

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE fossil remains of a Neanthertal man was discovered in Gallilee last June. The scientific world is quite excited about it. The Neanthertal was ape-like in his appearance, say the scientists, but his brain was about as large as it is today. Let us hope, not as empty. Well, this is going too far. We confess that modern man is way ahead of his long distance ancestors in many ways. There are exceptions of course. Perhaps it is not fair to judge all the Neanthertalers by the skull that was dug up in Gallilee.

SEVERAL thousand years from now, a fossil remains of William Jennings Bryan may be dug up. It would not be just to the present generation, if the scientists of the future should assume that the brain pan of the "Commoner" was typical of all the other mental storehouses in the United States. Thoughts like these sometimes prevent us from accepting all the conclusions of the scientists.

"YOU ain't goin' to pray no mo'" is the slogan of the coal operators of Oklahoma who have sent the sheriff to the mine pits to prevent the wives of the striking miners from making golly aid to convert the strikebreakers to the ways of decency. Strange to say the prayers had effect. At least so we are told. There is a suspicion in my mind that the wives of the miners hurled something else besides prayers at the strikebreakers. When the workers don't pray, they are enemies of religion. When they do pray, they are blaspheming. If the miners take our tip they will stop praying and begin acting.

THERE is a likelihood that a strike will take place in the anthracite region on September 1. It is also possible that the bituminous miners may down tools simultaneously. Such a threat has been made by John L. Lewis, head of the international union. Lewis cannot be trusted to take any action that would benefit the miners unless he feels that his own prestige and position are at stake. The operators have played ducks and drake with the Jacksonville pact. A national strike in the coal industry

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CUNEO PRINTING PLANT FAILS TO PRODUCE GOODS

Company Losing Money Thru Lockout

The Sears-Roebuck Company is getting nervous over the inability of the Cuneo Printing Company to turn out its catalogues scheduled for delivery by Sept. 1st. Scab foremen and scab pressmen are not able to do much of anything, but what they succeed in turning out is very inferior work.

The exposés published in the DAILY WORKER are getting under the hide of Seymour "Stuss" Singer, the scab superintendent and former pal of the New York gangsters who killed the gambler Rosenthal. Pressmen and feeders are being brot in from all parts of the country, but most of them leave as soon as they learn that there is a lockout on.

Berry Agreed to Pact.

It is now admitted by representatives of "Majah" Berry that while the feeders were in arbitration proceedings the international officer held a conference with Cuneo. The printing boss was asked if he would agree to the decision of the arbitrators. Cuneo's answer to this was that he would if the international would make the pressmen abide by the agreement with reference to the reduction of pressmen on the machines. Berry promised Cuneo that he would see to this, even though the pressmen three times refused to ratify the tentative pact made between the executive board and Cuneo.

It is as a result of this decision of Berry's that the pressmen and feeders at Cuneo's are now locked out, with Berry trying to supply their places with "union" scabs.

The prospects for a successful ending to the dispute are brig. It is rumored that Premier taxi drivers are refusing to haul strikebreakers to the Cuneo plant.

CITY CENTRAL, LOCAL CHICAGO, W. P. OF A., MEETS TONIGHT, 8 P. M.

The next meeting of the City Central Committee will be held tonight, Aug. 19, at 722 Blue Island avenue. The meeting will open promptly at 8 p. m., and all delegates are requested to be there promptly at that hour.

POLITICAL PRISONERS DEMAND BETTER FARE; ARMY FIRES AT THEM

LUTSK, Aug. 18.—One hundred and fifty political prisoners in a compound in Volinia rebelled against the unbearable conditions they are forced to live under. A battalion of the army was called out and without warning fired into the crowd of prisoners. One was killed and many wounded.

BERRY IS NOW RAISING MONEY FOR NEW CHURCH

Chicago Tribune Prints Liberty in Scab Shop

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

It is worthy of notice that Berry in his boost for the governorship of Tennessee never mentioned the fact that he was president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union. Evidently he did not want the ruling classes of Tennessee to know that he had any connection with labor. The pressmen were only good for furnishing him with the money with which to initiate his industrial enterprise.

Still At His Tricks.

When the pressmen of Chicago finished their investigation they discovered that "Majah" Berry, the war patriot, who helped the capitalists to keep the workers quiet during the slaughter, had dug into the old Age Pension Fund to the extent of about a quarter of a million dollars and an almost equal amount from the War Emergency Assessment.

Berry had not stopped playing tricks with the membership since Judge Cochran decision declared that the "Majah" was guilty of embezzlement. Berry is now building a chapel for services to dead soldiers buried in France. He called the fund "Popular Subscription" but it did not prove very "popular" so he had to have his puppets at the convention make it a "compulsory" popular subscription. Each member was soaked one dollar for this fake scheme. According to Berry's own figures there is over \$40,000 in this fund at the present time.

It was during one of his appearances during the litigation over his embezzling ventures that a federal judge ran him out of the court for appearing in his uniform with the obvious intention to impress the judge with his patriotism. Berry had to change his vestments and come back dressed like a normal person.

How The Bosses Buy Berry.

An excellent example of how the printers purchase Berry and thus secure relief from union obligation is furnished by an editorial in the July issue of the American Pressman, edited by Berry. In this editorial the Chicago Tribune is praised highly for

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ANTHRACITE DEADLOCK STILL UNBROKEN, THO MINERS FEAR SELL OUT

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—Continuation of the conference between miners' leaders was expected here today as union chiefs from both anthracite and bituminous fields flocked the headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

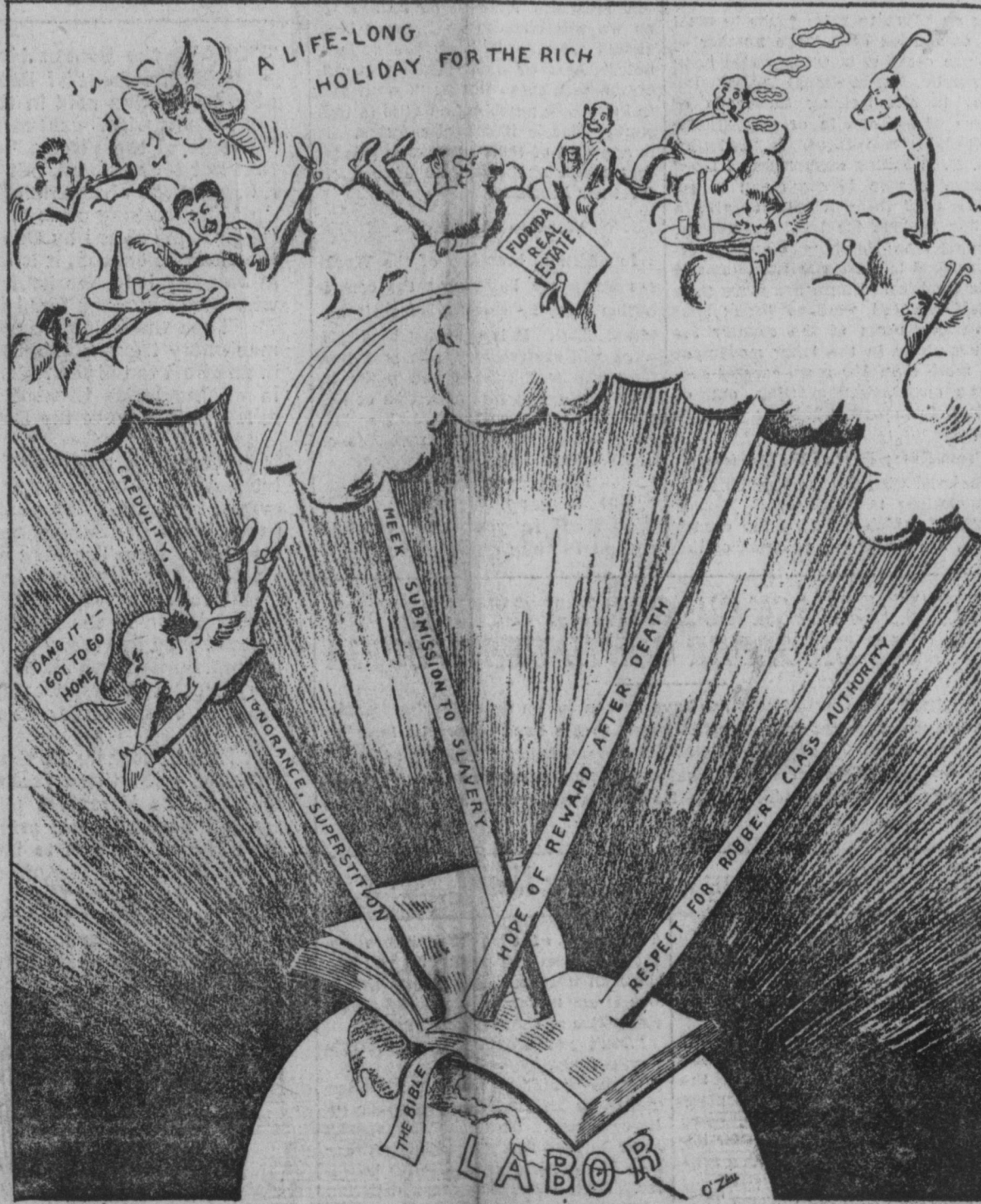
While union officials said nothing but "ordinary union business" had been discussed, it was learned that plans for the threatened anthracite miners' strike on Sept. 1 were gone over.

The next move in the deadlock between the miners and the operators is seen in a possible "get-together" call for arbitration, which has tricked the miners before but which Lewis may accept after some bluster in spite of the pressure being put upon him from the Progressive Miners who oppose any and all arbitration schemes.

Pattern Men Fight "Open Shop"

The patternmakers expect a favorable break in the next few days in their fight to unionize a dozen open shops in Chicago. The large number of members at work in union shops enables the Patternmakers' Association to pay its 50 striking members full union wages as strike benefits.

A SHAKY FOUNDATION



A. C. W. UNION TO ANSWER RAID AT MEETING TONIGHT

City Organization to Aid N. Y. Struggle

An answer to the raids and arrests conducted by the city police, carrying out the orders of the International Tailoring company, will be given by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers tonight at the Labor Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie Aves., at a meeting of all shop chairmen and officers of the union. The meeting was called to discuss the union's strike against the International.

The Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated has met and pledged aid to the New York Amalgamated strikers who are carrying on an extensive organization drive as well as a strike against the International plant in New York.

The New York strikers will be supplied with as much funds as they need, it was said by Chicago Amalgamated officials. The Chicago organization is in a better position as the fight here is concentrated in one plant, and there is no vicious injunction to fight as in the case in New York city.

A member of the Amalgamated, Sophie Klovetski, who is not a striker, but who was walking the picket line with friends, was arrested on a charge of "disorderly conduct" yesterday, although she was doing nothing but picketing. She will appear in the Des Plaines street police station this morning for a hearing.

The J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring company's project in Rock Island has failed, it is reported, the Tri-cities workers refusing to act as strikebreakers. The local manufacturers who induced the International to go to Rock Island in order to introduce "open shop" conditions there, have been reproved by the International bosses for "misinterpreting" conditions.

It has been disclosed that the same group of Rock Island "open shoppers" who invited the garment bosses to their city had the government arsenal there closed in order to throw the workers out of jobs and reduce wages.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.

AETNA FURNITURE WORKERS VICTORS IN SHORT STRIKE

Thank Daily Worker as Their Only Aid

The upholsterers of the Aetna Furniture company of 469 West 24th St., who struck early last week when the firm tried to force a second wage cut on them in addition to a ten per cent cut on piece rates which they had agreed to, have won their strike completely and went back to work yesterday with all their demands accepted by the management.

Monday morning, the superintendent summoned in the committee which had been elected by the strikers, from off the picket line, and agreed to rescind the second cut and to recognize the shop committee which the strikers had set up as the authorized spokesmen in the shop to adjust grievances in the future. Also, those workers whom the firm had said could not come back at all, are not to be discriminated against, but are to be taken back without prejudice with the rest.

Thank the Daily Worker.

At a meeting of the strikers yesterday morning, they discussed their experience and the agreement, and in the name of all the strikers the meeting thanked the DAILY WORKER for the assistance that had been given them and expressed the hope that in the future the "DAILY WORKER" would grow and prosper as the real workers' press and lead in the whole labor movement.

The strikers came to the conclusion that their only hope lies in the left wing labor movement being able ultimately to take the leadership of the American labor movement, as they could expect no aid from the present yellow leadership of the Upholsterers' Union, which had sold them out before and now refuses to organize them at all. They are not opposed to the union and hope to be able to join when the union leadership ceases its opposition to admitting workers to membership.

Daily Worker Only Aid.

The strikers declared that the only aid they had in winning their strike was from the DAILY WORKER, the organ of the Workers Communist Party, and all promised not to forget that they were obligated by their own interest as workers, to participate in the labor movement under the

(Continued on page 2)

LABOR PARTY OF LIMA WINS THE PRIMARIES

Expect to Elect the City Commission in Nov.

LIMA, Ohio, August 18.—Three labor candidates, including two socialists and a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, will run on a labor party ticket in the November elections for city commissioners as a result of the non-partisan primary election just held.

About one-fifth of the 20,000 voters of Lima turned out to the primary election in which party tickets were ruled off by reason of the non-partisan law, although the definite labor party candidates, Corbin N. Shook, the former socialist mayor and Edwin Blank polled the highest votes on a platform of the labor party, while Lawrence Long, of the B. of R. T. who had come out as an independent before the labor party ticket was proposed, ran sixth, which will permit him to run in the final election which will choose three of the six highest primary candidates.

Expect Larger Final Vote.

Indications are that the November election will see the three labor party candidates, Shook, Blank and Long, pitted against the three old commissioners with the prophecy of local Communists that the labor party ticket will win "with a more startling vote than that of the primary."

The primary brought out about 25 per cent of the total voting strength in comparison to the 92 per cent shown in the presidential election last year.

Labor Party Platform.

The labor party platform was the center of attraction and the campaign from now on will make it the entire issue, the Lima trade unions supporting Shook having made the election the talk of the local unions, where even the republican chairman of the Machinists' local congratulated the success of the labor party at the local meeting.

Shook led the primary race with 1,783 votes, Blank came next with 1,489 votes, while Long who ran sixth as above noted, had 925 votes. According to local Communists, the labor party candidates expect to have control of this city of 50,000 inhabitants after the November elections.

HYMAN CHALLENGES SIGMAN TO SHOW ANY MASS SUPPORT IN I. L. G. W.; STOPPAGE THURSDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, August 18.—Plans for Thursday's stoppage in the ladies' garment industry in this city are proceeding with every prospect that a great majority of the workers will respond to the call issued by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Altho President Sigman has prophesied that there will be no actual stoppage, he has supplemented this prophecy with a letter to the workers threatening them with loss of their jobs if they stop work. According to Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, this is an example of the sort of terrorism

MASSACRE AT CANTON TOLD BY WITNESS

Over Hundred Dead and Wounded

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18.—The following is the text of a suppressed declaration and appeal of the Chinese staff, students and workmen of the Canton Christian college, concerning the massacre of Chinese at Canton, sent via this city by mail.

On the 23rd of June as a patriotic demonstration protesting against the killing of our fellow-countrymen by the British and the Japanese in Shanghai and elsewhere, a body of citizens which was composed largely of farmers, laborers, and students who were unarmed and defenceless paraded on the street of Canton.

When we were marching peacefully and orderly on Shaki road in Chinese territory opposite the Anglo-French concession of Shameen, the British troops there which were fully equipped with arms and protected by sandbags fired upon the crowd first by rifles and then by machine guns and naval guns.

The firing resulted in over a hundred dead and wounded including many of our students and staff.

As we were on the spot where the British fired at, we were showered with bullets and shells and we escaped death only by a narrow margin. We saw troops first started firing at us and how they kept firing without Appeals to British Lion.

In view of this horrible atrocity committed by the British troops at Shameen, we, the entire Chinese staff and student body, and workmen of Canton Christian college, wish to appeal to the citizens and governments of the foreign countries for sympathy and support. We appeal especially to the British for an objective inquiry into the matter, and for a just and amicable settlement.

As eye-witnesses on the scene of the tragedy we wish to point out that the responsibility for the crime rested with those foreign consuls and authorities who directed the firing.

In this connection we wish to state that the outrages which took place in Shanghai, Hankow, and Canton were symptomatic of the unequal and unjust relationship existing between China and the foreign states. Bound by unequal treaties, enmeshed by foreign control, and paralyzed by foreign exploitation, China is an international cripple.

In order that peace and amity may be established between China and the foreign states, the treaties that are of the nature of "Iniquus foedus" should be abrogated at once, and new treaties on the basis of equality and reciprocity should be made.

It is important to remember that the present unrest in China in regard to foreign relations is due chiefly to the rising tide of nationalism in opposition to the rights and interests that the foreigners exacted from China by virtue of treaties and agreements that were imposed upon China by circumstances of war. Since the unequal and imposed treaties are the fundamental causes of the present unrest, we must abolish them. To this end consular jurisdiction must be given up; foreign settlements, concessions, and leased territories must be restored; restrictions on tariff autonomy must be removed; spheres of influence must be renounced; control of customs must be surrendered; the stationing of foreign troops and warships must be evacuated; and the maintenance of wireless stations and other warlike establishments must be done away with.

Moved by the deep sorrow of our countrymen, prompted by a profound sense of justice, and guided by a pure and unselfish motive, we appeal to the whole world for sympathy, support, and justice.

June 25, 1925

COMMUNIST CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR IN TOLEDO TELLS THE DEAR LADIES TRUTH ABOUT "VICE", CHILD LABOR

By A. W. HARVITT (Worker Correspondent)

TOLEDO, Ohio, August 18.—William Patterson, who is the Workers Party candidate for mayor of this city, spoke before the league of women voters in their hall Tuesday evening.

Comrade Patterson was invited along with the other candidates who will run in the primary election for the nomination of candidates for the office of mayor of Toledo.

The invited guests who spoke during the evening were: Fred Mery, business men's candidate; Alvin Jones, dry candidate and reformer; Tommy Devine, candidate of the Devine-Socialists who promised the ladies to vote for anything the dear ladies asked for.

Immediately upon arriving at the hall each speaker was handed a questionnaire with the questions they were to answer in their speeches. Communist Answers Questions.

These questions were pertaining to the injunction abatement law in regard to prostitution, and houses of prostitution.

This law states that all such places of ill-fame can be closed and padlocked and the occupants stopped from doing business.

The law says also that the owners of the building can be enjoined from renting a building for such a purpose, and the building shall be closed and padlocked as a nuisance.

The other question each candidate was to answer was in regard to street trades, such as selling papers on the streets by children less than twelve years of age.

The other candidates, including the yellow Socialist Divine Tommy, all promised to abolish these evils and anything else that these dear ladies wanted done in the future.

Comrade Patterson gave the dear ladies a shock by telling them the truth.

The Communist candidate is a member of the Longshoremen's Union, and perhaps he seemed a little brusque to the ladies, as he speaks in the proletarian language. He used unvarnished English in telling the ladies about prostitution and its cause.

Speaker Tells About Injunction.

The speaker informed the ladies he knew some of them were intelligent enough to know that a mayor did not have any power to issue an injunction to start with, but that injunctions were issued by capitalist judges against labor unions that were fighting the bosses for the bare necessities of life. He told the audience WHY this injunction law was never used against the owners of houses of prostitution, because wealthy real estate men who controlled the capitalist courts owned much of the property that was rented for these purposes.

The speaker said: "If I promised to do this,—which I am not going to do,—I would be powerless to carry out that promise, because the courts are the place where injunctions are issued, but the courts do not issue injunctions against wealthy property owners, but against labor."

The speaker then told them that the

I. W. A. IN NEED OF IMMEDIATE FUNDS FOR MANY CASES

Workers Facing Trial, Others in Prison

In an effort to raise funds to meet the exigencies of a large number of defense cases it is being called upon to handle, International Labor Defense is circulating thousands of names of persons in or sympathetic to the labor movement. In the letter, I. L. D. is asking supporters of labor defense to give 10 cents and to get nineteen of their friends to give a similar amount for legal defense for working class defendants and for relief and aid to class war prisoners and their families. There are more than a half hundred workers facing trial in various parts of the country for their activity in the labor movement and more than 100 more serving sentences on charges growing out of strikes, frameups and labor persecution.

From Every Part of the Country. Enclosed with a letter appealing for contributions is a pamphlet, "Labor Defense," which contains the constitution, manifesto and program of the

GREEK ATTACK BULGARIAN OUTPOST AS DISORDER CONTINUES IN SOFIA

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Hostilities have broken out on the Bulgarian frontier where it was reported from Constantinople that a band of Greeks have attacked the Bulgarian outpost at Caratepe. Several hours of fighting occurred. From Bulgaria reports of internal disorders continue to be received. A Sofia dispatch said the Macedonian leader Taskalov was murdered at the Betanovici railway station.

Berry Now Raising Money for New Church

(Continued from page 1) contributing a four color rotogravure machine valued at \$25,000 to the Technical Trade School at Pressmen's Home.

Yet the magazine Liberty, which is owned by the Chicago Tribune and edited in the same offices as the Tribune, is printed in the scab plant of W. F. Hall. Was the rotogravure machine Berry's compensation for letting the Tribune get away with a scab magazine?

Yet knowing that the Chicago Tribune company, has its magazine published in a scab plant, Berry writes as follows: "The Chicago Tribune has done a very great and encouraging thing. This newspaper has done more toward helping the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America in its educational project than all the rest of the talk that has emanated from various sections of the country. The Tribune's commendation has a ring of reality to it. It is substantial; it is a genuine contribution to a cause that is deserving not only of the fullest confidence and co-operation of our membership, but of every newspaper publisher and employing printer in America."

This is gentle hint to the other publishers to come across if they want Berry to do his best for them. How little Berry takes his professions of trade unionism to heart is shown by the fact that he accepts the advertisements of non-union concerns in his magazine, The American Pressman. One of those firms is the "Save-M" Fire Extinguisher Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

If more proof is required that Berry is only a fake trade unionist, here it is: The Clinchfield Mercantile Company, of Rogersville, Tenn., owned by Berry and Joseph C. Orr, secretary-treasurer of the International union, purchased clothing from the Schaeffer & Weedon Company, and supplied the same non-union clothes to convalescent members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union quartered at their home in Tennessee.

It is a generally accepted practice on the part of trade unionists to insist that their purchases be manufactured by union labor. While the reactionaries in the labor movement are trying to substitute propaganda for the trade union label for organizing activities, nobody will deny that the practice of insisting on purchases carrying the union label is beneficial.

That the clothing firm from which Berry purchased clothes for the inmates of the Pressmen's Home was a scab concern is shown by the following letter from the general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Cincinnati to Franklin Union No. 23 of New York City:

"Dear Sir and Brother: We have your inquiry, regarding the Schaeffer & Weedon Co. who supplies clothing for your Pressmen's Home and Hospital.

"This is an anti-union concern, who have been fighting us for the past two years bitterly.

"Fraternally yours, Jack Kroll, General Organizer." During the great steel strike led by William Z. Foster, now secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and national chairman of the Workers (Communist) Party, Berry made a bitter attack on the steel workers and the strike leaders. But Berry did not get away with this.

During the Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor, Berry was standing in the lobby of the Windsor hotel, one evening when

national conference held in Chicago on June 28th last. To this conference came delegates from workers' organizations in all parts of the country who gathered to found International Labor Defense, a non-partisan workers' body for the defense of all class war prisoners.

One contributor writes: "Sending more than the petition calls for. Enclosed find five dollars for defense. Times are tough in Frisco and we all have hard sledding getting funds, but our prisoners have to be looked to, so we will have to do it, even if it should mean pulling up the belts a hole." Another accompanies a contribution with these words: "I want you to know how much my heart is in this work. Nor is it commiseration. It is approval of their (class-war prisoners) ideals and aims and admiration for their heroism."

Workers Party Helps.

In addition, branches of the Workers Party are being sent the contribution lists, by courtesy of their national office. It is expected that this work will receive energetic attention from the members of the party in view of the fact that a portion of the cases that International Labor Defense is handling involve members of the Workers Party.

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

a delegate of the boiler-makers approached him and said: "So you are the man who insulted the representative of our union in the general strike committee of the steel workers?"

"Don't you like it?" was Berry's brazen reply.

"Take that!" shouted the boiler-maker, as he landed a haymaker on Berry's map. Zowie! The sparks could be seen flying. Practically every face in the lobby cracked with laughter. Even those who were drinking with Berry took a malicious joy in seeing the faker get a wallop.

"A crack like this was never heard on this continent since the date of the San Francisco earthquake," said one delegate.

That was the third time Berry got beaten up at conventions. The previous year the members of the I. P. P. and P. U. thrashed the strikebreaker at the Atlantic City convention.

In 1919 Berry rented the Half Way House at Edgemere, L. I., and housed his scab members furnished by his Hale Spring Employment Agencies in New York. Employers consider Berry the best trained strikebreaker in the country. His closest aids are: William McHugh, John M. Brophy, S. B. Marks and Joseph C. Orr.

"The Rats Must Go." The following refrain was very popular among New York pressmen in 1920:

"The rats must go, we all should know, The rats must go, I say; So join this throng, with word and song, And drive (vote) the rats away."

The Chicago pressmen and feeders are now determined to get rid of the rats and of the rat-in-chief, George L. Berry. They are going about that work methodically. The pressmen claim that Berry is an alien in the union, that he does not even belong in the labor movement as a member of the rank and file, not to speak of being an international officer.

One of those who, was on Berry's pay roll in Chicago was the notorious Moss Enright, the professional murderer. Enright met his Waterloo early in 1920. The following dispatch was sent from Chicago to New York in 1920, with titles and headlines:

"Exposure of Berry murder game in Chicago—New York, money for Chicago gunmen."

"Berry sends many thousands for criminal use—Special from Chicago. Story at printing pressmen's meeting, June 8, 1920."

"President Hass sprung a big surprise—the astonishing affidavits were read with letters from Berry and Orr to Rosenheim, a full confession from Rosenheim and others. The reading took up to 12:45 p. m. Moss Enright, who was recently murdered, was in the employ of I. P. P. and A. U. by George L. Berry. Bogus No. 3 and No. 4 cards were printed at the home of the I. P. P. and A. U. to pack No. 3 and 4 meetings at \$500 a man to be paid to Enright. Berry still owes \$1,700 on this bill. Forgeries committed. Three men were to be bodily harmed, Hass, Kapps, Sangwin were named. Bogus stamps and bogus working cards by the hundreds and real I. P. P. and A. U. due stamps of No. 3. We are all amazed with this news. We thank our officials and give them full authority to go to the limit as they see fit."

This is the way Berry used the money of the International. Hiring murderers to make war on the progressives who blocked his efforts to loot the treasury.

Miracles of Catholics and Protestants Cannot Save the Polish Terror

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the Boston Herald carries the headline, "Poles Celebrate Rout of Bolsheviks." Then follows the story of a celebration held in the church of "Our Lady of Ostrobrama" on what was called the fifth anniversary of the "Miracle of the Vistula," as a result of which it is claimed that not only Poland, but all capitalist Western Europe, and its so-called "civilization," was saved from Soviet Rule.

The working class of Boston is catholic when it turns to religion, paralyzed by this Roman creed. While enslaved to the catholic church, it is doubly oppressed thru the fact that in industry it is also held in chains by protestant exploiters, who constitute the local bourgeoisie.

Thus the Boston Herald, protestant, owned by the shoe machinery trust, builds its alliance with the catholic church in an effort to tell the Polish workers, found in large numbers in all industries thruout New England, that "A Miracle" saved Poland from the Bolsheviks in 1921.

Increasing masses of workers and poor peasants, who have seen the best among their numbers thrown into prison or put to death these past five years, with an even greater persecution continuing today, have grown to realize that their only hope lies thru a Polish Soviet Republic, that the victory of the Polish Communist Party thru a proletarian dictatorship in 1921, would have placed Poland within the Soviet Union in the struggle for the new day for all labor. Instead they live today in the greatest misery, condemned to unemployment and all the suffering incident to it, and when they protest in the streets, they are shot down by the mercenaries of the terror rule imposed upon them.

Polish workers in the United States are becoming acquainted with these facts. They know that in 1921, the allies of the Versailles peace tried to launch an offensive against Soviet Russia and Soviet Ukraine, using Poland as its catspaw. It was to be another effort to overthrow the Soviet Republic. The offensive was carefully launched. But the Red Army was ready. It struck back with one of the most terrific blows that Workers' Rule has so far dealt its capitalist foe. The imperialists at Paris, London and Washington were compelled to witness their Polish hirelings hurled back off Soviet soil in crushing defeat. The workers of the entire world were startled and enthused by the heroic exploits of Budenny's red cavalry that thundered up to the very gates of Warsaw. This remarkable drive of the Soviet horsemen, that took them 700 miles from their base of operations, stands as an unsurpassed achievement in all military history.

But it was not a miracle that saved Warsaw and Poland. Instead of sending its air fleets over Warsaw, dropping bombs upon the population, the Soviet airfleets dropped tons of leaflets from the skies, calling on the workers to rise and achieve their own victory. The Soviet army was not an army of conquest. It stands as the power that protects the Soviet Union. The Polish workers must win their own victory. In 1921 they did not raise to a realization of their mission. They were not strong enough to break their own chains. They did not cast off the black oppression that held them as in a straitjacket. The Polish capitalists and landlords maintained their slavery rule over them.

But the Soviet Union still stands at their eastern border as an inspiration to all oppressed Polish workers and peasants. No miracle, in all the religions of the catholics and the protestants, can stop Soviet Rule from winning its triumph in Poland, not even the "miracles" recognized by the Polish catholic churches or Cal Coolidge's own protestant New England.

AS WE SEE IT

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hard and soft, would be the way to tackle the problem of relieving the miners from the evil effects of that contract.

WHEN the Jacksonville pact was signed, the left wing in the coal miners' union represented by the Progressive Miners' Committee pointed out that this agreement would wreck the union. Lewis wanted a long term contract. Under the pressure of the government, the operators concided that. There was an election campaign coming and the G. O. P., of which Lewis and most of the big operators are members, did not want a coal strike on their hands. It might mean a democrat in the White House.

THE predictions of the progressive miners turned out to be only too true. The operators not only violated the Jacksonville pact whenever it suited their purposes, but they also rode rough shod over working conditions secured by the miners after many hard struggles. Lewis always favored the operators. Now, when 70 per cent of the soft coal produced in the United States comes out of non-union pits, he begins to threaten a general strike. What preparation is he making for such a strike? None that can be seen.

WHEN the British miners felt that a strike was inevitable, they entered into negotiations with the general labor movement and when the bosses threw down their challenge, labor was so powerful and determined that the government surrendered. This is what A. J. Cook, secretary of the British miners' federation said a few days ago in commenting on the

But the Berry does not like radicals in the union he has a great hankering for royalty. Did he not initiate the prince of (Walls) Wales, heir to the throne of the British empire, in Local 25, New York? The prince was in the United States doing his stuff for the ruling class of Great Britain. The prince now boasts of a card, No. 01, qualifying him as a journeyman and

situation: "I realize now the power we have. Revolution will come. I want a revolution that will have a disciplined army behind it—a revolution that will not only have discipline but will be organized with an objective ahead of it, a revolution understanding its goal."

CAN anybody imagine John L. Lewis making a speech like that? Only recently Lewis boasted that his executive committee aided the department of justice in exposing the radicals in the union to the government. Lewis, like George L. Berry, of the pressmen, and thousands of other labor leaders, are agents of the capitalists and nothing else. Their interests and those of the master class are as identical as those of the Irish bailiffs who used to throw tenants out of their homes at the behest of the landlords. If the American miners go into battle under the leadership of Lewis, they are going into battle under a severe handicap. They must organize to get rid of Lewis at the same time that they fight the greedy coal barons.

ZEIGLER MINE PICKETS DEMAND OLD OFFICIALS BE RETURNED TO LOCAL

ZEIGLER, Ills., August 18.—The "wild cat" strike at Zeigler, which to date has taken a toll of one life, flamed anew this morning when a few scabs who yesterday started work at the mines, were halted at the mine shaft by pickets and told "there will be no work here today."

The pickets are unwilling that operations should be resumed at the mines until the old local officials, who were deposed by the sub-district officials be reinstated.

STOP WORK TO ANSWER SIGMAN BOSS COMBINE

NEW YORK CITY, August 18.—The Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is calling all cloak and dress makers to stop work on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock and fill ten of the largest New York City halls with their numbers in order to show the manufacturers who are secretly aiding the Sigman gang in the Joint Board that the rank and file look to the Joint Action Committee and not to the Sigman gang for leadership, and mean to permit no boss or bosses to trifle in union affairs. A general stoppage will be discussed if this continues.

The circular distributed thruout New York shops states as follows: Sisters and Brothers:—It is nine weeks now since we are conducting a bitter struggle against the machine of the Joint Board and the International. In their attempt to suppress the revolt of the membership against their corrupt rule, the officialdom resorted to the most despicable methods. No weapon was too degrading for them to employ in their conspiracy against the membership.

Alliance With Bosses. All their methods have been a total failure. The cloak and dressmakers have offered an iron wall of resistance against all the vicious attacks. The Joint Board has now made an open alliance with the bosses in order to break our ranks. This open betrayal of the workers has gone so far that the bosses have practically become the chairmen in the shops and force the workers to pay dues to the Joint Board and discharge them by the hundreds at the instigation of the Joint Board machine.

This loyal service on the part of the bosses has been rewarded by giving the bosses a free hand to disregard all union rules and act as they please in their shops. Thru a secret understanding between the Joint Board and the employers, hundreds of workers have been thrown out of their jobs, under the guise of "reorganizations." Even the Unemployment Insurance Fund, to which every one of us has contributed his or her share, is used as a weapon to force the workers to pay dues to the Joint Board.

Must Say, "Hands Off." Cloak and dressmakers! You have always shown a splendid spirit in our struggle. You have at every opportunity demonstrated your readiness to defend what you believed to be right and permitted no one to trample upon your rights. The time has come when you must say to your employers: "Hands Off!" The time has come when you must say to the Sigman clique: "Out With You!" The time has come when you must declare before the entire world that you alone will decide who your representatives are to be and not the employers.

In order to demonstrate your power and make an end to the present situation, we call on you to stop from work on Thursday afternoon, August 20, 3 o'clock sharp, to demonstrate your determination to carry this fight to a successful conclusion.

Come to the halls that will be assigned for you. There you will act upon the question of calling a general stoppage against the employers in the event that they will continue to interfere in the internal affairs of our union.

It is your solemn duty to come and voice your opinion. It is your duty to come and decide the fate of the cloak and dressmakers.

We call on all the cloak and dressmakers: Operators, sample workers, pressers, cutters, finishers, tailors, drapers, examiners and all other workers in the trade to come and decide the outcome of our struggle. JOINT COMMITTEE OF ACTION, Locals 2, 9 and 22.

Aetna Furniture Workers Victors in Short Strike

(Continued from page 1) honest and courageous leadership of Communists.

When the boss called in the strikers and agreed to grant their demands, he said he did not know that they were "all Bolsheviks" and seemed surprised that they had taken their grievances to the DAILY WORKER—"a Bolshevik paper."

Capitalist Press an Enemy. The workers replied that no capitalist paper, like the Tribune and the others, would aid them at all, on the contrary, the capitalist papers were opposed to aiding them, and they had gone to the one and only genuine workers' newspaper—the DAILY WORKER.

A foreman who was mean and hostile to the workers, tho he had formerly been a member of the union, is discharged so that any economy made is not to be taken out of the workers' already scanty wages.

The firm was very ashamed to have published that it was the cheapest paying concern belonging to the manufacturer's association. The workers are going back this morning in a solid body, fully determined to stick together in the shop and not to permit further wage reductions.

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.

WHY MR. SINGER WAS EXPELLED FROM THE PARTY

Himoff Shop Workers Solidify Ranks

By a Worker Correspondent.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 18.—To some members in the camp it may be a great surprise to know that Mr. Singer is no longer a member of the Workers Party.

Can't Be Done.
 To those who are still believing that Mr. Singer, can be foreman, right hand of exploitation on one hand—and a fine Communist on the other, we submit the following reasons why he was expelled:

1. He was against the first of May celebration, he advised fellow members, that they will be fired if they all stay away from work on the 1st of May.

2. Mr. Singer laid off, or caused to lay off, of several active party members.

3. Mr. Singer is the "Rush" of all in the shop—producing high profits for Mr. Himoff and Co., and as such, for the above and other reasons was expelled from the Workers Party.

A man, not a member of the Workers Party, who is known as "Honest Abe" who through his foolish betraying of workers in the shop, cannot be trusted—and he, also, spread his "loyal" cards when he refused a week of holiday with pay.

Served the Sucker Right.

He stated, "I will take the money—extra—and continue to work."
 But Lord Himoff said, "No, if you don't want rest, I will give you only half pay."

It serves the sucker right, and a kick-out will be next, and right step for you, too.

What About a Rest for All?
 In the name of justice, why not give all the employes a week off with pay, Mr. Himoff? All of them work honestly for you. Why not treat them all with the same measure?

Boss, You Can't Beat Us.

We wish to assure you that there is no way to lay off the dangerous element in your shop.

All of them in the shop are exploited, and as long as they are exploited they will be your enemies.

So you better quit firing. The fired one are not guilty of anything; they simply know their duty and they did it, and others follow them.

Long live the worker who fights with spirit for better conditions! Down with traitors!

How Workers Should Not Live—But Do

To the DAILY WORKER: Green Bay, Wis., is favorably located, in one of the most prosperous states in the union. One would think so at least if you draw your conclusion from the daily press.

Green Bay has a population of over 35,000 and as one passes thru the city one sees many large factories.

One year ago many of these industries were operating full time while today they stand idle for the most part.

I visited at a construction job on the Brown county fair grounds. Carpenters receive \$2.50 and \$3.00 for ten hours. The workers are unorganized. There are however two carpenters locals, A. F. of L. in the city. Wages for men I could not learn, for women it is 25 cents per hour. Hundreds of men are idle while women are forced to do heavy work.

When operating full force, the American Writing Paper Co. employs about 350 persons. At the present time 35 persons are employed, mostly young boys and girls. Here wages for boys are \$3.50 for ten hours, while girls get from \$1.25 to \$2.00.

In the department stores where girls are required to dress well, look well, and act well, wages are \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day for eight hours. The girls are unorganized.

They Have Their Little Jokes.
 I applied for a job at the federal employment office, the only one in Green Bay. Here are some of the questions asked the applicant. Where were you born? Citizen? How old? Where were your parents born? Are they citizens? What grade were you in when you left school? Why are you out of a job? Do you own property? Ans. No. Why not?

The job in question was one as cook, hours were from 5 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. wages were \$30 per month.

In the land "of the free, and the home of the brave," the workers are so meek as to permit themselves to be questioned in this manner.

The cost of living is exorbitant. Rent, for a five room cottage ranges from \$35 to \$45. Wood is \$9.00 a cord, coal \$16 per ton.

Some one at the employment office said that every few days some one ends his misery by jumping into the bay.

And even this avenue of escape from capitalist tyranny will end with the freezing of the bay.

I visited the Labor Temple and found there are six very weak locals in the city, with a city fireman as local organizer.

These are the rewards the workers reap by foolishly supporting the present system.

FRANCIS M. DICKEY.
 Green Bay, Wis.,

FLOWER MAKERS FIRST STRIKE IN N. Y. SPREADS

Arrest Nine Pickets, Others Beaten Up

By ESTHER LOWELL.
 (Federated Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(FP)—Each day is bringing hundreds more of flower and feather workers to the ranks of the first thousand who struck for unionization of the industry. Most of the additions to the strikers' forces are girls who cannot work while the men who do the painting are striking. Already nine pickets have been arrested and some of them were severely beaten. All were dismissed in court.

The strike of the artificial flower and feather workers is their first. For many months the union members have been building up their organization, Local 853 of the American Federation of Labor's federal unions. Workers have been forced to stay at their jobs 45 to 60 hours a week, many of them in unsanitary, poorly ventilated little shops.

Some of them are required to clean up the shops after work hours with no extra pay. The average wage of both men and girls has been \$16 or \$17 a week, declare Charles Palagresco, business agent, and G. Rizzo, financial secretary, of the union.

Demand Union Conditions.
 But now strikers are demanding changed conditions: the 44-hour week; pay and a half for overtime work and double pay for Sunday and legal holiday work; general increase of 25 per cent in wages; minimum wage of \$15 a week for learners and \$20 for learners in the color work; no non-union labor; no hiring and firing at the bosses' will; equal division of labor during dull seasons; collective bargain with the union; recognition of the union's delegates and representatives in all relations between employers and workers.

August is the second busy season of the year and the fall rush continues thru September, so that the workers are striking at a strategic time. The spring season is from February to April.

In addition to the health hazards of poor ventilation, unsanitary surroundings and dusts, the workers who do pressing are exposed to gas all day and others inhale poisonous alcohol fumes from the dye preparations. The evils of home work are also being fought by the workers.

Manufacturers are taxing themselves a minimum of \$50 each for an anti-union fund to fight the strike. The textile trade paper announces that "several of the manufacturers have engaged detectives to protect the men working in their factories from intimidation!" But the spirit of the strikers is splendid.

Those arrested were greeted as the heroes and heroines of the fight when they returned to the strike meeting and one of those beaten aroused much sympathy by his black eye from a policeman's fist. The workers enthusiastically decided to continue the strike to win, although strike benefits will not be forthcoming until after the second week of the fight.

Several weeks ago the girls in the trade struck and attempted to organize but did not maintain their strength long. During the past year the men working as colorers started a union, secured the aid of the A. F. of L., and began organizing all workers in the industry. Most of the workers are Italians and the rest are Jewish.

Are You a Monkey?
 Is Big Question of Mike Gold's Farce

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Are you a monkey? That you will be able to determine at the outing of the International Labor Defense on Sunday, August 23, at Pleasant Bay Park. The screaming farce "Monkey or Man" by Michael Gold will be given by a fine group of comrades, and a fine performance is promised. Athletic events by the Workers' Sport Alliance, fun for the children, refreshments, organizations of foreign-born workers in their national costumes, and a movie of the whole affair, will be the features.

Who does not want to be there? Who does not want to go into the movies? Everybody does, and everybody will be there. Tickets cost 35 cents and you will be doing one of the best things in your life to help the class war prisoners who are in the capitalist prisons.

Reserve the date for yourself, your family and friends. Sunday, August 23, at Pleasant Bay Park is going to be the red letter date in New York City.

30,000 Fewer Farmers Last Year.
 WASHINGTON, August 18.—There were 30,000 fewer farms in the United States last year as compared with 1923, and a reduction of land in crops of 1,200,000 acres, or one-third of 1 per cent, the department of agriculture has found in a survey of the situation.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

CROPS IN SOVIET RUSSIA SHOW A SUDDEN IMPROVEMENT, 1 MILLIARD POODS MORE THAN IN LAST YEAR

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—According to the central bureau of statistics the crop of the U. S. S. R. on July 1 was estimated at 3,923,000,000 poods; on July 15 the estimate was increased by 100,000,000 poods. The general crop is now estimated to be over four milliard poods. This will be one milliard poods more than last year. Last year the crop per capita was equal to 20 poods, this year 28 poods, and in some places 50 and 60 poods.

The seeded area of flax increased 20 per cent; sunflower, 18 per cent, or twice as much as in pre-war times. The general seeded area in 1925 is 4 per cent larger than in 1924 and is equal to 72,000,000 desiatines of grain.

Table Shows Improvement.
 The bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture has published very interesting figures about the improvement of conditions of crops from June 15 to July 1 of this year in comparison with the same period of last year:

	1924		1925	
	June 15	July 1	June 15	July 1
North Caucasus	2.4	2.1	3.5	3.7
Caucasus	2.4	2.8	3.6	3.5
Siberia	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1
R. S. F. S. R.	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.3
White Russian S. S. R.	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Ukrainian S. S. R.	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.5

Last year, in the most important period of vegetation, the conditions became worse. This year, on the contrary, there has been an improvement.

Samara Crops Good.
 Samara province, located in the drought region, is having an exceptional crop this year. The gross crop of the province will be equal to 100,000,000 poods.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics the total crop of the Ukrainian republic will be not less than 1,008,000,000 poods. In the prewar times the maximum of the Ukrainian crop was 1,080,000,000 poods. In 1926, 1,016,000,000. 329,000,000 of this year's crops can be sold.

The Department of Finance is introducing new bonds to the value of 300,000,000 roubles. The loan is for 4 1/2 per cent and it will pay the bondholders 10 per cent. The loan will be devoted to the reconstruction of Soviet industry and agriculture.

Export of Soviet Wheat.
 This year the export of wheat to England will commence in August. Some wheat for France will be shipped very soon from the southern ports of the U. S. S. R. to Marseilles.

The fisheries on the Murmansk coast have been very successful this year. In one day the fishermen caught over 50,000 poods of herring. In 1924 the total catch of herrings was only 10,000 poods.

Seeded Area of Sugar Beets.
 According to reports on the convention of sugar beet growers, the seeded area of sugar beets in 1925 is 6 1/2 times larger than in 1923, and covers 345,294 desiatines. The program for 1926 is to be 495,000 desiatines.

Moving Pictures Help Agriculture.
 With the purpose to acquaint the cotton growers with the modern methods of growing cotton, the Trans-Caucasian cotton committee is preparing motion pictures illustrating the modern cotton cultivation. The pictures will show the most important methods and the modern machinery in cotton growing. Special lecturers, experts in cotton growing, will demonstrate these pictures and will explain all about modern cotton industry.

Cigarmakers Must Organize Workers in Trust Factories

BOSTON, August 18.—(FP)—The gradual passing of the handwork cigarmaker and his displacement by the machine process was emphasized at the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Cigarmakers' International Union. Since the last convention, two years ago, the number of workers making cigars by the out-and-out hand method has fallen to 7,817 from 13,305, a decrease of 5,488 in two years.

The union's strength is with the men cigar workers and in the smaller shops; its weakness with the women workers and the trust plants. There are 13,863 union men in the trades in the United States and Porto Rico, out of a total of 32,198, whereas only 3,236 women carry cards in the international union out of a total of 51,198.

The 221 Tobacco Trust plants employ a total of 46,987 cigarmakers and packers, 7,178 men and 39,809 women, all non-union. There are altogether 7 total of 3,140 non-union establishments and 7,180 union establishments, but of the union shops nearly half are one-man plants employing the manufacturer alone.

Industries Amalgamate
 WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Indiana Bell Telephone and The American Telephone and Telegraph Co., of Indiana filed applications with the Interstate Commerce Commission today for authority to buy the properties of the Louisville Home Telephone Co., Independent Long Distance Telephone and Telegraph Co., and the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co. The consolidation of the telephone properties, it was stated, will eliminate duplication of facilities in that part of Kentucky and Indiana served by the several companies to be absorbed.

Power Plant For Ireland.
 DUBLIN, Aug. 16.—The Free State government was today advised that the Siemens-Schuckert company of Berlin had signed the contract for construction of the great Shannon hydro-electric plant, calculated to furnish power to a large section of Ireland.

Minneapolis Trade Unionists to Hold Meeting on Sunday

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—On Monday evening, August 24, the left wing group of the Trade Unions, will hold their regular bi-monthly meeting at Moose Hall, 43 South Fourth street, hall No. 1.

A special feature of the meeting will be an address by Brother Hedlund of the rail workers, on "The Conflict between the officialdom and the rank and file."

Hedlund is well-qualified to treat the subject thoroughly. All progressive unionists are invited to attend. Interesting business will also come before the body.

No left winger should miss this meeting. Advertise it in your unions. Don't forget the time and place.

NUCLEUS LEADS STRIKE IN N. Y., WIN PAY RAISE

Workers Enthusiastic About Communists

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Shop Nucleus No. 7 has again demonstrated the superiority of its form of organization to that of our present branches. It has demonstrated this clearly by conducting a successful shop strike in a shop that has not had a successful strike ever since its existence.

The workers struck for an increase of about 16 per cent in the piecework rate. The strike centered around one department of the shop which employed 250 workers. Thru the activity of the nucleus these workers struck 100 per cent. A delegation representing the workers then called upon the employer, who categorically refused to see them.

It did not take five days before the boss had to succumb. He then stated that he was ready to see the delegation and listen to the workers' demands. After some negotiation, the two sides compromised on one-half of the demands which had been asked for.

According to reports from this nucleus the workers of the shop are enthusiastically behind the Communists, who were the acknowledged leaders of the strike, and it is expected that this nucleus will double its membership in the next few weeks as a result of its success.

This is the second successful campaign conducted by the nucleus in this particular shop.

Government Gunmen.
 But the men stood pat. Daugherty rushed 192 special deputy marshals to Needles, and under cover of their power the company withdrew its own gunmen, thereby enabling the strikers to resume work. The deputies began operations by ordering all strikers away from railroad property, including the restaurant, which is located in a city park along the track. Chief of Police West, single-handed, stepped in at this point and offered to defend the rights of the people of Needles, to gather in their own park. He forced the deputies to retreat. During all the weeks of armed invasion of the town by Daugherty's deputies, Jim West stood guard over the rights of the strikers.

That is why a blacklisted striker passed the hat when West was shot down, a few days ago.

Coolidge Stands by Santa Fe.
 The reason why R. H. Clements and five or six other men served time for having defended their own lives against Santa Fe gunmen was that their local lawyers—before general officers of the brotherhood got into action in their defense—overlooked a legal technicality in the first trial. Appeals to the higher courts and to President Coolidge failed.

President Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen and Grand Chief Griffing of the Locomotive Engineers signed an appeal to Coolidge on Oct. 1, 1924, reviewing the wrong done these men, and asking that Harlan Stone, then attorney-general, drop his opposition to the granting of a new trial. Coolidge stood by Stone, Daugherty and the Santa Fe.

Daugherty Sends Them to Jail.
 They decided to stop work until their lives were protected by the withdrawal of the gunmen. Two hundred stopped work. They informed the passengers on trains that were delayed at Needles that the passengers were welcome to be guests in their homes, or to have meals at the company's fine restaurants at the strikers' expense, pending an adjustment. The passengers took the situation in good spirit, but the Santa Fe and the then attorney-general of the United States, Harry Daugherty, at once raised a false cry that a criminal conspiracy had been carried out to "maroon in the hot desert" a lot of invalids, women and children, and to stop the movement of the mails.

Daugherty sent a hard-boiled special prosecutor to Los Angeles, secured a federal indictment of the leaders, and

OKLAHOMA MINER IN BITTER WAR FOR THE UNION

Prayer Unavailing in Class Struggle

HENRYETTA, Okla., August 18.—Approximately 2,500 miners are idle here as a result of a strike that started early in May. The coal mine operators in Oklahoma, like their brethren throughout America violated the Jacksonville agreement, and attempted to operate the mines on the 1917 wage scale which is approximately 33 per cent less, than the Jacksonville agreement.

Prayer and fasting is the watchword of the "striking women" in the Henryetta coal mining district. Public prayer is almost universal in the district, and fasting, or something very like it is going on in scores of homes where the miners are finding the long siege difficult to bear. The women are asking for money for food, they are asking for it daily and asking for it with growing fervor and indications point that they will not meekly ask for it much longer.

Starve Rather Than Scab.
 According to the operators, six mines are operating successfully as non-union, under the 1917 wage scale in the district. This district has been the scene of bitter struggle for many months. The coal operators have used every means to destroy the miners' union, and force them back to the mines under the starvation scale, of 1917, but the miners have steadfastly refused to go near the pits until the operators agree to live up to the 1924 agreement.

In this peaceful community the miners' wives make their daily trip to the coal mine and plead with the scabs to quit, but to no avail. The scabs were imported shortly after the strike commenced, and have remained under the protection of the coal company and soldiers ever since.

When they were brought in at first, the miners strenuously protested, with the result that the armed forces of the state were brought to subdue the miners and protect the scabs. As is usual, the agent provocator was brought into play, trouble started and martial law declared. One man joined his early forefathers, and the usual rounding up of union leaders took place.

Terrible Privation in Homes.
 Since that time, the miners have fought gamely, but today their conditions are pitiful to behold. During the last four years the miners of Oklahoma worked an average of 100 days per year, and with the cost of living comparatively high and steadily increasing all the time, the miners finally find themselves in starvation and no relief in sight.

On Wednesday of last week, a union aid committee found 16 families without food of any kind. The committee was successful in finding a little flour ration to be distributed among them but stated many families were bordering physical collapse.

Although little relief is in sight, the miners are determined to fight it out to the bitter end, their watchword is "no backward step" in Oklahoma.

MINNEAPOLIS C. L. U. NOW A PERFECT MORGUE

Exclude All Life by Ousting Communists

(Special to The Daily Worker)
 MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., August 18.—The Central Labor Union has decided to meet bi-monthly, instead, as now, weekly.

The red-baiters were compelled to make this change, as only a mere handful attended the dignified sessions of the C. L. U. And even this handful is always complaining about the lack of vitality in the C. L. U.

To overcome this dangerous manifestation of unrest, on the part of some delegates, the labor fakers proposed heroic measures to head it off, about a month ago. They interested the C. L. U. in birth control.

However, the proposition did not stimulate the desired interest; the workers did not respond, perhaps because it was a false alarm. The sessions of the C. L. U. remained dull, uninteresting, save only when the credentials of some Communists were presented.

Recent reports of the organizer of the C. L. U., fairly teem with sad tales of woe, concerning the unfriendly and ungentlemanly attitude of the bosses, who refuse to meet with the unions, to discuss and adjust the grievances of the workers.

That is too bad, since nobody can make the Communists the goats for this unpleasant situation, as it affects the rank and file. The C. L. U. is in the hands of the most "bona fide," "legitimate," honest to goodness respectable trade unionists. That explains why the C. L. U. is a morgue.

The bi-monthly meetings will not improve matters any. While it is generally concluded that Paul J. Smith with his local cohorts are experts in wrecking and smashing unions, they are positively worthless in constructive work. That is not their mission. Only the admission of Communists to the C. L. U. will make it a viable, functioning body.

The Book of a Master

LENIN

NO worker—AND SURELY NO COMMUNIST—can truthfully say he has a thorough grasp of Communist principles and practice—unless he has studied and learned them as put down in these classics written by our great teacher and leader—

V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)

- State and Revolution.....25c
- Imperialism—Final Stage of Capitalism.....15c
- The Proletarian Revolution, or Kautsky, the Renegade.....25c
- Infantile Sickness, or "Leftism" in Communism.....15c
- Should Communists Participate in Reactionary Trade Unions..... 5c

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
 "The Source of All Communist Literature"

EASE PRISONERS INTO SLAVERY IN LOUISIANA

One Worker Is Leased for \$16 a Month

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—Southern Louisiana, originally settled by the pirates, and home of the original slave owner of the South, has again reverted to slavery. In Covington, a small town, not many miles distant from here, where the inhabitants make their livelihood by attending the wants of tuberculosis victims, who journey thence to the piney woods, the police jury has leased John Meyers, who is serving out a 30-dollar fine, for violating the liquor

law, to Warren Thomas, a farmer, for \$16.00 a month. John Meyers, a human being, is thus placed in the same position as a chattel slave before the war of the states in 1861—tolling from early morning till the sun sets in the western horizon in the chivalrous South. The parish, which claims that it costs 75 cents a day to board each prisoner in its "hogs-groo," welcomes the idea of getting rid of its prisoners and at the same time getting \$16.00 per month. This action is legal in the state of Louisiana, under the terms of Act 204, of 1908, which permits the leasing of prisoners.

Trucks Kill Worker.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 18.—Milvin Smith, 27, Columbus, Ill., was fatally crushed today when two heavy trucks of the Eoff Road Construction Company collided between Pittsfield and Barry. Two other members of the construction crew were painfully hurt.

Workers Hear Dolsen Tell Story of Sino Fight for Freedom

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 18.—About one hundred workers heard James H. Dolsen explain the Communist position regarding the struggle of the Chinese workers and peasants for the freedom of their country from the "Great" powers. Copies of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly were sold. The audience listened very attentively to the speech. Local DAILY WORKER readers helped to arrange the meeting and promised to continue building up the paper as one of the most effective means of arousing the class consciousness of the workers here.

In order to hold the meeting in the public square, it was necessary to secure a permit. Upon being asked for this permit, the chief of police asked only one question: "Is it going to be a religious or patriotic meeting?"

15-YEAR-OLD GIRL A CLASS WAR PRISONER IN W. VA. MINE STRIKE

SHINNSTON, W. Va., August 18.—Fifteen-year-old Helen Puschover defied the state police, and was arrested.

When Helen, an orphan, called a scab a "starve out," a state police walked up to her and told her not to say that again. And she defiantly repeated it.

The real reason she was arrested was because she was one of the active persons on the picket line at Owings, W. Va.

She was arrested at 6:30 a. m. Saturday morning and taken to the Haywood police headquarters and held under \$500 bond. The yellow dogs and state police have been keeping a close watch for her for the last four months.

MACDONALD'S ATTACK ON SOVIET NOTES TO CHINA ARE ANSWERED

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Moscow papers reproduce Mr. Coates, secretary of the Anglo-Russian parliamentary committee of the former "Hands Off Russia" Society, comments upon Ramsay MacDonald's statement recently published in the Daily Herald, in which MacDonald criticized Karakhan's recent notes to the Chinese government.

"Why has MacDonald found anything improper or mischievous in these notes?"—asks Mr. Coates, and he goes on to say that it is "not unusual for a government thru its diplomatic representatives to express sympathy with another nation, whose citizens may have been afflicted with some misfortune."

"The labor government under MacDonald himself afforded an example thereof, when it sent a message of sympathy and condolences to the Soviet government on the occasion of Lenin's death."

Murder Per 5,000 in Open Shop Heaven.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—St. Clair Adams, former New Orleans prosecutor, tells the bar association that the city in proportion to its size is one of the wickedest in the United States. Chicago has 1 murder per 100,000 inhabitants, while New Orleans boasts of one for every 5,000 population. New Orleans is the open shop paradise.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SOVIET MINING DELEGATION IN THIS COUNTRY

Will Order Machinery and Equipment

NEW YORK, August 18.—A delegation representing the Combined Coal Mining Industries of the Donetz basin in Soviet Ukraine, known as the Trust "Donugol," has arrived in this country for the purpose of placing orders for mining equipment to be carried out thru the Amtorg Trading Corporation. The delegation is headed by the Vice-President of the Trust "Donugol," Simon V. Ivanov and the manager of the Department of Mechanization, Arkadi A. Kisselev. Other members of the delegation are Prof. Shevkiakov of the Ekaterinoslav Mining Institute, Chief Mechanic of the Trust, Robert P. Vagner, and mine directors and engineers Nicholas I. Levtschenko, Zakhar E. Zorin, Ivan S. Lebedev, Dmitri M. Sushevsky, and Michael M. Shibaev.

To Study Mines.

Prior to placing their orders, the delegation will make a study of coal mines and mining equipment works in this country with a view toward determining the types of equipment which are best adaptable to the industries of the Donetz basin.

According to Ivanov, the question of the kind of equipment will require careful consideration since the Donetz industries occupy a leading position in the industrial reconstruction program which is at present being carried out by the Soviet government.

The Donetz Basin is the chief source of hard mineral fuel in the Soviet Union furnishing about 75 per cent of the total output.

Output Increasing.

In recent years the output of the mines in the Donetz Basin has been constantly increasing and the production program for the operating year 1925-1926 provides for a further increase of about 65 per cent over that of last year, bringing up the total to over 800,000,000 pounds, or about 14,000,000 tons.

The importance of the Donetz Basin is augmented by its situation in the vicinity of the large Ukrainian metallurgical industry which has also shown rapid progress during the past year, having increased the total production by 84 per cent over that of the previous year.

The delegation of the Donugol will spend a month in this country. Some members of the delegation, however, expect to stay longer for the purpose of supervising the filling of the orders.

TEACHER BARRED FOR DEFENSE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

NEW YORK, August 18.—Dismissal of Benjamin Glassberg for "conduct unbecoming of a teacher" in 1919 is upheld after six years' consideration by the state board of education. The New York Teachers' Union has been active throughout the period in fighting for Glassberg's reinstatement. The American Legion protested. Frank D. Dilbert, acting commissioner of education, handed down the decision which bars Glassberg from again teaching in New York schools.

Glassberg was accused of making statements which caused his "pupils to receive and retain sentiments of disloyalty to and disrespect for and contempt of the constituted authorities of the national government in time of war, and of the board of education of the city of New York."

Specifically, Glassberg was charged with stating to his classes that the United States government was systematically suppressing true reports about Russia and the Soviet government and that he, Glassberg, as a teacher could not tell the truth to his pupils.

"While the evidence presented upon the trial tending to show that appellant was guilty of the charges against him is not conclusive," the department states, "it is sufficient to justify the application of the rule that upon appeal to the commissioner of education that person shall sustain the findings unless there is 'some reversible error in the conduct of such hearing prejudicial to the appellant.'"

Painter Killed: Wife Sues.

NEW ORLEANS, August 18.—The Jefferson Construction company is defendant in a suit for \$100,000, filed by Mrs. Ruby Grice, who claims her husband, a painter, met his death owing to a scaffold falling 80 feet, which was made up, it is alleged, of inferior and defective lumber, and insecurely erected.

German Economists Visit Black Sea. MOSCOW—A group of over 20 German learned economists of Hamburg, has asked the Soviet Commercial Fleet Board to place a steamer at their disposal for a scientific trip in the Black Sea in September. This request has been granted.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

RUSSIA TODAY

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

Thru. Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

REPORT ON LABOR CONDITIONS

PART I

CHAPTER I

Trade Unions

Labor Conditions

A report on labor conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics must begin by pointing out that in Russia the workers are the ruling class. For unless the reader bears this in mind throughout he will be misled by much in Russian labor conditions that at first sight seems very much the same as with us. Really everything is quite different; because in Russia we have a regulation of the workers' rights that they have put upon themselves for their own well-being. Elsewhere we have a restriction of the workers' rights put upon them by the wealthy. Such regulations are in Russia the result of agreement between the workers and their own expert governors and managers to whom they have entrusted their institutions and their industries, their factories and their farms. Elsewhere such regulations are the result of treaties and truces between the entrenched interests of a wealthy ruling class and the assaults of a working class that as yet never rules but only rebels.

No one who grasps this—and these reports will, it is hoped, make it plain—will ever be misled by the lies he can read almost daily that the worker in Russia lives a life as limited as, and with even less liberty than, with us. The Russian workers are the ruling class of Russia. They enjoy the rights of a ruling class. They are beginning to exercise its responsibilities. They still have much to learn, but they have made a start. In a village school visited by one of the delegates the children were learning to write in copybooks in which over "God save the Tsar" had been pasted, "Once we were slaves, now we are free."

Elsewhere in Europe the industrial revolution in the course of a century had taken the power from the old rulers of the upper class, the landed gentry, and given it to new rulers from the middle class—the men who have made money. This has been for us a mixed blessing. The old ruling caste had its training and traditions, its sense of public responsibility and its own personal relations with its dependents. The new ruling class has none of these things. The Bolshe who denounces the Bourgeois as a vulgar and vicious plebeian can make at least as good a case as the Bourgeois who denounces the Bolshe as a vile and violent proletarian. But in Russia this process of transfer of power from the upper to the middle class, was only just beginning. The replacement of the upper class, whose economic power was their hold on the land, by the middle class, whose economic power was their hold on capital and credit, was interrupted while in an early stage by the social revolution of 1917, that transferred power straight to the workers. What is now going on—has been going on since 1921—and will go on for the rest of our lives, is the working out of compromises in Russia between the Bolshevik ideal of a society based on public work and the Bourgeois ideal of a society based on private wealth.

These compromises made to suit the very different conditions and characters of the Russian would not, as they are, suit us. But there is much to be learnt from them if we will bear in mind all the time—that the Union of Soviet Republics is not the United Kingdom—that Russians are not British—and that a Soviet institution is, in its origin and object, quite different from the English institution into which it has to be translated. All this must be remembered, for example, when we speak of a Russian Trade Union.

Trade Unions

(a) Pre-War Period.—The course of the Russian Revolution can be very well seen in the light of its effect on Russian Trade Unionism. Russian Trade Unionism not only was confused with the Russian medieval guilds and craft unions which kept a liveliness long lost elsewhere in Europe. Russian industrial Trade Unionism proper was, when the Revolution broke out, at the first fighting stage of its development, and never was in Russia such a protection against armed revolution as it has been elsewhere. This was because the industrial population was of late growth, was shut out from any share in ruling the country, and was condemned to the worst possible conditions of life. Russian Trade Unionism which began with a political movement, that of the Russian Social Democratic Party, would in time have educated the people politically and elevated them economically. But it was shut down by Tsarism and remained illegal until 1905; though at times it was encouraged and even exploited by Tsarism, as in the "Gapon" and "Zubatoff" Associations. In 1906, after the first rebellion, Trade Union membership reached 200,000. But the unions were then again suppressed and driven underground, where they came finally under the control of revolutionaries.

(b) Revolutionary.—The Revolution, when it broke out, used the unions as a revolutionary force. But even so unionism was from the first divided as to the class war. The more skilled a trade was and the higher its social status the more opposed it was to class war. For example, the printers were against—the metal workers for war. In the railways the clerks were peaceable, the others warlike. The anti-war unionists supported the middle classes with strikes and sabotage; and the first phase of the Revolution was fought within the ranks of the unions themselves. The Third Trades Union Conference (June, 1917), based on a membership of 1,500,000, showed a majority against class war. But after the Bolshevik Revolution the First Trades Union Congress (January, 1918), with 2,000,000 members, came out for War Communism. Thereafter, Trade Unionism became throughout the reign of War Communism (1918-1921) an important instrument of government. The first thing the unions had to do on behalf of the Com-

munist Government was to restore control over the Factory Committees. These committees were the first machinery of the Soviet system and the motor that drove the Revolution. As in Germany and Italy, the Factory Committees took over the management from the owners and the technical staff. As in Russia the former were absentees and the latter were sabotaging the Revolution, this was necessary. But it would have had in time a very bad effect on production. For the committees began to claim that they owned the factories; thus converting the workers into a new body of private shareholders. This, of course, was all wrong. The leaders of the Revolution accordingly turned to the Trade Unions as a means of enforcing nationalization and of protecting production. The Factory Committee was gradually reduced to one-third of the membership of the Management Committee—the remaining members being appointed by the Trade Unions and the Supreme Economic Council. Finally, the Third Trades Union Congress in 1920 declared that the Factory Committee had nothing to do with the management, and began the movement back towards expert management.

At the same time another move of the Factory Committees was checked in the interests of the union movement. The committees had started Central Councils in Petrograd and other large towns which were rapidly ousting the Trade Unions. This was checked by the Third Trades Union Conference in June, 1917, but was not finally stopped until the First Trades Union Congress in January, 1918, which put an end to the Central Councils, and made the Factory Committees local units of the Trade Union by applying generally and compulsorily the principle of One Factory, One Union. This meant that every worker in one factory, whatever his occupation joined the union to which the factory belonged. For example, in a machine tool factory, not only were the carpenters and bricklayers employed on factory repairs made to join the Metal Workers' Union, but so also were the cooks. In the same way railway repair shopmen, join the Railwaymen's Union and railway stock builders join the Metal Workers' Union.

This principle of "One Factory, One Union," has become a permanent part of the Soviet system. One result of it is the getting rid of all overlapping and competition between unions—another is the division of unionism into 23 national industrial unions which are permanent and not as elsewhere constantly amalgamating and seceding.

The giving of governmental duties to the industrial unions was a war measure, and the stability of the new State under the storm and stress of foreign invasion and domestic insurrection was undoubtedly due to the strength thus obtained. Instead of the State being, as it were, perched on one leg, that of parliamentary representation, the Russian State was propped by a tripod—a representation through the Soviets, another through the Trade Unions and a third leg that was never fully grown, the Co-operatives. The next step was to make membership of a union compulsory, and to suppress the opposition maintained by the Mensheviks as late as 1920. But, unfortunately, no sooner was this done than the unions began as official organs to lose contact with and the confidence of the mass of non-partisan workers.

As the Trade Unions became more and more State organs controlling production, so their Central Executives grew in administrative authority. Out of them there grew several government organs of the first importance. The first of these was the Council of Labor Control, which, as State ownership developed, became the Supreme Council of National Economy, a change of name which expressed the changed nature of the Trade Unions' responsibility. This Council was in fact an Economic Executive equal in importance to the Council of Commissaries, the Political Executive. Meantime the Central Executive of the Trade Unions themselves was, and still is, the Central All-Russian Council of Trade Unions created in July, 1917.

During this period Trade Unionism and Communism were practically the same. The Third Congress in April, 1920, of whose 1,229 delegates 949 were Communists, passed a resolution to the effect that the Trade Unions should conform their policy to that of the party.

(c) Recent Reconstruction.—When the New Economic Policy was coming into force in the winter of 1920-21, the part to be played by the Trade Unions was still under dispute between the Bolshevik policy of Trotsky, who wished to make the Trade Unions into Government organs which should actually themselves run the industries, and the Trade Union point of view, supported by Lenin, that the unions should look after the interests of the workers. The Trade Unions and Lenin won. And the New Economic Policy, as adopted, relieved the unions of much of their responsibility for managing industry and administering national production and restored them to their original duty of regulating work and wages. The first move in this direction came from the Central Committee of the Communist Party on December 28th, 1921, and was adopted by the Central Council of Trade Unions in February, 1922. By the time the Fifth Congress of Trade Unions met in September, 1922, the new policy was already under way and the task of the Congress was to reorganize the unions on their present basis.

The restoration of the unions to their usual functions, though it reduced their numerical strength, at once restored their moral status as the workers' own organization. Village and Home Craftworkers (Kustarni) were dropped from the Unions, and membership fell almost by half, from 8,500,000 in July, 1921, to 4,500,000 in October, 1922, after which it again began to increase. The process of restoring the unions to a voluntary and contributory basis was thereafter continued without further loss of membership. Collective voluntary membership was introduced in 1923, then individual membership, and finally individual payment of contributions. Individual membership and payment is now the rule for 76 per cent.

The membership in January, 1924, was 5,646,000, and in October, 6,034,000, the membership having increased during

1923 by 32 per cent. for industrial and 31 per cent for non-industrial members. The percentage of unionists to the whole body of workers was as high as 93.4 on January 1st, 1923, and 92.9 on January, 1924. The more important of the 23 unions are the railwaymen with a 750,000 membership, the clerks with 500,000 each, sanitary, food supply, miners, landworkers, builders, all with about 250,000. The proportion of women is 28 per cent. and is decreasing.

Trade Union Organization

Enrollment may be collective or individual, and from it are excluded village and home craft workers (Kustarni) members of craft unions (Artel), business managers, landowners, etc. The Russian Trade Union Movement today is organized under the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions (A.R.C.T.U.), which contains representatives from the 23 Central Trade Union Committees, and is elected by the annual All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions. Locally, the unions are organized under Provincial Trade Union Councils. More than 60 are under the direction of nine regional bureaux, the remainder coming directly under the A.R.C.T.U.

The horizontal organization is first the Inter-Trade Union Provincial Council, and at the head the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions.

Trades Union Congress

The All-Russian Congress of Trade Unions consists of one delegate for each 10,000 members; but provincial branches have a delegate for 3,000 members, two delegates for 15,000 and three for over 25,000, elected at provincial conferences. Branches with less than 3,000 are grouped and elect one delegate per 10,000. Only subscribing members may vote.

Trade Union Finance

In the absence of any published balance sheets of the unions it is difficult to get a clear idea of how they stand, more especially as any available funds are freely allocated wherever they seem most wanted. Thus, since a year ago, the A.R.C.T.U. has given monthly grants of 1,500 roubles to the Land and Forest Workers for organizing expenses, and another 5,000 roubles to make up the subscriptions of provincial branches to Provincial Councils; and yet another of 1,500 roubles to support their organ the "Agricultural Laborer" (Batrak).

The turning over of the educational enterprises of the unions to the State is not complete; much adult education being retained by the unions as described in the subsequent section dealing with it. In respect of this, subsidies, as there described, are received from the State and it seems likely that this also allows the unions to undertake expenditures which are only indirectly educational.

It is clear that so long as the Trade Unions continue to do so much work for the State they will, like the co-operatives, continue to receive support from State funds. There are, for example, large grants to Trade Union educational work from the co-operatives which themselves are subsidized by the State.

The financial position of the unions seems to be improving. In January, 1923, the A. R. C. T. U. and about half the Central Executive Committees were in deficit, but in January, 1924, only three of the latter. In 1923, the Provincial Inter-Union Councils in deficit were reduced from 60 to 15 and now ten; though more than half the Provincial Councils are still in deficit. Contributions are beginning, however, to be better paid, especially where individual payment has been re-introduced. In 1923, only about 60 per cent of the contributions were being paid—in 1924 about 70 per cent. The normal subscription which is 2 per cent. of the wage, is received by the Factory Committees and remitted to the section which administers the funds, paying 10 per cent. to the Inter-Union Provincial Council, and up to 25 per cent. to the Central Executive of the union.

Trade Union Status

The legal status and the industrial functions of the unions are defined in the Labor Code and have little that is unusual. The legal function of the unions is defined as (a) representation and (b) protection of the workers.

Trade Union Activities

(a) Restriction of Activities.—Under War Communism, contributions were were paid by the State, out of national funds; but under the New Economic Policy the unions suddenly found themselves obliged to pay their own way. Their difficulties were increased by the depreciation of the currency and the heavy deficits in their budgets. Thus Central Committees' expenditure sometimes is four times the revenue; and in local committees the deficit is generally one-third the total. This heavy expenditure is partly due to the efforts of the unions to carry on what remains to them of their political and educational work for the State. Want of money soon put a stop to most of the useful educational work of the unions. Their primary schools were first given up, then the technical schools in many cases, and occasionally even the adult classes for illiterates. In most cases this work was transferred to the educational authorities. But although this work is being yearly cut down for want of money it still causes heavy outgoings on salaries and administration. In the course of 1922, provincial Trade Union officials had to be reduced by three-quarters, and central officials by one-third. But salaries still constitute a very large part of the expenditure. In other respects economies have been so drastic that of the great scheme for linking up the Trade Unions all over Russia, only the central organization remains intact. The Provincial Councils survive, but the 504 district offices have been reduced while the local secretariats have almost disappeared. In the central organization the 15 departments have been reduced to 8, and the 268 officials, of whom 55 were Communists, have been reduced to 215 of whom 50 are Communists. (To be continued in next issue.)

BANK CLERKS OF FRANCE STRUCK FOR LIVING PAY

Communists Take Lead in Wage Raise Demand

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—(FP)—“The strike of 20,000 bank clerks in Paris, Cherbourg, Nimes, and other widely separated cities of France is indicative of the increasing difficulty of the workers of France to make both ends meet,” says Hays Jones, Federated Press correspondent visiting in New York from France. “Discontent has been brewing among the bank clerks for a long time and recent increases in taxes and living costs coupled with the diminishing value of the franc have been observed keenly by them.”

“I have talked with French bank clerks,” says Jones, “and have been surprised at the low wage they receive. In several provincial banks affected by this strike, clerks have told me that they receive 30 francs a day. The Paris scale is slightly higher, clerks occasionally receiving as much as 1,000 francs a month, \$50 in American money at the present exchange rate.”

Forced to Wear Natty Clothes.

“Of course 1,000 francs has a greater buying power than \$50 in America. It would more nearly equal \$80 in the American market. But bank clerks find this not enough to keep up the standard of dress and living demanded by their employers. These requirements are much the same as in America: natty clothes and impeccable personal appearance.”

“The 15,000 Paris clerks are not all the city's financial workers by any means, but they are enough to indicate that the banking institutions of the city are severely crippled. This is further shown by the fact that the minister of finance is afraid that the strike will hurt the new French gold bonds issue. With the support of 10,000 clerks in the provincial cities they should win their strike.”

“The cost of living has risen rapidly and steadily in France and especially in Paris.”

Many Strikes Predicted.

“A long series of strikes and industrial disturbances is bound to follow the recent piling up of living costs and taxes. I expect that other workers will follow the bank clerks' action. Their strikes will be more effective and orderly because organization is stronger among the mechanical workers. Government employes and pensioners received an increase during the spring session of the legislature. The unions insist, however, that the increase was not enough. Other workers in France have not received any increase of wages to balance against increased costs largely caused by augmented taxes and the Riff war.”

“As an indication of the low wages of French workers generally, I add that the slogan of the French Communist Party is: 20 francs a day for every worker!”

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

GERMANS VISIT THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET WORKERS; PLEDGE EXPOSE OF SOCIAL-DEMOCRAT FALSEHOOD

(By International Press Correspondence.)
MOSCOW, July 27.—(By Mail).—On Sunday afternoon a group of the German workers' delegation consisting of 18 members, 8 Social-Democrats, 8 Communists and two non-party workers under the leadership of the Social-Democrat Offenhausen, arrived in Kharkov. They were received with enthusiasm by the working class of Kharkov.

After a meeting in the open air at which Uvarov welcomed the delegation to the capital of the Ukraine in the name of 200,000 Ukrainian workers and the social-democratic miner, Schelsinger, expressed the will of the delegation to learn the truth about the Soviet Union, the delegation began its investigations by examining the town.

The Kharkov working men and women, employes, officials, Red Army men and athletes formed cordons along the street for a distance of three miles and greeted the delegation with enthusiasm.

A part of the delegation, including Offenhausen, visited the president of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee, Petrovski, with whom the delegates had a conversation upon the political and economic situation in the

newly built workers' colony in which they showed great interest, and asked if the Communists and the non-party workers lived under exactly the same conditions. They convinced themselves that this was the case and discovered instances where Communist workers were less favorably housed than non-party workers.

In the evening a mass meeting took place in honor of the German delegation at which Petrovski, the people's commissar for justice, Skryptnik, and the chairman of the Ukrainian trade union council, Uvarov, delivered speeches of greeting.

Offenhausen declared in his speech that he was deeply moved by the real regard of the Russian and Ukrainian workers for the delegation. “We were not able to imagine the immensity of your successes. And your economic successes are still smaller than your ideological ones, above all less than the great success that the workers feel themselves masters of the country, but your economic successes are also surprising, particularly in the Ukraine which suffered most from the tortures of the civil war.”

“We wish to make no promises which we cannot fulfill, but we promise to expose the campaign of lies which have been spread about you and to tell the German workers untiringly that the Soviet Union is the one and only country of the workers, a real peoples' state.”

“We know well that there is no ab-



BUILDERS AT WORK

JUST A WORD OR TWO

THIS IS A DELICATE SUBJECT!

At all times in the year a fighting paper of the workers has a difficult time in existing. It is always as poor as the workers in whose interests it battles.

It must depend on subscriptions and occasional donations alone. “Businessmen” who have no desire to help the workers will not advertise. “Fake” advertising, even tho it “pays,” will not be accepted.

The summer time is particularly a difficult one. July and August are dangerous “Dog days” for every newspaper and a working class newspaper has a most difficult time indeed. So in these days, when the DAILY WORKER has often to gasp for breath, it isn't only because of the heat. The stacks of unpaid bills, the money owing to the “Daily” by workers for subs, for bundles and for books—make it difficult for the DAILY WORKER to function properly.

At this time when the DAILY WORKER is having “rough weather” it is proper to give out a modest and gentle and a most delicate hint that this is the time to pay your bills.

If you want to help the DAILY WORKER out of danger in this crisis—pay. No matter how little you owe . . . pay it. No matter how much you owe . . . pay as much as you can no matter how little that is.

GIVE THE DAILY WORKER A BETTER CHANCE TO BUILD THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

SCIENTISTS TO ATTEND SOVIET ACADEMY JUBILEE

200th Anniversary Will Be Celebrated in Sept.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18.—The Russian Academy of Sciences at Leningrad, founded at the end of the reign of Peter the Great, has completed its program for the celebration of its two hundredth jubilee anniversary in September, according to advice received by the Russian Information Bureau here. Prominent scientists from a score of countries will attend. The program, extending from Sept. 5 to 14, includes sessions at both Leningrad and Moscow, gala performances of the opera in Leningrad and of the Moscow Art Theater in Moscow, banquets tendered to the visitors by both cities, and a State breakfast in the Kremlin.

Americans to Attend.

Leading American universities and scientific societies have been invited to send representatives. Among those who will attend, as reported in Russian papers received here, are Dr. H. H. Donaldson of the University of Pennsylvania and Professor Frank A. Golder of Leland Stanford. Dr. Judah L. Magnes, formerly of New York, has been invited to represent the University of Jerusalem.

Mr. Henry Mapers and Professor Archibald Thomson will represent the London Royal Society at the jubilee. Among the delegates from Germany will be Professor Einstein, Carl Neuberg, director of the Biochemical Institute in Berlin, and Gustave Tammen, professor of chemistry at the University of Goettingen. Fraternal greetings have been received from a number of American scientists.

The Russian Academy comprises 46 scientific institutions and numbers 462 workers. Its presidium consists of 41 academician members, and four Russian and fifteen foreign honorary members; and it has 144 Russian and 167 foreign correspondents. The library of the Academy now contains over 4,000,000 books and manuscripts. Since the revolution several of its institutes and museums have greatly expanded. During the year 1924 the Academy held 64 meetings, at which 112 scientific papers were read, it published 55 scientific books, and it sent out 76 scientific expeditions.

Expands Under New Regime.

Leibnitz, the German mathematician, drew up the original program of the Academy. In its long record of distinguished scientific service, perhaps its best known work is the exploration and charting of Russia's great expanses of territory. Under the late czar the Academy was handicapped by the general administrative disorganization, and during the period of civil war its scientists suffered great hardships, but with the economic recovery the Academy has entered on a new period of expansion.

Russia Seen Thru Different Spectacles



Ukrainian Soviet Republic which lasted two hours.

The delegates were particularly interested in the relations between the Ukrainian Soviet Republic and the other Soviet Republics of the Union. In the situation of industry and agriculture, in wages, etc.

To the question of one of the delegates who asked how much he and the rest of the government members drew in wages, Petrovski replied that the highest wage possible was 100 rubles. On his part, Petrovski asked about the wages of the German president and the members of the German government. The delegates put de-

land at home, and that the prisoners had a club of their own which they managed themselves. After examining various cases of punishment the delegates declared that the level of punishment was much milder than in Germany.

The delegation visited the Ukrainian trade union council, the peoples' commissariat for labor, the central council for social insurance, and the central committee of the metal workers' union after which they formed themselves into groups according to occupation and visited various factories. In the metal works “Siekle and Hammer,” the delegates held long discussions with the workers upon all questions concerning the life of the working class, after which a meeting was held, at which the delegates, amongst other questions, asked how many religious workers were present. Amongst a thousand workers there were four.

Further, the delegates visited the

absolute freedom in your country, that only the working class enjoys complete freedom, but we know also that freedom for the bourgeoisie would mean suicide for the revolution.

“Before our departure we were told that everything we would see would be made up especially for us. Potemkin villages would be prepared for us, etc. Today we can only laugh about it.”

“We declare emphatically that we have witnessed the devotion of the masses of the Russian people to the Soviet Union. I have never in my life seen such enthusiastic, fiery and joyful demonstrations of workers as I have seen in Leningrad, Moscow and Kharkov.”

“The slogan which we shall take back to the German workers will be ‘nearer to the Soviet Union.’”

After the speech, Offenhausen embraced the chairman of the meeting, Petrovski. The meeting gave the German delegation enthusiastic ovations.

An equally enthusiastic reception for the German delegation is reported from Perm, Rostov on the Don. The delegation is studying eagerly the conditions in the working class organizations, shops and factories, official institutions and schools.

Challenge Vote of Six Counties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The entire vote in six Iowa counties has been challenged by supervisors either for Senator Brookhart, republican, Dr. Daniel F. Steck, democrat, the senate elections committee announced today.

STRIKE TIES UP YALE BUILDING, ASK MORE WAGES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 18.—Nearly 3,000 building trades unionists of New Haven are affected by the strike declared for carpenters, electrical workers, roofers, plumbers, steam fitters and painters to assist the already striking hod carriers and building laborers in winning their demands.

Work worth over \$3,000,000 is held up, including Troup junior high, Hopkins grammar school, the new Yale dormitory, theater and church buildings.

Only bricklayers are not striking because of an agreement which prevents them from joining in labor difficulties for two years to come.

Laborers and hod carriers have been striking over two weeks for 75 cents instead of 65 cents an hour pay for laborers and 85 cents for hod carriers. Complete unionization of jobs is also demanded. Master builders have repeatedly refused to consider the union workers' demands so the general building strike was called.

American Ship Affre.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 18.—With a fire in her hold, the shipping board steamer West Harcourt put back to Baltimore with all possible speed.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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TWENTY-TWO DAY AUTO RACE IN SOVIET UNION, AMERICANS ENTERED

LENINGRAD, U. S. S. R., Aug. 18.—American entries led in the trans-Russian automobile race from Leningrad to Tiflis and back to Moscow, which began today and is expected to last 22 days. The participants in the race made their get-away at 8 o'clock this morning.

Democracy Springs a Leak.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A small sensation was sprung in the senate elections committee today when it was discovered that 200 ballots cast in the contested Iowa senatorial election between Senator Smith W. Brookhart, and Daniel F. Steck, democrat, are missing.

The missing ballots are from Winnetka precinct in Madison county. The tally books show that 139 out of one vote were cast for Steck, and 61 for Brookhart.

The committee ordered an immediate investigation.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

By A. LOSOVSKY



Author of:
 Lenin—The Great Strategist 15 Cents
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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5103. In this instance cretonne was used to make the Dress, and broadcloth to make the Blouse. Flannel, pongee, taffeta and linen are also attractive for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. To make this model as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 3 3/4 yards for the Dress and 3 3/4 yards for the Blouse and godets of 32 inch material. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1 3/4 yard.

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FOR THE "SMALL BOY"



5068. Checked gingham, poplin, pique, linen and flannel may be used for this model. The smock closes at the right side of the front, under a facing or trimming band, as illustrated.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 3/4 yard of 36 inch material with 3/4 yard of 36 inch contrasting material for collar and facings.

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The DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly, "Rabotnicza Tribuna and Novy Mir are for sale at the Workers' Co-operative Restaurant, 1733 Broadway.

Your Union Meeting

Third Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1925

- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|-------|--|
| 38 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St. |
| 179 | B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 131 | Belt Line Federation, 62nd and Halsted. |
| 2 | Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing. |
| 10 | Carpenters, 12 Garfield Blvd. |
| 21 | Carpenters, Western and Lexington. |
| 242 | Carpenters, 5443 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 250 | Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest. |
| 643 | Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 1693 | Carpenters, 505 S. State St. |
| 1784 | Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St. H. Fahling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7587. |
| 1922 | Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 2289 | Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 293 | Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California. |
| 293 | Conductors (R. R.), 127 N. Francisco Ave., 7 p. m. |
| 798 | Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave. |
| 85 | Engineers, So. Chi., 11405 Michigan Avenue. |
| 47 | Firemen and Enginemen, 7429 S. Chicago Ave., 9:30 a. m. |
| 275 | Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco, 9:30 a. m. |
| 4 | Hod Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 10 | Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont. |
| 5 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 366 | Machinists, 518 W. 55th St. |
| 478 | Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St. |
| 830 | Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 515 | Maintenance of Way, 5524 S. Halsted St. |
| 23 | Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. |
| 23 | Moulders, 2800 W. Madison St. |
| 54 | Painters, Sherman and Main Sts., Evanston, Ill. |
| 624 | Painters, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 853 | Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange. |
| 972 | Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island. |
| 5 | Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. |
| 16653 | Poultry and Game, 200 Water St. |
| 236 | Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington. |
| 225 | Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 59th St. |
| 900 | Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University. |
| 73 | Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. |
| 723 | Teamsters (Soda), 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 733 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 745 | Teamsters, 6399 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 247 | Typographical, 5015 N. Clark St. |
| 8 | Wall Paper Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves. |

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

THE DAILY WORKER

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Time to Become Full-Fledged Communists!

By Moissaye J. Olgin

Quitting Under Fire

The action of the Chicago Federation of Labor at its last Sunday's meeting in bowing to William Green's endorsement of the scabbery of the United Garment Workers' Union in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring company, was a sorry piece of work, but just what could be expected from an organization that accepts the leadership of Fitzpatrick and Nockels.

Fitzpatrick and Nockels reluctantly condemned the Tom Rickert scab organization in the first place. They would not have taken action but for the fact that they were goaded into doing so by the DAILY WORKER and the radicals and progressives in local unions affiliated with the federation. Even then, nothing was done except the passage of a resolution. Nockels, the secretary of the central body, in a speech, declared that Rickert was justified in scabbing on the Amalgamated. It was a case of self-preservation, he said. What can be expected from men who have such a selfish conception of the functions of leadership in the trade union movement?

Twenty-three delegates to the federation voted against accepting the ukase of scabby William Green. This is encouraging. It is the one bright spot in an otherwise odious proceeding. Every militant union member in the country, every class conscious worker rejoiced when the Chicago Federation of Labor laid the lash of its condemnation on the official backs of the strikebreaking crew that runs the company union, known as the United Garment Workers. Their rejoicing was destined to be short lived.

Those who voted against hauling down the flag to Tom Rickert and his crew at last Sunday's meeting were Communists, radicals and progressives. All the old reactionary outfit voted to support Fitzpatrick and Nockels. There were delegates from the pressmen's union present at last Sunday's meeting. The pressmen are faced with a situation somewhat similar to that with which the garment workers are confronted. The pressmen and feeders in the Cunco printing plant withdrew their labor when asked to work under open shop conditions. Their international president is sending in scabs to defeat their purpose.

If the pressmen and feeders were building on Fitzpatrick sticking up for them against Berry, they were leaning on a broken reed. Fitzpatrick has definitely broken with the progressive wing. His condemnation of the United Garment Workers was merely a last flicker from the waning fires of his former progressivism. When Green cracked the whip Fitzpatrick and Nockels thought of the porterhouse steak and their nice easy chairs at 166 West Washington street. They took the hint and resolved that they would be good boys in the future.

This is one of the most contemptible cases of quitting under fire that the American labor movement records. Fitzpatrick and Nockels cannot for long fool the organized workers of Chicago with their periodical tirades against the Communists. The former fake progressives are every day exposing themselves as the most subservient tools of the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. With Tom Rickert scabbing on the garment workers and George L. Berry scabbing on the members of his own union, both under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, the workers are confronted with a serious situation. No time must be lost in proceeding to alter this state of things.

The Lesson of the Aetna Strike

The unorganized millions of American wage workers are unorganized, not because they are unwilling to belong to labor unions, but because the reactionary leadership of the labor unions of America is indifferent and even hostile to bringing them into the ranks of organized labor.

More and more it will be seen that the example of the striking upholsterers of the Aetna Furniture company of Chicago is an illustration of what will be necessary if the workers wish to unite their forces in spite of the indifference of the reactionary leaders of the craft unions.

The formation of the shop committee of the Aetna workers, which must represent all departments of the shop, and their successful strike against a double wage cut, is illustrative of the method and result of coalescing the unorganized workers in their first effort at building a shop committee system which will eventually compel the hostile leaders of unions to accept the at present unorganized masses upon a basis of industrial unionism and will, as well, insure the workers in such shops as have strong shop committees an iron protection of complete solidarity against the bosses.

The workers of the Aetna shop have publicly acknowledged that the DAILY WORKER was their one aid in addition to their own solidarity in winning their strike. It was only a little strike, with demands readily seen as justified and purely economic. But its significance may be great if, from the experience and example of the Aetna strikers, the unorganized masses of America will learn the lesson that one of the keys to organized power is the formation of shop committees to bring into action on equal basis the unionized and non-union, of all crafts and all degrees of skill, without regard to race or sex or skill. We trust that the Aetna workers will not stop short of such organization and try to spread it to all shops in their industry.

Such shop committees must be formed as rapidly as possible in every factory and shop of this country.

An American professor who is a member of the slavery committee of the league of nations got in bad with his government for throwing some light on slavery conditions in Portuguese East Africa. The Portuguese capitalists protested and Washington advised Lisbon that the professor was only speaking for himself.

Germany demands the return of her colonies as a condition to entrance into the league of nations. Germany claims to be just as "civilized" as any other nation and is willing to carry her share of the "white man's burden." But Abdel-Krim is not adding to the popularity of that once favored outdoor sport.

The Spanish coal operators object to the subsidy of the British coal barons by the government. They claim it will hurt Spanish interests.

To the members of the former Jewish Socialist Federation.

Dear Comrades:—

Nearly four years have elapsed since we broke away from the socialist party. Three and a half years have passed since we joined the Workers Party as "Number Two". For over two years and a half we have enjoyed membership in the legal Workers (Communist) Party which is the American section of the Communist International. It is, therefore time for us to give ourselves an account as to where we stand, especially now, on the eve of the party convention.

When we combined with the Jewish section of the then illegal Communist Party, we looked upon ourselves as a group quite different from the Communists. True, we considered ourselves to be Communists, too, and we platonically recognized the leadership of the Comintern, but we spared no effort to maintain our separate identity as the Jewish Federation, and when we spoke of mutual readjustment in the future and of "ironing out differences in the process of work", we meant by it that the comrades of the Communist Party would be forced to accept our leadership and follow to the line of our group.

This line, barring individual differences, reduced itself to the following:

a. We demanded that the illegal Communist Party dissolve itself within the Workers Party, the latter to be recognized as the American section of the Comintern.

b. We opposed the drastic centralization of the Comintern, demanding more autonomy for the Workers Party.

c. We considered ourselves to be the sponsors and leaders of a broad mass movement, while the Communist were in our eyes a group of sectarians divorced from actual life.

d. Many of us failed to understand the policy of the united front, which to some appeared as a "Communist hoax" devised to trick the social-democratic leaders into an uncomfortable position, to others as a shadow and entirely unrealizable proposition which has no bearing upon actual life. A considerable section of our group saw no field of activity for our party outside of conducting Communist propaganda.

e. We chafed under the control of the Communist Party, we considered it a senseless mechanical control; which we fought with extreme bitterness, unwilling to take into account the peculiar situation of our Communist comrades.

Underlying all this was our organizational patriotism, our devotion to the old federation, which we considered well-nigh perfect. (It was this peculiar attachment which prompted us stubbornly to fight for the retention of even the name federation.)

Three years and a half have passed. We have learned many lessons in the course of our work, and we are in a position to view our former conceptions with a critical eye. We must admit that a large portion of our conceptions were un-Communist, half-Communist, in the nature of the two-and-a-half international. We must admit that we committed many an error in consequence of our failing to understand Communist tactics. Thus we were happy when three "underground" Communists broke the discipline of their party and voted with us in the executive committee of the Jewish Federation ("No. 2") of the W. P. We did not understand that a Communist who deliberately ignores the orders of his party concerning his work in an outside organization which does not belong to the Comintern (the W. P. and its Jewish federations of that time were, in law and in fact, only sympathizing organizations where Communists were supposed to conduct party work) is, obviously, of scant value as a Communist and his "conversion" should cause very little rejoicing.

Subsequent events proved this elementary truth. One of the three was expelled from the party with our consent. The other two occupy the extreme right flank of the right wing opposition. The gain for the movement from their lining up with the federation leaders is, thus, a very

questionable one. Another illustration is our attitude towards Zivion-Hoffman and Salutzky. We ought to have realized from the very start that Zivion was not even a left-winger and that there was no place for him in our midst. We ought, to have confronted Salutzky with an ultimatum demanding that he either put his shoulder to the party wheel as behooves a Communist, or get out of the party and spare us his venom. We did neither. We disliked parting with one who had been friend in the Jewish socialist federation; many of us felt closer to him than to the Communist comrades.

Many more of our steps could be analyzed to prove that we were far from Communist understanding and Communist tactics. (Remember how we disliked the term, "manoeuvre"). We admit all this frankly, because it is better to acknowledge old errors than to attempt to gloss them over or to conceal them. There can be no doubt, however, and you, comrades, cannot fail to agree, that since then the situation has radically changed. The life of the Party and our activities within the Party have assumed a totally different aspect.

a. The Party is legal. It is the American section of the Comintern. We are members of the Party with full rights. There is no more "Number One" and "Number Two". We all agree that in case of urgent necessity we shall have to go underground. We now form fractions within the Party organizations in order to secure Communist leadership. There is no difference in this respect between the comrades of whatever derivation.

b. It would be preposterous to demand more autonomy for our Party. We are fully aware of the tendency of the Comintern to become one great world party where national sections would be as closely connected with the main body as district committees are now connected with the national parties. We know now that strict discipline on a national and international scale is made imperative by our very situation in the capitalist states. We have had occasions to observe how Communist discipline helped us build the Party, consolidate our ranks, increase our influence out of proportion to the numerical strength of the Party. We are witness to the fact that direct intervention on the part of the Comintern prevented us from committing errors and made it possible for us to overcome a crisis. Whoever still continues grumbling against the 21 points and Communist discipline is an incurable traitor.

c. We must have the courage to admit that if the members of the former Jewish socialist federation have been instrumental in developing a left wing mass movement among the Jewish workers, they are not the only ones who deserve credit. Quite the contrary if anybody deserves credit for this achievement, it is the Party which developed its activities under the leadership of the Comintern and Profintern. True, we all did our share of work. We have established connections with the working masses. It cannot be denied, however, that the Trade Union Educational League is not a creation of the members of the former Jewish socialist federation. Neither were they the sole drafters of the left wing program in the Workers Circle. And if the Comintern has recognized the party activities in connection with the creation of a farmer-labor party to have been a valuable kind of work among the masses, certainly not the members of the former socialist federation have distinguished themselves in this branch of mass work.

A left wing mass movement has come into existence because the Party has led into proper channels the accumulated dissatisfaction of the working masses. Had we remained alone as the Jewish socialist federation, had we not been backed by the Party, the Comintern and the Profintern, we would not have been able to give rise to a mass movement and, should it have started spontaneously, we would not have known whither to direct it. It is childish to assert that we are the grand masters of a mass movement and that it is only due to us that the Party has made inroads into the mass of the Jewish workers.

A glimpse at the elements active in

the movement will only prove that we can claim no monopoly of leading the mass movement. Comrade Salzman is no closer to the masses than is Comrade Benjamin Lifshitz; Comrade Siegel cannot be credited with wider mass activity than Comrade Costrell; Comrade London is by no means closer to the masses than Comrade Mindell, and as to Comrades Sack and Aronberg, they are certainly no less intently bound up with the union movement than are Comrades Zirlin or Zimmerman or Ross Wortis. To claim that "we" are the mass movement is to be deluded by an organizational patriotism which is without foundation.

d. The united front tactics has become the daily activity of our party, the meaning and value of which we all understand. We have all learned to know that even at the present time, notwithstanding numerical weakness, our party must be a party of political struggles, a party living and fighting in close connection with the working class its everyday life and battles. We have been forced to concede that the party must not confine itself to propaganda, that the road to a mass party leads through manifold class activities at the head of the working-class. We have learned that manoeuvring is a necessary element of Communist tactics and that propaganda pure and simple would turn our party into a sect.

e. Mechanical control is no more an issue. There is no such thing in our party. We are all under the control of the party institutions. Every one of us both controls and is being controlled.

It would seem that under such conditions we should have long forgotten the old federation with all our former just and unjust claims. We live in a different time, we are members of a new party; we work in new surroundings; we are faced with new problems. It would seem that we should have assimilated with the party and forgotten all differences in the process of work. Unfortunately, it appears that not all comrades have become one with the Communist Party, that some of the former members of the socialist federation still keep apart in what constitutes a separate camp in opposition to the Party and to its leading elements. It appears that the prevailing moods of this camp are reminiscent of the moods of the old federation, and that the arguments it advances are very much akin to the claims of the former "Number Two".

There is no use arguing with the leaders of this camp. If three years of work have not had the effect of welding them with the Communist Party, there is little hope of their ever being assimilated. But it is to you, comrades in the branches, who are sometimes inclined to listen to those leaders and sometimes follow them out of sheer habit, because you are wont to look upon them as unopposed comrades and because you do not take a clear account of the situation,—to you a word of warning is urgent at the present juncture. It is time for you to forget the old socialist federation. Having become members of the Communist Party, your party allegiance must be your sole consideration. To be communists of proven loyalty to the Party must be your highest pride. To this end it is necessary that you be cautioned against the former leaders of the Jewish socialist federation whose propaganda among you keeps you artificially from merging in the Communist Party and the Communist International and thus hampers the growth of our Party.

The old division into "Number One" and "Number Two" is no more. Yet you are being told that the Party treats you like stepchildren. This is not true. The Party does not draw any line of demarcation between its members of whatever former group, provided they accept the Communist outlook and follow the ideological and tactical lines of the Party. If the Party treats certain comrades with a measure of caution, it is because they themselves have drawn a line between their little group and the Party, because they keep on denouncing the Party, unwilling or unable to represent its views. Why indeed should the Party recognize such comrades as its spokesmen? Why should it not be careful about members who are not

one with Party? If it exercised no discrimination it would not be a Communist Party.

Tales of conspiracy are being peddled among you. The bugaboo of a sinister "caucus" has been brought into play in order to stir your imagination. ("Bittelman's caucus", "Costrell's caucus", the "Olgin-Yuditch caucus"). It is the task of the "caucus", you are being told, to conspire against the members of the former socialist federation. This is all woven out of whole cloth. The name caucus is here being applied to those comrades who put their party allegiance and the party disciplines above their membership in the former socialist federation. The vicious "caucus" is nothing else but the Party, the Central Executive Committee of the Party and all those who carry out the policies of the Party. If only your dissatisfied elements tried to put themselves into close contact with the party as a whole, if they tried to forget their past and their group allegiance, they would soon realize that there is no conspiracy and that nobody is interested in waging a fight against them. The very fact that these comrades see conspiracies, persecution and discrimination everywhere, proves their alienation themselves from the Party, their looking upon it with suspicion. First they put themselves into a separate camp and then they complain that they are being treated as an unassimilated and unfriendly group. First they develop an attitude of suspicion towards the party representatives, and then they are dissatisfied when they complain that they are being treated as an unassimilated and unfriendly group. First they develop an attitude of suspicion towards the party representatives, and then they are dissatisfied when they are not being treated like Communists of good standing.

You are being told by the leaders of the former socialist federation that there is no difference between them and the Party. This is camouflage. They have retained a great deal of their former ideology which does not allow them to become communists. One instance of our party life may serve as an ample illustration. You all remember the attitude of the leaders of the former Jewish socialist federation towards work among the unions. It was one of the beliefs of those leaders that the Party ought to leave the greatest freedom of action to those who are active in the unions as they, it was asserted, know better than the party how to conduct the work of the left wing. The federation leaders are now careful not to make such assertions openly, but when you follow the activities of their adherents in the needle trade you will recognize those ideas in practical operation. You are being told that both main currents of our party, the majority and the minority, are wrong and that the only correct line is that of the federation group. But does not this declaration vividly recall to your mind the days when the socialist federation people had the sad courage to declare that everybody was wrong: the Communist Party, the Comintern, the representatives of the Comintern in this country, and only "we", the federationists, were in full possession of the unalloyed truth? There were then some federation elements who conceded that the Comintern might be right, but they said, the Comintern adherents in America were "no good",—and this view still holds away among some members of the former federation.

The group was dubbed Lorietes. The name is not very well chosen. Lore is only a pretext, a peg the disgruntled use to hang their grievances on. Having discovered in Lore an opposition to the party and to the Comintern, this Federation group leaned against Lore. When they found Juliet Poyntz in a feud with Communism, they crowned Poyntz their prophet. When the needle trade group proved to be stubbornly resisting, to the detriment of our Party, the policies outlined by the Party, which are the policies of the class-struggle, they closed their ranks around this group fighting the CEC and defending the opportunist deviation. Should a new right wing opposition develop to-morrow anywhere in the Party, one may be sure that the leaders of the former federation would discover an affinity of souls between themselves

and the new oppositionists and that you would be told that they were the champions of truth.

You must realize, comrades of the rank and file of the former socialist federation, that you are being utilized for a fight against the Party. It is you that give substance to the opposition of the federation leaders. Their weight, whatever of it they possess, is derived from the fact that you live by tradition, that you do not think who are the leaders you support. You must now realize that you are an instrument of an opportunist opposition in our party, that your blind devotion to your former socialist federation is detrimental to friends from among the leaders of the Party and to Communism.

You are being utilized as an army of defense for every opportunist deviation that develops within the Communist ranks. We mentioned those three communists who broke the discipline of the Party. There are more than three of this kind. They are to be found in every Communist party. They are not dangerous when they have not the backing of masses. They become a real menace when they have secured the support of masses, or at least a certain number of workers. It is significant that the above mentioned three communists affiliated themselves with the federation leaders. This is no accident. All opportunist of whatever description rush to the federation leaders. This is because the latter are in a position to "deliver" them a mass rank and files, and this mass are you, comrades of the former socialist federation.

Do you like this role, comrades?

A curious combination is being achieved over your heads: a match between the federation leaders and those communists whose communism became of a doubtful nature. The federation leaders as such would not be able to assert themselves within the party because they lack even Communist phraseology and have not had a minimum of experience in Communist practice. On the other hand, the doubtful communists would have no guts to make themselves vociferous in the Party, if it were not for the "mass" that they command with the aid of the federation leaders. As it is, one group of party opponents helps the other: one furnishes the opportunist "theory", while the other delivers the votes, your votes. All this bargain is being accomplished on your account, due to your uncritical attachment to your old friends.

You carry on your backs the extreme right wing of our party,—that which eats at its vitals, which undermines discipline, which softens our struggles on the various fronts, which has been branded by the Comintern. You carry this unsavory load because you allow yourselves to be fooled by tales of horrors, because you do not wish to cast a critical look around.

Time has come to realize your situation. By allowing opportunism to utilize you as its tools you put yourselves into the position of second rate members. Do you not wish to be members of the Party with full rights?

By listening without criticism to the tales of your former friends and leaders from among the socialist federation you are directly injuring the cause of communism in the United States. Do you wish to do so?

A convention is at hand. It is time to cleanse our party. It is time to bolshevize our party. If you, rank and file comrades, turn your backs to the opportunist leaders, they are helpless and their game is lost, which would mean that our party has become so much stronger, so much more united.

The eyes of the entire Comintern are watching our convention. If you become one with our Party without any reservation, our convention may become the beginning of a great period in the history of our Party.

The Party is mine! must be our slogan. Everywhere, all the time, through joy and sorrow, through errors and their correction, through victories and losses, through gropings and finding,—always with the Party, in the stream of Party life, permeated with the spirit of the Party, always along the line of the Communist International.

Some of the Advantages

By ISRAEL AMTER.

THE United States government has issued a leaflet to the workers of the country containing the following points:

1. The soldier's paymaster never fails in business, or fails to pay the wages of his employees.
2. The factory does not shut down and lay off its employees when times are dull.
3. He never has to quit work and go on strike.
4. He doesn't lose any time because of bad weather or sickness—the pay goes on just the same.
5. He doesn't have to worry about getting a job.
6. He doesn't worry about the cost of clothing or of beefsteaks or of rents. No matter what the cost, he gets his clothing, his three square meals a day, and a comfortable healthful home to live in, just the same.
7. Neither does he worry about doctor's bills nor dentists' bills—

Uncle Sam pays them.

"8. If he wants to see the world, his service will take the lumps out of his back, broaden his shoulders, deepen his chest, develop and train his muscles and his mind; in brief, it will make him a more capable and useful man."

THIS appeal of the U. S. government to workers of this country is very illuminating. It pictures in clear words that the lot of the worker is to worry about his job, about his rent, doctor's bills; to be in danger of losing his job, to be forced out on strike; his work narrows his chest, bends his back and makes a machine of him, so that his mind hardly works.

This is the truth of modern industry under the capitalist system—and it is good that the government openly says so. "Enlist in the army and be sure of your job." "Enlist in the army and see the world." "Enlist in the army" and you won't have to bend your backs in front of a hot furnace. You won't have to mine coal deep

down in the earth. You won't have to risk your neck at the top of a skyscraper. It is true, that you will have to learn to kill other workers in other countries. And you are always sure of your job, for we have plenty of wars coming. There is China, and there is Japan. The Philippines are in revolt. The German workers may get fresh and want to reject the plan formed by our vice-president, Mr. Dawes. And there is Soviet Russia, that the capitalists of the United States and the whole world hate. We will send you out into wars against all these people. You are sure of your job.

WE sent you across the Atlantic to shoot down German, Austrian and Bulgarian workers and peasants. We sent you into the north of Soviet Russia to shoot down the Russian peasants who together with the workers had established a government of their own. When you came back home—those of you who did not belong to the regular army, you were out of a job, 1,000,000 of you tramped the streets looking for a job, hungry and without a home. But now we

offer you a chance to "see the world." Be a soldier. Learn how to use a bayonet. Learn how to jab a fellow's guts out of his body. Learn how to use poison gas and hand grenades. Think of the fellows that can be killed by a single bomb. Oh, it is glorious when it is done for Wall Street! The fellows you kill are only workers—and there are too many workers. That makes all the trouble. We can work their wives and children in the factories just as well—and we make bigger profits. If you win the war for us, our influence—the influence of Wall Street—will spread all over the world. Won't that be a grand and glorious feeling? The flag of Wall Street flying all over the world?

"Join the army—and be sure of your job."

Basilica Will Be Re-Opened.

QUEBEC, August 18.—The world-famous Basilica, completely destroyed by fire Christmas eve 1922, is to be reopened next September. It was learned today.

Killing of Soviet Soldier at Polish Border Protested

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—Demand has been made by the Soviet foreign office for an investigation by the mixed commission meeting today at Yampoi of the circumstances in which a red soldier was killed on the White Russian border.

The Soviet foreign office in a note to the Polish government protested that the soldier in question was killed by the Polish guard and demanded a full inquiry.

Violinist Dies in Munich. Theodore Spiering, violinist, composer, teacher, and former director of Chicago Musical College died in Munich, Germany, following an operation.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it. Send for a catalogue of all Communist literature.