

SOVIET TRADE UNIONISTS IN CHINA

Pressmen's Head Is Exposed As Burglar

AS WE SEE IT
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

JUDGING by the action taken on "B and O Bill" Johnston's expulsion order against the Communists, by District Eight of the International Association of Machinists, the ex-Salvation Army drummer will not have an easy task driving out of the union all those who oppose his class collaboration policies. "B and O Bill"—so baptised because of his deal with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—was promptly told by the district council that the Communists were good unionists and a valuable asset to the trade union movement, and were entitled morally and legally to be members of the organization.

IT was not Communist propaganda alone that convinced the machinists of this fact. It was more than any other factor, the activity and the conduct of our comrades in the machinists' union. The Communists, or at least those who take their party membership seriously, were on the job helping to build up the organization wherever they could and on the firing line in every struggle with the boss. Deeds speak louder than words.

THE reactionaries have promised themselves to get rid of the Communists. Only recently the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor attacked the DAILY WORKER because it shows up their treachery to the workers. They excommunicated the daily with bell, book and candle light, but strange to say, our paper is today more popular than ever among the workers. Whenever the workers are in a fight with the enemy, they find the DAILY WORKER is their champion and spokesman.

WHEN the DAILY WORKER made its first appearance less than two years ago, a sympathizer took a copy to the president of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3 and asked him what he thought about it. The union president said that it was a lot of bunk. But today, the Communist daily is read by hundreds of pressmen in every city in the United States and in no local union is it more popular than in No. 3. Why? Simply because it was the only paper that defended the pressmen in their fight with the employers and with that notorious labor seller, George L. Berry.

IN a recent issue, one of our readers counted seventeen stories, dealing with strikes and trade union problems. On the basis of this analysis of the contents of the paper he secured three subscriptions. He was able to prove to those he solicited that the DAILY WORKER was concerned with the interests of the workers. He showed that the stories not only gave the news but gave it partially. It was biased in favor of the workers. We know this is not fair. But we are not in the publishing business to prove that we are nice fellows.

WHEREVER the workers move in the direction of independent class political action, by organizing a labor party or trying to do so, the DAILY WORKER is on the job, urging them on, and pointing out the things that are in their best interests.

(Continued on page 6)

Will Take Another Plunge.

CAPE GRIS-NEZ, France, Aug. 26.—Tom Burgess, Miss Gertrude Ederle's trainer, told the International News Service this afternoon that he had decided upon Aug. 31 at 7:30 a. m. as the time when the young American girl would make her next attempt to swim the English channel from here to Dover.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BESSARABIA PRIOR OF PEASANTS TRIAL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—In connection with the prosecution of the 500 Bessarabian peasants which will take place on Sept. 3rd on account of the alleged participation of the accused in the South Bessarabian insurrection, the Siguranta (secret police) has redoubled its terror. In Kischinev and Tatar-Bunar mass arrests have taken place for the alleged formation of Communist nuclei. All oppositional and the organs of the peasant party, "Aurora" and "Kiventy," have been confiscated.

BERRY FOUND GUILTY ROBBING UNION TREASURY

Ordered to Pay Back Money to International

This is the twelfth of a series of articles exposing the criminal career of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

ARTICLE XII.

In the previous article we gave a summary of the relations of George L. Berry with several business enterprises which he organized with the use of the funds of the International Union. Not only did he loot the treasury but when the Chicago pressmen got his trail he began a series of persecutions against them, using more of the union funds to crucify those who wanted to see the business of the organization conducted honestly and in the interests of the rank and file.

It is not often that capitalist courts render decisions that are favorable to the rank and file of the workers. But sometimes when a dirty job is pulled off too crudely the courts are obliged to save their faces by a gesture of fair play.

This was the case in the decision handed down by federal Judge A. M. J. Cochrane, on July 19, 1921, in the case of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 against George L. Berry and his associates on the board of directors of the International Union.

The Chicago Pressmen charged Berry and his burglars with having looted the treasury of the International Union of \$165,000 and this charge was fully sustained in court. Here is the most important part of the judge's decision:

"That the individual defendants, George L. Berry, Joseph C. Orr, John M. Brophy, S. B. Marks, and William McHugh, be and they are hereby ordered and directed to pay to the said International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the sum of One Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Dollars (\$165,000), and the said International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union do have and recover from the said George L. Berry, Joseph C. Orr, John M. Brophy, S. B. Marks, and William H. McHugh, jointly and severally, the said sum of One Hundred Sixty-five Thousand Dollars (\$165,000), together with all taxed costs of this case, and that execution issue therefor that all charges for at—

(Continued on page 3)

FARGO DEPORTS WOBBS; ARREST MANY MEMBERS

Frightened Business Drives Out Harvesters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

FARGO, N. D., Aug. 26.—Because the Fargo Chamber of Commerce is becoming very much concerned about the concentration of hundreds of members of the I. W. W. in this city following arrests of many of their members, a "citizens committee" was organized to assist the authorities in deporting them.

118 members were rounded up by the sheriff of Cass county, aided by businessmen armed with clubs. Divided into two groups they were conducted over two bridges leading across the Red River into Moorhead, Minn. There they were turned loose and the so-called prisoners took advantage of their liberty to aim several damaging rocks at their erstwhile captors.

Now that the authorities have gotten the wobbles out of Fargo the problem for them to solve is how to keep them out. There isn't a freight train that pulls into town which hasn't its contingent of recruits. The present influx of rebels is due to the arrest a couple of weeks ago of 28 members of the I. W. W. who were on their way to the harvest. The men were charged with riding on trains without a permit and trespassing on rail road property.

Amalgamation—the Answer to Berryism



Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and Franklin Union No. 4, joined forces. Who's next?

PARITY RESOLUTION ON IMPERIALISM IS ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION

Following the main reporters upon anti-imperialist work at Tuesday's afternoon session of the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, as outlined in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, the convention gave the floor to various delegates for debate. Comrades Johnstone, Stachel, Schachtman, Weinstein, Wagenknecht, Wicks, Minor and Browder all speaking five minutes. After this, Comrade Gomez summed up the discussion.

Motion was made by Comrade Bittelman as to the proposals of Comrade Wolfe, that one be referred to the incoming C. E. C. and the others tabled as having already been provided for by the resolution of the Parity Commission. This done, the Parity Commission resolution was carried without a dissenting vote.

Marx-Engels Institute.

By consent, Comrade Trachtenberg was given the floor. He explained the character and work of the Marx-Engels Institute, referring to the priceless old manuscripts of Marx and Engels and other early revolutionary leaders still buried in American libraries. The connection of the First International with the early revolutionary movement of America had occasioned great numbers of the most interesting letters, articles and documents to be held here.

The duty of the party should be to aid in every way to uncover these treasures. The speaker had discovered in the New York library and photographed for the Marx-Engels Institute original writings, which proved that the letters of Marx had been expurgated by the social-democratic reformists.

It had been proven that even the sole English translation of "Das Kapital," the Kerr edition, contains great numbers of serious errors and omissions which becloud the clear line of Marxism. The speaker appealed to the party to aid in the work of the Marx-Engels Institute, and by unanimous consent a motion was passed to that effect.

Report on Soviet Russia.

The next subject on the convention agenda was the Parity Commission resolution upon Soviet Russia, which Comrade Harrison George spoke as reporter for the C. E. C. He traced the general historical outline of the Soviet Union, accentuating that the period of extreme suffering and sacrifice on the part of the workers and peasants of the U. S. S. R. is ended and a marvelous progress begun.

The time of desperate defensive measures has, in a way, passed, and the economic and political position of the Soviet Union is so far developed as a favorable path, that its very existence under the present conditions of

WIFE OF EX-RUSSIAN ENVOY LEAVES HANDSOME FORTUNE

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Madame Mary E. Bakhmeteff, wife of the former Kerensky ambassador to the United States, left a fortune valued at a million and a quarter when she died last June in Paris. It will be recalled that George Bakhmeteff continued to represent the Kerensky government at Washington long after the November revolution in Russia when his government was overthrown by the Soviets.

He continued to occupy the embassy building and was favored by millions of dollars in subsidies from the American government, the accounting for which will constitute a life-long embarrassment. His wife was an American woman and it is wondered if her fortune contained any of the unaccountable funds.

life in the Soviet Union constitutes a real offensive against world capitalist imperialism.

Two Kinds of Stabilization.

While there has been a spotted and temporary stabilization of capitalism, of a sort which—as in France and England—could lead only to more severe crises, there had been also, as remarked upon by Comrade Zinoviev, a stabilization of the Soviet power—and that this stabilization was historically progressive, while the so-called stabilization of capitalist nations were merely interruptions in capitalist imperialism's historical decline.

Our party has taken, is taking and will continue to take advantage of the position of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic in its relation to the capitalist powers and also to the world proletariat. In the period of famine and suffering, the party had built a great united front movement, the Friends of Soviet Russia, which had effectively offset the aims of the American capitalist government to use the Hoover relief agencies as a means of discrediting the Soviet power in the eyes of American workers.

This was the duty of our party as a section of the Communist International, as of all its sections, and in the future it would be the duty of the party to use the favorable position of the Soviet Union to instill a comprehension of the significance and lesson to the world proletariat of the Russian

revolution into the minds of American workers.

An Objective Argument.

The position of the Soviet Union is increasingly useful in combating illusions and theoretical misconceptions remaining in the minds of the workers from the pre-Leninist era of the social democracy. Directed by the Communist Party of Russia, at whose head stood our great leader, Comrade Lenin, the workers and peasants of Russia have proven incontestably every basic theory of Leninism, every principle of the Communist International, every principle as taught by the Bolsheviks—and proven them up to the hilt.

In America this had aided our party to contest for leadership of the revolutionary movement against the socialist party and the Industrial Workers of the World. The socialist party is disintegrating and its character had become a stench in the nostrils of the workers, while the healthy and revolutionary proletarian elements of the I. W. W. have been won over to friendship, contact with and even membership in the Communist movement and the anarcho-syndicalist control over the I. W. W. is falling to pieces and upon the defensive.

The party has in the past year or more taken every advantage to work for the recognition of Soviet Russia by the American capitalist government. The policy of the united front (Continued on page 2)

LEPSE, OF METAL WORKERS, IN SPECIAL INTERVIEW AT PEKING, VOICES LABOR SOLIDARITY PLEA

(By Rosta News Agency)

PEKING, China, August 26.—"Our delegation has come here at the invitation of the All-Chinese Federation of Trade Unions," I. I. Lapse, chairman of the delegation of Soviet Trade Unions, told your representative in a special interview here today.

The delegation consist of Lapse (chairman), of Moscow, president of the central committee of the Metal Workers' Union (the biggest Soviet trade union) and member of the presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; I. I. Lapse, president of the Far-Eastern Bureau of Trade Unions and member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; Smourgi of Moscow, also a member of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

The delegation is accompanied by V. Wacksoff, of Moscow, a member of the Central Committee of the Metal Workers' Union, who is travelling also in the capacity of special correspondent of the Trud (Labor), a Moscow daily paper, the organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Russia Watch Struggles in China. "The object of our visit," Lapse stated, "is to get more closely acquainted with the position of the working class in China and the labor organizations in this country."

"Over six and a half million organized workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are following with the utmost attention and anxiety the struggle waged by the Chinese people. Five years only have elapsed since the world imperialism made abortive attempts at making a colony of Russia, which had just freed herself of the yoke of czarism. This is why we take close to heart the cause of the Chinese laborers and all the Chinese people."

"Visits of labor delegations from one country to another, with a view to gaining better and closer mutual acquaintance and establishing reciprocal ties have of late been a fairly frequent occurrence. It may suffice to recall last year's visit to the Union of Soviet Republics of the British Trade Union delegation, the visit of British working women's delegates, who recently came to the Soviet Union; then the Franco-Belgian, German, Swedish, Canadian and a number of other labor delegations, which are actually either in the Soviet Union or on the point of arriving in our country."

"Great is the interest of the workers of the world towards the Union of Soviet Republics; but no smaller is the interest which the workers of the Soviet Union and all other countries in regard to the situation of their comrades in China. The Chinese people as a whole, and the young Chinese proletariat are going thru a very responsible moment of their historical development, and this adds still more vigor to the keen interest and the great and deep-felt sympathies with the cause of the Chinese workers which prompted the action of our organizations in sending their delegation here, to China."

For World Trade Union Unity. "Having reached the capital of China after a long journey, we wish our first word to be a message of the warmest greetings which we have brought to the Chinese workers and all the Chinese people from the workers of the Union of Soviet Republics and the organized workers of other countries who are in one Trades Union Internationale with us—the

Heads Soviet Delegation



I. I. LEPSE, President of Russian Metal Workers' Union.

Moscow International of Labor Unions. "We also may express our firm belief," the Soviet labor delegate concluded his interview, "that we shall be given ample opportunity to get acquainted with the situation of the Chinese workers and their own organizations. This will help still further to strengthen our mutual bonds and promote the union of the workers of the world in one united and powerful International of Labor Unions."

150 Miners on Picket Line at Banning Mine

(By Worker Correspondent.)

MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 26.—One hundred and fifty union miners are picketing the Banning mine No. 2 of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. back of Fayette City, near here.

The mine has opened up to operate on the 1917 scale, being the first mine to try and operate in this district. The company has made a frantic effort to get scabs to work in the mines, importing them from everywhere. However, not more than 30 scabs are working, and they are producing very little coal.

Fascists Attack Zionist Congress.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Rioters who have kept Vienna on edge since the start of the Zionist congress here included fascists in their demonstrations last night, and as a result three men were under arrest today.

Tokio Also Accepts.

TOKIO, Aug. 26.—The cabinet today accepted China's invitation to attend the customs conference at Peking, beginning Oct. 26, and expressed willingness to enlarge the discussions of the conference to include eventual customs autonomy for China.

MINERS FORCED BACK TO WORK BY UNITED FRONT OF BOSSES AND FAKERS BUT FIGHT IS NOT OVER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., August 26.—Recruited from the klan elements of Franklin and Williamson county, hundreds of men, many of them not having swung a pick for years, were found by the Bell and Zoller Mine Co. to enter the pit at their No. 1 mine in Zeigler. Under these circumstances, the members of Local 992 who have kept the mine shut down for two weeks without an iota of outside support and bearing attacks not only from the ku klux klan and the operators but also from their own sub-district officials, were forced back to work.

This battle, which was recorded day by day in the DAILY WORKER, against the heaviest of odds—a united front of the operators and the sub-district officialdom, both encouraged by

(Continued on page 2)

Party Drives Against Imperialism

(Continued from page 1)
had been applied continuously to rouse all sections of the American working class to this end.

Work for Recognition.
Not only had the necessity for recognition and trade relations been used as an economic argument to relieve unemployment, but the political basis of the demand for recognition, that the class interests of American workers and farmers demanded that they stand by the workers and peasants of Russia had been carried into every union and every farmers' organization possible in which the party could penetrate.

In so far as the party, weak and young as it is, could do so, it has effectively met the blockade of lies and counter-revolutionary propaganda of the Second International and the capitalist agencies. In the campaign against Abramovich, it had succeeded in defeating completely the aims of the Barman counter-revolutionary Second International. Every meeting, with few exceptions, of Abramovich, had been turned into mass demonstrations for recognition of Soviet Russia and for the first time the difference between the Second International and the Communist International made clear to large sections of the American workers.

In the campaign for a labor party, the presidential campaign of our own party, in the November celebrations and the Lenin memorial meetings, and other occasions, great masses have been taught the significance to the American and world proletariat of the Russian revolution and the Soviet power.

New Dangers.
But the Soviet Union is a strong fortress, yet it is still subject to attack. The capitalist enemy has been driven back he is not exterminated. The speaker dwelt upon the indications of a new attempt by the imperialist powers to attack Soviet Russia, of the policies used by it to divide the antagonists and defeat the designs, and pledged the party, as a section of the Communist International, to carry on the work in the future as in the past.

The movement for trade union unity, its profound meaning, its present successes in Europe, especially in Britain, in creating a left bloc in the Amsterdam International, gave us a line to follow.

The party must make every use of the British Report on Soviet Russia, the visit of Purcell, in building a united front with all progressive elements in the labor movement to aid Purcell in fighting off the opposition of reactionary A. F. of L. leadership and getting the unions to work for the recognition of Soviet Russia. With a party reorganized, Bolshevized and united, the speaker believed our party would acquit itself well in the future.

Discussion From Floor.
Following the above report, speech-

es from the floor were heard from Comrades Amer, Olgin, Minor, Askenudze, Abern, Stachel and Krumbeln. Minority criticism being directed in two lines, upon the insufficiency of the work done and upon Comrade Olgin's writings before he joined the party.

A resolution offered by Comrade Amer instructing the new C. E. C. to work for a united front movement for the recognition of Soviet Russia, was defeated by roll call vote upon the argument by Comrade Bittelman, who raised a point of order against it as being fully provided for in the resolution of the Party Commission. Vote 39 to 20.

For a Delegation of Labor.
A motion by Comrade Olgin was carried providing for the gathering of a labor delegation to Soviet Russia, after which the Party Commission resolution on Soviet Russia was carried unanimously. The convention then adjourned until the evening session.

When the convention was called to order Tuesday evening, the following statement was read:
Statement to the Fourth Convention W. P. of A.

Comrades:—In the issue of the DAILY WORKER of August 26, 1925, under a report of the convention now in session, beginning on Page One and continuing on Page Three, at the foot of Column Six on Page Three is the statement as follows:

"Tuesday's opening session began, after an inspiring appeal from Comrade Poyntz and a few communications of minor importance, with the presentation of the report on anti-imperialist work by Comrade Gomez." As the reporter for the DAILY WORKER, I wish to state most emphatically that the word "inspiring" was neither in my mind nor in my article which I sent to the DAILY WORKER office this afternoon by messenger. So far as I know the messenger was incorruptible, and the insertion of the word "inspiring" must be accounted for by someone who handled the article after it left my hands.

Incidentally, the article was also passed upon by Comrade Browder, who was likewise averse that the word "inspiring" was not in it when it was dispatched to the DAILY WORKER office.

I might mention that I and Comrade Poyntz are total strangers and that I have never been inspired by either herself or her written appeal which was read in this convention, fraternally, Harrison George.

The floor was then given to Comrade Cannon in a report upon the meeting of the plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International. The following is but an inadequate summary of Comrade Cannon's address, which took up one hour and 45 minutes and which will be published later in the DAILY WORKER:

The plenum of the E. C. C. I. dealt

with the tempo of revolutionary development and the line of march of international revolution. A degree of temporary stabilization had changed the "geography of revolution" and produced a right wing adaptation to this temporary stabilization in all the parties of the Comintern.

Of most profound significance as a modifying element of the so-called "stabilization" was the rise of national revolutionary movements of oppressed races and nations of the colonial sections of world imperialism. The right wing had ignored or misconceived the importance of this factor.

The right wing of the C. I. had conceived that the social democracy had been defeated by fascism and concluded that Communists should therefore make coalition with the social democracy. But the C. I. pointed out that social democracy had surrendered to fascism and had not fought it.

The second counter-balance to the partial stabilization overlooked by the right wing was the improvement of the situation internally and externally of the Soviet Union.

In Germany the right wing claimed it had a patent on united front tactics. The right wing had attached itself to Trotskyism in all countries. It had brought demands before the C. I. for reinstatement of numerous right wingers expelled, but the C. I. rejected those who refused to acknowledge their error, especially the error in Saxony.

The events in the party of Czechoslovakia illuminates the whole process of fighting the right wing. The details of the struggle by a left wing central committee and how the Smeral group had given objective support to the right wing by fighting the central committee upon a basis of criticism of the methods it used against the right wing.

Comrade Cannon dwelt at length upon the reorganization of all parties of the Comintern upon a basis of shop nuclei. The agrarian question and the correct and the incorrect Communist tactics in agrarian work was given in detail. The necessity of measures, and the example of the error of the German party in the elections in which monarchism was a danger, was given as a lesson to all party members to take to heart. Political progress is a zigzag.

In the labor party work the experience of the party should allow conclusions to be drawn as to its character role and the attitude of our party toward it. The labor party is the key to the labor movement. But the policy must be correct.

The labor party must be a mass party. All previous attempts to crystallize organization had been premature. Not abstract agitation for a labor party, but connection with the daily struggles of the workers.

The party must make a real fight for a Labor Party and it must insist that it be a real mass party and not prematurely formed. A real acceptance of the C. I. decision and all its implications would be the base of proper policy.

The conceptions of the majority as to the character of the labor party had not differed from those of the minority until the July 3rd convention. This had begun the conflict, and the speaker dealt in detail upon the cause of the discussion over the August thesis and all the events since that time.

The minority had also based too much dependence upon the former elements of the movement for a labor party which left the movement after St. Paul. In this and in the August thesis, where the theory of left wing labor parties, multiple labor parties and the transformation of a labor party into a mass Communist Party had proven the complete misconception of the labor party by the minority—which the minority has not and still refuses to recognize and repudiate.

The decision of the C. I. corrected both sides, it approved of neither thesis. It was a new program and the error of the majority had been admitted and corrected, the errors of the minority had not been admitted and if they had the chance they would give the party another federated farmer-labor party. Upon the basis of work done and upon the basis of a real acceptance of the C. I. decision the majority of the C. E. C. deserves and has received the endorsement of the party membership as shown in this convention.

Lovestone Reports for Minority.
Comrade Lovestone, reporting for the minority on the meeting of the Plenum of the E. C. of the C. I., covered in the same general way the world situation as outlined by Comrade Cannon, drawing the same general conclusions as to the necessity of the party following the Bolshevik line of the Comintern as clarified by the Plenum of the E. C. of the C. I.

Differences of the minority with the majority arise, the speaker claimed, over mistakes by the majority which he claimed to be so theoretically confused that from the objective situation of a slackening of the international revolutionary situation, it becomes sectarian on the one hand and tainted with right wing deviations on the other.

This was the key to understanding various activities of the majority in which the speaker claimed the party had been diverted from the correct Communist line. Particularly was this the case in the matter of work for a labor party, with which Comrade Lovestone dealt in detail.

THREE-PLY DEBT PARLEY SOUGHT BY THE BRITISH

Chamberlain Confers with U. S. Ambassador

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Great Britain today made inquiries concerning the willingness of the United States to enter into a three-cornered debt parley with England and France, according to reliable information.

Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, conferred for twenty-five minutes with Allanson B. Houghton, American ambassador to Great Britain, and it is understood that Chamberlain sought to learn from the ambassador the views of the United States regarding a tripartite debt conference.

Houghton Without Instructions.
Ambassador Houghton, it is reported, informed Chamberlain that he was without instructions upon the matter, whereupon Chamberlain requested that he make informal inquiries, in order that definite steps may be taken towards the suggested conference if the United States is willing to proceed.

Chamberlain also took occasion to consult with Ambassador Houghton relative to the proposed European security pact, and the attitude of the United States toward it.

Official circles here are not in the least optimistic that the United States will enter into any three-cornered debt conference, but it has been suggested that perhaps the United States would not object to Great Britain having an unofficial observer in Washington during the Franco-American debt settlement negotiations.

British Hopes Strengthened.
British hopes for the cooperation of the United States were strengthened this afternoon when it was learned that American Ambassador Houghton had conferred during the morning with Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister. Immediately after the conference Chamberlain sent a message to M. Caillaux asking for a conference during the afternoon.

No authoritative statement was forthcoming on the subject of discussion between Ambassador Houghton and Chamberlain, but the British press was inclined to interpret this meeting as indicative of possible co-operation by the United States in untangling the deadlocked situation.

The foreign office made a brief announcement this afternoon that Ambassador Houghton and Foreign Minister Chamberlain had been in discussion for twenty-five minutes this morning, but refused to disclose the nature of the conversations.

Caillaux Visits Financiers.
M. Caillaux spent the morning consulting with the French financial experts and this afternoon again went to the financial district where he consulted with leading British financiers relative to a possible French loan being floated in London.

Cold Reception at Washington.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Renewed suggestions abroad, in connection with the Anglo-French debt negotiations, that the United States go into an international conference for the readjustment of interrelated debts, was received coldly today in official circles here.

The policy of the government in dealing with the foreign debtors has been to consider each debt individual and separately, always opposing any proposal for submitting the debt problem to a general conference. This policy was based on the belief that nothing could be gained by any other method and that a great deal might be lost in view of the fact that the United States is the biggest creditor and has the most to lose under any system of simultaneous adjustment of war obligations.

Demand Separate Settlements.
In the past the suggestions for international conferences always were connected with proposals for solution of the reparations problem and would have opened the door, according to the view of the administration, both under Harding and Coolidge, for cancellation of a substantial part of the twelve billion dollars owed by European nations. That feeling, it developed in official quarters today, still exists.

One Thousand Fight Fire.
MARTINEZ, Calif., Aug. 26.—Fire which threatened to destroy the \$5,000,000 plant of the Associated Oil Company, one of the biggest refineries in the United States, and the entire town of Avon, was under control today after a four-hour fight in which apparatus from half a dozen towns aided more than 1,000 fire fighters.

Natives Capture French Garrison.
LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Druses tribesmen, in rebellion against the French administration in Syria, have captured the French garrison at Dier-azzor, according to a Cairo dispatch received here today.

ITALIAN FLEET IMITATES U. S. HAWAIIAN MANEUVER IN SICILY
ROME, August 26.—The Italian fleet, playing a summer war game, succeeded today in landing troops twenty miles from Palermo, Sicily.

Pressmen! Not Only Now, But Always, Rally to the Aid of the Daily Worker

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the dead hand of Victor F. Lawson continues to direct the Chicago Daily News. The will of the capitalist-publisher is made public and it develops that Lawson planned to make this powerful Chicago daily a "perpetual institution," continuing to dictate public opinion and piling up profits to be distributed as directed by this voice from the grave.

In the trustification of industry, control has passed out of the hands of individual management. This control has been taken over by great inanimate corporations, in which the leading officials are usually parasite pensioners, while the real work of the management is carried on by salaried "white collar" slaves, not many leaps ahead of the cruelly exploited wage worker. Thus individual management in the great industries has gradually disappeared, allowing even Judge E. H. Gary, head of the steel trust, to spend as much time as he desires experimenting in diets, and hypocritically advising the workers what, and how, and when to eat.

But it has always been claimed that the capitalist daily newspaper must have its "personal touch." It is charged that the Chicago Daily News had its "genius" in "Vic" Lawson. But Lawson is dead and the Daily News is going on just the same, because the printers, stereotypers and pressmen are still at work in the mechanical departments, the army of "white collar" slaves still comes down daily to the business offices, while in the editorial departments, the brass checkers all know what is expected of them by their capitalist masters, dead and alive, and they obediently write and edit accordingly.

The Daily News has been institutionalized just as much as the traction trust, the gas trust, the phone trust, the electric trust, or any other public utility. It does not need the personal management of any individual.

Joseph Pulitzer started the New York World and the St. Louis Post Dispatch. But he has long passed on and the properties are now in the hands of his parasite and aristocratic sons, who thrive on the rich dividends that come to them automatically.

The name of James Gordon Bennett was associated with the New York Herald and Telegram, which he placed in the hands of a corporation at his death. But the properties finally fell into the hands of the steel magnate, Frank A. Munsey. So with a multitude of other capitalist daily newspapers, that become the direct organs of special interests, instead of being the mouthpieces of individuals holding them as private property. Thus the real function of the capitalist press is unmasked. It stands forth as one of the most active protectors of property interests under the profit regime. It will continue to perform this function until capitalism falls.

There are no capitalist dailies in the Soviet Union today because all power there is in the hands of the workers and peasants, and the last remnants of the propertied interests are being wiped out.

Thousands of extra copies of this issue of the DAILY WORKER will be distributed among the pressmen in New York City, who are solid in their support of the Chicago pressmen fighting not only their boss, the Cuneo Printing Co., but also the strike-breaking head of their own organization, President George L. Berry. While they are employed and warring for better conditions in the printing industry, the pressmen and all other printing trades workers must realize that it is one of their greatest tasks to build up their own press,—to give their support to the strengthening of the DAILY WORKER.

The pressmen are interested in the DAILY WORKER now because it is fighting for them in their immediate struggles. The pressmen, like all workers, however, must at all times remain loyal to the DAILY WORKER, building its power, because its main task is to end the robber system of private profits that crushes all labor. The DAILY WORKER points the way to developing the present struggle into the final battle for the emancipation of all the workers. Pressmen! Rally to its standards!

with the result that the American debt funding commission is expected to give little if any consideration to the suggestion of a tripartite conference between the United States, Great Britain and France for the settlement of their war debts.

"The United States loaned the money separately and now we want and are going to have separate settlements," a member of the debt commission told International News Service. "Any conference, such as is now proposed, for instance, is out of the question."

Anglo-French Agreement Reported.
LONDON, Aug. 26.—It was reported in diplomatic circles this afternoon that an agreement on the terms of the French debt settlement had been reached by Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and M. Caillaux, French minister of finance, subject to confirmation by the British and French governments, according to the Evening Standard.

Bandits Invade Heyworth, Ill.
Nine men early today held up the entire town of Heyworth, Ill., cut all its telephone wires, looted the state bank there of \$2,000 and escaped.

Earthquake Near Berkeley, Calif.
BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 26.—Examination of the seismographic record of the University of California today revealed an earthquake had been recorded last night at 10:49:41. The university seismologists estimate that the center of the shock, which was of mild proportions, was not more than ten miles from here.

RADEK SEES U. S. WAR ON BRITAIN FOR SEA RULE

Also Fight for Job as World's Banker

Editor's Note—The following news article was cabled to the United States yesterday by the Moscow correspondent of the International News Service.

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—England fighting America for the supremacy of the seas, for oil, for markets, for the right to be the world's banker—this is the picture in the foreground of Bolshevism's vision of the future.

Today Karl Radek adds his voice to the ominous prophecy of Leon Trotsky that the next world struggle will be between the two giants of the English speaking race.

Money Interest Supreme.
Neither he nor Trotsky allow other factors than those of economics to weigh in the balances. Strictly Marxian and rigidly materialistic, they argue that the money interest in the long run will outweigh the ties of blood, of language and of common traditions.

Writing in Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party, Radek declares: "The world's history does not know a case in which two mighty industrial powers, possessing the great fleets, have not struggled against each other for the supremacy of the world. That is why the Anglo-American conflicts must lead to war."

Seek to Co-operate Now.
He admits that the time is not yet ripe for the fulfillment of his forecast. England and America now try conscientiously to cooperate, he says, but the relentless force of economics pushes them steadily apart.

Radek's views may be taken as typical of Bolshevism that about America. "England," he cites, "has issued an embargo on the export of capital, whereas the United States during the last six months has exported not less than \$1,070,000,000."

Australia Borrows in New York.
"Australia," he continues, "could not receive a loan in London, but had to borrow \$75,000,000 in New York. London could lend Australia only \$25,000,000."

"The British pound depends entirely on the support of the Federal Reserve bank," he declares, adding that "Great Britain tries nevertheless to keep her military forces on a level independent of the grace of America. The British admiralty demands \$250,000,000 for the increase of Britain's fleet."

On the European continent, believes Radek, France and Germany will be the doubtful factors when it comes to a contest between America and England. "France," he says, "will be the chief European trump which the United States may play against England." As to Germany, Radek advances the hope that she may eventually be won for Russia, and intimacy with the Soviets would keep her from fighting on the side of England.

England Lost the War.
"The struggle for gaining Germany will continue between us and England, and the worse grows the position of England, the more chances there will be for us to win."

For mankind in general Radek sees a stormy future. And for England in particular he forecasts hurricanes. "Lady Macbeth has lost her sleep, and will never sleep any more," he exclaims. "England is that great power about which we can say, 'This one lost the war.'"

Four Killed When Auto Driver Tries to Beat Electric Car

FREEMONT, Ill., Aug. 26.—Four persons were killed, or so injured that they died within a short time, when the driver of an automobile, it was said, tried to beat a Rockford and Interurban electric car to a crossing just east of this city, late last night.

The dead are: Leo Horton, 19; Miss Katherine Oehl, 19; Miss Florence Klass, 19; Peter Daskalakis, 35. Critically injured (may die): Steve Jriglos, 34, mangled head and body; Andrew Kloch, 30, skull fractured and internal injuries.

The accident occurred when the auto was making its way from a side road to Grant highway from a roadside picnic ground. The automobile was hit fairly in the middle and twisted into a mass of wreckage, the victims of the crash being mangled in the ruin.

Daskalakis was found fatally injured in a corn field two hours after the crash when his moans attracted persons at the scene of the accident. He died ten minutes after he was taken to the hospital.

Gather at the Pork Barrel.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—With only three weeks remaining before the time set by the bureau of the budget for the completion of final estimates of federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1926-27, the perennial controversy between the budget director and the government departments over how much money the latter are going to get is on its last legs.

Miners Forced Back to Work

(Continued from page 1)
the klan elements—was bravely conducted by the fighting coal miners of Zeigler and their being forced back to work can in no way be considered a defeat for them. They knew they would have to go back sooner or later. They knew they could not hold out against the overwhelming lineup against them. They did what they wanted to do. They kept the mine shut down long enough to turn the eyes of the country on Zeigler; long enough to draw the attention of unsuspecting miners elsewhere to the betrayal of the sub-district officials—attention that otherwise would not have been won and that would again permit the sub-district machine to cover up another sample of a long record of treachery.

Active Men Fined.
The members of Local 992 were not fooled either when more than seventy-five of their active members were told they were not wanted as they were about to enter the pit. The reasons were various. "You called so and so a scab," or "You were on the picket line," etc. This was expected. Hadn't Frank Farrington, the district president, already announced that the "Red-necks" in Zeigler would find themselves out of a job? This was all part of the double-edged attack being waged against them.

Frameup Locked For.
The fight is not over. A single local never did win a strike unsupported, true, but the winning of the strike against the company was only a part of the struggle. The real struggle is the fight against the Farrington machine, and that is by no means over.

Eighteen members of Local 992 were arrested and now await trial on the very serious charge of "conspiracy to murder." This charge was brot by D. B. Cobb, their own sub-district vice-president. Every miner in Zeigler knows the charge is absolutely groundless. Every man knows enuf of the desperate tactics of the sub-district 9 machine, satellites of Farrington, to expect a frameup. Zeigler is a thorn in the side of the whole machine. The resources of the district are being gathered to annihilate this center of progressivism.

Rank and File Revolt.
But the bureaucrats have taken on too big a job this time. They have sided with the operators time and again, they have stolen elections and been guilty of many misdeeds and gotten away with it. But this is the first time they have framed up serious

criminal charges against members of their own union. Already from all parts of the county are coming demands for the dropping of this persecution. The cry is being raised for a special sub-district convention. On this point the officials have not only Zeigler to fight—they will have to fight every honest rank and file worker in the sub-district.

Defense Committees.
Local 992 is going to elect another set of progressive local officials. Altho there was absolutely no justification for the sub-district officials to remove the ones they had and put in a slate of appointed klanmen, the men of 992 are going to put miners in office they can trust to wage the fight against sub-district President Fox and Vice-President Cobb.

Defense committees have been set up in practically every local union in the county. One mass meeting of protest has been held and others will follow. A large defense fund will be raised to stop the cowardly frameup of union miners.

Fighting Tradition.
Zeigler is far from licked. The history and traditions of Zeigler are those of a battling working class community that knows no defeat. It is one of the oldest mines in southern Illinois. The shaft was sunk in 1905. The millionaire, Joe Leiter, who still owns it, set out to destroy the union. He barbed and electrified the mine and set up batteries of cannon and searchlights. He brot in an army of gunmen to defend it. He sent for scabs.

The union miners fought Leiter and his gunmen. Two miners were assassinated, their picket line was broken again and again. The battle raged for 18 months. But they stood firm. Leiter had to give in.

Since that time, 22 years ago, the miners of Zeigler have upheld the traditions of the battle against Joe Leiter. Now they have not only Leiter to fight but their own officials as well.

Fight Only Begun.
They won that battle of twenty years ago thru solidarity and unwavering devotion to unionism. They will win their present fight. But this time it will be a victory not for Zeigler alone. The struggle will not be completely won until the rank and file has rid itself of the damaging and treacherous misleadership of just such men as Fox and Cobb. Zeigler has started the movement that will perform the necessary task of cleaning house in the United Mine Workers of America.

The press must be taught to fight.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

CAMPAIGN OF RED BAITING IN PAINTERS' UNION

Radical Delegate to Convention Withdrawn

By TOM FLEMING,

(Worker Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 26.—When asked at a special meeting of the Painters Local 1158 to withdraw progressive resolutions which had been previously passed unanimously by the local, Fred Harris, duly elected delegate from this local to the national convention of painters to be held in Montreal, flatly refused, which resulted in motions being carried to rescind their former unanimous action on the resolutions and withdrawal of Brother Harris as a delegate to the

national convention of painters.

The meeting was "packed" with the most conservative elements, which no doubt can be explained by the fact that Joe Clark, fourth vice president of the brotherhood, had called at Local 1158 a week previously and had threatened the local that Brother Harris would not be seated at the convention, as the G. E. B. was of the opinion that resolutions he had introduced and passed at his local had emanated from the Communists, and that the G. E. B. had decided that no Communists or sympathizers would be seated at the national convention of the brotherhood to be held in Montreal in September. When the meeting was about to adjourn, Roy Proffer, president of the local, tendered his resignation as a protest against the frameup that had been perpetrated against Brother Harris.

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

MINERS DEMAND, 'TAKE TROOPS OUT OF CHINA!'

Miners' Local Union Passes Resolution

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 26.—At the last meeting of Local Union 4650 of the United Mine Workers of America at Belleville a resolution was adopted calling upon the United States government to immediately withdraw its troops from Chinese soil. The resolution was signed by a special committee composed of August Gordon, Harry Shilling and Arthur Neuf. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, the Chinese workers are being shot and murdered by troops of the United States and England, be-

cause of a strike in China; and

"Whereas, the continuance of the war upon the Chinese workers will bring about another world war in which the United States will be involved with the object in view of exploiting the Chinese workers; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we demand of our government the immediate withdrawal of all United States troops from China, leaving China alone to settle her own affairs, as the workers of the United States would resent the landing of Chinese troops in the United States to be used as strikebreakers; and be it further

"Resolved, that Local Union No. 4650, U. M. W. of A., extend their sympathy to the Chinese workers in their struggle against the imperialist powers of the world; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Illinois Miner, the DAILY WORKER, and the U. M. W. of A. Journal.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

CREAMERY GIRLS DISPLACED BY NEW MACHINES

Armour Squeezes More Profit from Butter

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 26.—About fifteen girls that wrapped butter in the Duluth Creamery and Produce plant here were laid off last Monday. Their places are being taken by new machines that eliminate the hand work. The plant is owned by Armour & Co. About ten of the girls are being retained until the machines are broken in and a few learn to operate them.

These workers received about \$12 per week. They were in a large room with a cement floor and it was usually damp. The butter was conveyed by

a canvas table running on live rollers. Also they speeded up, it didn't satisfy the greed for more profits.

The butter industry in Minnesota is largely in the hand of the cooperatives. But due to modern machinery and the financial advantage of the large creameries co-ops are having a hard struggle to hold their own.

The creamery workers had better turn their attention to the cause of their short seasons and low wages instead of striving to be more efficient slaves with the idea of becoming favored ones in advance of modern machinery.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85% cable 4.85%; France, franc, demand 4.70%, cable 4.71; Belgium, franc, demand 4.54%, cable 4.55; Italy, lira, demand 3.77%, cable 3.77%; Sweden, krone, demand 26.85, cable 26.88; Norway, krone, demand 19.13, cable 19.15; Denmark, krone, demand 24.03, cable 24.05; Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, taels, 78%.

QUESTIONS SHOT AT AMERICANS BY RUSSIAN WORKERS

Children Too Are Eager to Hear About Us

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 26.—Russian workers and peasants are keenly interested in the life of the workers in other countries, especially America. The appearance of a visitor from a foreign land on a boat, in a railway car, at a factory or in the village is welcomed as an opportunity to learn about conditions elsewhere.

Below are given a few of the questions asked in the course of a trip down the Volga from Nizni Novgorod to Stalingrad and from Rostov-on-Don thru the Ukraine back to Moscow.

From Workers.

What is the attitude of American workers toward Soviet Russia?

Is the Communist Party of America legal? How does it work?

How many political prisoners are there in the U. S. A.?

How many members in the International Red Aid and how is it organized?

Are workers permitted to hold trade union and propaganda meetings in the factories?

Is the radical labor press legal or not?

What are the hours and wages of American workers?

Is the American labor movement affiliated to any international labor movement?

Is there social and health insurance paid for by the state or the industry?

What is the attitude of American workers toward the strike in China toward international questions?

What is the attitude of the American worker toward the press of Soviet Russia?

Is there a workers' correspondents' movement in the U. S. A.?

How is May 1st celebrated?

What is the cost of living essentials in the U. S. A.?

Are there women in the Communist Party?

How did the American workers take Lenin's death?

Are there workers' sport organizations?

What has been the reaction among the workers of U. S. A. regarding the Trumbull and Crouch case?

What is the development politically of American women?

What is her economic condition? How many women political prisoners?

Do American workers have from two weeks to a month's vacation with pay as we do in Soviet Russia?

What about the Ford system of production?

Are conditions as bad in the U. S. A. as outlined in Upton Sinclair's books?

What is the attitude of workers toward Russian white guard elements in the U. S. A.?

How much unemployment in the U. S. A.?

From Peasants.

What is the condition of the American farmer?

Does he have to pay for land?

How much taxes does he have to pay?

Do all American farmers have tractors and machinery?

When he makes no crop does he still have to pay taxes?

How much does a Fordson tractor cost in the U. S. A.?

Is it true that Americans are so honest that storekeepers go away leaving their premises open and any one can go in and help himself and leave the money on the counter?

From Pioneers. (8 to 14 yrs.)

Are there Young Communist and Pioneer organizations in the U. S. A.?

Are Young Communists allowed to belong to trade unions?

Have they a newspaper in the U. S. A.?

Are there children's homes and foundlings' homes in the U. S. A.?

Why don't the boys and girls have their camps together there, as we do here?

Can Young Communists and Pioneers go to the U. S. A. to tell them there of the benefits we enjoy in Soviet Russia?

Will the questions asked by us and the workers be published in papers in the U. S. A.?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

Why don't you stay in Soviet Russia?

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

During one month a worker can draw 75 per cent of his wages, and then the final payment of the other part due is made on the 10th of the following month.

Getters and fillers are expected to work 18 days in each calendar month, and other underground workers 22 days, and surface workers 24 days. If a worker loses one day's work or up to three days' work, in the first instance he is paid the exact wages that he would have earned if he had worked 18 days, but if he becomes an habitual absentee, he is dealt with by the Conflict Committee in the second instance, and probably dismissed on the third occasion, as there is no fining allowed. But if he can show a justifiable reason why he had to play, no deduction or dismissal is made.

All necessary tools and explosives are found free of cost to the worker.

No checkweighmen are required on the surface as the men are guaranteed a minimum wage with extra pay if they fill more trams than what is agreed upon shall form the ordinary day's work. If a workman fail to produce the number of trams for the ordinary day's wage and it is alleged that he has not done his best under the conditions prevailing, it is dealt with by the workers' committee and the officials. And if a case is proved by the officials, they have power to reduce his wages down to two-thirds of the amount of the ordinary day's wage. But we were informed there have only been about five cases of this character dealt with in the last five years.

The workers are provided with boots and special suits to work in by the administrators free of charge.

For accidents or industrial diseases the workman is paid for the first three months his full minimum wage as referred to in the above paragraph, and then at the end of three months he is dealt with by a special committee under the Minister of Labor, on which the mine workers are fully represented. If it is proved that he is still unable to follow his employment, then he gets as pension the ordinary minimum wage prevailing in the mining industry.

When it is decided by the Medical Board that a workman is fit to return to work, he must be found work at that colliery where his accident or industrial disease happened at his usual rate of wages.

There are no old age pensions, but when the worker cannot follow his employment, and it is decided by the Medical Board that such is the case, the workman is granted the ordinary minimum wage that is provided by the Minister of Labor.

Each surface worker is allowed two full weeks' holiday per year with full pay; whereas each underground worker is allowed one month's holiday with full pay.

The first class of inspectors are called safety inspectors, and must be qualified mining engineers, but are elected by consent of the Mine Workers' Association.

The next inspector is a practical miner who is elected by the district union for one year and paid by the Government to see that the miners are working under proper conditions and that the amenities of housing and special clothes and boots for wet work, etc., are carried out.

A deputy has to be a good qualified miner. He is appointed by the administrators of the mines with the consent of the Association of Workers, and he makes a report to the mining engineer at the colliery or collieries.

There is no maximum distance with regard to setting timber in the General Mines Regulation Act.

The workmen are not allowed to work in exceeding 3 per cent of gas, but if a workman finds that there is over 3 per cent and leaves his work he reports to the official in charge and is paid his full day's wages for same, whatever time it may be when he leaves his work.

With regard to timbering, he is also paid a day's wage for leaving his work when he is short of timber and reports to the official in charge, which, we are informed, has been a splendid safeguard in preventing accidents and loss of life.

No one is allowed to go underground until arriving at the age of 18 years, when he must be paid not less than the district minimum wage received by the adult workers.

No person is allowed to work on the surface at the mines under 18 years of age.

Girls and women are employed on the surface in a few cases, and are paid the same rates of wages as the males.

An amount equal to 1 per cent of the total wages paid each year is made by the Trust and handed over to the workmen's union for club purposes. This has proved a great advan-

tage to the workers in the various collieries, villages, and towns. The output of coal for 1924 is estimated at 14½ million tons, and that for 1925 is expected to reach 16 million tons.

There are employed in coal mines 140,000 employes. In all the other mines which have been named above 350,000 are employed.

The production of coal is as follows: Sixty per cent. of anthracite and 40 per cent. of bituminous coal.

The policy is to have short agreements, six months, in no case more than twelve months.

There are 17 classes of labor for wages purposes, each class being in all cases granted a minimum fixed between the administration and the Mine Workers' Association.

There are very few coal-cutting machines in operation. Only a few conveyors are at work in the mines.

The depth of the mines vary from 200 ft. down to 2,800 ft., which is the deepest mine they have yet worked.

The thickness of the coal varies in Russian collieries from 21 in. to 60 in. Most of the seams are of the thicker character.

The workers pay voluntarily to collectors 2 per cent of their actual wages earned to the association as contributions, and the annual income of the association is, in contributions and other miscellaneous incomes, £405,000 sterling per year. In their industrial bank, the money deposited for an 18 months' period is at the rate of 9 per cent, and then can be withdrawn on 14 days' notice at the same rate of interest. For a current account they receive 7 per cent. Out of the contributions received by the association, they pay from 10 to 20 per cent to the Central Committee of the All-Russian Miners' Union, which provides for education, rest homes, scholarships to university, and also accumulates a fund to assist districts for grants in aid of unemployment and strikes, if any, also grants to other international miners' organizations, retaining 80 per cent for strikes, benevolent purposes, administration, unemployment, etc.

The mine workers are supplied with coal free to their homes, amounting from seven to eight tons per year.

There are no pithead baths, but there are Russian steam baths in the various housing centers for the use of the mine workers and their families. But the housing is generally bad. This is recognized and there has been a good start made since the Soviet Government came into power to provide better accommodation.

No direct payment is made, but in every new agreement, such as we have described above, arrangements are made for extra pay for longer distances of traveling.

The rippers and dinters and tunnelers or drifters are paid so much per day, based on a certain length of work, and if they exceed that amount they are paid extra per foot or per inch, whatever is the custom of measurement.

All dirt and ripping stone is sent to the surface from the ripping lips in the various roadways—in other words, none is sent into coal face workings to be emptied.

The mine workers are housed in close proximity to the colliery. Hence there is no need to travel with buses or trains to their work.

The workers at the mines and other industries generally do their trading with the co-operative societies, showing that the Trade Unions realize that co-operation and industrial activity are a necessary alliance for the benefit of those participating therein. They have, however, complete liberty to buy where and from whom they please.

The pit committees are composed of workmen at the mines, both underground and on the surface, along with the management, and its powers are to consult with the management on general working conditions and safety. The pit committee is at liberty to make suggestions and discuss the same as to methods of working and safety, and failing satisfaction from the management can further appeal to the Central Committee. They are also consulted as to the appointment and management and dismissal of management, and while they have not the final selection or final voice in dismissal their requests are taken due notice of, and in many instances are accepted as to working matters, and so forth.

The mines are marked out in areas, and a Trust is appointed by the Government and the Central Miners' Union to work these areas. Some general lines of policy are marked out, but the workings of the same are left to the local Committee of Management and Mineworkers to work out to the best advantage. The pit committee is also taken into consideration when any new methods are being adopted for working collieries or for safety appliances and safety generally.

There are a few small mine owners yet. But very few, who own very small pits or outcrops.

The contract of service is 14 days.

A worker who is dismissed for doing anything wrong can get work at any other colliery. There is no black list, and no victimization exists.

As to industrial diseases, there are very few cases of miners' nystagmus, and there are very few cases of beat hand. But when the workman cannot follow his usual work from any of the above causes, he is paid his full wages for the first three months and dealt with afterwards as an ordinary compensation worker. But in any case, where the man cannot work on account of beat hand, they find him some other work not affecting his complaint.

Visits to Coal Mines

One of the Delegation visited the Gorlovka Coal Mine, which works five seams, raising the coal at an angle of 55 degrees. He reports as follows:

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

Thru Courtesy of the International Publishers Co.

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

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

It was difficult work but very interesting, and a new experience to me with all my long mining experience.

Thickness of this seam is about 4 ft. 6 in., including in sections of it two layers of dirt, one 3 in. thick and the other 1 in. thick, in one section no dirt parting and in the other sections divided by one layer of dirt 2 in. thick.

The depth of the shaft that I went down was 600 yards and the shaft pillar 600 yards in length. Number of men underground, 900. Number on surface, 800. Out of that number there were 260 coal hewers. The output from October 1st, 1923, to September 30th, 1924, was 250,000 tons. The colliery consumption of coal was 10 per cent of the total output. The mine has been producing coal 35 years, and the chief engineer has been there since 1910. The cost of production of coal into wagon at surface is about 18s. per ton. This coal is used for smelting purposes.

I went down three of these slanting workings along the face 280 yards depth. The hewer gets his coal, which slides down the working face in directed channels to a chute. The tram stands under this chute, and the coal falls into this tram. Thus neither the hewer nor anyone else uses a shovel for filling coal into them. There is no need for shovels in this mine except for cleaning up on haulage roads, etc.

Winding ropes run on an average of one year, but no rope is allowed to run for more than two years. They used to get their winding ropes from England, but now they get them from Sweden, not through choice but because there are no proper trading facilities with England.

I learned that they are pumping from this mine 4,000,000 gallons of water per day. Their electric machinery was running, at full peak load, 1,100 kilowatts. They were already getting foundations in to increase the electric works to 3,000 kilowatts. The winding engines have been in for over 30 years, and are very much out-of-date. There were three lots of cages running in this shaft of a very primitive character. When exchanging trams they had to pull the full one out before they could put in the empty one. Of the cages, two had four decks and the other six decks.

All hewers in this mine are provided with working clothes and boots. In other words, they change their working suit that they come to the colliery in for one provided at the colliery, because the method of working destroys their clothing in a very short time.

On inquiring into the wages of coal hewers I found that they earn here from 50 to 60 roubles per month, because the management and workers' committee class these working places as abnormal. I then visited the engine house to inquire as to working hours of engine winder and his wages. I found that he is on a six hour day, including meal time, and has 45 roubles per month. The electricians work similar hours and have a similar wage.

The workers on the surface and underground have their houses or tenements close to the collieries and live rent free. They have from 7 to 8 tons of coal per year allowed free. The hewer's maximum working time is 18 days per calendar month. The other underground workers in most mines work 22 days per month, and the surface workers 24 days per month.

I have already named in a previous report that when a mine worker has to leave his work for any cause of danger, which includes gas, shortage of timber, etc., he suffers no loss of wages for so coming out.

And I was glad to find the mining industry worked on the policy of organization by industry, which means the underground and surface workers, including those of by-product plants and all classes of mining, being in the Mine Workers' Association. And every person working in or about mine industries is a member of that particular organization.

The Russian policy in all kinds of work is organization by industry. This principle, if brought about in our own country, in my opinion would place the workers in a considerably better position to resist the capitalist pressure that is put upon us from time to time.

Whilst I could not say that I was satisfied with the general conditions and work in the mines, still they have achieved under State ownership reforms for which we have been agitating for years in Great Britain and have not yet achieved.

The Bryansk Coal Mine, which has a depth of 265 yards, was also visited. The shaft pillar is 700 yards thick. Number of persons employed underground, 1,500. On surface, 800. Output per day, 1,000 tons. Number of ponies and horses underground, 50.

The coal is called "Diamond," and is used for smelting. The mine was twelve years old. The seams 3 ft. 6 in. There were three Sullivan (American) coal cutting machines at work.

The coal miners were paid in 1913 for twelve hours' work, 2 roubles per day. In 1924, for working six hours, which includes winding time, they earn 2½ roubles.

The cost of living here is at the present time nearly 70 per cent higher than in 1913, but the miner gets benefits now which he had to pay for before.

The cost per ton for production is 22s. into the wagon.

The method of dealing with wages and disputes is dealt with locally by two Commissions. One is the Conflict Committee, upon which are two workmen and two of the management staff. If this Committee fails to settle, then they call in an independent person from some other trade to decide between them. Then there is the Pit Committee, which varies from three to seven, according to the number employed. One of these is employed full time in inquiring into questions affecting the workers and their amenities of life. He is paid his wages by the employers, which means, in 95 per cent of the mines, by the State. As has already been stated, there are a few little mines belonging to private enterprise.

(To be continued in next issue.)

REJECTED TOOL OF OIL TRUST IS COOLIDGE EXPERT

Strawn to Swing Club on Chinese People

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Seemingly unconcerned as to what bloody events may follow the order by the Canton government that British ships shall not enter river ports in South China, Secretary Kellogg has given final instructions, in an office conference to be opened Oct. 26 in Peking. Strawn was rejected by the senate last year when named by President Coolidge as special prosecutor in the Fall-Sinclair-Doherty oil fraud cases. He was found to be connected with oil companies and oil banks in Chicago.

Strawn will speak for the department, as will Ambassador MacDermar, but he will speak also for American bankers who want to get back the money they have loaned to China. The Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, for instance, holds \$7,500,000 of this defaulted debt of the Peking government. The Pacific Development Co. has another \$7,500,000, and the American Material Creditors Committee \$15,000,000. Each wants to collect its debt first, when the Chinese customs rates are increased revenue is created thereby.

British Contractors Bid. But the British creditors oppose this; their loans were secured by liens on the existing customs revenue and the salt tax. They insist that China should use the new revenue, when it comes in, to finance new construction projects. British contractors will bid on these jobs. The Chinese agree that the American debts should not be paid hastily, but they do not agree that the new money should necessarily go to constructive work, either.

One feature of Chinese developments has evidently worried the state department. That is the coincidence that the Japanese have settled their quarrel with the Chinese strikers in Shanghai at the moment when a British admiral is being sent to Canton to force the Canton government to admit British ships to its ports. Japan has increased the chance of a serious conflict between the British and Chinese.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Thursday, August 27, 1925.

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
- 160 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
- 576 Barbers, 180 W. Washington St., 5th fl.
- 578 Barbers, 3010 E. 92nd St.
- 342 Brewery Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 454 Boiler Makers, 75th and Drexel.
- 480 Boiler Makers, 18th and Ashland
- 344 Bricklayers, 180 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
- 121 Brewery Workers, 1700 E. 21st St.
- 6 Brick and Clay, Leavitt and Barry.
- 203 Brick and Clay, Chicago Heights.
- 214 Brick and Clay, Marens, 11th
- 53 Bridge and S., 180 W. Washington St.
- 82 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 83 Carpenters, 5416 S. Halsted St.
- 341 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
- 434 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Avenue.
- 504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kadzie.
- 578 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St.
- 1536 Commission Merchant Helpers, 125 W. Randolph St.
- 885 Cooks, 186 W. Washington St.
- 783 Electric R. R., 5438 S. Wentworth Ave.
- 784 Electrical, 71st and Cottage Ave.
- 115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
- 556 Engineers, Morrison Hotel.
- 532 Firemen and Enginemen, 918 Commercial Avenue.
- 50 Firemen and Enginemen, 5058 Wentworth Ave.
- 718 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
- 17010 Gas House Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 33 Garment Workers, 311 S. Ashland St., 5 p. m.
- 76a Hod Carriers, 214 W. Harrison St.
- 18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
- 473 Maintenance of Way, 318 W. 43rd
- 253 Machinists, Roseland, 11405 Michigan
- 1528 Machinists, R. R., 113 S. Ashland Ave.
- 12753 Office Employees Assn., 166 W. Washington St.
- 57 Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
- 371 Plumbers, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
- 266 Plasterers, 2045 W. North Ave.
- 587 Plumbers, 29 W. Randolph St.
- 753 Plumbers, 417 S. Halsted St., 8:30 a. m.
- 307 Printing Pressmen (Paper Box Wks.), 180 W. Washington St.
- 301 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.
- 756 Railway Clerks, 57 E. Van Buren St.
- 668 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
- 984 Railway Clerks, 19 W. Adams St.
- 991 Railway Clerks, 630 P. St. P. R., 2703 W. North Ave.
- 424 Railroad Trainmen, 127 N. Francisco Ave.
- 115 Sheet Metal, Ogden and Taylor.
- 121 Switchmen, Ogden and Taylor St.
- 17 Switchmen, 202 S. Chicago Ave.
- 763 Teamsters, Ashland and Van Buren St.
- 742 Teamsters, 2205 Houston Ave.
- 112 Upholsters, Ogden and Taylor.
- 1573 Watchmen (Mun.), 113 S. Ashland
- 17616 Warehouse Employees, 166 W. Wood Street Union, Liberty Hall, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.

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

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt

Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2049 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

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

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

Philadelphia, Notice!
Weber Printing Co.
350 N. FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEXTILE MILLS ARE SLAVE PENS FOR THE WORKERS

Speeding, Bad Working Conditions, Small Pay

By ALBERT WEISBORD.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 26.—Conditions in the textile mills of Rhode Island certainly cry aloud for improvement. Take the case of the Aresco Company's silk mill in Pawtucket where I worked. Sanitation, while better than some other places, is still a joke. No towels, paper or otherwise, are provided for workers for washing up. It should be kept in mind that sometimes weavers have to twist broken threads onto the warp, and to do this they have to wet their fingers with their tongues and put them on dirty slabs of hard glue which they carry around with them. As the yarn is dyed it is therefore important for weavers to wash their hands frequently. But what with the great speeding up in the mills and the lack of adequate washing facilities, this is seldom done.

No drinking cups are provided and most workers are forced to drink from the same dirty glass that lies around the water tank. The boss was even mean enough to charge each worker ten cents for ice for ice water and he picked on the better skilled workers, the loom fixers, to get it for him, thus also helping to cause friction among the different grades of workers and further to divide them.

No Toilet Paper.

You have got to give the boss credit for that; he knows how to divide the workers, all right. I suppose the next thing the boss will do will be to charge workers for toilet paper. But as I have never seen any real toilet paper around this may never come about.

For nine and a half hours a day, forty-eight hours a week and more, girls and women must stand on their feet as quillers and so on for \$16 a week. This is not as bad as in the Lonsdale Cotton Mill, where a friend of mine is getting \$10 a week as a battery filler for four days' work. As she is a married woman and has two children to support, you may draw your own conclusions. Weaving, which pays a little more, takes a long time to learn, anywhere from two months up. One weaver, a learner who began three months ago and who was just fired by the boss because he took a day's vacation, was making just about \$10 a week, no more. And believe me, he worked hard. There is no price list and the boss takes advantage of this by cutting down the ignorant. The night help getting 3 1/2 cents per thousand picks do not know the day help is getting 3 1/2 for the same work in certain cases.

No Pay for Overtime.

Business is good in the silk mills here and the mills run night and day. Here is another difficulty in the path of anyone who wants to organize the workers. The day and night workers never see each other and of course are unsympathetic to each other. It is a fine sight for civilized eyes to see the young girls and married women in the Aresco working till 5 o'clock in the morning.

Altho weavers are supposed to work piece work, yet the boss compels them to work a half hour a week extra to clean their looms without extra pay and in order to be sure they do that he locks the door. If there should be any fire in the mill loss of life would surely result with all doors locked. Workers of Aresco, you are not dogs. Form your mill committee and demand:

Seven Demands.

1. All doors be unlocked and workers may leave any time they please.
 2. Standard pay for time used in cleaning looms.
 3. Proper sanitary facilities, sanitary cups and towels.
 4. Abolition of payment for ice for ice water.
 5. Price list to be posted in prominent places in the mill.
 6. Recognition of mill committee as representative of the workers.
 7. Double time for all overtime.
- This is a small beginning that you can make. Organize and fight!

Every Daily Worker Reader in New York Invited to Excursion

NEW YORK CITY, August 26.—The DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on the Hudson on Labor Day, Sept. 7, is not confined to members of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. Every reader of the DAILY WORKER in New York and suburbs is invited, regardless of membership, on the same basis, to join in the excursion and become a member of the DAILY WORKER Builders Club. All that is required is to qualify by securing six dollars worth of subscriptions or three dollars in donations for the DAILY WORKER Mid-Summer Sustaining Fund. For contribution lists and additional information apply to DAILY WORKER New York Agency, 108 East 14th St.

FAKERS CHANGE PLANS AFTER THE WORKER EXPOSE

Reverse Decision to Meet Once a Month

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 26.—At the last meeting of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, the previous action to meet bi-monthly, was rescinded. The fighters of the reds and of the windmills were inspired to this action as a result of the DAILY WORKER exposures of their aims, objects and purposes.

The C. L. U. is apparently going to move to much cheaper quarters. That is to say, back to Richmond Halls. I am reliably informed that the C. L. U. is \$500 in debt for rent, which they cannot pay. Hence the plans for cheap quarters.

Pie Cards Their Aim.

Nevertheless, the organizer of the C. L. U. reports "the outlook bright for organized labor." This by way of contradiction to his former songs, as published in the DAILY WORKER.

There is no question that the world is before them. However, the pie card is their ideal.

The notorious Sinton of the Cooks' Union, who is well known for what he is in the labor movement, attacked the Communists thusly: "Ruthenberg, Foster and the DAILY WORKER have destroyed our organization and the Bakers' organization in Chicago. If the reporter for the DAILY WORKER is here I wish he would report that statement."

Needless to state, every honest worker knows that an attack from the malodorous Sinton, is a recommendation to the working class. What he is trying to do, is to cover his own treason to the culinary workers whom he has sold out to the bosses on more than one occasion until now the culinary workers are completely without organization.

Handful Remains.

What remains is a handful of cooks who are tolerated by the bosses, as a special reward to Sinton for smashing the other sections of the trade. Nor is there any "dual" union that he can point to. This collaboration with the Citizens' Alliance is thoroughly discredited not only with every culinary worker but also with all other workers.

Now that Albert Bastis is in no position to deliver in the city council, with regard to licenses it is doubtful whether the bosses will continue to compensate the repugnant Sinton, with whom Bastis always worked in the closest harmony.

Vesuvius Not Dangerous.

NAPLES, Aug. 26.—Renewed eruptions of Vesuvius are neither dangerous nor of any importance. Professor Maleandra, director of the Vesuvius observatory, stated today. Vesuvius continues to roar without interruption and belching flames and smoke present an imposing spectacle for tourists who are thronging to watch the activities of the famous volcano.

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

A Communist Magazine

OF THOUGHT FOR ACTION OF THE WORLD OF LABOR—AND THE FORCES THAT GUIDE IT.

With photographs and the work of labor's best artists

25 Cents a Copy

\$2.00 a Year
\$1.25 Six Months

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

ARMERS IN OWENS VALLEY, CALIF., TAKE DOWN THEIR TRUSTY RIFLES IN QUARREL OVER WATER RIGHTS

By L. P. RINDAL.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 26.—The aqueduct has been the cause of much criticism, fights, land-grabbing, graft, dynamiting and even insurrections. Yes, insurrection is "a rising against civil and political authority; the open and active opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law in a city or state," says Webster. And this is just what the farmers in the Owens valley did last year, and the trouble is not by any means over yet. Big gangs of exploited and otherwise wronged tillers of the soil went on the war-path with the sole purpose of destroying the aqueduct. Dynamite had been used, according to the authorities, and great damage was done. The aqueduct has proven to be ruinous, not only to a few farmers, but to a whole district. And Los Angeles officials, politicians and other get-rich-quick gamblers are responsible, not the project itself.

Eldorado for General Otis.

Los Angeles had plenty of water at the time the bond issue of tens of thousands of dollars was voted. And the water supply from the ground would have been sufficient, yet without going up into the mountains, hundreds of miles away, after it. But General Otis, the owner of the Los Angeles Times, double-crosser in the Philippines and all-around labor baiter, had a little kingdom of dry land in the San Fernando valley. So an artificial water shortage was created; the people thought that they would have to die of thirst. The bonds were voted; the aqueduct built; the dry land irrigated, and Otis (now dead) collected his millions, because the land had been bought for a song. Officials, and other insiders, grabbed everything in sight farther up the line and grew fat, too, doing it.

Labor Conditions Very Bad.

William Mulholland was the chief engineer of the aqueduct at \$15,000 a year, and he is still on the job. The laborer's wage was very low, the grub rotten beyond description and accidents numerous. But space does not allow to picture all the misery. It was exploitation to the bone.

"Freeze" Out the Farmers.

Then officials of Los Angeles began to pauperize or "freeze" out the farmers. The water was taken away from them, little by little, and turned into the aqueduct, a slow but sure starvation process. The landholders are willing to sell their land, and the city is equally anxious to buy. But the water board wants to deal with the farmers individually, not collectively, just like industrial lords in relation to labor. The idea of this is, of course, to keep the price down to almost nothing. Therefore, said insurrection as mentioned above. The hungry Owens valley farmers are very militant and ready to do almost anything.

Governor Refuses to Act.

The executive of the state of California (the "hanging governor"), who is always ready to crush labor, has refused the request of Los Angeles officials to send soldiers against the rebellious element in Owens valley. Why? First, because Friend Richardson needs some friends besides himself, that is votes. Second, because he has been feeling out Mayor Cryer concerning the governorship, next time. But the "Labor Mayor" of this city is not friendly enough to give an open answer. So, "no soldiers, use your courts," says the governor.

Aqueduct Out of Order Again.

But this time god—not the farmers is to blame. Five steam shovels and 850 men are rushing repairs, working 24-hour shifts, thru both day and night. The city is now using water from Fairmont and Hollywood reservoirs.

Young Workers League to Celebrate World Youth Day Sept. 6

Sunday, Sept. 6th, the Young Workers League, Local Chicago, will celebrate the International Youth Day.

The slogans which the Young Workers League is putting forward in this International Youth Day are: Against White Terror and Incitements to War on Soviet Russia! For the Liberation of the Colonies and in Support of the National Revolutionary Struggles of the Oppressed Nations! Against the Perils of New Imperialist Wars! Fight Against Wage Cuts! Abolition of Child Labor! Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week for All Young Workers!

And on the basis of these demands they will attempt to rally the young workers and get them to join the Young Workers League to fight for these demands.

The mass meeting will be held in the Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues. It will begin at 8 p. m. Admission is 25c. Tickets are on sale at all party and league branches. There will be a short musical program. Party speaker, Max Shacham, editor of the YOUNG WORKER, as the principal speaker, Junior speaker and others.

Killed in Turret Drill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—One man was killed and another was injured yesterday during turret drill aboard the U. S. S. Oklahoma. en route from Wellington, New Zealand, to Samoa, said a dispatch to the navy department today from the commanding officer of the battleship. Names of the men nor other details were not included in the dispatch.

PUT MILITARY SATRAP INTO CANADA SCHOOLS

Cadet Movement a Cloak for Training

CANADA, Aug. 26.—The military authorities of Canada have invaded the schools of the various provinces thru the cadet movement. Under the guise of "physical training" a species of military training is being imposed upon the boys of the Dominion.

Education in Canada was, by the British North America Act, placed wholly within the jurisdiction of the provincial authorities. The Minister of Militia Mr. MacDonald, on June 24, 1925, told the Canadian parliament that his department "took no initiative" in instituting cadet corps in the schools and entered no school until the application had been "endorsed by the Supt. of Education" in each province. A letter from Capt. J. Willis Chandler to school principals in Manitoba, bearing date March 27, 1925, urging the formation of cadet corps in the schools gives categorical denial to the claim that the department takes no initiative, and the statement of Mr. Cannon, Minister of Education for Manitoba, that neither he nor his department has given any authorization to the cadet system in Manitoba, seems to dispose of the whole case of the Minister of Militia.

School Heads Not Consulted.

The department of education in Manitoba knows nothing about the number of cadet corps in its schools, etc., and on April 7, 1925, the minister wrote to Capt. Chandler of the militia department asking for the necessary information. On May 13, Capt. Chandler replied that he was instructed by the district officer commanding to state that this information could not be given. This means that the military authorities have invaded the schools without the sanction of the Department of Education, and in defiance of the B. N. A. Act, and that it refuses to give information as to its activities to the educational authorities. Challenged by J. S. Woodsworth, M. P. on the floor of parliament June 24, 1925, the Minister of Militia said that headquarters would give this information.

In the year 1915-16 the militia department spent \$34,972.05 on cadet training. For the year 1925 the sum voted is \$400,000, and for the year 1924-25 the sum spent was \$367,829.34. The number of cadets in training in 1914 was 61,911, and this year it has increased to 125,522. In 1914, the number of cadet corps was 432, and March 1925, 856.

Flimsy Alibi.

The Minister of Militia denied that the cadet system was militaristic. He said, " . . . physical training is the basis of the whole system of cadet training and the military exercises are only an incident." He was immediately asked why he did not include girl training if it were physical training; why the military department paid for it; and why the federal authorities invaded the educational realm since the B. N. A. Act specifically placed this under the jurisdiction of the provinces. Satisfactory answers were not forthcoming. The Minister of Militia stated that his department had authority from the ministers of education in the various provinces and he would bring these down the following day. It is significant that he did do this, and in Manitoba the Minister of Education says that he has given no such sanction.

Miss Agnes McPhail, Canada's only woman member of parliament, dealt effectively with the "physical training" claim. She showed by authoritative quotations that military training was not efficient physical training and that the great military nations of Europe gave gymnastic training to their recruits for the very reason that the military exercises failed to give the necessary physical training.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Six Places
169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark
66 W. Washington 167 N. State
42 W. Harrison 234 S. Halsted
PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7
Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commisary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton Ct. Phone West 2549

LENIN MEMORIAL ALBUM

With 33 photographs of the great leader. Text in English, German and French.

25c

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR MATURE FIGURES



4887. Linen, gingham or crepe could be used for this design. It is a good model for stout figures. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 36, 38, 4, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 3 3/4 yards of plain material and 1/2 yard of figured material. The width at foot is 1 3/4 yard. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS. If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

A NEAT APRON FOR MOTHER'S HELPER.



5196. This model will delight the little "housekeeper" or "cook." It is such a protective apron and very comfortable. It may be made of cretonne, chintz, gingham or unbleached muslin. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size will require 2 yards of 27 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

25 ITALIANS TAKEN COMING FROM WORK FOR BEING ALIENS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 26.—Twenty-five Italian workers were seized today by the border patrol as they left the gypsum mine of the Universal Gypsum company at Akron, N. Y. This was the first move of an extensive campaign to clear this district of foreign workers who came to this country thru Canada. All of those arrested had passports from Italy to Canada.

GOTHAM WINDOW CLEANERS URGED TO FIGHT BOSSES

Employers Raising Fund to Fight Union

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 26.—The employers are raising a fund to wage war on the Window Cleaners Union according to a statement issued by the officials of that organization: "It has come to our attention that the employers are raising a very large fund for the purpose of challenging the union. They are tired of union conditions, of higher wages, and that they are being compelled to treat their workers as human beings. They know that in the absence of the union they could drive fine bargains with their workers individually. The only thing that stands between the boss and absolute mastery over his workers is the union, and so you must understand that the only purpose for which they are gathering large sums of money is to prepare for a fight against fair wages and better working conditions.

"What are you going to do about it? The employers are now completely organized in one association. You have benefited by our victories over the bosses' associations in the past. But we warn you that the solidarity now employed by the bosses must be met by a greater solidarity of the workers.

"Do not take your improved working conditions and higher wages for granted. It took us many years to accomplish that result, and a failure on your part to join us in the drive against the bosses' attempts may result in losses to you for which you will feel very sorry when perhaps it will be too late.

"This is an appeal to your manhood; that you must stand up erect and be counted as one who is seeking not only rights, but to assume duties as well. We warn you that too many workers in the trade have enjoyed rights without doing their duties. The higher wages you get and the better hours you enjoy are the result of our work. We are still willing to continue to carry the burden but as the bosses have gotten together we call upon you to add your strength to our strength and thereby overcome the increased power of the bosses. They have all secretly or openly joined the association. Now it is up to you to join the union.

"We have a great deal more to tell you that we cannot put in writing at this time, but if you will call at the office of the union at 217 East 6th St., New York City, at any time before 5 p. m., we will tell you all that is going on.

"Come one, come all!
"Fraternally yours,
"WINDOW CLEANERS PROTECTIVE UNION, Local 8, Dmytro Prysiazniuk, President."

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!

First Annual PICNIC

given by
Fruit and Grocery Clerks' Union

SUNDAY, AUGUST 30, 1925 AT FLAXMAN'S FARM

MUSIC SINGING GAMES REFRESHMENTS

A THREE ACT DRAMA

DIRECTIONS—Take No. 50 car on 5th Street, get off at Church Lane, walk 2 blocks east.

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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

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

J. LOUIS ENGBAHLEditors
WILLIAM F. DUNNEEditors
MORITZ J. LOEBBusiness Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

Soviet Recognition

One of the favorite arguments of the American capitalists opposed to recognition of the Soviet Union, is that no country that has up until now established formal diplomatic relations with the workers' republic, has benefited from that relationship.

But Motosada Zumoto, noted Japanese journalist and Japanese commissioner to Siberia during the world war, thinks otherwise. In a statement to a newspaperman he said: "Japan has profited immensely from recognition of Soviet Russia. There was urgent economic necessity for Russian recognition. Japan secured fishing rights on the Russian coast worth 150,000,000 yen annually. She obtained pulp, furs and other goods requisite for continuance of Japanese industry. With Russia the gain was chiefly political, but with us it was economic."

"Reports that Japan regretted the recognition policy because of alleged subsequent invasion of Communist agitation are without foundation. . . . Japan awaits with interest the report of the investigators dispatched to Russia by Mr. Hoover. We believe they will find it economically desirable for the United States to recognize Russia."

The press agents of the capitalists whose interests are not vitally affected by non-recognition of Soviet Russia and the yellow socialists and labor fakers will not find it easy to answer this calm and convincing statement of the Japanese publicist.

The Russian market is looked upon with greedy eye by the manufacturers of the world and the raw resources of the Soviet Union are equally coveted. Only recently France consummated a gigantic business deal with Moscow. Those are the things that make the die hard anti-Soviet ranters in the United States sit up and take notice.

Communist propaganda in capitalist countries does not depend in the least on whether a particular country recognizes the Soviet Union or not. The capitalists don't recognize the Soviet Union because they have any desire to help the workers' republic along its thorny path. Neither does the Soviet Union seek trade and diplomatic relations with capitalist powers for any other reason than material ones. The Soviet Union would rather deal with workers' republics than with capitalist republics. The latter would rather deal with the czar than with the executive committees of the U. S. S. R.

Facts are stubborn things. We believe that the United States will be obliged to recognize Russia. The task of turning the United States into a Soviet Republic belongs to the American working class. They will perform that duty, whether the United States recognizes Soviet Russia or not.

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

A Socialist Liar

Joseph Sharts, the editor of Miami Valley Socialist, is reckoned to be about as decent as anybody can be and still remain a member in good standing of the socialist party. But it seems that when it comes to treating Communism or dealing with Communists, a socialist is as incapable of telling the truth as a pole cat is of emitting an agreeable odor.

Writing of a recent election campaign in Toledo, Ohio, the editor of the above named sheet stated that the Communists failed to get into the race for mayor of the city. This is his comment: "They (the Communists) were never anything but a back door annex to the capitalist machine. Having failed to keep the socialists off the final ballot, they will now throw their strength to one of the republicans."

When Sharts, wrote these words he knew he was lying. There is not one single instance in the history of the Communist movement in this or any other country, where a section of the Communist International, or any section of a national Communist Party, affiliated with the C. I. ever supported a capitalist party on the political field or an employer on the industrial field. Sharts knows this, but his chagrin against the Communists is so great that he throws all discretion to the winds and exposes himself as a common and clumsy liar. Traitors to the working class find short shrift in the Communist movement.

The socialists are mad because the Communists refuse to let them bury the class struggle. The socialists want to be respectable. They want to appear in the eyes of the capitalists as "safe, sane and conservative" people who would not cause the ruling class any discomfort, but are willing to wait patiently until capitalism passes out of its own accord, peacefully, which it would not do, of course.

The socialists of all countries have made a united front with the capitalists. The Fifth Congress of the Communist International declared that the socialists did not constitute the right wing of the working class movement, but the left wing of the bourgeoisie. This is as true of the American wing of international socialism as it is of the more important parties in Europe.

Soviet Russia is the only power that has any real influence in China today, declares a student of international affairs. He is obliged to admit that in this case honesty was the best policy, and the honesty was on the side of the Soviet government.

The French government has turned the old czarist fleet, which was held up in a French port, over to the Soviet government. England will not welcome this news.

The Syrian revolt against French rule is not serious says Premier Painleve, but the Syrians are quite conceited about their success so far.

Mrs. J. P. Morgan died and even the stock tickers did not stop, not to mention the wheels of industry.

Another shakeup is promised for the Chicago police department. Chief Collins has ordered a large consignment of flivvers.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

S. LANTSUTSKY SENDS LETTER FROM HIS JAIL

Tells Communists to Aid Flood Victims

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, Poland, Aug. 26.—Comrade Lantsutsky's latest letter to the Communist fraction in the Polish Seim, written from jail, is as follows: "Dear Comrades. The country is undergoing awful hardships as the result of the unceasing rains. The fields and hundreds of villages are drenched with rain. The fields have destroyed many factories, mills, looms and workshops. The ranks of the unemployed have been swollen by hundreds and thousands of unfortunate beggared victims."

"The dire conditions of the peasants and workers are day by day becoming worse and worse. Thousands of peasants' homesteads have been destroyed during the last few days and its families deprived of all shelter. Dire necessity and famine are already sharpening their teeth and stretching out their claws for new victims."

"This tragic picture can not but move the onlooker. Rack your brains for new methods to aid the victims of the existing system. The proletariat classes, lavishing millions on engines of destruction, have never worried their heads to safeguard the country against the elementary misfortunes, as a result of which the present flood has caused so much harm. When the country is overflooded, when famine and poverty are most mercilessly knocking at the door of the working masses—the organized labor must first of all demand that the government show most urgent aid to those suffering from the flood."

"I know that the betrayers of the labor movement, the Polish socialist party, will most hypocritically declare, that forsooth, the condition of these victims is not all the same for them. But what they will say, and how will they recant to the independent campaign raised by us? I deem it most necessary that our fraction in the Seim begin a campaign and likewise apply to the Communist Party of Poland and to the Comintern to aid the victims of the flood."

With Communist Greetings, Lantsutsky.

UNITED FRONT CONFERENCE IN N. Y. ON FRIDAY

Extra-Territoriality; What Does It Mean

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—It's an old game.

In the parks the workers must "keep off the grass."

In the country the people can barely step off the road without finding a sign "Private! No trespassing!"

The various unions send out frantic calls: "Strike On! Keep out of this city."

The workers of Europe, and still more those of Asia, find they are not wanted in America.

And now the workers of China find that they have less rights in their own country than the rankest "foreigner" backed by a couple of ancient treaties and modern machine guns.

Extra-territoriality. It's an old game.

The regular American name for it is "Keep off the earth."

Show Your Solidarity.

But we say "Keep your hands off China" you Eastern capitalists and their lackeys.

A chain is as strong as its weakest link. At present the workers' rights are endangered in China more than anywhere else.

Workers of New York—Protest against the scabbing of America on the workers' strike in China. Come to the United Conference called by the Workers Party with the slogans "Hands Off China—Stand by Soviet Russia," which will be held this coming Friday, August 28, 8 p. m., at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue, N. Y.

Steak Increases Lead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Daniel F. Steak, democrat, today increased his lead over Senator Smith W. Brookhart in the contested Iowa senatorial election.

With the recount complete in 67 counties, Steak's lead was 11,548. The figures were: Steak, 275,518; Brookhart, 263,970.

A total of 6,929 ballots has been challenged, of which 5,119 votes were cast for Brookhart and 1,810 for Steak.

Airplanes in Dandit Hunt.

COLBY, Kans., Aug. 26.—Two airplanes, one from Colby, and the other from Platt City, Neb., are scouring western Kansas today for two cowboys-dressed bandits who late yesterday shot and killed a policeman at Platt City and later, in escaping, shot to death Dan Pratt, sheriff, at Colby.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

a step in the right direction; that only a mass Communist Party can lead the working class in the final battle for the abolition of the rule of capitalism. These are the facts, that block the conspiracy of the capitalists and the labor fakers to put the Communists out of business.

ONE of our readers from Denver, Colorado, wired in, asking us to comment on an article written by Ramsay MacDonald for the Nation.

It is entitled "British Constitutionalism and the Coal Settlement." MacDonald, who is one of the leaders of international socialism, deprecates the surrender of the Tory government to the threat of a general strike. "There is a gripping doubt at our hearts about the price in cash and psychology, which we shall have to pay" says MacDonald. What MacDonald is worried about is not that the bloated coal owners are compensated at the expense of industry as a whole, but because the government surrendered to the threat of a general strike.

To quote MacDonald further: "The prospect was undoubtedly appalling, and the sections which believe that governments only yield to force and that direct action against society—that is the revolutionary method—offers great prospects for improvement in working class conditions naturally feel that they have accomplished a great triumph. They are now able to say that a threat of direct action wrung ten million pounds from the taxpayers. They overlook the fact that as striking as trade union unity was the unity of public opinion."

The last sentence is sheer nonsense. Public opinion so-called was divided between sympathy for the miners and opposition. The class conscious section of the working class and its press were for the miners. All the capitalists and their press were against them. The few who favored a compromise did so on grounds of expediency. The "public opinion" that MacDonald talks about is not worth a tinker's damn to the workers. If the miners depended on it instead of on their own power combined with the millions of other workers, they would be down in the mines now chewing the cud of defeat, as they did when they were betrayed by false leaders in 1921.

WHAT Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald, the pet of the Tory biscuit manufacturer, Alexander Grant, is actually doing is bidding against Stanley Baldwin for the job of running the empire. MacDonald says in effect that if he were in Baldwin's place he would not surrender in the face of a threat of direct action. Baldwin, he says, "handed over the honors of war to those who may be inclined to toy with revolution." In his article in the Nation this slimy traitor does not let slip the opportunity to take a slam at the British Trade Union Delegation's report on Soviet Russia. He sneers at the "fair tales about the idyllic conditions of Russia and the rouged and powdered reports of untrained and credulous investigators."

WHAT a nauseating hypocrite! Fortunately, MacDonald is digging his own political grave and before long even the British ruling class will have no more use for him, because the capitalists only use labor leaders while they have a following. Even at the labor party conference MacDonald was defeated in the vote on the "Zinoviev letter" for which MacDonald was more responsible than any other person in Great Britain. The workers will deal with MacDonald.

"Dress Well" Campaign Forerunner to Wage Cuts

Clothes do not make the man, saith the bard, but the clothing dealer knows that if you buy more and better than you need it will make him rich.

"Our Dress Well and Succeed campaign has created a nation-wide consciousness of dress that is not only reflected in increased sales," declares Pres. R. E. Bigelow to the 12th annual convention of Retail Clothiers & Furnishers in Chicago, "but has made men of affairs everywhere suggest to their conferees and employes that a certain amount of thought given to their outward appearance would not be without increased efficiency."

Next time the boss posts a factory order that all overalls must be cleaned and pressed once a week and that no business suit should be worn more than four months it will be further proof that the retail clothiers' Dress Well & Succeed campaign has made another convert among the employers.

The officials of the national association deny it, a campaign seems to be getting under way in close co-operation with the clothing manufacturers for wage cuts in the men's garment industry.

Predicts Forest Fires.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 26.—Unless rain drenches the Upper Peninsula and the northern extremities of the lower state, the most destructive forest fires in years are expected to make headway today, Mark Craw, district state conservation officer at Traverse City, predicted.

CHENG, CHINESE SEAMEN'S HEAD, CALLS FOR AID

Seamen's Headquarters in Shanghai Raided

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI—(By Mail)—A letter addressed to the DAILY WORKER by the general secretary of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Bruce Chen, appeals for help from the American working class in the hard, uphill fight being waged against the foreign imperialists by the Chinese workers and students. The letter announces that the reactionary, foreign-controlled municipal council of Shanghai closed the doors of the Chinese Seamen's Union headquarters in Tien Dong road and arrested the leaders of the union after administering severe beatings.

The Chinese seamen have been on strike since two months ago when they tied up Chinese ports in protest against the fatal shooting of Chinese workers and students taking part in a peaceful demonstration for the striking textile workers of Shanghai.

Foreign Conspiracy.

Chen reports that Shanghai continues under the strictest military dictatorship with foreign troops constantly on duty. "At the present time," Cheng writes, "Great Britain is conspiring hand in hand with the Americans and Japanese in an intrigue to force the most powerful Chinese military general, Chang Tso Ling—an ex-Manchurian bandit—to overthrow the present national government, which is sympathetic to our present struggle against foreign imperialism."

"Already this puppet general has tried to force us back to work at the point of his soldiers' bayonets. We rely upon the intervention of the workers of the world to bring this plot of foreign capitalists to failure."

Casualties.

Enclosed with the communication were some two dozen photographs of dead and wounded Chinese workers and students who were shot during the Nankin road massacre on May 30th. In this attack, led by British troops, 41 Chinese were killed and 120 wounded. In a similar shooting on June 11th in Hankow, 15 were killed and 60 wounded. In Shamen, Canton, machine gun and three-inch rifle fire from gunboats moored in the Pearl river killed 80 and wounded 400.

Fire Starts in Garage; Destroys Toilers' Homes

MONTREAL, Can., Aug. 26.—A fire started in a garage on Ontario street near the corner of Saint Denis street threw the crowded East end of the city into a panic today. Men, women and children fled from their homes in their night clothes at the approach of the onrushing flames which destroyed blocks of houses.

Firemen came rushing to the scene from all sections of Montreal but the water pressure in this proletarian section of the city is very poor and this coupled with the high wind seriously hampered their work.

Omaha Boosts Labor Defense.

OMAHA, Neb.—Workmen's Circle branch 626, Ladies' Radical Club and Interpartisan Club held a joint picnic at Elmwood Park, Omaha, on Sunday, August 23, at which a raffle was held for the benefit of International Labor Defense and the ICOR. The picnic was pronounced a great success, over \$80.00 being raised to be divided equally between the two organizations. Harry Chudacoff, 2860 Cuming street, won the box of silverware. The arrangements committee in charge of the picnic wish to thank all those who helped make the affair a success.

SOVIET UKRAINE OPENS LANGUAGE COURTS TO MEET NEEDS OF PEOPLE

KHARKOV, Ukraine, Aug. 26.—The Ukraine Central Executive Committee of Soviets has resolved to open thirty-two special Russian local district courts, six Polish, thirty Jewish, four Bulgarian and four Greek. In these courts the entire proceedings would be conducted in the respective national tongues, meeting the needs of the population of the national minorities.

AN INDEPENDENT SYRIA IS AIM OF GENERAL REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT GROWING TO SERIOUS PROPORTIONS

LONDON, August 26.—The revolt of the Druzes tribes against the French administration in Syria has assumed very serious proportions according to a Central News dispatch from Vienna today.

The Druze leader, Sultan Atrach Pasha, has declared he will reject any offer of mere autonomy and will fight to the bitter end for complete Syrian independence.

Interviewed at his headquarters in Medjel, Atrach Pasha said, "The rebellion is no longer merely local but it is the beginning of a general revolution in Syria. We shall not be satisfied with autonomy for the Druze tribes. We demand an independent Syria. If France makes further attacks rebellion will blaze out over the whole of Syria. It is better to die free than to live in bondage."

LEFT WING GEORGIAN MENSHEVIK LEADERS NOW SUPPORT SOVIET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—Borisov and Nevogrudsk, members of the menshevik party since 1905 have published a declaration in which the left wing of the Georgian mensheviks recognizes the socialist character of the Russian revolution, and in which the menshevik standpoint of the reconstruction of capitalism is abandoned and the one-time party comrades are appealed to to leave the Second International as the latter has no place for revolutionary Marxists.

The old menshevik-Karabi publishes a letter in which he declares that the sentence in the prosecution against the Georgian insurgents is justified, but nevertheless welcomes the clemency shown and expresses the hope that the action of the members of the committee will be followed also by others who will then give up the useless fight against the Soviet power.

POLISH TERROR AROUSES TOILERS OF SOVIET UNION

Large Protest Meetings Held Thruout U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.—The execution of Botvin, the new attack against Lantsutsky, the mass arrests and the new wave of white terror in Poland have called forth the greatest indignation in the Soviet Union. Everywhere from Leningrad to Tiflis, from the Ukraine to Siberia, mass and shop meetings have been held and sharp protests adopted against the unexpected system of provocation and the white terror. The mass meeting called by the Red Aid in Moscow was particularly stormy. Dombal analyzed the situation in Poland and pointed out that the external and internal political situation was so desperate and coupled with the fall of the Zloty and the approaching economic crisis that the large landowners and capitalists had no other method but to hold down the revolutionary uprising by terror and provocation. Revolutionary workers who had fled from Poland described the horrors of the Polish prisons, the tortures and murders, a weapon of the Polish bourgeoisie in its struggle against the revolutionary workers and peasants. The resolution of the mass meeting demanded the release of Gibner, Knievski and Rutkovski, and greeted Comrade Lantsutsky. A telegram of protest was sent to the Polish minister of justice.

Novelty Workers to Hold Organization Mass Meetings in N. Y.

(From a Worker Correspondent.)
NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—An organization drive is among the unorganized novelty workers in New York City, according to a statement just issued to DAILY WORKER correspondent, by the executive board of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 17.

Mass meetings, to organize the jewelry and novelty workers are being called for the following days: Tuesday, Sept. 1; Tuesday, Sept. 8; Tuesday, Sept. 15, and Tuesday, Sept. 22. All meetings will take place at Royal Hall, 85 East 4th street, and will start at 8 p. m. sharp.

Conditions, in the novelty trade are unbearable. Workers are known to be on the job forty-eight and fifty hours a week, and it is not an uncommon practice for the workers to take work home.

Most of the men in the trade are working piece work. Wages are very low and it is said by some of the workers that the pay they now receive is half the 1920 scale. All jewelry workers are urged to come to the mass meetings.

Payroll Bandits Get \$11,000.

CLINTON, Ind., Aug. 26.—In a brief running gun battle, five bandits held up a bank messenger and three armed guards on a road near here today and escaped in an automobile with an \$11,000 payroll belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

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

POLISH TERROR STATE MURDERS 4TH COMMUNIST

Botvin Charged with Killing Provocateur

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WARSAW, August 26.—Comrade Botvin a young shoemaker has been shot. The courtmartial in Lvov hurried at top speed to execute the sentence which was dictated by the "highest considerations." Within three hours after the verdict was brot in, and in dead opposition to law, Myrdor the democratic president waived the petition for pardon, presented by the council for defense.

Comrade Botvin's bullet caught the bourgeois landowning band on the raw spot. "The tragic death of our best worker"—thus spoke the Republic on the murder of the provocator, Czechkovski.

Manufactured Many Plots.

Without a doubt Czechkovski was their best employe—even as Green and tens of other of the foulest figure-heads of the czarist secret service were the best friends of the czarist regime. Czechkovski and the role played by him in the many trials, wherein he betrayed so many proletarians to hard labor and death—he and his role are still to be remembered.

Czechkovski's swift career began with the Baginski and Vetcherkevitch trial, under the direction of his "teacher," Piontkevitch, the chief of the secret service. No methods were too dirty, no forgeries too foul, to be used as weapons for Czechkovski. It was he who suddenly "exposed" the most unbelievable "Bolshevik" plans, "plots," "committees" and nuclei.

"You see, he did not visit Lvov in vain. On the eve of his departure from Warsaw," writes the Republic, "Czechkovski conferred with Piontkevitch." And further on, the Piontkevitch hints—"The Communists killed Czechkovski, fearing that he would expose them during the Lvov trial for the attempt to assassinate the president."

And it follows, Czechkovski's "superiors" were thinking of a "plan for a wonderful provocation" to prove the complicity of the Communist Party in the attempt on the president's life.

Foulest of Spies.

Czechkovski is unworthy neither as unit nor as a personality. In the person of this foulest of provocators we see a whole system. Czechkovski, Troyanovsky, Luschk (see the Engel case) there are notable representatives—the signs of dissensions and symptoms of the degeneration to which the gendarme system of the Polish landowners and bourgeois is slowly but surely sliding.

The secret of this mad haste, raised against young, bold Comrade Botvin, lies in this very close connection between the Czechkovski and the system which begat them.

Socialist Defend Spy.

The whole of the trial took place in an atmosphere of unheard of provocation. All the newspapers, not excluding the Polish socialist party—Worker, raised their voices in a common howl against the murder of their "most faithful servant." A most touching union in defense of a provocator against a worker-Communist. This never occurred during the whole existence of the czarist regime.

Botvin has been shot. The Polish bourgeoisie, with this bloody death sentence, signs its accordance and full solidarity with the system of provocation. The Polish bourgeoisie has taken this system under its material wing—safeguarding and legalizing it.

Next on the cause list we have the case of three other comrades heart and soul attached to the cause of the workers and peasants: Gibner, Knievski and Rutkovski. Their trial was postponed only owing to the "Accused's state of health." Badly wounded, they underwent such a fierce beating, even as Comrade Botvin received after his arrest. But the three comrades, wounded as they were, have also been murdered by the Polish white terror state.

Polish Proletariat Aroused.

The Polish proletariat most worthily defended itself against the bourgeoisie and their bodyguards—from the Polish socialist party. The self-defense of the working class against the provocators has met with the sympathy of the masses. After the death of Czechkovski 20 red flags suddenly appeared on telegraph poles and different houses, and many slogans were written on the walls—"Death to the traitors"—"Praise to the heroes."

The Warsaw Echo after the arrest of those three comrades did not confess in pain: "It is most necessary that the attitude of Iron street and district (the "East End" of Warsaw) be most decisively stigmatized. These districts constantly interfere by all the means in their power, against the police in the execution of their duties, thereby aiding the criminals in their escape."

Not only "Iron street and district," but the whole of the Polish proletariat declares its most energetic protest against the foul methods of the Polish secret service.