 1924, C. E. C., Ruthenberg—Proposals on St. Louis, C. P. P. A. Conference. Unanimously adopted.
2. Jan. 3, 1924, C. E. C., Ruthenberg—Proposals on Minnesota situation relative to Party's attitude to Shipstead and Johnson. Unanimously adopted.
3. Jan. 7, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding F. F. L. P. Unanimously adopted.
4. Jan. 7, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Three proposals on California L. P. situation. Unanimously adopted.
5. Jan. 16, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Five motions regarding proposed May 30 conference. Unanimously adopted.
6. Jan. 16, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Five motions on North Dakota policy. Unanimously adopted.
7. Jan. 25, 1924, Council, Cannon—Four motions on policy regarding effort to postpone May 30 conference. Unanimously adopted.
8. Jan. 25, 1924, Council, Cannon—Five proposals regarding May 30 conference. Unanimously adopted.
9. Jan. 28, 1924, Polcom., Cannon—Six proposals regarding May 30 conference. Ruthenberg—One proposal regarding May 30 convention. Pepper—One proposal regarding May 30 convention. Unanimously adopted.
10. Feb. 8, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Cannon—Pepper—Motions regarding C. P. P. A. conference. Unanimously adopted.
11. Feb. 17, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg (5), Foster (2), Cannon (1)—Motions regarding May 30 negotiations. Unanimously adopted.
12. Feb. 18, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg (2), Foster (1)—Motions regarding policy of California F. L. P. Unanimously adopted.
13. Feb. 25, 1924, Council, Manley—Report on Nebraska-Grand Island F. L. P. convention sessions. Unanimously adopted.
14. Feb. 26, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Report on Minneapolis negotiations regarding May 30 conference. Adopted by all members of both groups except Pepper.
15. March 7, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Five proposals regarding March 10 conference. Lovestone—Motion regarding this conference. Unanimously adopted.
16. March 7, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (5), Pepper (1)—Proposals regarding F. F. L. P. organization campaign. Unanimously adopted.
17. March 17, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg-Foster (7)—Motions regarding L. P. policy. Unanimously adopted.
18. March 24, 1924, Polcom., Pepper—Motion to approve our policy regarding Reading L. P. Unanimously adopted.
19. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Motions regarding F. L. P. situation in Indiana. Unanimously adopted.
20. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Pepper (1), Foster (1)—Proposals regarding California situation. Unanimously adopted.
21. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Pepper (4)—Motions regarding Minnesota situation. Unanimously adopted.
22. March 25, 1924, Polcom., Pepper (2)—Proposals as to opposing W. P. members running on F. L. P. tickets without announcing themselves Communists. Unanimously adopted.
23. April 2, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding New York L. P. situation. Unanimously adopted.
24. April 24, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding L. P. situation in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York and Oklahoma. Unanimously adopted.
25. April 24, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding California, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania L. P. situations. Unanimously adopted.
26. April 28, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding Minnesota situation. Unanimously adopted.
27. May 24, 1924, C. E. C., Ruthenberg (10)—Proposals regarding June 17 convention policy. Bittelman (7)—Proposals regarding June 17 convention policy. Unanimously adopted.
28. May 14, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding labor party campaign, C. P. P. A. Committee 48, Oklahoma, etc. Unanimously adopted.
29. May 21, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (5)—Proposals regarding Oklahoma F. L. P. Motion to defer. Unanimously adopted.
30. May 21, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (2)—Proposals regarding Pennsylvania Labor party policy. Unanimously adopted.
31. May 21, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (3)—Proposals regarding New York, Colorado, Minnesota situations. Unanimously adopted.
32. May 26, 1924, Council, Bittelman—Proposal regarding special declaration on L. P. policy. Unanimously adopted.
33. May 27, 1924, Council, Bittelman—Proposal regarding LaPollette attack on Communists. Unanimously adopted.
34. May 31, 1924, Council, Lovestone (3)—Proposals regarding California situation. Unanimously adopted.
35. June 7, 1924, C. E. C., Foster—Motion regarding C. I. decision. Unanimously adopted.
36. June 8, 1924, C. E. C., Sub-Committee—Report on policy and platform. Unanimously adopted.
37. June 8, 1924, C. E. C., Sub-Committee—Special platform report. Unanimously adopted.
38. July 16, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg (8)—Motions regarding Montana situation. Unanimously adopted.

39. July 26, 1924, Council, Bittelman (6)—Motions regarding C. P. P. A. Unanimously adopted.

40. Aug. 2, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg—Election platform and labor party. Unanimously adopted.

41. Aug. 4, 1924, Polcom., Ruthenberg-Bittelman—Proposals regarding California situation. Unanimously adopted.

42. Aug. 25, 1924, Polcom., Cannon—Motions regarding Buffalo L. P. policy. Unanimously adopted.

43. Sept. 22, 1924, Council, Ruthenberg—Proposals regarding North Dakota labor party. Unanimously adopted.

TABLE NO. 2

Table Showing Number of Occasions on Which the Ruthenberg and Foster Groups Disagreed on the Application of the Labor Party Policy (January to October, 1924, till the C. E. C. Majority Dropped the Labor Party Policy Completely.)

The date, authors of proposals, and proposals follow:

1. Jan. 25, Council, Pepper—Motion declaring that Mahoney was influenced by right wing elements in postponing May 30th convention and that C. E. C. should carry out energetically its January full meeting decision on this matter. Lost by groups' votes.
2. Jan. 28, Pol. Com., Pepper—Proposal regarding May 30th convention. Foster—Proposal regarding May 30th convention. Lost (Pepper's), Carried (Foster's), by groups' voting.
3. Feb. 15, C. E. C., Majority-Minority—Theses on present political situation. Carried (Majority's) by 8 to 5.
4. March 7, Council, Pepper—Amendment to one of Ruthenberg proposals regarding March 10th conference. Lost. Pepper, Engdahl, Lovestone vote in affirmative, all rest negative.
5. March 25, Pol Com., Pepper—Regarding F. F. L. P. in Illinois. Foster—Amendment to this motion. Carried (Foster's amendment) by groups' voting.
6. March 25, Pol Com., Pepper (2), Ruthenberg (2)—Proposals regarding Minnesota situation. Cannon (7)—Proposals for Minnesota situation. Carried (Cannon's proposals instead of Pepper-Ruthenberg motions).
7. May 2, C. E. C., Ruthenberg—Proposal regarding June 17th policy. Lost, by groups' voting.
8. May 21, Council, Bittelman—Regarding instructing members in securing petition signatures in Oklahoma. Lost, tie vote, group versus group.
9. May 27, Council, Lovestone (2)—Motions regarding California situation. Lost, by groups' voting.

Louder Than Words.

This record is very plain. This record speaks louder than the loudest words of misrepresentation hurled by the C. E. C. Majority supporters. This record shows clearly that from January, 1924, until the C. E. C. Majority repudiated the Labor Party policy and campaign the two groups participated in voting on Labor Party policies on 53 occasions, involving a maximum of 146 motions. This record shows that on 43 occasions involving a minimum of 130 motions dealing with the application of the party's Labor Party policy the Ruthenberg and Foster groups

reached unanimity. On only ten occasions involving 16 motions dealing with our Labor Party policy did any differences manifest themselves while the party was pursuing the Comintern policy towards the Labor Party campaign.

The writer has made no effort to defend the position of the C. E. C. Minority against the attacks of the Majority of the C. E. C. First of all, these attacks are of a non-serious nature. Secondly, the best defense and criticism of the Labor Party position taken by the Minority is already to be found in the decision of the Communist International. The Minority of the C. E. C. has fought for this decision before the Comintern while the Majority of the C. E. C. was fighting against it. The Minority of the C. E. C. has forced the Majority of the C. E. C. to consult the Comintern on the Labor Party tactics before a convention and thus spared the party the possible overruling of its convention by the Communist International.

"Fakes" and Fakes.

If there is anything at all in the "fake" Labor Party accusation hurled at the Minority of the C. E. C. by the C. E. C. Majority group, the Foster group shares this blame equally with the Ruthenberg group. The two groups have made jointly nearly all the Labor Party policy mistakes which were made by the party during this period. The two groups have voted the overwhelming number of times unanimously on the application of the Labor Party policy while the C. E. C. Majority permitted the party to have a Communist pro-Labor Party policy and not a sectarian anti-Labor Party policy.

If the C. E. C. Majority insists that its application of the Labor Party policies cannot be characterized as "fake," then, in the face of the above analysis, the application of the Labor Party policy by the Minority equally cannot be characterized as fake.

A Dangerous Practice.

We fear that the pernicious slogan of "fake" Labor Party thrown in by the C. E. C. Majority only tends to discredit the Labor Party policy adopted by the party thru the advice of the Comintern. What more effective weapon could the C. E. C. Majority employ against the Labor Party policy than to brand the most consistent and politically honest supporters of this policy as advocates of "fake" labor parties? In effect this campaign of the C. E. C. Majority only tends to strengthen the already existing anti-Labor Party tendencies in our ranks, tendencies for which their months of energetic propaganda are largely responsible.

Consequently, the membership of our party must, in the most decisive terms, declare themselves that after the last Communist International decision on the Labor Party policy, the Workers (Communist) Party of America will brook no further opposition to a Communist Labor Party policy, and will tolerate no further hostility to a vigorous Labor Party campaign regardless of the form in which this hostility may manifest itself.

The present economic and political situation calls for the united efforts of all the Communist elements in our party for an unhesitating and vigorous Labor Party campaign.