

R. S. SHAFER
GEN. P. O. BOX 150
NEW YORK N. Y.
3-11-25

CHICAGO MACHINISTS FIGHT JOHNSTON

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE New York Times finds solace in the "jeering comments" on the class struggle written in the Milwaukee Leader by Oscar Ameringer, the leading clown of the socialist party; Oscar, who is on many payrolls, was in the comedy game before Will Rogers, but he has not succeeded in establishing a style. He apes Rogers unsuccessfully, which means that he succeeds in being a bigger ape than Will. Rogers started out well, but he suffered a relapse when he started to boost the stocks of Pershing, Coolidge, Ford, William Jennings Bryan and others, for the same reasons, no doubt, that Ameringer sings the praises of Frank Farrington.

AMERINGER confuses the class struggle exemplified in the perpetual war between the miners and the mine owners, with the farce that is being staged in Atlantic City, where labor leaders and operators are having a good time viewing the bathing beauties and other natural scenery. The Times says: "The Milwaukee Leader indulges in some jeering comments that, coming from a socialist organ, may or may not have a strange sound, according to the point of view. Anyhow it is amusing."

YES, it is amusing for the New York Times and the unprincipled jester who is guilty of making the trials and tribulations of the poor miners the butt of a buffoon's joke, but it does not sound so funny to the ears of the poor miners who go down into the bowls of the earth daily at the risk of their lives. The Times may think such sentiments strange in the Milwaukee Leader. They are not. The socialists have long ago bid farewell to the class struggle and all that it implies. Their only struggle is now to live down the bad reputation that socialism, in the days of its virility, had earned for itself.

THE yellow labor faker, Green, warns the black workers of the United States to beware of the "red menace." He charges the reds with propagating race hatred. This comes with poor grace from the president of an organization, which allows some of its affiliated bodies to breed race hatred by refusing admission to black workers. And even many organizations that don't discriminate formally, do it practically on the job. The Communists are not trying to incite the Negroes to hate the white workers. They are teaching them that their enemies are the capitalists, black and white and the labor fakers of one color: which is yellow, in a political sense.

ONLY last week a Negro was taken out of the hands of the sheriff in a town in Missouri, carried by a howling mob to a tree and strung up. He was charged with attacking a white girl. There is no more proof that the lynched Negro attacked that girl, than there is that she was assaulted by the imperial wizard of the K. K. K. Scores of times Negroes have been murdered for a similar crime, only to have it afterwards proved that somebody else was guilty or that the indignant lady was protesting too much and without any reason except worse than neglect.

THE lynching of Negroes in the United States is a national scandal. This violence is committed by cowardly mobs who would not dare indulge in their avastive tendencies but for the unorganized state of the colored people. Green has nothing to say about the lynching of Negroes. It would not be surprising if he secretly favored it. That sanctimonious church deacon type to which Green belongs is capable of any atrocity. We venture to predict that Green will have as much trouble weaning the Negroes away from the Communists as he has in driving the Communists out of the unions.

THE Negroes are learning one lesson and learning it fast. It is this: No subject people or subject class

(Continued on Page 5)

AMERICAN BANKERS TRYING TO BOLSTER UP MUSSOLINI'S REGIME

ROME, August 11.—Negotiations to stabilize the lira are being conducted between Finance Minister Volpi and agents of J. P. Morgan, Blair & Company and the National City Bank, New York, according to a report carried by the semi-official agency Roma today. The negotiations are understood to include plans for a large participation by American capital in the development of the electrical industry in Italy as well as public works.

AMALGAMATION IS ANSWER OF PRESSMEN TO 'STRIKEBREAKER' BERRY AND THE CUNEO BOSSES

MEMBERS of Local Unions, Nos. 3 and 4, of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union have tied up one of the largest printing plants in the United States, the Cuneo Printing company of Chicago.

They tied it up because the big printing moguls, swollen with profits and thirsty for more, thought they were strong enough to introduce the open shop under the flag of the kind of trade unionism that is sanctioned by the notorious strikebreaker, "Major" George L. Berry, international president of the union. No doubt the Cuneo company had an understanding with Berry before they decided to introduce their profit-saving scheme at the expense of the workers.

WHAT the Cuneo plant wanted to do was to reduce the crews on the presses from four to three men each. The men refused. The local unions backed them up. "Strikebreaker" Berry ordered the men to take the open shop terms of the bosses and be good slaves. They refused. He ordered the local unions, numbers 3 and 4, to force their members to accept the Cuneo conditions. He was unsuccessful. The men walked out. Then Berry, the scab herder, went around recruiting strikebreakers—union strikebreakers. He got a few international men to go into the Cuneo plant, to take the jobs of the militant trade unionists who would not bend the knee to the printing magnates or to their scabby labor agent Berry. The strike against the Cuneo plant is a success. The plant is tied up as tight as Calvin Coolidge's lips during the Teapot Dome scandal.

BUT Locals 3 and 4 are not content with fighting this strike in the old-fashioned way, each union for itself and the "devil take the hindmost." Always among the leaders in progressive trade unionism, they are taking advantage of this crisis to strengthen themselves in this fight and in others yet to come. LOCALS 3 AND 4, THE PRESSMEN'S LOCAL AND THE FRANKLIN LOCAL, ARE PLANNING TO AMALGAMATE.

This is a fitting and effective reply to Berryism and to the printing plutes. The printers have seen the united front of labor force the proud government of imperial Britain to its knees, when five million organized workers pooled their strength in behalf of the miners. What labor accomplished in England, it can accomplish in America.

This is the way to fight Berryism. The "major" is only one of the many strikebreakers who, like old men of the sea, weigh down heavily on the shoulders of the workers they pretend to serve. Perhaps he is the most despised strikebreaker. There is no work being done in the Cuneo plant. Berry is among the favored ones in the high circles of the American Federation of labor. His scabbery is sanctioned by the executive council of the A. F. of L. It is sanctioned by Green and the capitalist tools who are busy denouncing progressives, radicals and Communists instead of striving to get more wages for the members of organized labor.

BERRY holds his power in the pressmen's union by force and fraud. No printer has to be told this. He knows it. This is known in Chicago best of all. It is known by the men whose treasuries have been plundered by the faker who now owns several industrial enterprises in the state of Tennessee.

In taking steps to join their forces for the common struggle against the employing class, Locals 3 and 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, have acted wisely. It is a splendid way to prepare for the everyday fight for a better living. It is a good way to prepare for the greater struggles that lay in the lap of the future. It is a good way to get rid of Berryism and it cannot fail to spur forward the movement for amalgamation and greater solidarity and power among all classes of organized labor in the United States.

UNDER THE SIGN OF "AMALGAMATION" THE PRESSMEN WILL WIN, BECAUSE AMALGAMATION COMBINED WITH MILITANCY MEANS POWER. AND POWER BRINGS VICTORY.

CLASS WAR WIPES OUT RACE LINE WITH BLOOD OF TIENSIN WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Central News dispatch reports that troops of Chang Tso-lin on police duty at Tientsin, fired into a crowd of striking cotton mill workers wounding eight.

The strike started over a wage dispute between the workers and the mill management, the administration of which is American, while the mill is owned by Chinese.

Reports have been received here that Fatshan, a large manufacturing center in Kwangtung province, has been captured by Kuomintang troops. Heavy fighting is continuing.

Krim Fights Near Taza. EL ARAISH, Spanish Morocco, Aug. 11.—It is reported that Abd-el-Krim's forces are engaged in a battle north of Taza.

Labor Defense Puts Up Bail for Woman Arrested at Border

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DULUTH, Minn., August 11.—International Labor Defense will soon effect the release of Mrs. Matilda Wiedeman and her two children from the county jail at Noyes, Minn., on \$1,000 bond. Mrs. Wiedeman, the born in Latvia, has resided in the United States and Canada for many years. Selma, her ten-year-old daughter, was born in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Wiedeman owns her own home in Manitoba, Can., and was arrested while on her way to Chicago to visit relatives. She is being held by the immigration authorities on a charge of illegal entry. Mrs. Wiedeman has been active in the radical movement in both the United States and Canada. A fight will be made to prevent her deportation to Latvia.

Probe Crossing Smash.

GREENFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Investigation was started of the crossing accident Sunday which cost the life of Mrs. Roy Wahl, 27, and her 3-year-old son, George. Coroner Ross Edwards of Carrollton was in charge.

PRESSMEN PLAN TO AMALGAMATE STRIKING UNIONS

No Work Being Done at Cuneo Plant

Definite steps were taken yesterday by representatives of Local Union No. 3 and Local Union No. 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union of North America to amalgamate the two unions, both of which are engaged in the strike against the Cuneo Printing Company.

Committees from Local No. 3 and Local No. 4, the Franklin Union of the press feeders met and discussed means of closer affiliation between the two unions.

Unions Will Stick Together.

"The two units will stick together," said one of the pressmen, voicing the sentiment of all the strikers. The pressmen walked out a week ago when the Cuneo company tried to reduce the crew of two helpers and two pressmen by taking off one pressman.

Strikebreaker George L. Berry, president of the International Union, immediately played his usual role of aiding the employers, and ordered the strikers back to work at the Cuneo company's terms. Berry has sent international pressmen to the Cuneo plant from out of town, not telling them that trouble was on at the plant. As soon as the out-of-town pressmen find out that there is a strike on they quit.

Berry has discredited himself with the entire membership in this situation, and he has fully exposed his true colors this time as a strike breaker and class collaborator.

No Work Being Done.

There is no work being done in the Cuneo plant. Berry and Grove and Arlington are spreading rumors. The mailers have been laid off and work in the bindery rooms has been stopped.

The pressmen and feeders are picketing the plant and have explained the situation to the out-of-town printers sent in by Berry.

The orders sent by Berry to Local No. 3 prove beyond a doubt that while Berry draws a fat salary from the per capita tax of the union members he is adding the Cuneo company. Some months ago the executive board of Local No. 3 made a tentative agreement with the Cuneo company, subject to the ratification of the union, calling for certain concessions as a trial proposition. This tentative agreement was rejected by the union at a special meeting held on July 6 and the rejection reaffirmed at the regular meeting July 11.

Bosses Appeal to Berry.

When the Cuneo company was notified of the action they, significantly enough, appealed to President Berry, who, following his usual policy of siding with the employers against the pressmen, declared the tentative agreement legal and ordered the men to go to work under it.

When the Cuneo company, acting on Berry's instructions, tried to enforce the tentative agreement, the men walked out. The International board then attempted to fill the plant with strike-breaking Berry pressmen. Those who were honest, brot from out of town, refused to scab.

Vice President Marks received all his information from the Cuneo company, and did not ask one question of the pressmen's union.

RECORD OF GEORGE BERRY, STRIKEBREAKER, STARTS TOMORROW IN 'THE DAILY'

The history of the "strikebreaker" George L. Berry, international president of the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union will be told in the DAILY WORKER, beginning tomorrow. Space permits only the high spots of this scabherd's career to be published. In view of the strike now taking place at the Cuneo Printing Company's plant, the DAILY WORKER articles should be of unusual interest to Chicago union pressmen and feeders.

Chicago City Convention Tonight

THE Chicago City Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tonight (Wednesday) starting at seven o'clock at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Let all delegates be there on time.

BOSTON I. L. G. W. VOTE TO DENOUNCE NEW YORK JOINT BOARD POLICIES

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 11.—Word is received at the headquarters of the Joint Committee of Action, that Locals 39 and 56 of Boston had passed an almost unanimous vote denouncing the action of the New York Joint Board and the International in expelling the Executive Boards of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Vice-president Seidman of the International attended both Local meetings held on Monday and Tuesday nights, and spoke to the members for over an hour about the question of these locals. After his speech Local 39, the Finishers passed a unanimous vote against the International; and Local 56, the Operators, gave only 5 votes in response to Seidman's pleas.

This vote of the locals followed the Boston mass meeting of union members on July 30 where representatives of the Joint Committee of Action, Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis and Joseph Boruchowitz, told the story of the suspension, trial and expulsion of the local officials.

NEGRO LEADER SCORES ATTACK OF A. F. OF L. HEAD

Finds Communists Are Friends of Oppressed

By LOVETT FORT WHITEMAN, Organizer, American Negro Labor Congress.

The statement of Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, concerning the American Negro Labor Congress, is a startling and eloquent proof of one of the biggest reasons why it is necessary to hold the American Negro Labor Congress.

This attitude on the part of trade union leaders who think it is not necessary for the Negro workers to oppose the terrible persecution under which they suffer, shows exactly why it is necessary for Negro workers to come together to demand their full and equal rights in the trade unions.

If it is to be in spite of the opposition of the president of the A. F. of L.—as it is perfectly clear it will be—then it is necessary for the Negro workers to give up their loins and fight all the harder—and to fight Mr. Green on his own ground in the trade unions.

Only a person who has no interest in the Negro industrial workers can say that they do not suffer under special persecution and discrimination, in the industries where they work, and in the industries where they are not permitted to work, as well as in the trade unions where they belong on an equal basis with their white brothers but where they are either excluded or discriminated against in the majority of cases. Yet in all of his smug denunciation of this supreme effort of the Negro workers to overcome their disabilities, Mr. Green does not offer the slightest suggestion of any other remedy for our troubles, nor does he even make the slightest admission of the fact that we have any "social, political and economic discrimination" to overcome.

It is enlightening to quote another trade union official, high in another branch of organized labor, who is officially reported as follows:

"Regarding conditions in the south, I am glad to be able to report that during the past two years remarkable strides have been made toward solving the Negro problem."

Suffice it to say that we have succeeded in making great strides forward in bringing this question to a successful conclusion. On some railroads it has been agreed that there will be no more Negroes hired, which means ultimately the entire elimination from

(Continued on page 2)

THREE THOUSAND MORE TEXTILE SLAVES GET WAGE CUT OF 10 PERCENT

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 11.—The 3,200 employes of Farr Alpaca Co. have received notice that wages are cut 10 per cent and working days increased from three to four.

STRONGEST DISTRICT IN I. A. M. RECOMMENDS JOHNSTON'S RECALL; PRAISING COMMUNIST MEMBERS

The fighting spirit of the members of the International Association of Machinists against the present Johnston administration manifested itself at the meeting last night of the Machinists' District Council of District No. 8, when almost unanimously a motion was adopted to recommend to the locals that they endorse the recall of all the officers who stole themselves into office in the last Grand Lodge election.

Has No Time for Fair Deal.

"B. & O. Bill" Johnston, replying to the request that J. F. Anderson be tried according to the constitution, says that he "has no time" to go to St. Louis to prefer charges against Anderson.

Brother Anderson in a speech to the District Council, pointed out that a member who scabs on his fellow workers can not be expelled before he has had a chance to appear before a trial committee of the local to which he belongs.

Treated Worse Than Scab.

But in this case it was a question of exposing the big election steal, the charge of which the Grand Lodge has not to date and cannot disprove—this was the reason for the suspension of Anderson.

Anderson stated that Davison, Johnston and their general executive board was afraid of the recall and a new election, to avoid which they engineered his suspension, to put him out of the way.

Nickerson—Imbecile Grand Duke.

Nickerson, one of the grand dukes of the Johnston machine spoke but said nothing that could disprove the stealing of the election. His speech proved, however, the complete bankruptcy of the administration.

The District Council and the Chicago membership, which constitute the strongest unit of the I. A. of M., are determined to carry on this struggle until the present self-appointed administration has been ousted from office.

The famous "Red Raid" document of the Chicago Federation of Labor was given into the maw of the waste basket by a motion to table, which carried unanimously.

Praise Communists in Union Report.

The grand duke of the International, Nickerson, had to listen to a report of the organization committee, wherein it was pointed out that due to the royal service of the Communists, the local is carrying on a great organization campaign and many new members have joined the organization since this campaign began.

It seems that the nation-wide "Red Raids" announced to the wondering world thru the A. F. of L. news service, has not materialized according to expectations, and according to unofficial statement, the matter is referred to be local unions.

Members Turn Against Johnston.

The rank and file of the I. A. of M. is awakening to the necessity of combatting all the policies of Johnston, including his policy of exterminating Communists. Members are no longer fooled by Davison's promise to emancipate them from wage slavery with a banking scheme.

The members of the I. A. of M. are now aware that only by organizing the unorganized upon the basis of struggle against the bosses in the metal industry, can the organization be able to grow and become a great factor in the American labor movement.

Suspended by "B. & O. Bill"



J. F. Anderson, opponent of Wm. H. Johnston in the union election, suspended from the International Association of Machinists for charging that Johnston stole election.

HINDENBURG'S POLICE CLUB COMMUNISTS

Throw 5 from Reichstag; S. D's with Hindy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 11.—President Von Hindenburg has begun his expected policy of violence against the Communists, causing five of their deputies to be forcibly ejected from the reichstag chamber, and throwing a strong police guard around the reichstag building.

Police are now posted within the chamber, and are guarding the building and the approach thru the streets used by Hindenburg in his drives to and from the building.

Hindenburg held a celebration in the palace in Wilhelmstrasse, to observe the sixth anniversary of the Weimar constitution, which Hindenburg regards as a scrap of paper.

The Communists were not invited to this royal banquet, but the social democratic leaders were honored guests.

BRIAND MEETS CHAMBERLAIN ON SECURITY PACT

French Minister Calls on British King

LONDON, Aug. 11.—M. Briand, French foreign minister, here to lay before the British government the French reply to the latest German note on the security pact, as well as a tentative draft embodying the French idea of what that pact ought to be, had his first conference with Foreign Minister Chamberlain today.

Today will see the formalities in connection with M. Briand's visit out of the way, leaving his future time free for the serious work which must be done to bring the English and French ideas relative to Germany into accord. Before his visit to Chamberlain in Downing street M. Briand went to Buckingham palace, where he was received by King George.

U. S. Agents Shown as Aids of Dope Sellers in Chicago

Col. Will Gray Beach, chief of the narcotic division of the internal revenue department for the Chicago district, and three of his agents are under arrest today as the central figures in the most sensational series of raids ever made by the United States government against the dope sellers and addicts.

Arrest of Beach and his associates, high federal officers say, brings to light facts which indicate that Beach, who for years was regarded as one of the most efficient anti-narcotic battlers in the nation, actually has participated in a gigantic distribution of habit-forming drugs, making it possible for a syndicate of Chicago men to gather millions of dollars by supplying the wants of the drug addicts of the country.

SYRIAN REVOLT FORCES TROOPS FROM MOROCCO

French Bankers Ground Between Two Uprisings

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, August 11.—The French government has been forced to withdraw troops from the Morocco front and rush them to Syria, due to the serious revolt against French imperialism in the Druse country.

Two battalions of the Foreign Legion have already left Morocco for Beirut and a number of tanks, aviation, infantry and machine gun units have been dispatched from Marseilles. The entire French empire seems to be crumbling, and the bankers, already severely defeated in North Africa by the Rifians who are defending the independence of Morocco, are now faced with the Syrian revolt.

England Fears Revolt

The Syrians now have control of the state of Druse, and they are constantly being re-enforced by large numbers of natives.

General Sarrail, the military dictator of Syria, reports that there are less than five thousand having been sent to fight the Moroccans.

The citadel of Suedia is besieged by the Druse, and the garrison cannot hold out much longer. The French have already been severely defeated in several battles.

That England fears the oppressed peoples of her colonial empire will take action similar is shown by Paine's statement that the attitude of the British is adjacent territory toward the French has been "not only perfectly correct but particular friendly."

Mrs. Scott Plans to Resume Her Tales of "Capital Night Life"

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Frank D. Scott was ready today to resume her tales of "Capital Night Life," a narrative which was pre-fabricated seven months ago before hearing in the divorce suit of her husband, Representative Scott, was interrupted. Both sides stood on clear decks, prepared for a fight to the finish in the circuit court of Judge Frank Emerick.

The case was halted to permit Mrs. Scott time to gather depositions to support her charges and also to refute those of Scott.

Prohibition Sweeps Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 11.—Economic conditions are forcing Mexico to prohibition. One by one the celebrated old cantinas are closing their doors, never to be opened again. One may travel for hundreds of miles thru the smaller Indian villages without being able to get anything stronger than the native drink, pulque. This has about the same alcoholic content as beer.

Negro Leader Scores Green's Attack

(Continued from page 1)

locomotive service of all Negroes, and this applies to some very large roads in the southeast." (Applause.)—Speech of D. B. Robertson, president of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at its thirtieth convention at Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1925.

Mr. Green speaks of our alleged tendency to arouse "race hatred" among Negro workers against white workers, but not a word does he speak against the real race hatred which the capitalists and their servants are arming against us and which is one side of the terrible burden we have to bear. There is no race hatred in Negroes against whites. There is no race prejudice in American Negroes against whites, but only a resentment of race prejudice. The coming American Negro Labor Congress is especially directed to finding means of removing race hatred from the ranks of the working people, where it is utilized by employers for the demoralization and defeat of the labor unions. What we have to overcome in the Negro worker is not "race hatred," but a prejudice against the organized labor movement, which prejudice is the sad result of the brutal cynicism and enmity which we find among such trade union officials as Mr. Green shows himself to be.

It is a cynical joke for Mr. Green to taunt the organizers of the Negro Labor Congress as "men who are not members of trade unions." In the first place, this is not true, as a large proportion of us are members of trade unions. In the second place, exactly the center of our grievances is the fact that the Negro workers are refused the right of admittance to many trade unions, and our biggest immediate fight is to win admittance to trade unions on an equal basis with white workers and to bring the masses of Negro workers into the unions.

The fact that the president of the American Federation of Labor in denouncing our plan does not (so far as the quoted denunciation shows) offer one word of encouragement for us to enter the unions, altho he knows that hundreds of thousands of Negroes are employed in the large industries without organization, and that the fate of the American labor movement as well as the fate of the Negro workers depends upon our being organized, does not give promise of the sincere fulfillment of the recently announced plan of Mr. Green's office to grant a better deal to Negro workers.

As for the statement of Mr. Green that the Communists are backing the American Negro Labor Congress—while he, Mr. Green, refuses to back it—such a statement only puts Mr. Green in a very unfavorable light in comparison to the Communists. In launching an effort which means life and death to the masses of colored toilers, we appeal to all of the labor movement to help us, regardless of what section or what political views they may hold. If the Communists come forward and say, "Yes, we are ready to support this effort of the downtrodden Negro worker," as we are glad to say they have done, then we heartily thank the Communists; and we can only wish that the entire labor movement would do the same. Our appeal is to every portion of the

labor movement, however, and we are receiving a splendid response from all of the progressive elements in it. If Mr. Green boasts that "the organized labor movement is expelling Communists as rapidly as they are found out"—such statements will tend only to arouse sympathy among Negroes for the expelled workers, for we Negroes know only too well what it means to be excluded from the unions.

As to Mr. Green's warning that the Communists favor "overturning the government of the United States," we can only say that the American Negro laborer has already been the cause of one civil war in the United States with the overthrow of one government (of the southern states), with results which cannot be regretted. The American Negro Labor Congress has not advocated revolution or the Soviet form of government. Thus far, however, the severest of changes in the government under which we lived in this country (1861-1865) have not operated to the disadvantage of Negro labor, nor has any revolution anywhere ever been to the disadvantage of labor.

Altho the Negro Labor Congress has not taken any position on such questions, nevertheless Mr. Green probably forgets that he is speaking to a class which is in an unendurable position and which is seeking a way out. When the most persecuted and exploited of all working people shall at last win their freedom, we can only call such a change "radical." The thinking Negro cannot be repelled by the word "radical."

And when Mr. Green expresses his solicitude for "existing institutions," he probably forgets that some of the most fixed of "existing institutions" are lynching, microvism, disfranchisement and exploitation of our laboring people; and that it is exactly to get rid of these "institutions" that all sincere Negroes are desirous.

In publishing this open answer to Mr. Green, we wish to say again that we solicit the support of all of organized labor, and we believe that we will ultimately get it. The sole object of the coming congress is the solidarity of all of the workers, regardless of race, color or nationality, for the freedom and welfare of all who toil. Our principal immediate aim is to add power, strength and numbers to the organized trade unions by bringing all of Negro labor into them.

Saar Basin Miners Win Wage Struggle

SAARBRUCKEN, Germany, Aug. 10.—Work in the Saar mines, where 70,000 workers struck last week over the question of wages, was resumed today on a normal basis, although affected by the strike have returned to their regular schedules. The miners' demands were granted by the government of the League of Nations control.

Window Washers Seek New Members

Window washers organized in Local 34, Building Service Employees International Union, are after a new contract to begin Sept. 1 and after a larger union membership. Only 10 per cent of the 2,000 window washers in Chicago are in the union, says Business Agent Stephen Zaharchuk.

SIGMANITES IN DRIVE AGAINST CHICAGO I. L. G. W.

Stall Election and Terrorize Locals

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

The Chicago end of the Sigman machine has again begun a disorganization campaign. This was shown at the Joint Board meeting of the I. L. G. W. last Friday, where the machine forced action to get a decision that all those who will sell or buy the defense stamps for the Joint Action Committee of Locals 2, 9 and 22, will be fined.

Sigman's Kind of Free Speech. When delegates took the floor to oppose it, they were immediately threatened that charges will be preferred against those who would speak or vote against the motion.

Local meetings were prorogued and adjourned in disorder, while the members are deprived of the right to proceed with the election or to put candidates on the ballot who are objected to by the machine.

Machine Attacks Members Thru Children

At Local 5 last week here came up the question of approving the decision of the Joint Board that the parents of children who distribute circulars against the Sigman I. L. G. W. machine. A motion was made to reject the recommendation, and altho the members were threatened as usual, the vote showed an overwhelming majority for the motion to reject.

But the manager of the local became infuriated and called for another vote, appointing Sigman machine tool as teller, to quite naturally reversed the matter by counting as he was told. However, the Progressives counted the vote as 55 for the motion and 33 opposed.

Sigmanites Break to Meeting. The members that began to demand explanations why elections are not held, and a few of the members started to tell the reasons why they should be put on the ballot and an election be held, but the machine followers began to raise so much noise that the meeting was adjourned in disorder.

Shoe Workers Need a "Protective" Union Against This Policy

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 11.—Mass meetings of members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union are being held here to discuss the policy of erhill shoe manufacturers and the union, preliminary to deciding whether or not the working agreement shall be continued.

Considerable dissatisfaction has been noted among the workers on the operation of this peace arrangement which established a shoe board of employers and workers and employed an "impartial" chairman whose decisions were binding on both sides. Unless 90 days' notice is given by either party the pact continues automatically for three years after January 1, 1926.

Neither side is completely satisfied but it is probable that a new and similar pact will be negotiated, including possibly the same protections of employers against strikes and stoppages and workers against lockouts.

Three Billion Bushel Corn Crop

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The United States will have a corn crop this year of 2,950,000,000 bushels, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture predicted today, basing its estimate on a condition of 79.3 per cent of normal on Aug. 1. Last year's crop amounted to 2,437,000,000 bushels. The number of acres planted to corn is 106,621,000, and a yield of 27.7 bushels an acre is estimated.

"Law and Order" in Detroit

DEROIT, Aug. 11.—A woman was beaten to death, a man mysteriously slain, an alleged bandit seriously wounded, two men were arrested as murder suspects and numerous holdup attempts recorded as a continuation of Detroit's crime wave.

A Correction

An error in location has been made in a report on a Y. W. L. students' farewell party. This school was located at Wain Hall, Bruce, Wis., and not at Rock, Michigan, as published in our issue of August 3.

LONDON, England, August 11.—London big business expresses uneasiness with regard to the proposed merger of the Junker Airplane company of Germany, with a British aircraft line.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS SEEK PARDON FOR INDIANA GOVERNOR SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR FORGERY

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Arrangements were made at the department of justice today for a delegation of prominent Indiana citizens, headed by Representative Will Wood, to call on Attorney General Sargent tomorrow and urge a pardon for Ex-Governor McCray, of Indiana, now serving ten years in Atlanta prison for forgery. McCray has served 15 months and under the law will not be eligible for parole for two years. A pardon, however, may be granted by the president at any time.

Worker Worries That Women Enter Industry in the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, a Philadelphia worker writes in to ask why it is that women work in the factories of the Soviet Republics. He is especially concerned about the mothers with children to take care of.

First of all, the letter received from this worker indicates that he gauges conditions in the industries of the Soviet Union from the viewpoint of the worker in capitalist industry.

To this he adds the belief, tersely expressed in the usual formula that "woman's place is in the home." Here is his question in his own words:

"Haven't they enough men over there to do the work so that women can stay at home where they belong?"

In all capitalist countries toil is a continuous torture, so considered by workers, who everlastingly strive to escape from it, as from a prison. This is because of the long workday, the arduous conditions, the low wages, that make of life a bitter struggle for existence; always with the knowledge that a profiteering class is ever getting its toll of plunder.

The male worker too often thinks that by keeping "woman in the home" he is shielding her from this brutalizing toil. What he is really doing is condemning her to domestic drudgery against which she revolts as best she can.

In the Soviet Union the workers, men and women, have an entirely different viewpoint toward their tasks. Their revolution was victorious. They turned back the world capitalist attack launched against them. They faced hunger and cold without flinching. They are now going thru a period of reconstruction. Already the standard of living is rapidly rising, surpassing the pre-war standard under czarism. Work in the Soviet Union is not a continuous torture with no escape as under capitalism. Labor in the Workers' Republic is a joy, born of the knowledge that every inch of progress made redounds immediately to the benefit of the whole working class struggling to establish a better life in the Communist Society.

The new womanhood of Soviet Russia would be the first to resent the claim that her place is "in the home." She insists on playing her role in the life of the new nation.

With domestic drudgery lifted from her shoulders thru rapidly developing communal methods of living, Russia's womanhood strives for new aspirations, equal with those of Russian manhood. Nurseries are not the product of philanthropy, as is the case in this capitalist land. Nurseries in the Workers' Republics become institutions for the scientific care of growing children; just as the schools, instead of being brain factories to develop by wholesale cogs for the capitalist industrial machine, are real educational institutions for broadening the minds and developing human beings eager and able to think for themselves.

Capitalism breaks up the home and forces women and children into industry, where it degrades and crushes them. Under Soviet Rule, "The Home," freed of its capitalist burden upon an agonizing family, realizes its mission for the first time in history. The family relationship takes on a new meaning, that will gradually become apparent to those like the worker in Philadelphia, who does not yet sense that a new social order is building thruout the Soviet Republics.

MOTHER BLOOR SPEAKS TO LARGE GATHERING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO

(Special to The Daily Worker)

COLUMBUS, O., August 11.—Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor held a rousing demonstration here last night speaking from the steps of the State House.

Speaking on the American labor movement, the 62-year-old veteran Communist fighter, who is now on a cross-country hitch-hiking tour for the DAILY WORKER, denounced the reactionary officialdom of American labor and outlined the Communist policies which alone can lead to success.

Over five hundred people cheered the speaker repeatedly in her keen and vigorous speech. While she was in the midst of her talk, a group of the Salvation Army moved alongside with a full brass band and a preacher who seeing the nature of the crowd, made a competitive appeal that he was also "labor's representative."

The meeting of the "bible-bangers" came to a sad end when a member of the Locomotive Engineers who had been listening to Mother Bloor, made a determined request of the Salvation Army preacher to "shut-up" or he would force him to do so. The crowd joined in loud approval of the worker's demand and Mother Bloor continued with no competition for another two hours.

Tonight a "Hands Off China" demonstration will be held in the same place with Mother Bloor again as the main speaker.

From here, continuing her hike thru Ohio, Mother Bloor will reach and speak at the following cities during the week:

Wednesday, Aug. 12, Mansfield; Thursday, Aug. 13, Akron; Friday, Aug. 14, Warren; Saturday, Aug. 15, Cleveland.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SCAB GARMENT FIRM REJECTED BY ROCK ISLAND

International Move Is Failure; Arrests Here

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 11.—The unions of the Tri-Cities, Moline, Rock Island and Davenport, are backing the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in their strike against the J. L. Taylor and International Tailoring companies, and have exposed the fact that these firms have come to Rock Island to attempt to break the New York and Chicago strikes.

The Amalgamated has opened offices in room 204, Industrial Home Building, thus calling the bluff of the garment bosses, who said they could hire enough non-union labor here to begin production in the bankrupt plant of the Boone Woolen Mills company, which the International has leased for six months.

No Clothing Produced. The employers of the Tri-Cities do not invite union concerns to come here. They are trying to get in scab firms, in order to reduce wages and establish the "open shop."

The Daniel Boone Woolen mills company came here to escape the organized clothing markets but after a period of stock-jobbing, fake accounting and questionable financial practices, the firm crashed.

The International was invited in as a worthy successor to this firm. Help was advertised for in the papers, and not a word was mentioned about the New York and Chicago strikes. Now, however, the Amalgamated members have widely spread the news of the strikes, and the fugitive garment bosses are unable to secure help. No clothing is being manufactured, and no clothing will be manufactured.

Organizers Brought In. The workers here are determined that their town will not be given a national reputation as a harbor for runaway labor-hating corporations.

The Amalgamated announces that a staff of organizers will be brought in, and the tactics of the corporation given the fullest publicity. "They will find the Amalgamated as ready to defend itself on 13th street, in Rock Island as on Jackson Boulevard, in Chicago," said one union organizer.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers will carry the fight for union wages wherever the clothing industry goes, and especially wherever a firm tries to hide from the organization," said another union official.

More Pickets Arrested. Three striking employees of the International Tailoring company, James Hovoko, Joe Diciolo and Charles Intriari, were arrested while walking the picket line yesterday.

Agents of the company approached one of the members of the Amalgamated who is on strike, and attempted to bribe him to give information concerning the activities of the union. This union member was told if he would induce some of the strikers to come back to work he would be paid a large sum of money. The striker of course, spurned the offer.

Selecting Judge to Sit in Joint Trial of Indiana Kluxers

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 11.—The task of selecting a judge to sit in the joint trial of David C. Stephenson, Earl Kinck and Earl Gentry, alleged slayers of Madge Oberholzer, was renewed here today.

Judge Fred E. Hines of Hamilton circuit court was disqualified from presiding over the trial when defense counsel late yesterday led a motion for a change of judge.

This motion followed on the heels of a previous motion granted by Judge Hines asking for a joint trial of the trio.

Three Indiana Jurists must be chosen for tentative duty. The state will eliminate one, the defense another, and the third automatically will become the judge to preside at the trial.

Receivers Seek Freight Cars. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad today applied to the interstate commerce commission for authority to issue and sell \$9,270,000 of equipment trust certificates, which are to be used in the purchase of 6,500 freight cars of various types at an estimated cost of \$12,376,715. It is proposed to sell the certificates to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank of New York, at 97 per cent of par.

IN A COMBINATION OFFER

RUSSIA TODAY
(The book) bound in Duroflex cover, \$1.25

GET BOTH FOR \$5.00

THE DAILY WORKER
(8 month subscription) \$4.50

RUSSIA TODAY

To arrange for the widest possible distribution of that great document RUSSIA TODAY—this report of the official body of British Labor on every phase of life in Soviet Russia today, is being offered in a combination offer with a subscription to the DAILY WORKER

RUSSIA EVERYDAY

can be seen in the pages of the DAILY WORKER—in reliable news and direct Russian correspondence from the factory and farm—and with the book—these records of past and current life in the world's first workers' republic should be in the hands of every worker.

The combination offer is made for both new subscriptions and renewals. If you are already a subscriber—extend your subscription to get RUSSIA TODAY.

Russia Today \$1.25
8 month subscription to The Daily Worker (6 mos. in Chicago) . \$4.50
BOTH FOR \$5.00

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
For the enclosed \$..... send RUSSIA TODAY..... DAILY WORKER..... (Mark X)
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

PROMINENT POLITICIANS SEEK PARDON FOR INDIANA GOVERNOR SENTENCED TO JAIL FOR FORGERY
WASHINGTON, August 11.—Arrangements were made at the department of justice today for a delegation of prominent Indiana citizens, headed by Representative Will Wood, to call on Attorney General Sargent tomorrow and urge a pardon for Ex-Governor McCray, of Indiana, now serving ten years in Atlanta prison for forgery. McCray has served 15 months and under the law will not be eligible for parole for two years. A pardon, however, may be granted by the president at any time.

CRAMER
6722 SHERIDAN ROAD
Tel. Sheldrake 0515
FUR GARMENTS
MADE TO ORDER, REMODELED, REPAIRED, CLEANED, STORED AND INSURED.
Special Summer Rates—Reductions on All Furs.

THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League

(T. U. E. L.) North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS (R. I. L. U.)

THE T. U. E. L.

Represents the Left Wing of the Labor Movement. Its Purpose is to Strengthen the Labor Unions by Amalgamation of Existing Unions, Organization of the Unorganized, and by Replacing Reactionary and Class Collaboration Policies with a Unified Program for the Transformation of the Unions into Organs of Revolutionary Class Struggle for the Overthrow of Capitalism and the Establishment of a Workers' and Farmers' Government.

WASHINGTON STATE FEDERATION CONVENTION A PICTURE OF ALL THINGS THAT IT SHOULD NOT BE

ABERDEEN, Wash., August 11.—The 24th annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor has been in session here. The session began with speeches of welcome by three prominent citizens of Aberdeen, the mayor, the president of the chamber of commerce, and the commander of the American Legion post.

Then the president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, Wm. Short, took the chair. Save for the refusal to seat Martin Flyzik of the miners' union, and Phil Pearl of the Seattle barbers' union—both of the extreme right wing, the keynote of the convention was "harmony."

There was no trouble with left wing delegates, for none were present. Bill Short and his supporters were in complete control.

A Want List.

State legislative action recommended by the convention is as follows:

For child labor amendment, for right to picket, to place culinary workers under state compensation act, to regulate light and ventilation of kitchens, forbidding basement kitchens, to forbid one-man crews on street cars over 25 feet long, to compel merchants selling prison-made goods to plainly mark them prison-made, for a state old age pension, for a state vocational education act (to train apprentices for factory work in the public schools), to regulate uses of poison, dusts, gases, sprayed paint, and other things harmful to workers using them, to have a state hospital for industrial diseases, to prohibit anyone under 18 from operating motor trucks (present law limits only on trucks of 4 tons or over).

Also to forbid pool rooms, drug stores, etc. from serving meals, allowing only restaurants to do so, and to fight the forest owners tax-dodging scheme of creating game preserves.

Any of these measures might get five favorable votes in the legislature, but probably not one of them could get ten. Certain federal legislation was also advocated, including higher pensions for ex-soldiers and ex-postal employees.

Ha! A Red Demand!

One Communist demand was endorsed—the withdrawal of American military and naval forces from China.

Six Per Cent Referendum. President Short's salary, now \$250, is to be increased to \$325 a month, subject to referendum. (As with referendum of election of officers—it will pass.) Only a six per cent vote was cast for election. Most locals never see or hear of ballots. That is their fault.

Last year Short declined this increase saying the State Federation could not afford it. The current year's financial report is not yet published, but the previous year Short's salary was \$3,000, his expenses, including auto upkeep, were \$2,651. Total expenses for that year were \$11,820. About \$12,000 expenses—\$7,500 of this or about 70 per cent being Short's salary and expenses. It is somewhat doubtful if he is worth that much to the workers, somewhat doubtful.

We'll Say Its Doubtful. The past year's accomplishments are as follows: No strikes, absolute defeat politically, an increase in membership of 1122, making the total 21,386; increased wages for a very few local union. Only one serious strike was threatened, that of 1,600 Seattle teamsters who asked better conditions and \$1.00 a day increase. The Satta Federation aided in settling it by arbitration—and the men got 50c a day raise, nothing else.

The Short machine is very proud of the no strike record, and so are all the business men's organizations.

To those who remember the militant spirit of six years ago, this official report comes as a shock. What has happened? The answer is that after eight years' hard work, the Short machine with a policy of class collaboration is in full control.

Lumber Neglected by Both Fakers and Wobblies.

Lumber, the leading industry of the state, remains almost unorganized. Perhaps the gang is not anxious to organize it, for that can only be done by an industrial union, such as the I. W. W. advocates but do not build. There is no room for craft unionism or class collaboration in the lumber industry.

Look Out for Pickpockets! President Short and Governor Hartley celebrated convention week by hitting at each other in public speeches on all possible occasions. Short can not understand a fight for principles, only one over personalities, to judge by his record. He and Sartley squabbled. Years ago, at circuses clowns battered each other with slapsticks, while pickpockets worked thru the crowds, and the shell game ran openly. They no longer do such things—at circuses.

Even Cuts Down the Word.

The Record has placed the word union of its title in steadily smaller type, and long ago dropped its slogan of "published for principle and not for profit."

Its place is taken by Short's weekly, the Washington State Labor News, a paper without a spark of militancy or of class consciousness; the personal organ of pie-cards, hard boiled guys, who can see nothing except petty craft unions.

Lumber Neglected by Both Fakers and Wobblies. Lumber, the leading industry of the state, remains almost unorganized. Perhaps the gang is not anxious to organize it, for that can only be done by an industrial union, such as the I. W. W. advocates but do not build. There is no room for craft unionism or class collaboration in the lumber industry.

Look Out for Pickpockets!

President Short and Governor Hartley celebrated convention week by hitting at each other in public speeches on all possible occasions. Short can not understand a fight for principles, only one over personalities, to judge by his record. He and Sartley squabbled. Years ago, at circuses clowns battered each other with slapsticks, while pickpockets worked thru the crowds, and the shell game ran openly. They no longer do such things—at circuses.

Even Cuts Down the Word.

The Record has placed the word union of its title in steadily smaller type, and long ago dropped its slogan of "published for principle and not for profit."

Its place is taken by Short's weekly, the Washington State Labor News, a paper without a spark of militancy or of class consciousness; the personal organ of pie-cards, hard boiled guys, who can see nothing except petty craft unions.

Lumber Neglected by Both Fakers and Wobblies.

Lumber, the leading industry of the state, remains almost unorganized. Perhaps the gang is not anxious to organize it, for that can only be done by an industrial union, such as the I. W. W. advocates but do not build. There is no room for craft unionism or class collaboration in the lumber industry.

Look Out for Pickpockets!

President Short and Governor Hartley celebrated convention week by hitting at each other in public speeches on all possible occasions. Short can not understand a fight for principles, only one over personalities, to judge by his record. He and Sartley squabbled. Years ago, at circuses clowns battered each other with slapsticks, while pickpockets worked thru the crowds, and the shell game ran openly. They no longer do such things—at circuses.

Even Cuts Down the Word.

The Record has placed the word union of its title in steadily smaller type, and long ago dropped its slogan of "published for principle and not for profit."

Its place is taken by Short's weekly, the Washington State Labor News, a paper without a spark of militancy or of class consciousness; the personal organ of pie-cards, hard boiled guys, who can see nothing except petty craft unions.

Lumber Neglected by Both Fakers and Wobblies.

Lumber, the leading industry of the state, remains almost unorganized. Perhaps the gang is not anxious to organize it, for that can only be done by an industrial union, such as the I. W. W. advocates but do not build. There is no room for craft unionism or class collaboration in the lumber industry.

HUTCHESON GANG RAIDS ELECTION WITH GANGSTERS

Philadelphia Carpenters Fighting Back

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The recent election in Local 1073, of the Carpenters' Union was an example of the new Hutcheson tactics of fighting the left wing in the Carpenters' Union. An organized gang of gunmen took charge of the elections, forced the progressives out of the hall and counted them out.

A week later, Wm. Allen, member of the executive board from District No. 2, came to install the newly "elected officers." He congratulated the new officers for defeating the bad Communists and promised them every aid in case the progressive elements again try to get control of the local. Allen pointed out that he had been informed by Hutcheson that there was a bunch of bad Communists in Local 1073 and that Hutcheson's eagle eye is closely watching every development in Local 1073 and if it becomes necessary the charter will be revoked.

The Disrupters' Formal Oath.

The newly "elected" officers assured the great man that no "disloyalty" will be tolerated and the first time the Communists assert themselves they will be put out with the strong loyal hands of the supporters of the Hutcheson administration.

The membership of Local 1073 is and has been progressive, numerous threats against the local and its previous left leadership were made, but the membership stood solidly behind their progressive leadership.

Reactionary Raid by Gangsters.

At the last election, held in the latter part of June, the small reactionary group was organized and encouraged by the district officialdom to make a raid upon the elections. The constitution was violated left and right. The secretary of the local, who was running on the progressive slate, and who—according to the constitution, must act as the clerk of election, was bodily put out of the hall when the elections began.

This was the first step of the new saviors of Local 1073. Next, the progressive watchers were surrounded and threatened with shooting, stabbing and beatings until finally to avoid bloodshed, they had to leave the hall and the election three hours before closing time. The further elections and ballot counting was left in the hands of the reactionaries, who announced a glorious victory for the Hutcheson administration.

Members Denied Right to Vote Choice. During the elections, while the progressive watchers were still in the hall, the reactionaries tore a number of ballots out of the hands of the members who dared to vote for the progressive candidates. What took place after the progressives were forced out of the hall any member of the Carpenters' Union can easily guess.

The official blessing and sanction of the election by Wm. Allen gives the clue to the entire election steal.

The reactionary group in Local 1073 is quite insignificant and would not have the courage to browbeat the membership and steal the election in this manner without official encouragement and promise of protection when the membership would assert its rights.

This Fight is Only Started.

The progressive membership of Local 1073 was surprised by an organized raid on their elections and are temporarily defeated, but those who know the stuff of which the progressive carpenters are made, of know that the reaction to these tactics will only result in a greater and more militant effort on the part of the progressives.

The situation in Local 1073 is a new tactic of the Hutcheson machine, but it is only the first phase of the fight. The matter is not closed yet, the membership is now rallying together and Hutcheson will soon get another and quite different story from Local 1073.

The Daily "Backwards" as Usual. Needless to say, the new administration in Local 1073 has the full support of the Jewish Daily Forward, which spreads daily lies about the Communists and progressives and piles many wreaths of honor and glory on the new administration to hide their corruption and incompetence.

THREAD WORKERS KEEP UP STRIKE IN CONN., NOW OUT 21 WEEKS

WILLIAMANTIC, Conn., Aug. 11.—Thread workers of the American Thread Co. mill voted to continue their strike against wage cuts which they have already carried on for 21 weeks. Many workers who have not voluntarily left company houses have been evicted. Company Agent Curtis claims that 1,200 strikebreakers are now employed in the mill. Strikers assert that less than 100 are at work.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

WHEREIN PETRUS JESUS UTTERLY REFUTES PETRUS JESUS' THEORY

By HARRISON GEORGE The following are samples of the sort of logic that is being inflicted these days upon the readers of the I. W. W. publications. It is bad enough when two writers conflict with each other in their teachings, because "ideas do not fall from heaven" and the only place the workers get them is from others by reading, lectures, conversations and experience, and naturally expect to get the right teachings from a workers magazine.

But when one writer disagrees with himself . . . ! We offer the following from the pages of the Industrial Pioneer, written by a modest gentleman under the anonymity of his union card number, but in fact by our old friend Petrus Jesus Welinder, for a fleeting few months the I. W. W.'s highest official:

By P. J. WELINDER. "The main task confronting us is to prove to the workers the failure of all leadership."

By P. J. WELINDER. "What is needed in the East are a couple of hundred of the old type intelligent and courageous job delegates."

After which it is quite easy to believe the ancient yarn about the fellow who lifted himself over a fence by his boot straps.

ASKS REDUCTION OF EXORBITANT FEES AND DUES

Must Make Possible for Men to Join

By HELM VOLL

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 11.—Now while an organization campaign is to be inaugurated under the direction of the new secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, Blair, there is the old wrangling popping up again about the size of the initiation fees and dues.

If low initiation fees and dues have helped little in organizing Los Angeles, the high kind have been worse than useless. We have tried both and it is certain the former is the one which create the least friction or opposition among prospective members. Everybody knows this to be true. So if we want to do something really constructive they will go lower and not higher.

Answer Universal Objection.

As long as we refuse to raise them we are minus one universal objection on the part of those we request to join. The reason for members dropping out and the refusal of outsiders to join, is not, never was, and will be, because the cost is small. A baby in its cradle knows that. The reasons are to be sought elsewhere.

A man is callous, indeed, who does not sympathize with the unorganized workers' unwillingness and often inability, thru no fault of his own, to pay exorbitant fees and dues. We also must consider the barriers raised against this practice by the continuous agitation of independent and often dual unions for a number of years past. Large numbers of eligible members of our craft have been influenced by this propaganda in a way which make them opponents.

Out of Date.

High initiation fees and dues may have had merit in the past under more primitive conditions. In 1925 it is out of date, just as much as Hutcheson is. It is not necessary for a man to be very old to know from his own personal experience that the building industry with its myriads of labor saving, skill-reducing inventions is entirely different from anything ever dreamed of when our organization was founded. Not in the past, but in the development going on before our very eyes is to be found the answer to many of the problems confronting us today.

I am willing to admit that if the officials succeed in raising the fees and dues high enough, they will thereby have done what Hutcheson so far has failed to accomplish thru his expulsion policy, namely, the destruction of the union.

POOR FISH DROPS WISE CRACK OVER LEFT WING FIGHT

Explaining Mystery of Earless Eel

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 11.—That there is no fish like a poor fish may be seen in the remarkable statement made to the capitalist press by Joseph Fish, who marches around in a circle with the imposing title of "Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union."

Concerning the demand made for the resignation of Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., by 4,000 shop chairmen and committeemen at the great overflow meetings at Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum, Fish emits the following drops of wisdom: "We don't listen to the other side. Sigman does not consider the suggestions and demands made by the left wing." After saying which he lapsed into silence, without explaining how long a union can be run on this sort of policy.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

MINERS STRIKE AGAINST FRANK FARRINGTON RULE

Back Joe Loda, Honest Checkweighman

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—Eight hundred coal miners employed at Peabody Coal Company Mine No. 6, Springfield, Ill., are still on strike following the refusal of the operator to permit Joe Loda, the local union check-weighman, who has been unanimously elected by the local union, to weigh coal on the company's tippie.

Frank Farrington, the tool of the operators, has again shown his hand of betrayal and class-collaboration policy, by telling the miners that if they did not go back to work and accept the new conditions, which the Peabody lords are trying to impose upon the miners he would revoke their union charter.

Cheated Miners On Weights.

The miners went out on strike after Joe Loda, a well known fighter for progressive issues and check-weighman of his local union caught the company weighman putting his hands on the scales and thereby short weighing the coal of miners by several hundred pounds on every car. Joe Loda told him to stop that kind of practice. Then after catching him at the same game again, Loda used direct action by delivering several blows to the jaw of the company weighman.

The company weighman notified the superintendent, and the superintendent tells Joe Loda to get off the tippie and never come back. Loda called the mine committee and they called the miners out on strike.

Farrington's Promise.

After that, the mine committee called on Farrington and presented their case, telling him how Loda caught the company weighman short weighing the miners coal and the result. Farrington told the miners' committee to get the men back to work and he would see that Joe Loda would stay on the tippie as long as the miners are satisfied with him.

That was on a Saturday. On Monday the miners went back to work and Loda went on the tippie to weigh the miners' coal, and the superintendent brought the sheriff out to the mine, and takes Loda off the tippie and throws him into jail.

The mine committee again calls the men out of the mine and walk out on a strike again. The miners decided then that they would fight for justice and stay on strike and to fight this battle to the finish.

Unusual Speed.

In the meantime this case is taken up by the courts of the Sub-District and Board Member, both handing down a "disagreement case". Then the Joint Executive Board is quickly called on Sunday afternoon and a decision sanctioning the removal of Joe Loda, as check weighman is rendered.

To go thru these three courts of the miners' organization it usually takes from seven months to a year, but in this case it took a few hours to do the work. That was because the Peabody Coal Co. demanded immediate action, and when Peabody Coal Co. wants action the Farrington's machine sets itself to work.

Officials in League With Company Steal.

Joker Young, board member of this district and Farrington henchman, who presented the evidence on which Joe Loda was convicted, is the same bird that told several miners in a white mule joint that he was out to get Joe Loda out of the miners' organization because Joe Loda was the cause of his local union casting a very heavy vote against the Farrington machine in the last election.

On Monday, after the miners walked out on strike and the decision of joint board was rendered the mine committee goes back to Farrington to see if he would keep his word, which he made last Saturday when he told the committee that he would stand back of the men and see to it that Joe Loda would stay on the tippie as long as the men wanted him.

"Mr. Looking-Both-Ways".

But Farrington again rights-about-face and said, "You men didn't tell me the truth last Saturday, because yesterday Dan Clark, the coal company commissioner, told me a different story and the big boss of the Peabody Coal Co., at Chicago called me up over the long distance telephone and told me about this man Loda, also if you insist upon having this man for your check-weighman he would close the mine down indefinitely. So the best thing you men can do is to elect a new check-weighman and go back to work."

800 Miners Stand by Loda.

One of the mine committees then said, "So the coal company's commissioner's story is true, while the union miners' story is false, in other words you rather believe the story of an outsider than of a rank and filer."

"Well, Farrington, the miners of Peabody Mine No. 6, have already gone on record that they will stick with Joe Loda and want him and no one else to weigh their coal and also that they will fight this fight to a finish and that a circular petition has already been sent thru the district calling upon Peabody mines and others to lend their support to help us get justice that we are fighting for."

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS IN DEFI TO SIGMAN GANG

RESOLUTION

"After hearing the reports of Rose Wortis and Brother L. Hyman, about the attacks of the International,

"We, Cloak and Dress Makers of Philadelphia, gathered in Mass Meeting on Tuesday July 28th at the Public Hall, 7th and Morris Street, voice our strongest protest against these methods. The tactics of breaking into the offices of Local 9 at night with the aid of gangsters, is not befitting union leaders. We condemn such tactics and demand that Locals 2, 9 and 22 be immediately reinstated. We demand that Sigman, Perlestein and Feinberg, who were the cause of this interminable struggle in our international, immediately resign.

"These leaders of the machine have introduced a system of terrorism everywhere. We, Philadelphia members of the International still remember their disruptive work in Philadelphia.

"We pledge our whole hearted support, financial and moral, to the Joint Action Committee of the three locals in their struggle to destroy the corrupt machine. We the Philadelphia members of the International are with you till your efforts are crowned with success."

PHILADELPHIA CLOAK AND DRESS MAKERS IN DEFI TO SIGMAN GANG

RESOLUTION

"After hearing the reports of Rose Wortis and Brother L. Hyman, about the attacks of the International,

"We, Cloak and Dress Makers of Philadelphia, gathered in Mass Meeting on Tuesday July 28th at the Public Hall, 7th and Morris Street, voice our strongest protest against these methods. The tactics of breaking into the offices of Local 9 at night with the aid of gangsters, is not befitting union leaders. We condemn such tactics and demand that Locals 2, 9 and 22 be immediately reinstated. We demand that Sigman, Perlestein and Feinberg, who were the cause of this interminable struggle in our international, immediately resign.

"These leaders of the machine have introduced a system of terrorism everywhere. We, Philadelphia members of the International still remember their disruptive work in Philadelphia.

"We pledge our whole hearted support, financial and moral, to the Joint Action Committee of the three locals in their struggle to destroy the corrupt machine. We the Philadelphia members of the International are with you till your efforts are crowned with success."

CARPENTERS OF MICHIGAN MEET HUTCH GAS PIPE

Opposers Asphyxiated in Convention

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 11.—The Michigan state convention of carpenters, which just ended its sessions here, is a good barometer of the general condition of the brotherhood and of the measure of control which the official family maintains over these lesser gatherings.

The Hutcheson was not there personally, he was represented by a brother-in-law, F. C. Plambeck, and one of the family circle of parasites, William Alger, who invited a general organizer . . .

Two months' membership in Yellow Sharrock's local (1805 of Detroit). Alger feels duly grateful for this little favor and he arrived early on the job and was spreading the poison against the two local unions which the czar had expelled in Detroit, long before the convention convened.

Detroit Expulsions the Issue. As the greatest issue concerning carpenters in Michigan is the division and discord in Detroit which has resulted from Hutcheson's expulsion policy, the task of the poison gas brigade was to head off any consideration of the problem.

William Reynolds, who was sent to represent Local 2140 of Detroit, one of the expelled (?) locals, sat thru the usual "Labor, don't get radical" speeches of local politicians and fakers and was beginning to wonder what was holding up the steam roller, when in the second session a letter from John Potts, who acts as that kind of a receptacle for Hutcheson's mental excrement in Detroit, was read, stating that Local Unions 1191 and 2140 were expelled and that no delegates representing them should be seated.

Then the works started and Reynolds was soon on the outside looking in. A formal written request by Local 2140 that their representative be given the floor to make a statement was ruled out of order by Chairman Secord, tho the only delegate from Detroit supported it vigorously.

A Poor Mood to Get Into. The delegates realized that any attempt to get consideration of vital problems would be put down. They seemed in no mood to fight, so the meeting developed into a talkfest with the officials doing most of the talking, and the paid parasites smiling and back-slapping in that "oh, so friendly" manner peculiar to those whose bread is the fruit of others' sweat.

However, the delegates are acquainted with the plight of the 600 carpenters who have been deprived of their rights by the whim of a czar, and as they report to their locals the vital problem in Detroit as they have learned it by the printed and spoken word will be the chief burden of their story, even tho Hutcheson's machine prevented a regular discussion and his vipers spewed their poison gas.

Fall River Textile, Workers to Ask Old Scale Before Cuts

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 11.—Restoration of the 1920 wage scale in Fall River cotton and woolen textile mills will be sought by the United Textile Workers' Union in accordance with the International's decision to seek wage increases where possible. The 1920 scale is about 20 per cent higher than the present rate of pay.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION! CO-OPERATIVE BAKERY Meat Market Restaurant IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER. Bakery deliveries made to your home. FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc. (Workers organized as consumers) 4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

FARRINGTON AN ELECTION THIEF WITH WHOLE KIT OF BURGLAR'S TOOLS, SAYS REID IN EXPOSE

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

In their desperate attempt to cover up their actions, the Farrington traitors are stealing elections, disfranchising miners, and disrupting the Miners' Union. The last election of the district officers, of District Twelve, and the sub-district elections also, are still the subject of bitter controversy in the Miners' Union. All over District Twelve the vote was manipulated in the interest of the Farrington machine.

Work in the Dark.
In Zeigler, Illinois at one local union, John Hindmarch received about 100 per cent of the vote cast in a local casting about 1,000 votes. The Farrington-ku-klux faction manipulated the ballot in such a way that it became illegal, thereby saving Frank

from almost total defeat in that local union. In Buckner the ballot was stolen, in the middle of the night, and in other locals the full membership was voted, where the mines were shut down for three years and most of the men had left town, and working elsewhere.

The officers officiating at a local union near Benton during the election

were not members of that local union. They were working at another mine and had their cards withdrawn out of that local union for some time prior to the election, and even in spite of a telegram from Lewis that men could not officiate at elections unless they were members of that local concerned, the ballots were counted in this local for the machine (for Farrington).

In West Frankfort.

In West Frankfort the Farrington machine came near wrecking the Miners' Union completely. Frank Johnston was duly elected financial secretary of Sub-district Nine but was counted out by the sub-district thieves. Johnston was elected by a large majority but in order to have the tool (Cobb), a Farrington republican henchman put over, Johnston was beat out in every local where the gang had a chance.

A local union in Zeigler gave Johnston a large majority, and this vote, instead of being sent in to the sub-dis-

trict by registered mail, was sent special delivery, and because of this technicality the ballot was thrown out, and this same ballot defeated Johnston.

Some places the vote was held up for a few days too long, and on account of that technicality the ballot was thrown out also. The traitors stopped at nothing to destroy the Progressive Miners' vote, to put the Farrington fakers in office.

No Doubt Left.

In face of this rottenness can anyone doubt the necessity of a district investigation and house cleaning? Consider the fact that every Progressive Miner elected in Springfield was beat out of his office. The Christopher cases were just as rotten as the Springfield ones.

Too Busy to Call Convention.

Down in Harrisburg all the Farrington machine were defeated, but illegally put themselves back in office. The men in that sub-district got up a peti-

Unemployment Hits New Low Level in Kluxed Ohio State

COLUMBUS, Aug. 11.—Unemployment in Ohio during July reached the highest figure in the 13-year history of the state-city free employment bureau, the state industrial commission reported today.

Last month 68,824 persons applied at the employment bureaus for jobs, and 49,848 were turned away without work.

Figures for July from Cleveland showed 22,589 applicants and 6,111 employed.

tion signed with the constitutional amount of signatures, for a special convention, presented it to the sub-district officers, but the sub-district officers still refused to call the conven-

tion, and when asked to explain why, they brazenly told the miners they had lost the petition and therefore could not call the convention.

An appeal was then taken to another crumb of the Farrington machine by name Wright. The same Wright that helped to work Freeman Thompson out of his office in Springfield. He also refused to call the convention on the same grounds (because of the loss of the petition.)

Miners, Do Something.

Brother miners how much longer are you going to stand for this corruption in our union? Is it any wonder that Freeman Thompson, Watt and Parry are fighting this bunch of yellow cowards and traitors? Rally to the support of the progressive miners and bring back our fighting organization to its former fighting position, as a militant weapon of the rank and file of the U. M. W. A.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

FIRE WORKER, ASK COURT AID TO SMASH UNION

Movie Owner Knows What Courts Are For

By K.
(Worker Correspondent.)

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 11.—E. M. Loew and Philip Berler, owners of the Music Hall, Pawtucket, have no illusions as to what the courts are for in a capitalist republic. They recently fired an operator, Thomas Hayden, and when the union objected to this smashing of the agreement, the owners promptly went before Judge McLoughlin for an injunction to restrain any and all unions from interfering with any and all theaters operated by the circuit.

Since this is one of the theater chains that are now rapidly being combined into a nation-wide trust, the situation affects not only Pawtucket, but New Bedford, Lynn, Lowell, Fitchburg, and Boston, where the company has holdings. Accordingly the injunction is sought against "L. N. Shattuck and the other persons comprising the American Federation of Musicians, Local Unions Nos. 193, 83, 9, 126, and 214; and the International Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, Locals 182, 546, 245, 73, 86, 131, and 134." Evidence is to be taken before a master, and since the union would not agree to the bosses' nominee, the court will appoint—which produces the same result.

Two notable facts stick out from this news item. The first is that the struggle between master and man in the theater field has grown beyond the confines of a single theater, or even a single city. Against the nation-wide combine of capital as represented in the chain theaters directly affiliated with film producing and banking interests, there is pitted the nation-wide or even international organization of the workers. A struggle over the working conditions of a single worker may thus in a single day bring on a clash of major proportion and widest extent.

The second is that the bosses immediately and often effectively paralyze the strength of organized labor by resort to court action. The ever-ready capitalist court promptly forbids picketing, boycotting, strike benefits, organization work and publicity—forbids every means whereby the union can function. The strikers soon must learn that the Communists are right in their condemnation of court and legislature as servants of the employers, of the ruling class, and that the workers must, thru conquest of state power, turn the tables against those who now exploit them. The more the everyday struggle of the workers becomes intensified the better will be its lessons in class solidarity. The more the clashes become intensified, the more ruthless will be the masters' recourse to the help of political state power, and the more speedily will grow the workers' recognition of the true nature of the struggle he fights, and the remedy—Communist organization, struggle, and victory.

Wm. Morgan Butler, Big Capitalist and Fink Boss, Needs Aid

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 11.—President Coolidge's political advisor and bosom friend, Wm. Morgan Butler, is needing his help in the election due next year.

Butler has several things to recommend him to the workers—for punishment. He cut wages of employees in his cotton mills last fall. He has speeded up the woolen mill slaves to the point of frenzy—when he gave them work, then let them whistle for a job much of the time.

In addition Butler and his son, Morgan Butler, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers are known as enemies of labor unions, the old duffer having become famous for hiring finks to control the textile unions in New Bedford.

However, David Walsh, his democrat opponent is little better.

Reasons for Foreign Imperialism in China Shown by Labor Wage

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Men working in the Nanking Turkish towel factories make only \$4 a month while women in the same factories get only about \$1 a month for their labor. The shops are mostly family affairs, the largest having only 20 weaving machines, a New York textile trade paper states.

Boys and girls go to work as apprentices without pay the first year, with a few cents a month during the second year and a little more the third. Board and lodging is given. Full fledged workers pay about 10 cents a day for food.

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.

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday'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. Recent instalments of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

The Civil Code of November 6th, 1922, contains much that is very interesting in respect to the regulation of property rights on a new basis of State Socialism.

The Code of Civil Status is also of interest, and a summary of its provisions concerning family life is given as an appendix.

There are also Codes of Civil and Criminal procedure and on special subjects. These Codes, while not without deficiencies, and even defects due to hasty preparation, provide a firm ground for building up a new structure of jurisprudence. The critical examination to which they have been of late subjected by German and other continental jurists has not shaken them in any serious point.

The Code of Civil Status

The code as to personal status, and on marriage, family, and guardianship rights is the only code which dates back to the Revolution. It originated in 1918, and was not essentially affected by the new order which introduced re-orientation of the New Economic Policy in 1921.

Section I. deals with personal status.

Marriage

Section II. concerns marriage. Only civil marriage is recognized, if registered in a Bureau for Records of Personal Status. A religious marriage has no civil validity. Marriages performed according to religious rites before December 20th, 1917, remain valid. Marriage must be a public ceremony, and may be performed by the Registrar of Records of Personal Status or before a Notary Public. Publication of the banns is not required, and the marriage is valid as soon as entered in the Register. Any man of 18 may marry and any woman of 16. Polygamy is forbidden. Obstacles to marriage are mental deficiency, blood relationship in direct ascent or descent, brothers or sisters, or half-brothers and half-sisters. A marriage can be nullified between minors, if they are still minors when the marriage is denounced or if no children have been born and the wife is not pregnant. Marriage is invalidated by mental deficiency at the time of marriage, a previous valid marriage, or want of consent of either party due either to ignorance or to compulsion. Religious marriages are invalid if contrary to the marriage laws in force at the time.

Divorce

A divorce can be obtained by mutual consent from the Courts or from the competent marriage registrar. A divorce whether of a pre-revolutionary marriage or of a new civil marriage, may not be granted merely on the application of one party if opposed by the other, but the application need not be based on a charge of any kind. A judgment of divorce can be appealed and becomes valid only at the conclusion of the legal proceedings.

Married Women's Rights

A wife's property is absolutely independent of marriage. Marriage settlements which affect the property rights of the wife are invalid. The parties to a marriage take a married name. The married name may be either the name of the man or of the woman, or the combined name of both. Marriage has no effect on the citizenship of either party. The wife is not obliged to follow her husband to another place of residence. The principal effect of marriage, as far as property rights are concerned, is the responsibility of maintenance. This responsibility is mutual. It presumes that the one needing the support is incapable of working and that he or she does not possess any means of livelihood, and that the one obliged to support is in a condition to furnish maintenance. Minors (under 18 years of age), men over 55, and women over 50, are under no obligation of maintenance as earners. The obligation of maintenance must be continued after divorce. Arrangements by the parties as to continuance of the maintenance after divorce can be modified by the Court.

Rights of Children

Section III. deals with family law. Married and unmarried mothers have the same rights of maintenance. The unmarried mother can, three months before confinement, apply for an affiliation order. If the alleged father does not enter defense within two weeks after notification by the Registrar he is assumed to have accepted paternity. If he denies paternity, the matter goes before the People's Court for inquiry. If the inquiry establishes paternity he is obliged to support the mother during pregnancy and confinement and maintain the child. A defense that others might have been the father, if proved, results in their being also obliged to contribute. The child born out of wedlock takes the name of the father, or the mother, or combines that

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

Thru Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

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

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

of both, as the parents may agree. Failing agreement, the Court decides. Children born in wedlock take the married name of the parents. If the parents are divorced they agree what name the children shall bear, and, failing agreement, the Court decides. If one parent is a foreigner and the other Russian, their children have such nationality as their parents agree. Failing agreement, the children are considered Russians, but on attaining their majority they may choose the citizenship of the other parent. The religion of children under 14 years of age is determined in writing by the parents. If the parents cannot agree the child is considered as having no religion. Upon attaining the age of 14 the child chooses his own religion. Parental responsibilities are exercised jointly by the parents and the Court settles disputes. The Court may deprive the parents of their parental rights if they do not serve the interests of the child. Parental responsibilities include care for the child's bodily health and mental preparation for a useful life. Parents are required to meet those responsibilities. They are legally responsible for the children before the Courts and otherwise. Parents must provide for their children living with them and have a claim against those who have provided for the children without the right to do so. As far as property rights are concerned, the children are absolutely independent of the parents. The parents have absolutely no right to use the property of the children. Parents must provide for their children in proportion to their own resources, but each parent is obliged to pay at least half the minimum of existence determined for the child, so far as he is able to do so. On the other hand, parents when incapacitated and indigent may claim maintenance from their children. These obligations of parents and children continue after the dissolution of the marriage. Sisters and brothers and half-sisters and half-brothers can also respectively claim maintenance. An agreement by which one party renounces maintenance is invalid. It is forbidden to adopt children, but a decree is being prepared again allowing it.

Wardship

Minors not under parental care and mental deficient are State wards. Other persons, especially spendthrifts and persons who, in the opinion of the Public Trustee, require guardianship may be put under ward. The guardianship may be exercised either directly by the Public Trustee or by special guardians appointed by him. The guardian represents the ward and has the care of the person of the ward. Any adult not in a condition to look after his own affairs may put himself under guardianship.

General Conclusions

The conclusion reached by the Delegation in the matter of law and order is that public order is now on a footing well above that in most Continental countries; that justice is equitably enforced in the new courts, and under new Codes that constitute a judicial system still in its youth, but adequate for its present purpose; and that there is nothing to prevent the early development of a body of law and of lawyers capable of bringing the principles of the Revolution into further accordance with the established precepts of European civil and commercial law.

The judicature is necessarily the latest organ to function fully in a new State, and the new judicature of the Union, still in its infancy, will play a most important, perhaps the most important part in the further development of the Soviet system.

PART II

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM

CHAPTER VIII

Social and Religious Conditions

The Soviet Social System and its Penetration

Before entering upon a review of the social side of Soviet life it is necessary to realize the main objects of the system, to remember that in many cases it is still in its experimental stages, and that no conclusions as to its stability or value can be obtained from those who steadfastly refuse to accept what it offers.

It would be misleading to state that the system has permeated the whole country, or that it has not been modified in certain districts to meet the requirements of the various nationalities which are to be found in the Russian Empire. It is, however, a gross misstatement to say that it is only found to be in operation in the large centers and a few miles from the railway track. It is undoubtedly being supported by the whole of the industrial workers, by many of the peasants and by those of the former middle class who have joined the movement either from conviction or through force of circumstances.

Critics who maintain that its working and results have had very little effect on the country as a whole, and do not penetrate beyond the few Communists who have accepted it, should realize the following facts:—

The total population of Russia, including all the Autonomous and Federated Republics, was estimated in 1923 at 133 millions, of which 70 millions were women. The inhabitants of the urban and industrial areas numbered 21 millions, of whom five and a half millions, or 25 per cent., are members of the Trade Unions and directly involved in the system.

Women, however, only constitute 28 per cent. of the Trade Union membership; but most of the women and all the children under the age of 17, must be added to the figure of five and a half millions as being equally affected. Thus it will easily be seen that the whole of the industrial population has come within the system which controls the lives of the majority of the balance. The 80 millions of peasants are affected to a

much lesser degree, while the indigene and native tribes are scarcely affected at all. It should also be remembered that the present system came into operation only three years ago when it replaced War Communism, which was a very different form of social construction.

As regards the large mass of peasantry, now that Budget economy has forced the reduction of the large expenditure and elaborate equipment of propaganda trains and perambulating lectures with which War Communism hoped to educate the peasants, more practical methods are being followed. It is now generally recognized in Communist circles that the peasantry can best be educated by giving them a larger representation in the Government and District Councils, and by teaching them to govern themselves locally. The Communist attitude to the peasant is a curious combination of contempt and consideration.

Sovietism as practised at present appears to be a compromise between Communism and State Socialism, with strong tendencies towards the latter. It is the result of practical experiment among large communities, and the success of the movement is undoubtedly due to the courage of its leaders in acknowledging mistakes when by practical demonstration their theories have proved to be impracticable.

The fundamental principle of the system is the formation of a State and society which shall give the greatest possible benefits to the majority of the workers (by which is meant both hand workers and brain workers), and equal opportunities to all men and women.

Without entering into a detailed survey of the means to be employed for the construction of this State it will be sufficient to mention the main features.

Work vs. Wealth

The keystone or main feature of the new structure is the creation of a power of personal worth by the destruction of the power of private wealth.

In order to effect this, the reacquisition of power by individual and acquisition of wealth and the amassing of money by private persons is rendered, not only unnecessary, but unlikely, although not in principle impossible.

(a) The Worker

This is accomplished in the following manner. In the first place, all real property, industry and capital wealth are vested in the State by nationalization, the State being composed of men who have obtained their position by other means than the influence of wealth.

Secondly, a worker is granted a minimum wage according to the category in which his duties or profession place him. This minimum wage is really only intended to cover the actual necessities for which he has to pay cash. The rest of his requirements in life, social recreation, travelling, yearly holiday, medical and insurance benefits, education and upbringing of his family, housing, etc., accrue to him in the form of benefits supplied by the State.

These benefits increase in value as the worker rises, by his own efforts, from a lower to a higher category. A member of the Government, even a Cabinet Minister, for instance, receives only £20 per month. His benefits, however, are free and include a house, motor-car, servants, and entertainment, etc. At present the worker has to pay a nominal fee for most of his benefits; this fee is graduated on a sliding scale according to his category and income. Eventually as the State becomes wealthier all these benefits will become free.

The next measure to prevent accumulation of personal wealth is heavy taxation over a certain maximum income and the reversion of all property to the State at death. A man may leave to his heirs not more than £1,000 (under the system he has no dependents).

Exactly the same principle applies to man and woman. A woman to be counted as a worker must either work or show that she is necessary to her house and family.

(b) The Peasant

With regard to the peasant or land worker, his land and house represent the workers' wage. In view, however, of the fact that this form of wage is not constant, but varies in accordance with his own efforts and his general facilities for cultivation, his status is somewhat different. His benefits are primarily concerned with the facilities for cultivation and the disposal of his produce. By centralization, organization, and the acquisition of more up-to-date machinery and appliances he is able to increase his profit, and his standard of living. The greatest benefit of all, however, will be realized when the huge electrification schemes, mentioned in another part of this report, have materialized. This will give him practically free power. His social benefits consist of education, medical attendance, clubs and recreation.

(c) The Non-Worker

Any person between the ages of 17 and 55, having no physical or mental defects, who is not classed as a worker, has absolutely no political nor social status at all. He has no vote and receives no benefits. He must pay the maximum tariff everywhere. His education and medical attendance must be obtained from private sources. He will have to pay the maximum house rent, and is liable at any time to receive a month's notice to make room for a worker. He must pay high prices for a meal outside his home, and his theatre ticket will cost him ten times that of a worker. He will have no recognized club; recreation and sport will be difficult and expensive.

The lot of some of these people, who cannot, or will not, fit in with the new system is often very lamentable, and at present they doubtless number many thousands. But in Soviet Russia everyone must work to live.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Policy of the Comintern Will Be the Policy of the Party

By ALEXANDER BITTELMAN.

OBJECTIVELY our party is moving ahead toward the unification of two major groups. The coming party convention will undoubtedly do away with factionalism, at least, in an organized and most objectionable form. But this did not and could not prevent the pre-convention struggle.

The political and ideological basis for unity between the majority and the minority is already here. It was created by the decision of the Comintern on the American question. This basis for unity was later extended and strengthened by the decisions of the Party Commission. The Party Commission adopted nearly a dozen resolutions dealing with every phase of the future activities of the party, and all of these resolutions were adopted unanimously. What does this mean? It means two things.

FIRST: As far as the party is concerned and as far as the Comintern is concerned, the old political differences between the majority and the minority do not exist any longer. These differences, which were very real and important during the last 2 1/2 years have lost their actuality since the decision of the Comintern on the American question. The future labor party policy of the party will be (must be) governed neither by the old thesis of the majority nor by the old thesis of the minority but by the new thesis of the Communist International.

SECOND: Both groups, majority and minority, place substantially the same interpretation on the decision of the Comintern as far as our future work is concerned, but they disagree as to the meaning of the decision with regard to our past differences.

Why Can't We Forget Our Past Differences?

ORDINARILY the question of past differences should not enter at all in the relations between two Communist groups who in the present both subscribe to the policies of the Comintern. But somehow this does not happen. For some reason or other these past differences are forcing their way thru and are becoming the "big thing" in the discussion. Why? There are three main reasons for it.

One is the coming party convention. Had there been no convention, the decision of the Comintern would have finally settled the matter. All the real Communists in the party (which means its overwhelming majority) would have proceeded to carry this decision into existence without any discussion at all as to who was right and who was wrong. But there is a convention coming, with a pre-convention discussion period. Hence, the whole thing is thrown open and naturally also the question of past differences.

Two is the election of a new Central Executive Committee. This means the selection of the party's leadership, undoubtedly a great and serious matter for the party to decide upon. This is bound to precipitate a struggle, under all conditions, particularly when the momentum generated in the past struggle over real differences between the majority and the minority has had no time to spend itself, and when two organized groups stand against each other in the party.

Comrade Zinoviev must have known what was coming when he proposed that the composition of the Central Committee of our party be initiated in Moscow. He proposed that the present

majority retain a majority in the future Central Executive Committee and that the present minority be assured representation according to its strength, not less than one-third. But that proposal was later withdrawn as inexpedient. Hence, the selection of leadership was left to the party with very natural result of an intensive internal struggle.

There is the ideological readjustment on the part of both groups to the decision of the Comintern on the American question. Both groups have to revise materially their former views if they want to be in complete accord with the policy of the Comintern. In fact such a revision is taking place, such a process of readjustment is going on. The present discussion of past differences, the talk of who was right and who was wrong, is only a somewhat distorted reflection of this process of ideological readjustment on the part of both groups to the decision of the Comintern on the American question.

Let us readjust ourselves to the Comintern decision.

FIRST, let me state that the Comintern decision is not a document to quibble about. It is clear and unequivocal and permits of very little interpretation. It says what it means and it means exactly what it says.

When Comrade Kuusinen introduced the report of the American Commission to the Plenum of the Enlarged Executive of the Comintern, he formulated the issues in the American party in the following way:

"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."

The point that needs emphasis here (emphasis and not interpretation) is the expression in the above statement of Comrade Kuusinen which says: "in the immediate future." Why must this be emphasized? Not because it adds to or changes anything in the Comintern decision, but because it disposes once and for all of the myth that the majority was opposed to the fight for a Labor Party in principle.

According to Comrade Kuusinen the question was, shall we or shall we not fight for a Labor Party in the immediate future? The majority said: No. The minority said: Yes. On this point the minority was right. Not on the question of principle, because the question of the labor party in principle was never involved. Anyone who tries to misrepresent the past discussion as a discussion on the labor party in principle is falling in his duty to adjust himself correctly to the decision of the Comintern on the American question.

What was the basic feature of the political analysis given by the majority following the last presidential elections? It was this: That the La Follette movement had captured or swallowed the labor party movement and that the backward working masses are accepting the petty bourgeoisie La Follette movement as their own movement, as the new party that they wanted to see created.

This statement was a correct expression of the real situation. On this point the decision of the Comintern says:

"Prior to the last presidential elections, however, the petty bourgeois liberal opposition movement led by La Follette came to the foreground and irresistibly captured the mass sentiment of the semi-conscious, anti-capitalistically inclined workers and farmers."

And further on we find the same point elaborated even more. Says the decision of the Comintern:

"The semi-conscious laboring masses, however, saw in La Follette a standard bearer against big business and followed him blindly, for the farmer-labor movement still lacked political independence to a certain degree. The majority of the workers in this movement desired the formation of a labor party, but they did not yet demand an independent proletarian class policy; they rather preferred to accept the guardianship of an opposition party of the petty bourgeois."

This is precisely the political analysis given by the majority and it was upon this correct political analysis that the majority based its opposition to the fight for a labor party in the immediate future. This opposition was wrong. Why? Because we failed to see the inevitable coming of a fresh movement toward a labor party in the immediate future, because we were too skeptical about the ability of the labor party movement to recover soon from the disintegrating influence of the La Follette movement, and because we lacked confidence in the vitality of the labor party slogan under these conditions to promote a labor party movement.

Passing Differences and Fundamental Differences.

THE decision of the Comintern sets the party right on the question of fighting for a labor party in the immediate future. But that is not all. The Comintern decision sets the party right on many other points which are much more basic and fundamental for our future labor party policy.

For instance: How soon shall we begin to resort to organizational measures in our labor party policy? Says the Comintern:

"It would be a mistake for us to begin too prematurely with the organizational measures for the formation of a labor party. This could only give the La Follette crowd a trump card in their fight against the labor party movement and aid them to re-consolidate their ranks. We, however, should drive an ever deeper wedge into the La Follette movement."

How shall we fight for a labor party? Merely by the use of the slogan? No!

"This is not to be done abstractly, for it would not succeed in this manner, but in immediate connection with the most urgent everyday demands of the workers."

When are the conditions ripe for the formation of a labor party?

"The conditions for the successful formation are not ripe as long as there is not a firm mass basis of trade union support. The majority of the central committee was absolutely right in emphasizing this point."

Is Communist leadership in the labor party an absolute prerequisite for its formation? No!

"The Communists need not demand nor even expect that the labor party will immediately be a revolutionary, radical party of workers, in which the Communists will have to take the lead. In this respect the slogan has been put somewhat too narrowly by the minority of the C. E. C."

It is very possible that in America at first there will be for a time at the head of the labor party similar reformist labor traitors to those in England, or even worse."

Shall we form labor parties consisting only of the Workers Party and its sympathizers? No!

"If the Workers Party were merely to be combined with the organizations sympathizing with it, no labor party could be formed from this combination."

Shall we split off the left wing from the broad labor party movement to transform it into a mass Communist Party? Says the Comintern:

"After the formation of the labor party, what the executive emphasized a year ago should be kept in mind, that it is not advisable to endeavor to split off a left wing from the L. P. as soon as possible in order to transform this split-off section into a mass Communist Party. We must rather endeavor to win increasing masses in the labor party for the revolutionary point of view and to let this left wing grow within the labor party and at the same time to take the most advanced and revolutionary elements into the Workers Party. This policy is to be observed both prior to the formation of the labor party and subsequently."

Shall we minimize the role of the Workers Party?

"The role of the Workers Party of the Communist Party of the country should neither be obscured nor minimized."

THE Comintern decision demands that our party adjust and further develop its labor party tactics on the basis of the present situation in the United States. This is already being done. The Central Executive Committee has already formulated a labor party program which is adjusted to meet the present situation. On several important occasions (of which I shall speak in detail in my subsequent articles) the Central Executive Committee began to apply this reformulated policy. Its successful continuation will depend in a large measure upon the unification of the Communist forces in the party and the complete liquidation of Loremsm. This will be the big job of the coming party convention.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85%; cable 4.85%. France, franc, demand 4.68%; cable 4.68. Belgium, franc, demand 4.51%; cable 4.52. Italy, lira, demand 3.63%; cable 3.63%. Sweden, krone, demand 26.85; cable 26.88. Norway, krone, demand 18.54; cable 18.58. Denmark, krone, demand 22.98; cable 23.00. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 78; cable, no quote.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

WORKERS PARTY AND KUOMINTANG HOLD A JOINT MASS MEETING

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—A successful joint meeting was held here by the Workers Party and the Kuomintang Party on Trumbull near Pearl Sts. Four hundred workers endorsed a resolution protesting against the imperialist campaign in China, and calling for support of Soviet Russia.

The speakers were L. Lee, representing the Kuomintang Party, and Wm. Simons, District Organizer of the Workers Party, Connecticut District.

Comrade Simons and local Hartford comrades paid a visit to the local headquarters of the Kuomintang Party, and were impressed by the files of ten Chinese newspapers, pictures of Sun Yat Sen, the Kuomintang leader, and of several Chinese revolutionary martyrs, who fell in the struggle against their oppressors.

The meeting served to establish closer relations between the Workers Party, Local Hartford and the Chinese workers of Hartford, 70 of whom are organized in the Kuomintang Party.



BUILDERS AT WORK

The Daily Worker Is a Labor Paper.

THERE'S AN "ARGUMENT" ON EVERY PAGE.

From one Builder after another we receive letters telling us how they get the subs they send in—and whom they get the subs from. And all of them show what a great number of good arguments there are for the DAILY WORKER.

One gets a sub from a plumber, another from a bricklayer, another from a machinist—and all say something like this Builder who asks that his name not be used:

The DAILY WORKER:

These subs I am sending I got from two different workers with only one argument.

I showed the machinist all the news about his trade and also about the situation in his union (the DAILY WORKER had a number of items in that issue) and from then on the job was easy.

Then on the same day, and in the same issue—I showed a clothing worker the big stories the DAILY WORKER was running on the situation in his trade in both New York and Chicago. That worker would have followed me to give me his sub.

I am sure that if we had more people to show the workers that the DAILY WORKER is a paper that carries news of interest ONLY to workers—and in every trade—we would not need special offers, special prices, premiums and all sorts of subscription bait.

There's a good argument for the DAILY WORKER on every page.

Yours for more Builders to give these arguments,

This loyal builder who has steadily contributed his efforts with splendid results is the type the movement needs more of.

With a fairly large size army of Builders, no "bargain" methods to build the DAILY WORKER would be necessary—as this builder well suggests. Without question—there is an argument (and a good one!) for the DAILY WORKER on every page.

NEGROES HAVE RIGHT TO LAND PETTIGREW SAYS

Praises Soviet Union, Condemns Wall Street

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota, Aug. 11.—Former Senator R. F. Pettigrew, addressing a meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the freedom of the American Negroes, said that the Negroes should have been given the land on which they worked when freed. The Negroes were justified in leaving the south, Pettigrew said.

America is a backward and barbarous nation, Pettigrew continued, 56 per cent of the land in the middle west is owned by "parasitical landlords", and that most of the wealth of the United States is in the hands of a few persons. Pettigrew denounced the domination of Wall Street.

He praised Lenin, and declared that the workers and farmers of America should support the Soviet Union. He urged confiscation of land, railroads and banks by the workers.

Your Union Meeting

Second Wednesday, August 12, 1925.

- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|-------|---|
| 1 | Blacksmiths' District Council, 119 S. Throop St. |
| 2 | Boiler Makers, Monroe and Racine. |
| 3 | Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. |
| 21 | Carpenters, Western and Lexington. |
| 242 | Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 1693 | Carpenters, 905 S. State St. |
| 1784 | Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. |
| | H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597. |
| 1922 | Carpenters, 8414 S. Halsted St. |
| 2507 | Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston, Ill. |
| 181 | Coopers, 4901 Escanaba Ave. |
| 3 | Hod Carriers, 1352 W. Division St. |
| 562 | Hod Carriers, 810 W. Harrison St. |
| 4 | Jewelry Workers, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 104 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren Street. |
| | Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. |
| 126 | Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 324 | Machinists, 735 N. Cicero Ave. |
| 375 | Maintenance of Way, 426 W. 53rd St. |
| 54 | Painters, Sherman & Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. |
| 5 | Plasterers, 810 W. Monroe St., Railway Carmen Dist. Council, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 697 | Railway Carmen. |
| 1340 | Railway Carmen, 5445 Wentworth St., 219 Railway Trainmen, 426 W. 63rd St., 7:30 p. m. |
| 11 | Rodgers, 777 W. Adams St. |
| 73 | Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. |
| 485 | Sheet Metal, 5324 S. Halsted St. 7:30 p. m. |
| 753 | Teamsters, 175 W. Washington St. |
| 759 | Teamsters (Meat), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 769 | Teamsters (Bone), 6959 S. Halsted Street. |
| 13046 | Tuckpointers, 810 W. Harrison St. |
| 924 | Tunnel and Subway Workers, 914 W. Harrison St. |
| | Note—Unless otherwise stated all 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St. |

St. Louis, Mo., Attention! Phone Forest 8749.

Joe Kaizer Candy Co. HOME MADE CANDY ICE CREAM LIGHT LUNCHES PHILIP RACHEFF, Manager. 4975 EASTON AVENUE St. Louis, Mo.

U. S. SOLDIERS ARE READING DAILY WORKER

Interested in Crouch and Trumbull Case

By L. P. RANDALL.

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Aug. 11.—The other day, while selling DAILY WORKERS at the slave market, a recruiting officer was there looking for young men willing to "travel and see the world." A civilian, who was in conversation with the soldier at the time, asked me to give the paper to the man in U. S. uniform. The writer was pleased to do so, and he found out that the "boy in gray" knew a lot about the Crouch-Trumbull case.

"Where did you get your information from concerning the conviction of Crouch and Trumbull?" This Uncle Sam servant was asked. "From the DAILY WORKER," was the answer.

Now this soldier can be seen reading our daily in public while waiting for the next boy hungry enough to join the army or navy—as the case may be.

Raulston Criticizes Darrow.

Judge John T. Raulston, in an address at the North Shore Congregational church here, criticized Clarence Darrow, his religious views and his defense, and praised W. J. Bryan as a flowery eulogy. Raulston revealed how biased was his attitude toward the Tennessee anti-evolution law, when he presided over the Scopes trial.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A picnic will be held at Klee, Ohio, on Sunday, Aug. 16, beginning at 11 o'clock, a. m., by the city central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of Bellaire, Ohio.

New Writers

Are sure to develop with the growth of the Communist movement in this country.

To these new writers the Little Red Library presents an unusual opportunity.

Original manuscripts on any subject, from a working class viewpoint will be given the closest attention.

When you write, whether it be on social and industrial problems, fiction, poetry or art—

Be sure to confine the size of your work from 10,000 to 15,000 words.



Titles Already Issued:

No. 1 Trade Unions in America by Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon, and Earl R. Browder

No. 2 Class Struggle vs. Class Collaboration by Earl R. Browder

No. 3 Principles of Communism by Frederick Engels Translation by Max Bedacht

No. 4 Worker Correspondents by Wm. F. Dunne

10 CENTS 12 copies for a dollar.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRACTICAL GROUP OF GARMENTS FOR BABY



5172. This makes a splendid set of "first short clothes" comprising three desirable garments. Dress, Petticoat, and Combination—Waist and Bloomers.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 4 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material for the Dress, 1 1/2 yard for the Petticoat, and 1 1/4 yard for the Combination.

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

A JAUNTY "PLAY SUIT"



4905. Chambray, pongee and repp would supply very satisfactory materials for this garment. The front forms extensions under which ample pockets are arranged. The "drop" back fastens over a waist portion. This is a very practical model.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 27 inch material.

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.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

PUBLIC FESTIVAL

for the Benefit of the DAILY WORKER and UL ELÖRE

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

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 Buss; it takes you direct to the Park. Buss 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.

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):	By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$8.00 per year	\$6.00 per year
\$4.50 six months	\$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months	\$2.00 three months

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

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNN, Editor
MORITZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

The "Commoner's" Will

If the meek and lowly Nazareth whose mother rode into Bethlehem on an ass—according to religious mythology—prior to being delivered of him, ever meets the shade of William Jennings Bryan in Valhalla or on the golden stairs of the christian heaven, the two should be able to carry on an entertaining conversation on the evolution of christian ethics during the 2,000 years that spanned the earthly careers of both prominent historic figures.

Jesus of Nazareth was as poor as the proverbial church mouse and not only did he hold his own poverty in high esteem, but his propaganda had a most demoralizing effect on the minds of those who had set out to amass worldly goods. Jesus of Nazareth held it inconsistent with christianity for a follower of that creed to accumulate wealth. He stated emphatically that it is harder for a rich man to get into heaven than for a camel to get thru a needle's eye.

In those days a man who could purchase half a dozen camels or a dozen wives would be considered a man of wealth. Today such a man would not be eligible to join the Fish Fan's club on the ground of disgusting poverty. If the owner of half a dozen camels, could not get into heaven without experiencing almost insurmountable difficulties, how in the name of evolution could a man who possessed the enormous fortune of \$860,000.00 get there?

This sum is the value of the wealth that William Jennings Bryan left behind him. Since Constantine the Great murdered all his relatives in the name of god, it is doubtful if there lived a man who so widely advertised his piety as William Jennings Bryan. He was a good christian and he did not care how many knew about it. The fact that christianity paid, made it ever so much easier to be a battler for the lord. If his god demanded that he wear sackcloth instead of B. V. D.'s and powder his body with ashes instead of talcum, it is doubtful whether Bryan would make such lusty war on knowledge, the foe of religion, during the latter part of his life.

Bryan's fortune is only a little short of a million. We would like to see him try to squeeze thru the eye of a needle. Surrounded by his money bags, he would exceed in girth quite a considerable camel. We are of the opinion that so successful a publicity man as Bryan will continue to get on the front page from the other side of the dark ocean. No doubt he will send us messages a la Northcliffe. What we would like to know is, whether possession of a million dollars is considered a bar to membership in the heavenly kept Bryan outside the gates for a couple of million years, until his descendants succeed in exchanging it for liquor or poker chips, it could be said that the "Commoner" was being crucified on his own cross of gold.

The Anglo-French Conflict

For centuries the ruling classes of England and France were almost constantly at war with each other. Up until the time of the formation of the entente cordiale, which was a security pact against Germany, of the same character as the one England is now trying to frame against Russia, the two great European powers eyed each other suspiciously across the channel. Their agents were at logger heads in every part of the world where the rival bagmen of the two imperialisms stepped on each other's corns.

During the world war which wrecked Germany as a world power, much sentimental gushing was indulged in by the hack writers of England and France. Lasting friendship between the two nations was cemented by the blood poured out by both on the same battlefields against the same enemy! This is what the hack writers wrote and the statesmen said.

What is the situation today? Seven years after the armistice we find the French and British ruling classes at sword's points. The interests of both robber groups conflict. Only the weakness of both powers and the fear of revolution prevent a war between them.

In Morocco, it is generally believed that Britain is aiding the Rifians in their struggle against French imperialism. Not because Britain wants to see the Rifians free, but because she wants to see French power in Africa weakened.

In Syria it is openly stated by French correspondents that British intrigue has incited the natives to revolt. In return the British blame the French for John Bull's troubles in Egypt, India and the Near East. Both are undoubtedly correct. French correspondents attribute the British intrigue in French colonies and mandatories to an effort on the part of London to stop the French government from "flirting with the Soviet government." A few days ago the newspapers carried a story which indicates that substantial agreement has been reached between the Soviet Union and France on the very important question of the debt. It is also hinted that the two governments are near an agreement on matters pertaining to the security pact which Britain has set her heart on.

Britain has apparently succeeded in making a servile tool out of her former rival Germany. It is not likely that she will be able to reconcile her interests with those of France. The whole business proves the impossibility of the capitalists accommodating their differences peacefully. Nationally and internationally the conflicts within the capitalist system, tend to destroy it. It will take the organized might of the working class to give it the farewell historical kick and to reconstruct society on a basis, in harmony with the needs of the producing classes and with industrial evolution.

If it is true that an amateur radio operator from Fremont, Nebraska, heard Novgorod, Russia, a new danger for the American capitalist class looms. How to keep Bolshevism out of the air is the next important duty. Evolution, whether industrial or organic is surely the work of the devil.

Now that the klan has had its day in Washington, the next parade should belong to the Knights of Columbus.

A war in the Pacific is out of the question, said Rear Admiral Phelps. If so what is the idea in building so many battleships? Tell it to the marines, admiral!

"Don't abandon Europe" cries Lloyd George, in a speech to some American visitors in Wales. What's the matter George? Isn't Randolph Hearst paying you for your syndicated articles?

CITY MANAGER OF SAN DIEGO APPLIES THRIFT

Scavengers' Wage Cut Lightens Taxes

By FRAPESIA.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—F. A. Rhodes, city manager of San Diego, announces that economy is to be practiced very closely in the municipal work of that city. He has resolved to start a new thrift movement. By reducing his own salary of \$5,000 a year? No, indeed! He can not afford that. What he proposes to do is to cut the wages of the scavengers.

The city of San Diego employs 190 negroes at \$4.50 a day to handle garbage. Rhodes considers the pay to be extravagant. He has decided to cut it to \$4.00. In justification he says: "Why should I not save the taxpayers this money?"

Cheapest of the Cheap.

San Francisco some time ago lost to San Diego the palm for having the stingiest taxpayers in the United States. Rhodes is determined that the "Port of Lost Opportunity" will keep that palm. Even if it is not tangible, it is of significant value.

The savings to be effected by cutting the wages of the scavengers will amount to \$28,000 per year (on a basis of 300 workdays). As there are 14,000 taxpayers concerned, the appreciable sum of \$2.00 net a year average, is to be saved to each and every one of the contributors to the municipal exchequer.

This is substantial thrift on the part of Rhodes. He is accomplishing it on his little \$5,000 a year. The \$28,500 not only covers his salary but gives the taxpayers a clear profit of \$23,500, or nearly four times as much as he is paid. That ought to show that he is worthy of his hire. It indicates that he deserves employment as a city manager. That is his main purpose.

Negroes Inured to Poverty.

As to the scavengers, they should not complain. Rhodes might be offended if they did. Then they would probably fare worse. The city manager undoubtedly came out of a college with a B. to C. (Born to Command) degree, fitting him to be an executive. If the Negroes manifest discontent, he may show them that he could cut their pay \$1.00 a day as easily as 50 cents.

By assuming an E. N. M. (Expect No Mercy) look, Rhodes would quickly overawe the scavengers and then chivalrously hand over the \$150 taken from each of them to the taxpayers. The beneficiaries, grateful to their Robin Hood, would enjoy the savings effected and mark up the value of their property \$285,000, based on the \$28,500 economy. Banks would loan so much more on the appropriation. Rhodes would be given the credit for the general improvement.

As to the scavengers, they would soon accustom themselves to the deprivation of \$150 a year apiece. Knowing poverty well, they could adjust themselves to the increased want.

Ignorance Desired.

Nearly all the negroes have families to support. The 50 cents a day provides many necessities and comforts, shoes, clothes, food, etc. That little sum goes far to amplify education of the children.

But, recruited from the most ignorant element in the Southern states and selected as unconscious of industrial injustice, the scavengers are easily denied right to better living conditions and education. It takes years to train them to know what their labor entitles them to.

White San Diego taxpayers flout the idea of education for their Negro wage slaves. They argue that by keeping down the wages the Negroes will be kept ignorant, and that is desirable. The whites of the California coast are hopelessly lazy and must have slaves. They seek Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, Mexicans and Negroes and the last mentioned are favored by them because they can be kept ignorant longest.

Setting Blacks Against Whites.

City Manager Rhodes "knows his stuff" (California English). For the consumption of the impressionable Negroes, he suggests that, if they do not accept the reduction of wages, their places can be easily filled by white men. His suggestion is "truthful." The average wages of white men in San Diego is much less than the pay of the scavengers. It is very probable that white men could be hired to take the places of the Negroes at as low as \$15 a week. The blacks know this. They are terrified by the white peril. To them it is a menace of starvation.

So, it is most likely that they will continue to render indispensable service in their undesirable calling at lower wages. Nevertheless, they could and should be organized for future action.

A. F. of L. Indifference.

The A. F. of L. of San Diego is a real labor aristocracy, not interested in the plight of the Negroes. It would leer at any intimation that it should intervene. A step in behalf of scavengers might result in besmirching its immaculate relations with the Spreckels banks, newspapers, public utilities, etc.

Next Steps and Prospects In Garment Workers' Fight

By P. YUDICH.

TODAY (Thursday, Aug. 6.) will be eight weeks since the present battle in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union started. On June 11 the machine of the Joint Board suspended the executive boards and managers of Locals 2, 9 and 22. War was declared and the pogrom started.

It is usually accepted that such a kind of war as the present one cannot be dragged out. In general, mass revolts must quickly come to and end in victory or defeat. There is no difference if it is a mass revolt in a union or in other spheres of social life.

Struggle Broadens.

But this struggle which is now being led by the cloak and dressmakers has overcome this general rule. It is eight weeks time, and the struggle is intensifying and broadening itself. The self-defense of the masses which Sigman's pogrom has provoked has been transformed into a powerful struggle against the pogrom leaders. The tasks of the revolting masses in this struggle have almost become a daily routine. Day in and day out it is the same, only with more fire and more audacity.

Apparently this fact itself is an indication which shows that the present resistance of the cloak and dressmakers is such a phenomenon which must bring about an altogether new situation.

Prepaid for Decisive Finish.

It appears that the tens of thousands of members of the International view their present struggle as a decisive one. It appears that the cloak and dressmakers have decided once and for all to liberate themselves from their misleaders. The Joint Action Committee which leads the struggle has taken into its hands every possible weapon and is prepared not to drop these weapons until the struggle is brought to the desired conclusion.

Does the Sigman machine feel this?

Yes. Sigman and his gang have long since understood this. And therefore they have become desperate of late. Even Yanovsky in his "Justice," who last week pinched himself in the cheek and made believe that he was overjoyed at the result of the fake referendum—even he came out this week with a howl of consternation.

It is hard to remain quiet and keep still.

Yes, he says, "seeing how this wild craziness (meaning the revolt of the membership) drags in more and more people. You think perhaps we can save some yet, perhaps a word of warning in time may shake many to a consciousness of the wild impossible things that they are doing."

What Do You Mean "Wild"?

You understand that what is "wild" and "impossible" to Yanovsky, is that great phenomenon that more and more members have mustered themselves in the struggle to liberate themselves from the hoodlumism of Sigman. But it is interesting to see that even Yanovsky has now started to cry openly instead of pinching his own cheeks.

"It is possible," he says, "that it is now too late to warn, if it is true, as we hear, that this hysteria has now become a general epidemic in the union."

Sigman himself has surely become more desperate. He was forced to "fix" the resignations of two of his closest colleagues, Perlestein and Feinberg. He was forced to take over himself the administration of the New York Joint Board, to take over the leadership of the pogrom on all fronts.

What then are the prospects? And on what does Sigman build his hopes?

Prospects.

Sigman builds his hopes still in two directions: On the one hand, for a united front with the Breslau group; and on the other, for the unification of his machine with the bosses, from whom he expects to receive greater help, especially when the beginning of the season in the trade will be felt, which means at the time when there will be bundles in the shops.

Sigman began to hope for the active support of the Breslau group as soon as he made peace with the idea that Perlestein and Feinberg should resign. We have already made clear in a previous article this fact that the resignation of the two-pogrom-heroes was given more as a concession to the Breslau group than as a concession to the membership.

The Sigman clique was forced to that concession, and they were certainly forced more thru the powerful struggle of the membership than thru the pressure of the internal machine opponents; but in arranging upon the resignation Sigman had in mind to receive a certain price.

A Deal With Breslau.

This consisted in the "delivery of the goods" by the Breslau group in the pogrom against the membership. Maybe there was no formal agreement, but the understanding is that the leaders of Locals 10, 35 and 48, should actively throw themselves into the struggle, they should deliver money and sluggers to the limit of their ability. At least that is the expectation of the Sigman group.

The assistance of the bosses in the season-time Sigman expects, because then they hope to be able to fight the workers with the bundles in the shops. They know that the cloakmakers are hungry. Therefore they hope that when the bundles come they will be

able to force the workers, with the assistance of the bosses, to pay dues and taxes with which the machine expects to pay its debts.

Use Starvation As Weapon.

They hope that with the help of the bundles they will force the workers to throw themselves altogether under the heel of the pogrom-heroes and that the revolt should thus be suppressed.

With these hopes in mind the Sigman machine attempted an offensive. Sigman has again started a bombardment of denunciation in the capitalist press. He has renewed his threats in his old manner. He has again begun to swing his club on all sides. He is preparing, as he says, right now to give a "fight."

Is it possible, this unification of Sigman with the Breslau group?

Not Possible.

We permit ourselves to say that it is not possible, a complete true unification. Not because both sides do not agree in principles. No. If Breslau and Sigman have any principles they are surely one and the same.

There is no true unity possible between them because of other reasons. First, the struggle between them has gone so far that the personal bitterness engendered cannot be rooted out. Second, it appears that Sigman is such a person with whom nobody can work harmoniously and nobody ever will.

Anarchist by Nature.

Sigman's egoism has no limit. He is a true individualist, who cannot work in a collective manner. He does not recognize any other opinion but his own, no other persons understanding, and no collective will. He has a name as a "strong man," with a "strong character."

There are some who figure that as something to his credit, but in truth this is his biggest fault. In truth he is not a strong man but only a foolish and obstinate one. His character is not strong only wild.

If Breslau, Dubinsky and Ninfo, would be dependent upon Sigman's good-nature, as are for instance Helsen, Wander and other fallen leaves who "stick" to Sigman, they would then perhaps unwillingly have to unite with Sigman to have the same value as, for instance, that of Lohovitz or Seidman. They are not, however, so dependent upon Sigman. They are still on the payroll of their locals and not of the general office.

But if no complete unity is possible, it is possible for the Breslau group to close a united front with Sigman to give him more assistance in the pogrom which he carries on. It is possible that generally they should not love themselves as heretofore, but that in the offensive against the revolting membership they should begin a united front activity, more actively than heretofore.

Unity With Bosses Already.

And just as in the first front, it is also possible for the Sigman clique to receive additional support on the second one. That means to receive the assistance of the bosses. On this front unity is already long prepared. There is no doubt that in the season the bosses will be loyal to Sigman and his lieutenants.

But now there is another question. Can this assistance on both fronts have a determining effect?

Depends on Membership.

This question can be answered, no. Sigman cannot receive any great help. Not from the Breslau group and not from the bosses. Regardless of the united strength, all of these unifications are very weak as against an aroused membership, and cannot bring Sigman any substantial help. If the cloak and dressmakers themselves will not weaken in their struggle, then Sigman's last hopes will also dissolve.

We must not forget the following:

Night Vigil

(Inspired by the glorious fight of the militants of Local 22 against the Sigman machine.)

They are coming—going,
Groups of two, and three and more.
Lips murmur, nostrils quiver—
We'll fight on; our stronghold; we'll win.

The vigil breaks the quiet of the night
With undertones of hate and determination
To fight and conquer.

Here and there, the total darkness
Is penetrated by a face—
Pale and warm . . . Noble fighters . . .
Eyes weary, yet bright
In the hope of conquest.

For many nights, many days—
Sleep has not been theirs.
The watch must be continued,
They feel it in their bones, their very souls.

All they possess . . .
Thru countless years of sacrifice—
struggle . . .

One begins to hum,
"Arise ye prisoners of starvation,"
And many voices
Weakened thru lack of sleep
Pick up the air of challenge,
"Tis the final conflict . . ."
J. KREININ,
New York City.

COOLIDGE GIVES INDORSEMENT TO WAR ON RIFFIANS!

War Department Make Excuses for French

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10.—

statement issued by the office of the chief of ordnance department of war, disagreeing with a news article claiming that the modern warfare conducted by the French against the Rifians has failed, tends to confirm the fact that the imperialist government of the United States has lined up with French imperialism in the conquest of Morocco.

The war department statement defends the French method of attack of the Rifians, and makes excuses for the reverses suffered by the French ending with the intimation that as soon as the French begin their attack they will be able to make up their losses.

Flag of Wall Street on Front.

Many quarters here attach significance to the statement of Laurent Eynac, French undersecretary for aviation, speaking at a reception to American aviators who had enlisted in the French army to fight the Rifians that "The fact that the star spangled banner will fly over the plains of Morocco and the mountains of the Rif will surpass in importance the number of the American volunteers."

The statement of the war department, expressing approval of the French attack on the Rifians, who are fighting for independence from the oppression of French bankers, follow in part

Excuses for French Failure.

"There can be no doubt that one of the delicate questions is that of the crossing and recrossing of international boundaries involved in a French campaign against Rifian tribes. Likewise the French commander must at all times consider the question of the popularity of his campaign at home. How often must he ask himself: 'Will my activities receive the moral support of the French Government and the French people, and will I receive essential support in the substantial form of troops, arms, ammunition and supplies to prosecute my campaign?'"

"Compare the situation of the French commander with that of General Pershing during his service as commander of the Punitive Expedition in Mexico. Possibly there is a point of similarity.

"Consider the personnel of the opposing forces, especially their training. The Rifian soldier is more highly developed at act on his individual initiative, to live and fight in the open by himself and with the arms, ammunition and equipment carried on his person or supplied from an extremely mobile supply system. The French soldier of today cannot be very different from the French soldier of the world war. He is distinctly a team man. His individuality and initiative are limited.

"The factor of morale is always important in any form of military or civil endeavor. On the one hand we have the French soldier away from home, or a colonial engaged in operations against a neighbor, while the Rifian is at home or just across the border, supported by the tradition centuries. The terrain, climate strange to a large percentage of the French command, while the Rifian is on a battlefield of his own choosing.

U. S. Hopes French Win.

"It is a well-known principle of war that only an offensive campaign wins. This does not mean that all offensive campaigns do win. The French today are strictly defensive in their tactics. Whether or not the French take the offensive will depend probably more upon the political factor than any other factor affecting the present situation. If the offensive is taken and the campaign goes forward, it is not reasonable to assume that the French command will utilize the weapons and means best suited to bring about a decisive action? We may expect to see mobility used to overcome mobility and each of the modern weapons utilized in its proper role.

"Above all, keep the Rifian situation in proper perspective. Consider all factors before drawing conclusions, and bear in mind that the army, and especially the ordnance, of a modern nation of first magnitude, must be ready to meet all possible contingencies, and must not allow considerations peculiar to an isolated case, exert an undue influence on its organization, its ordnance of its tactical employment."

Cost of Bridge in Workers' Lives.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 10.—(FP)—Two more workers' lives have been added to the cost of the great suspension bridge across the Delaware river, connecting Philadelphia and Camden. Nine workers have been killed on the job to date. These last two were on a girder being placed in position on the approach to the bridge when the girder slipped and dropped with them 65 feet onto a flat car.

The Search Starts.

With an excellent description of the lone bandit who obtained between \$10,000 and \$15,000 in a daring loot theater robbery, police and detective bureau squads today began an intensive search for the man.

Gun Squads Hunt Bandit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 10.—Gun squads of both St. Paul and Minneapolis were searching today for two negro bandits who boarded the dining car of the crack Olympian train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad here last night and held up six members of the dining car crew shortly before the train left here.