

K.K.K. SHOT KILLS MILITANT MINER

Taxi Cabs Haul Strikebreakers

MIKE SAROVICH, RANK AND FILE LEADER OF ZEIGLER, ILL., LOCAL, DIES FROM KLAN BULLET WOUND

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

THE Paris correspondent of the Chicago Tribune declares that "England would sell her soul to get Germany's aid against Russia in the approaching war." This is the French view, he says. There is no doubt of the truth of this opinion. Britain is in a uenervable position, with danger threatening her from home and abroad. The truce in the struggle between the miners and the operators only postpones the inevitable. British capitalism is being carried toward the rocks on a revolutionary current, faster than most people think.

THE two sections of the left wing of the Hindoo nationalists have united. Disunity among the oppressed is always welcome to the ruling classes. Sometimes factionalism is inevitable and beneficial, when policies must be clarified and a right line adopted. But thru all factional struggles, the goal of unity on the basis of agreement on principle must be striven for. Those who persist in chronic factionalism have no place in the ranks of the revolutionary movement. They are only aiding the enemy.

IT is well that the Hindoo revolutionists have united. This is bad news to the British government. It is safe to say that when India breaks away from the empire the power of Great Britain is shattered. And Britain is now waging unofficial war on the Soviet Union, because she knows that the Soviet government is looked upon as a friend by all the oppressed people of the east.

THE Moscow campaign is liable to get France into serious difficulties. Marshal Pétain, returned from the front with the news that France needs 500,000 men in order to whip Abd-el-Krim. Can France muster half a million men for a campaign against a people struggling for their freedom? It will be much harder to excite the national prejudice of the French workers against the Rifians than it was against the Kaiser. There is now in France also a Communist Party which has already shed lustre on the banner of the Communist International by its gallant fight against the French government over the Rifian war.

BESIDES having trouble in the Rif, France has a big fight on in Syria. The fact that Britain is aiding France's enemies does not add to the equanimity of the French ruling class. An undersecretary of the French foreign office had his pockets picked in the British foreign office. Some diplomatic documents were missing. Perhaps the wily French diplomat left the documents where they could be seen by John Bull. John is afraid there is something on between Paris and Moscow that is not to his advantage.

IT can be said, that outside of the United States every other capitalist government in the world is skating on thin ice. The only two really stable governments in the world are (Continued on page 2)

Florida Central Body for "Hands Off China"

(Special to The Daily Worker.) PALMETTO, Fla.—In accordance with the "Hands Off China" policy, the Trades and Labor Council of Sarasota, Fla., at its last meeting held Friday, July 24th passed a resolution calling upon the A. F. of L. to oppose United States intervention in China. The resolution was introduced by a delegate from the Plumbers' local union, who outlined the aspirations and policies of all intervening powers, and the inevitable perpetuation of the existing lot of the working class, a yoke of misery and degradation. The courageous stand of the Chinese workers and students' movements was also commented on.

Sarasota is the millionaires' west coast of Florida most popular winter resort. Twenty-seven millionaires have seen fit to follow in the foot steps of John Ringling "of circus fame" who has a palatial home in these parts, and whose name is synonymous to Sarasota.

UNION DRIVERS MAY REFUSE TO CARRY SCABS

Cuneo Plant Is Losing Thousands of Dollars

The Cuneo Printing company is losing thousands of dollars every day, with the pressmen and feeders who refused to work under open shop conditions more certain than ever of final victory. Never was there such enthusiasm and determination to win exhibited by any set of workers.

It is reported that the Cuneo bosses are not at all satisfied with the services rendered to them by Berry and his gangsters. Not that the "Majah" is not doing the best he can, but he is defeated in his dirty work by the determination and the activity of the strikers.

Premier cabs have been seen hauling scabs to the Cuneo Printing plant. The pressmen and feeders want to know why members of one union should haul strikebreakers to help the bosses take the bread and butter out of the mouths of other union men? It is believed that when the matter is brot to the attention of the Premier drivers that they will refuse to transport the rats.

One of the scabby links now employed by Seymour "Stuss" Singer, is Max Linderman, alias Mike Lindy, who scabbed at W. F. Hall's in 1922. This is the scab joint where Liberty, the Chicago Tribune magazine, is printed with the approval of George L. Berry. This fellow Lindy or Linderman has an unsavory record.

After scabbing at Hall's in 1922 the company rewarded him by kicking him out for drunkenness. Linderman (Continued on page 2)

SOVIET RUSSIA AND JAPAN HAVE NO WAR ALLIANCE

Tokio Envoy Welcomed by Russians

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, Aug. 17.—Recognition of Soviet Russia by Japan means that the two countries hope to develop profitable commercial connections, but the foreign observers who pretend to see in the step confirmation of the acceptance of a secret military treaty between the two obviously have ulterior motives in spreading a falsehood, declared the new Japanese ambassador to Soviet Russia, Tanaka Tokitsi, in an interview today.

Ambassador Tanaka explained that the declaration of forty Japanese businessmen who came with him from Tokio are concerned solely with the coal and oil concessions of Sakhalin, and for the time being will not attempt to extend their interests in Siberia.

"Just now the Japanese business interests in Sakhalin will have their hands full and will probably use all their capital developing the island. We hope, however, in the future, to expand our connections with Soviet Russia still more."

ORGANIZE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CUBA AND GREET WORKERS PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker) HAVANA, Cuba, August 17.—The first Communist Congress today has resolved to organize the Communist Party of Cuba. We send to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, and to all the sections of the Communist International, revolutionary greetings as comrades in arms of the proletarian revolution. (Signed) MELLA.

SMOKING OUT THE LIARS



Delegations of trade unionists from every country in Europe are now visiting Soviet Russia and giving the facts about the conditions of labor in the workers' and peasants' republic.

NO PRODUCTION IN STRUCK SHOP OF TAILOR BOSS

De Rosa Refuses to Come Out on Bail

The eighth week of the strike of the employees of the J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company began yesterday, and following a picnic in the Forest Preserve, District No. 4, they demonstrated by their mass picketing and their enthusiastic spirit at the strike meeting that the raids conducted on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers last week by Mike Grady, slugging cop, did not phase their solidarity. The international has failed in its attempt to star production in a rented plant at Rock Island.

All union members arrested in the raids, which were ordered by the international in a new desperate effort to break the strike, are now out on (Continued on page 2)

BERRY HATCHES PLOT ON UNION IN BAWDY HOUSE

Notorious Dive Scene of Conspiracy

This is the fifth of series of articles exposing the treachery of the notorious labor faker George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants Union. Berry became a great industrial magnate in Tennessee with the money he took out of the treasury of the international union.

George L. Berry's conspiracy to wreck the Chicago pressmen's union, for daring to call a halt on his looting of the treasury funds, was hatched in the notorious booze and gambling joint, known as the Vestibule Cafe, located on the North East corner of State and 22nd Street on the South Side of Chicago.

Present at the framing of the plot in "Polack Ben's" emporium were: Seymour Singer, now scab-superintendent in the Cuneo Printing plant; "Majah" George L. Berry; Sam Fox, former stoolpigeon for the police chief of Minneapolis and Shuford Marks, now Berry's leading scabherder in Chicago.

The plan was laid on the night of the very day that local No. 3 of the Pressmen had agreed to pay up their dues and assessments on condition that Berry would cut out his scabbery and turn over a new leaf. The strategy mapped out by Berry and his pals, was to goad the press-

CARPENTERS' OWN BUSINESS AGENT IS BOSSES' TOOL

Los Angeles Local Is Inflicted with Pest

By HELM VOLL. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 17.—A certain business agent of the carpenters is seemingly determined to leave no stone unturned to the end that the Carpenters' Union of this city may become a full-fledged company union.

Company Union Defined. "A company union is one whose officers look after the interest of the employer first, last and all the time. While only pretending to be concerned about the welfare of the members," said a carpenter the other day. It may be so, but it looks like the official referred to is not even "pretending."

He Hates the Alien. This agent wants us to ask our fellow workers the question: "Are you a citizen?" If they are not, it becomes our duty to see they are removed from the job. It makes no difference that they are members of the "Brother-

NO PROGRESS TOWARDS ANTHRACITE PEACE AS STRIKE DEADLINE NEARS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—No progress had been made today towards a resumption of the conferences between anthracite miners and operators. John L. Lewis, head of the miners, announced that he plans no conferences with any representatives of the operators. Major W. W. Inglis, who headed the operators' sub-committee which met the miners' representatives at Atlantic City, likewise said he knew of no new move to bring about a resumption of the conferences.

CHARGE AGAINST W. P. ORGANIZER IS DROPPED

Hold Simons in Jail for Eighteen Hours

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 17.—The Derby, Conn., authorities were put in a shameful predicament when they were compelled to back water and drop a charge of "breach of the peace for exhibiting indecent literature" lodged against District Organizer William Simons of the Workers Party, Connecticut District. Sunday afternoon Simons sold the Workers Monthly, August issue, at a picnic in Grassy Hill, Derby, run by the Weavers' Social Club of the Shelton Looms (Sidney Blumenthal's). A supernumerary officer ordered by the lieutenant to bring in anyone distributing or selling literature conducted Simons to the police station.

At the station, Simons refused to tell the lieutenant his pedigree unless he was told if he was under arrest, and if so, on what charge. This brot immediate transfer to a cell, Simons being denied the right to call up his lawyer.

Half an hour later a comrade came to the station, who had also been at the picnic, and was told that Simons was arrested for a breach of the peace and held for \$500 bail. Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and \$500 to be raised. Real estate from New Haven was not accepted, a certificate of ownership signed by the town clerk of New Haven being demanded. Comrades collected \$300 in cash in four (Continued on page 2)

SIGMAN STRIKES SNAG IN LOCAL 35'S PRESSERS

If You Go Home You Vote "Yes", Is Rule

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK CITY, N. Y., Aug. 17.—Another stormy meeting of pressers took place Thursday night when the Dress Pressers, a section of Local 35, held a business meeting.

The Joint Board tried to pack the meeting with cloak pressers, but this move was thwarted. President Sigman came to address the meeting, and he was booed and hissed and constantly interrupted during his speech. Many people left the hall when he began to talk. Others remained to shout such remarks as: "Who do you represent?" "To what Joint Board do you expect the pressers to be loyal? There is no Joint Board." "What have we to do with the clique that rules the union?" "Out with you."

Against the resolution favoring the Joint Board, Davidson was the principal speaker, and he spoke also against President Sigman.

At the end of the meeting the vote on the resolution was called in the special manner that the Joint Board seems to have adopted for all its "loyal" locals. The chairman said, "All those in favor of the resolution please rise—meeting adjourned." When everyone rose to go home it was counted as a vote and there was no call for "Noes."

FEDERATION OF LABOR DESERTS A. C. W. STRIKE

Agree to Obey Scab Order of Green

The Chicago Federation of Labor by a vote of 63 to 23, decided at its meeting Sunday to abide by the order of President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor that they do not interfere with the scabbery of the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The federation had written a letter to Green urging the executive council of the A. F. of L. to stop the organized scabbery of the United Garment Union, which has been sending strikebreakers into the shops of the International Tailoring company, where the employees, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, are on strike.

Green replied to the request that the Amalgamated be accepted into the A. F. of L. that it was unthinkable when another A. F. of L. union is in the field (the scab United Garment Workers) to accept the dual organization.

This was the letter which the Chicago Federation agreed to obey. They also agreed to accept the order of the executive council of the A. F. of L. (Continued on page 2)

"BEFORE our departure we were told that everything we would see would be made up especially for us. Today we can laugh about it." — German social-democratic worker, Offenhagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

TRIPOLI JOINS AFRICAN REVOLT, ATTACKS ITALY

Natives Hold the Main Caravan Route

PARIS, France, Aug. 17.—The revolt of the African races against European imperialism has spread to Tripoli, where 700,000 Senussi Arabs are in rebellion against the rule of Italy. Since an Italian column was wiped out south of Benghazi, by the natives, the revolt has not been put down.

The column was proceeding south in war formation under the command of Major Ruggero, and its supply caravan was captured. Two hundred Italian troops were killed or wounded. The natives still control the main caravan route between Tripoli and Egypt.

Riffs Attack Mellilla

PARIS, France, Aug. 17.—The Rifians have launched a new offensive against the French invaders and are threatening Mellilla, the Spanish stronghold.

The French and Spanish agents have made efforts to break the solidarity of the Moroccan groups by offering a separate peace to the Jebelians with political and economic autonomy, but the offer has been refused.

Spaniards Shoot Women

The chief of the Spanish general staff has admitted the truth of reports that Rifian women were killed under his orders. "Our sentries have shot women when they were in gun-running parties," he said.

"The Rifis got much of their ammunition from the neutral Tangier zone, and at night women laden with arms and cartridges, with a few armed men scouts around them, have crossed the border. Our sentries have shot and killed in such cases."

Build the DAILY WORKER.

Mary Drowned in France.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Statistics published by the French Swimming and Life Saving Federation today showed that more persons were drowned during summer months than were killed in railroad, motorcar or airplane accidents.

CITY CENTRAL, LOCAL CHICAGO WORKERS PARTY MEETS WEDNESDAY NIGHT

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

DISTRICT CONVENTIONS OF WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY ENDORSE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In eleven district conventions of the Workers (Communist) Party held throughout the country on Sunday, the policies and leadership of the Central Executive Committee of the party received endorsement by a very large majority.

The Chicago convention, with 101 delegates, voted for the resolution of the C. E. C. majority by 73 against 28 for the minority. A full delegation of seven supporting the C. E. C. was elected.

In New York the vote was 107 for the majority against 93 for the minority. The delegation of 11 will be divided 7 and 4.

Buffalo supported the majority by a vote of 25 to 3, electing two majority delegates. Detroit was divided 33 majority, 23 minority, electing 2 majority and 1 minority delegates.

Cleveland stood 36 against 17, electing 3 majority and 1 minority. The Minnesota district elected a full majority delegation of 5, and the California district followed suit with a delegation of 3. The contention of the Oregon and Washington district, by a vote of 34 to 2, elected 2 majority delegates. Connecticut elected 1 majority by a vote of 12, none against, two abstaining. Philadelphia is sending 1 majority and 1 minority to the convention. The third delegate is contested.

The minority elected 3 delegates from Pittsburgh, while the Boston delegation was divided 3 minority against 2 majority.

"BEST PEOPLE" FORBID STRIKING MINERS TO PRAY FOR SCABS' SOULS

NEW YORK, August 17.—"Wire churches here or Rotary Club or Lions Club or Chamber of Commerce," J. W. Hinton, secretary Henryetta, Okla., Coal Association, telegraphed to the American Civil Liberties Union, in asking them to investigate how the best people of Oklahoma, Okla., are supporting sheriff John Russell's ban on miners' outdoor prayer meetings for the souls of scabs.

Four miners have been arrested for violation of the sheriff's order and will be assisted in defense by E. C. Mariani, Civil Liberties legal representative in McAlester, Okla.

Mariani informed the Civil Liberties Union that "This is not a strike but a lockout. The miners worked nearly one year. They are still willing to work under the existing unexpired wage agreement. The operators have repudiated same arbitrarily."

"They have cut wages 30 per cent, evicting miners from company houses and prohibiting public meetings, picketing, parades and public prayers. The latter means, on the part of the miners' wives, was most effective in inducing scabs to quit work."

Berry Hatches Plot on Union in Bawdy House

(Continued from page 1)

men into violating the laws of the international union so that he and his tools could step in and take the charter away. This is the policy he has followed ever since.

Berry Getting Rich.

While the members of the union were turning over their hard earned money to the international, thinking it would be used to better their conditions and provide for superannuated members, Berry was building up a big industrial machine in Tennessee with union funds. It was his political ambitions that first brought the situation to the attention of the Chicago pressmen.

An editorial printed in the Rogersville Review a paper owned by Berry, proved to the pressmen that Berry was blossoming out into a second Henry Ford at their expense. The editorial which is given here prompted the members of local No. 3 Chicago to start an investigation into the business methods of the international officials. Here is the article as it appeared in Berry's paper on April 4, 1918:

"A suitable candidate for the democratic nomination for governor is of first importance to the commonwealth. The successor to Governor Rye should embrace his war time policies and should likewise be a man of established business ability in order to successfully cope with the many vexing questions that confront the government."

"The Hon. George L. Berry of Hawkins County, and a native of East Tennessee, embodies all of the requisites necessary to properly fulfill the functions of chief executive of the state."

"Mr. Berry's record in support of the government is second to none in America. As a member of the Committee on Industry of the National Council of Defense he has put forth possibly as great effort next to president Wilson as any one in maintaining industrial peace and a continuous industry in support of the war program. His time and services for month have been given to the government work without compensation."

"His selection as a member of the executive committee of war saving stamps movement indicates the fact that the government appreciates his services in the promotion of this great financial program."

"At this writing Mr. Berry is in Europe, as a member of a war commission appointed for the purpose of co-ordinating the industries of our allies with that of the United States. No commission has been tendered to any man that is of greater importance in the furtherance of the war program of this country than that on which Mr. Berry is serving at this time."

He's a Financial Wizard!

"The financial condition of the state and business judgment necessary for its conduct require the services of a man who is not only familiar with business but one who has made good in his own behalf. In this regard Mr. Berry is aptly suitable. He is one of the most extensive farmers in the state of Tennessee, one of the most extensive lumbermen, the director of a large mercantile corporation, the builder and owner of a large hydro-electric plant, a newspaper publisher and the founder and builder of a model little city, Pressmen's Home. His business success has been due to his great energies founded upon life's practical experience. He is distinctly a self-made man; there are no failures chalked against him. There is no record of inefficiency in any walk of life. He is a leader in his party, having taken part in the last three presidential elections as a speaker for the national party. He was a candidate for governor in 1912, but after being defeated for the nomination by Governor Rye took the stump in behalf of the nominee and rendered the greatest support in the matter of speeches of any man in the commonwealth in the interest of the democratic party."

Not Popular in Union, Tho!

"His loyalty to the government is needed by the state. His experience as a man of national activity is needed by the state. His business knowledge will constitute a valuable asset for the state government. There is not a more popular man in East Tennessee than George Berry. As the democratic nominee for governor thousands of republicans will support him. He is eminently the strongest man the party can offer in November for the governor of the commonwealth. Sullivan county, the democratic county of East Tennessee offers George L. Berry for governor."

When the pressmen in Chicago, who furnish a large part of the international treasury, saw this article, they naturally were surprised, where did this "extensive lumberman" and this director of a large mercantile corporation, a hydro-electric plant, a newspaper publisher get the money with which he became so famous?

(To be continued.)

BRICKLAYERS ON STRIKE IN N. Y. AGAINST FULLER

Company Advertised for Non-Union Workers

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Altho the Bricklayers' International Union has maintained a policy of refusing to call strikes on hospital construction jobs, all members of the organization have quit work on a big hospital addition in New York City, according to General Secretary J. J. Gleeson. They stopped work when an individual member showed to them an advertisement published in a newspaper in Florida, advertising for bricklayers to work "open shop," 9 hours a day, on a job which the union had struck. The firm publishing this advertisement was the Geo. A. Fuller Co.—the same firm that has the hospital contract in New York. A copy of this advertisement is shown in Gleeson's office.

The Fuller concern is the largest involved in the jurisdictional dispute between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers' International; it became a party to the trouble when it signed an agreement with the Operative Plasterers recognizing their jurisdictional claims against those of the bricklayers. Reports reaching the bricklayers' headquarters in Washington indicate that the work struck by them remains tied up, except for the employment of four non-union men in Florida to replace 25 bricklayers.

Carpenters Own Business Agent Is Tool of Employers

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"long" of long duration and in good standing. They may have been born in America, North or South, yes, even in the U. S. A., but if now for any reasons whatsoever, they are without the rights of citizens, they are without the right to earn a living by following their trade, under union or any other kind of conditions, according to him.

Russia, I am told, gives workers citizens' rights the moment they put foot on Russian soil, without any red tape, regardless of nationality, race, or creed.

Our business agent goes so far as to deny members of his own "Brotherhood" the right to work for a living because of circumstances over which they had or have, in the last analysis and majority of cases, no control.

Flowers for Cheap, oss.

He recently proposed to the District Council that they buy a wreath of flowers and present same to an employer at the opening of an auditorium at 18th and Grand, thereby showing our appreciation of him having hired union carpenters. The council turned it down. He then bought the flowers with money from his own pocket and presented them as coming from himself and the carpenters.

When the business agent took the matter before his own local and the bill was allowed, he expressed regret over the inability of the council to buy flowers for their friends because of lack of money. On the job in question the carpenters worked for one dollar per day less than the scale. Said a carpenter: "I see no sense in giving a boss, paying less than the union scale, flowers, while those who pay the scale and live up to union rules, receive nothing. None of them should get anything. The carpenter, or any worker for that matter, is entitled to all he gets and then some."

Chicago Federation of Labor Surrenders to Scabby Bill Green

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to keep their hands off the Amalgamated strike situation.

On one day and night the motion to accept Green's letter appeared defeated, but the machine stuck by President John Fitzpatrick in the rising vote.

A little later one delegate asked, "Are we to understand that we are to approve the strikebreaking of the United Garment Workers?" and Fitzpatrick answered: "That matter has been referred to the executive board."

Thus the Chicago Federation of Labor refuses to take decisive action against the tactics of the A. F. of L. union, and actively support the strike of the Amalgamated, despite the fact that the International Tailoring company is advertising for strikebreakers under the name of the A. F. of L.

Vind Appears at Chicago Federation of Labor Meeting

Theodore Vind, labor official recently pardoned by Gov. Len Small, after being sentenced to Joliet on a charge of extortion, appeared at the Chicago Federation of Labor Sunday. "It cost me more than \$30,000 in lawyers' fees and much of that money came from you," Vind said in commenting on the fight of the union officials to escape the penitentiary.

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

American Workers Must Fight Plan to Enslave China with Dawes Plan

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the pendulum swings back from the occident to the orient. When the Dawes plan was imposed on Germany, the German workers charged that they had been Chinafied; that they had been reduced to the slavery of Far East coolies. Now another Dawes plan over China is proposed in an effort to Germanify the restless oriental republic.

The whole plan for subduing China is given serious consideration at the Institute of Politics still continuing at Williamstown, Mass., where cures are offered for discontented peoples everywhere, to save their chains, and content them with their slavery.

Lionel Curtis, of London, raised the question that the League of Nations should be the instrument to net China into Dawes slavery. A Britisher should be the last to make such a proposition. It is the British that have made of Shanghai an English port, and with its imperialist allies have turned the streets of this Chinese city into a charnel house, staining crimson the pavements with workers' blood. British bait will not attract the Chinese to these new imperialist schemes.

Dr. William E. Rappard, Swiss member of the permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations, very evidently an inspired spokesman, declares that, "the league would be delighted to assume the task (of Germanifying China), on two conditions: first, that China should not only accept, but welcome, and, indeed request intervention of the league; second, that the United States government should assure its co-operation."

This is an artful play with words. Yet their meaning is very clear. It is not difficult to buy up a few Chinese "generals," win over native capitalists in league with foreign profiteers in the exploitation of Chinese labor, and thus present the appearance of a Chinese appeal to the league, denounced by revolutionary workers everywhere as "the black capitalist international." There are always anti-labor traitor elements in every country "willing and anxious" to sell out to foreign exploiters. That is the maneuver on which imperialism rides into power over many subject nations. Mexico, Central and South America have had their experiences in this hemisphere, from which all peoples threatened with subjection under the American dollar should profit. The working class elements in the Chinese Republic have profited by these experiences and they will not easily be led astray by alluring imperialist subterfuges.

Dr. C. C. Batchelder, who is considered fit to be a professor on international relations for New York University, offers it as his belief that China will accept intervention by "the league." He bases his conclusion on his experience as a "commercial attache" in China. His inspiration explains his conclusions. But it does not give a true interpretation of the developments that may be expected.

This intervention of the League of Nations in China, the effort to impose a Dawes Plan over the Chinese people, is a threat to tighten the imperialist grip not only upon China but upon the whole world. American workers are even now suffering under the effects of the Dawes plan, that they did not combat effectively, altho the Communists everywhere energetically urged them to action. Another opportunity to fight now offers itself. American labor must fight all intervention in China, under the direction of the League or Nations, or from any other source. They must fight the effort to impose a Dawes slave plan on China.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

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those of the Soviet Union and the United States. Capitalism is still powerful here. But it is bound to disintegrate. The same fate will befall it as befell the system of Europe. And when Europe goes down to rise up as a federation of Soviet republics, the process of disintegration of capitalism in the United States will proceed by leaps and bounds.

UNION DRIVERS MAY REFUSE TO CARRY SCABS

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then went into the printing business for himself, but he was equally unfortunate or rather his creditors were. He trimmed them all. "Yellow Kid" Well, the famous confidence man, who checks on imaginary banks had nothing no Linderman alias Lindy. After leaving his creditors holding the bag, this incurable strikebreaker even went so far as to separate a friend of his from his violin. This got Lindy alias Linderman into the toils of the law, but a legal understudy, in the office of a well known lawyer got him out of the toils. This understudy is a brother-in-law of "Stuss" Singer, scab superintendent in the Cuneo plant.

Singer's brother-in-law got the job in the lawyer's office thru the influence of Shurford "Marble-top" Marks. Linderman beat it out of Chicago but he was brot in here again and is working at his favorite profession, which is strikebreaking.

Among the many changes made by the pressmen against Seymour "Stuss" Singer, is that he was the cause of Johnny Grant's death, a progressive pressman who was fighting Berry during the 1919 strike in New York City. Singer is reported to have blackjacked Grant, the beating bringing fatal results.

Another rat is "Zeb" Maranville, from Kansas City. "Zeb" brot twelve men into the Cuneo plant to scab, but ten of them returned when they learned the cause of the trouble.

Police men armed with rifles are pointing out that religion has a safeguarding the plant.

CHARGE AGAINST W. P. ORGANIZER IS DROPPED

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hours, but this would not do. A Russian comrade working in one of the mills offered a bank book that night, but this would jeopardize his job, and his offer was not accepted by Simons. The result—a little stretch of 18 hours in the coop.

At 9 o'clock Monday morning, Simons pleaded not guilty to the charge as stated above. They tried to rush the thing thru, but Simons demanded a continuance till Wednesday. Appearing with Attorney Somers of Meriden on Wednesday, Simons was informed that the Monday morning charge was dropped, and a charge placed of vending merchandise without a license. Altho the prosecuting attorney admitted that a newsboy needed no license, yet Simons was fined \$10 and costs, amounting to \$22 in all. Appeal was taken to the Court of Common Pleas in New Haven, the case coming up early in September. While the New Haven and Derby papers featured the radical propaganda distribution, they did not tell the truth, omitting entirely the dropping of the silly, preposterous charge first made. It is apparent to the workers that the Derby authorities tried to drive the Workers Party out of that city.

Shelton is the home of Blumenthal's. The local police chief, taking orders from the mill owners, desired to designate the corner for us to speak on. He told us to come to him before 12 o'clock on the day we wished to speak, which makes advertisement among the mill slaves impossible. The Workers Party could not consent to such a ruling. Since there is no city ordinance, it is not necessary to get permission from the police chief. Such is our contention.

The first noon meeting, the first held in years, was not stopped; the reason, it appears now, being that the cops were asleep at the switch, not even knowing it was going on. Last Tuesday the workers were informed about it, and about 450 were listening to Simons tell about the insipid charge over in Derby, when the pompous chief arrived, enraged, and arrested the speaker for speaking without a permit. Simons was released after two hours on bail of \$100 cash. (In the Derby case the court reduced the bail to \$300.)

At the back of these arrests is the story of the Shelton Looms, of the Workers Party aid to the strikers six weeks back, of carrying on propaganda thru leaflet distribution and speaking to the Weavers' Social Club. The Weavers have decided to participate in the Textile Workers' Conference in New York on Sept. 6th. This propaganda is becoming a thorn in the side of the Shelton Loom owners. And the police of the two neighboring towns are co-operating with the mill magnates. The effect of the arrests has been to show the Shelton workers that the police and the courts are against them and on the side of the boss. Never have those workers heard more about the Communist message. They are beginning to understand it and sympathize with it.

No Production in Struck Shop of Tailor Boss

(Continued from Page 1)

bail with the exception of John (Pat) De Rosa. De Rosa, who is in the Maxwell street station under \$100,500 bail, refused to allow the Amalgamated to put up this bail, declaring he would rather stay in until Friday, when the case comes up for a hearing before Judge Lyle.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, will ask for a change of venue on the ground that Judge Lyle has shown prejudice. Judge Lyle stated he shot De Rosa guilty.

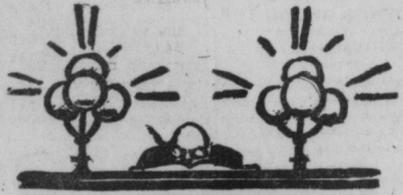
Bernard Raelling, one of the strikers, who was charged with "malicious mischief," appeared in the Maxwell police court yesterday, and his case was continued until Friday, when the sixteen other union officials and strikers will appear on similar charges. The union officials are also charged with "conspiracy." Raelling is out on \$3,000 bond.

Two pickets, Sarah Mondella and another girl striker, were taken from the picket line by police yesterday and arrested. They are charged with "disorderly conduct."

The strike benefits were paid as usual yesterday, \$12 to strikers with dependent families and \$8 to the others.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—(FP)—All injunctions in recent New York labor history are outdone by the amazing decree issued by Supreme Court Judge Churchill against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in its strike against the International Clothing Co. The writ not only forbids "picketing, in any manner whatsoever," but bans congregating of strikers within eleven city blocks of the plant.

Judge Churchill's injunction is first aid to the firm, following a second walkout which stripped the plant of most of the strikebreakers imported since "the original walkout seven weeks ago. In reply the union announces it will keep the strike flag flying in New York as in Chicago, where success is approaching.



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JOE LODA'S CASE EXACTLY LIKE ONE AT ZEIGLER; FARRINGTON AND OPERATORS IN CONSPIRACY

By ALEX REID
 (Secretary Progressive Miners' Committee.)
 ARTICLE XVIII.

The following resolution passed at a miners' meeting of Local Union No. 2553, recites the facts of one of the latest outrages of the Farrington machine, and shows an example of the treacherous moves of the fakers in the miners' union.

It is such incidents as this that has brought about the Zeigler situation, and no one knowing the facts will be surprised to see a similar condition to the Zeigler situation break out at any time with Farrington the chief victim of his own treachery.

The miners in the Springfield territory are bitter and ready to go to the mat with Farrington and his worm, Walker. The resolution is as follows:
 Springfield, Ill., Aug. 9, 1925.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, United Mine Workers of America, in a regular Meeting of Local No. 2553, Greeting:

"WHEREAS:—A desperate attempt is now being made by the Peabody Coal Company, assisted by the officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 12, to take from the membership of Local Union No. 2553, the checkweighman they have elected to serve them, a right given them under the joint contract and the state laws of Illinois, and all for the purpose of taking from the membership a man who has ever been watchful for the interests of the miners of Local Union No. 2553, and who in the performance of his duties as checkweighman did discover the company weighman attempting to steal from the miners employed at Peabody No. 6, and as a result of his watchfulness in detecting this scoundrel the Mine Workers' officials did agree that Joe Loda was to be deposed and that another must take his place, another presumably more suitable to the coal company and less watchful for the interests of the rank and file, and

A Conspiracy.
 "WHEREAS: We know of no more desperate frame-up than was hatched against Joe Loda, for example, Joe Loda was charged with using abusive language against the company weighman whom he caught red-handed in the act of stealing from the miners, Joe Loda denied the charges and the company presented two company suckers, the company top-boss, who strange to relate happened to be present when the stealing was attempted, and the company weighman, both of whom testified as the company directed; Joe Loda a United Mine Worker and the check-puller a United Mine Worker denied the company's accusations, but regardless to that in a very few hours after Joker Young and Dan Clark had handled this case it was turned over to a commission who were ready waiting for it and Joe Loda was deposed by actions of this commission.

"We cannot recall where such hasty action has ever happened in this board member district in unloading Joe Loda, especially when other cases of long standing prior to the Loda case had never been handled and thus this hasty action in getting Loda's case into the hands of a commission within a few hours after the board member had handled it, and the commission agreeing to the removal of Loda within a few hours after receiving this case, lends color to the accusation of a frame-up in Loda's case, and

Violation of Agreement.
 "WHEREAS: After the decision was rendered to depose Joe Loda as checkweighman, the mine superintendent, Mr. McMurdo, did make an agreement with the mine president and mine committee, to the effect that Joe Loda could remain on the tippie until such time as the miners could arrange for a meeting, and thus by his making of that agreement to allow Loda to continue at work, he violated and abrogated the agreement that was reached by the commission that deposed Joe Loda and the miners successfully turned the tables on framer-up McMurdo and defeated him at his own game. But McMurdo who was hastily called up over the telephone and told of the blunder he had made and he hastily attempted to break his agreement that he had made, but to no avail, as the mine workers, the other party to the agreement, refused to break the agreement and without the miners' consent the agreement could not be broken, so McMurdo instead of using the courts

of the miners and operators to get a reopening of the agreement that he had made with the miners, ignored and violated the state agreement and courts set up by it and entered into the civil courts of the county for redress and had Loda removed by a deputy sheriff from the tippie. What do you suppose would have happened to the miners had they taken that procedure?

"And will McMurdo be penalized for shutting down the mine to enforce something contrary to the joint agreement as it provided for in article 20 section (d) joint agreement which reads as follows: Any operator who shall lock out all or any material part of his employes in order to enforce some condition in violation of this agreement shall be fined one dollar (\$1.00) per member affected for each day or part of a day the mine is thus thrown idle.

Farrington Betrayal Clear.
 "McMurdo did call the officers of the local union to his office and informed them the mine would not resume operation until they had elected a new checkweighman when he knows that the joint agreement declares that "in cases the men must continue at work pending a final settlement, and McMurdo prevents this from being done by shutting down the mine and going into the civil courts of the county. And in view of all these gross violations of the contract Frank Farrington has taken the side of the operators and declared in a telegram that Loda must be deposed and a new checkweighman elected, in face of the fact that he informed Joe Loda and others that he would stand behind Loda and if McMurdo had entered into an agreement with the mine committee to allow Loda to remain on the tippie after the decision to remove him had been made, then he would see that Loda remained on the tippie for the rest of the time.

"We feel that all the above information should be printed and sent to the various local unions to let the rank and file know what is going on and to enlist their support against those who are destroying the purposes of our union and making it a useless weapon for their emancipation, therefore be it

For Publicity of Education.
 "RESOLVED That copies of this resolution be sent to all local unions and printed in every daily and weekly paper that it can be gotten so that the rank and file may know what is going on, for after all education is the thing that will free the workers and destroy the tyrants that are seeking to have us return to nonunion wages and conditions."

Signed—JOHN LUCAS, Pres.
 L. E. RAWLINGS, Sec.

NON-UNION COAL MINE MAKES 1,326 PER CENT PROFIT; BUT IT IS NOT THE ONLY COMPANY

By LELAND OLDS
 (Federated Press Industrial Editor)
 Wage cuts of 5 per cent to 10 per cent handed employes of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. after helping the company make record profits, illustrate the difference between workers and owners in the modern industrial system. The stockholders were assured at the same time that their customary dividends had been earned more than twice over.
 Goodyear explained the wage reductions by a possible increase in crude rubber prices. But this is challenged by the fact that the company set aside a \$3,000,000 special raw-material reserve to meet the increase if it comes and besides Goodyear owns rubber plantations in Sumatra. Increases in the price of raw rubber when reflected in the price of finished products tend to increase the corporation's profits.
 Goodyear's profit for the 6 months ended June 30 amounted to \$11,394,267, an increase of 68 per cent over the same period in 1924. After paying bond interest and dividends on the

MINER WHO TRIED TO EXPOSE GRAFT OF BOSSES FIRED

Farrington and Owners in Caboots

By E. B. HEWLETT.
 WEST FRANKFORT, ILL., August, 17.—Because the Farrington machine is in alliance with the coal companies against the miners, William Schroeder has been discharged from the Orient mine No. 2 under a faked up charge of "abusing the boss," one Luther Jones, a brother-in-law of Rodenbush, a mine company official.
 The connection between Rodenbush and Schroeder's discharge can be traced as follows:

Gyped Out of Pay.
 The West mine at West Frankfort, Illinois, shut down the first of January 1924, failing to pay their miners for the last two pay days. Schroeder was among the members of the West Mine Local, but lacking work, went to Chicago and was employed there until October 1924.

Receiving a letter from a friend, saying that the bosses of Orient mine No. 2 were selling jobs at prices of from \$80 to \$100, he at first couldn't believe it. But he went to West Frankfort and found it was true.

To Expose Job Selling.
 Deciding that he should expose the job selling, but knowing he would never get the money back, he went to the Sub-District officials, Fox and Cobb, and asked them if they knew that Mine Manager Pollock and Mine Superintendent Rodenbush were selling jobs.

"Yes," said Fox and Cobb, "but we have no proof."
 Schroeder told them that he would get the proof if the Sub-District would furnish the money to buy the jobs. Being badly in need of a showing to make for the approaching election, Fox and Cobb agreed and with the money furnished, Schroeder and his buddy bought jobs and went to work the same day.

Fakers Thirst For Bosses' Gore—Before Election
 But the bosses, Pollock and Rodenbush, were too slick to let themselves be caught handling the money. They had agents. One of these agents was arrested and fined \$200 for having an employment office without a license Schroeder was the complainant.

The district election, too, was approaching, and Farrington took the case out of the hands of the Sub-District to make propaganda for himself. Witnesses were called. Schroeder getting eleven miners who bought their jobs to testify at the hearing, before the Sub-District officers, that they had bought their jobs.

I brought up the last witness, and after he made his confession, Schroeder and I went our separate ways home. But Fox at once went to Schroeder's house and quizzed him. He wanted to know if Schroeder is a member of the "red party" or a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER, and what did Hewlett know of the job selling case, did Schroeder know Hewlett was "leader of the red party in West Frankfort," etc.

Schroeder who merely wanted to see the injustice righted, disclaimed all knowledge of "red" parties and stated that he was a plain miner wishing to see fair dealing.

O, But After The Election!
 The election came and passed. Farrington lost all his burning passion for investigation and prosecution of the job selling mine manager and superintendent. In fact he held a conference with Rice Miller, President of the Operators' Association, and both agreed that even if a few foolish miners paid for their jobs, that did not prove that Manager Pollock and Superintendent Rodenbush had sold them. Farrington and the operators let the case be lost.

But every miner knows that Pollock and Rodenbush were guilty, and after Farrington was safely elected, the mine owners were waiting a chance to get even with Schroeder. That Luther Jones, a brother-in-law of Rodenbush, whom Schroeder accused, is the one caused Schroeder's discharge is evidence that Farrington, the bosses, and Lon Fox and Cobb, are all involved in the job selling and all deserve everything the miners can give them—of unpleasantness.

"FOREST FIRES? LET 'EM BURN," SAID BILL, AS HE SNORTS OVER SKID ROAD OFFER OF UNCLE SAM

(By W. J. McVEY—Worker Correspondent)
 SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 17.—Forest fires are raging in Montana, Idaho, Oregon and eastern Washington.

Wage slaves are in demand to go out in the mountains and risk their lives fighting fires for 30 cents per hour to save the timber for the lumber barons, that they may pay the slaves starvation wages in order to pile up huge profits for the lumber trust.

An Unfair Contract
 Uncle Sam not only pays these fire-fighters 30 cents per hour for this dangerous work, but he ties them with a contract, binding them to stick to the job 20 days, if needed that long.

In case a slave quits before the expiration of the 20 days contract he is charged with board, and the contract does not specify what price he must pay for board.

"Economy Cal" at Work.
 So, if a fighter should quit before the 20 day limit Uncle Sam reserves the privilege of charging him board and transportation which may bring the 20 cent slave out in the hole. In the meantime "Economy Cal" is knocking down \$100,000 per year being a jumping-jack for Wall Street.

A haze of smoke hangs over Spokane, the smell of burning vegetation is in the air; in the meantime a 20 day contract, and an offer of 30 cents per, is stuck under the down-and-outs nose on "the skid-way" to go out and risk his life fighting forest fires.

What Bill Had To Say.
 Yesterday I said to one of McGoldrick's \$3.40 wage-slaves: (McGoldrick the high-muck-a-muck of the "4 L's" and the chamber of commerce); "Bill, you can get a job fighting fires."

He replied: "Not me. I tried that once. If they'd put old timers on the job to boss the men I would not mind it, but they put bench legged, white collared know-nothings over men out in the woods who do not know how to protect the men's lives; a man is liable to burn to death under these incompetents. And they look upon an old time timber man or lumber-jack with contempt.

Snobs Risk Men's Lives.
 "I remember one time we were fighting fire over in Montana, under one of these incompetents with a pull, and I almost lost my life. He kept a bunch of men in one place till we were surrounded with fire and we had a hard time making our escape. "The boss would not ask the old time woodsmen anything. He seemed to look upon us with scorn and contempt.

Upstart Boss Riles The Crew.
 "He had us carrying water up a high hill with an incline of about 30 degrees, when there was a big spring on top of the mountain that was the head of a running creek where we could have carried water down hill instead of up.

"This upstart of a boss from the city knew nothing of the spring and we could not tell him because he would not ask us and because he treated us men, who had spent the best part of our lives in the mountains, with contempt.

Forest Fires.
 "We carried the water up that steep mountain side rather than tell such a boss where the big spring was on top of the mountain, while if he had treated us like men, instead of dumb animals, we would gladly have given him any information in our possession."

The Short Grass Season.
 "No," he continued, "I will stay with McGoldrick about another month for \$3.40 per, then the grass will be short and scarce, then they will lay me off. They always lay us off to cut grass when the grass is short."

And Bill, the one-time I. W. W. picked up his lunch pail and walked off a mile or more to McGoldrick's lumber mill, to earn dividends for the lumber barons.

Why Bill, the Ex-Wob, Walked.
 He walked because six cents car fare was too much to pay when a man had to support a family on three forty per.

on common is at an annual rate of about 600 per cent. Where is the excuse for reducing the wages of the company's productive workers?

U. S. Steel profits for the second quarter of 1925 were a surprise even to Wall Street which figured that declining operations would produce some decline in the company's earnings. But Judge Gary's report showed no such thing. Evidently the steel trust has found the secret of maintaining steady profits even when wages sag.

Net earnings for the three months amounted to \$40,624,221 bringing the total for the first half of the year to \$80,507,213. The Wall Street Journal points out that profits in June at 65 per cent capacity were fully as large as those in April at 82 per cent capacity.

Earnings for the second quarter after paying interest and preferred dividends meant \$3.06 a share for common stockholders. For the six months the rate was approximately 6 per cent or at an annual rate of 12 per cent on stock which was originally all water.

1326 Per Cent Profit on Coal.
 Island Creek Coal Co., prince of non-union coal profiteers, reports record production for the first six months of the year with profits equal to \$6.63 a share on the 118,801 shares of common stock. As the stock has an original par value of \$1 a share this means a 663 per cent profit for the six months or at an annual rate of 1326 per cent. Not quite up to past performance, but still a satisfactory record for the worst coal year in a quarter of a century.

expounding the Communist position in such a manner that he is without a doubt a credit to the labor movement.

Later, came my turn outside after adjournment of said meeting to speak with Oates to the members who possessed the courage to remain to hear our side of the question. Fagan stating that our program may have a paragraph containing the acceptance of the 1917 scale, altho he knew better.

He knows that his own methods will soon establish the 1917 scale if he gets away. By his method our union is going out of existence by the slow process of starvation.

I hope that the day is not far distant when the membership of the United Mine Workers will rise in their might in opposition to the Lewis policies of selling us out to the operators as he done in 1919, 1922, 1924 where 200,000 miners were removed out of the coal industry.

Of Course They Didn't!
 I wonder if Lewis and his gang of absolute hypocrites thought that the operators would remove non-union men. And even at that the same gang is responsible for there being a condition as a non-union territory.

Betrayal after betrayal has been the lot that befell the miners and any member that raises a voice against their activities is to be rewarded with expulsion. Howat in District 14, McLaughlin, District 26, Myerscough, District 5, Thompson, Watt and Perry in District 12.

Farrington the arch traitor and hypocrite, who allied with John L. Lewis after accusing him of accepting a bribe of \$750,000 from the Wall Street bankers now does the dirty work in District 12.

Agreement Gone to Smash.
 At some mines in District 5 there are a few miners working under the pretense that they are doing necessary work when the truth of the matter is that they are only helping the coal barons to break our union. This exists in Local Union No. 3385, McDonald, Pa. Local Union 1882, Oakdale, Pa. Others working around the mines for rates above the regular scale rates to the amount of \$8.00 per day, but this is credited on account as payment for rent.

These conditions did exist in Local Unions Nos. 2012, 1973 but have been stopped recently. There are other conditions where outside labor is being permitted for \$5.00 per day, and others where there are three different prices on the same jobs.

Proud to be With Militants.
 Fagan in his attacks made several statements that the progressives were members of the Foster-Merrick gang. Well, we admit that we are and very proud of being with the militants and for all of the money in the world, along with silver spoons and the banquets, dining and wining with the bosses, where we often find the Lewises, B. & O. Bills, Greens and Murrys, including the whole bloody lot, we would not change places with you.

Instead, we will fight you until we are successful. When we have done that we know that someone else will take our places and complete the job.

Threatens the Charter.
 This program was opposed by the yellow traitor, Fagan, who occupied three hours attacking the Communists and progressives intimidating the local union membership by stating that he would be compelled by law to revoke the charter of local unions if they would permit Ray or Oates to said meeting or have anything to do with the program proposed. However, Fagan did not have all of his own way. Wm. Fullerton replied by

LEMBERG—Polish agents, representing the French government are taking advantage of the starved condition of 350,000 peasants in Volinia and Galicia to persuade a large force of the younger people to "go to France." The Communist Party has exposed this as a ruse on the part of the French government to forcefully acquire a fighting force in Poland to be shipped to Morocco under the guise of importing Poles to "work in France."

GRAFTING UNION HEADS BETRAY HOTEL WORKERS

Raise in Salary Only Convention Action

By ADAMSON
 (Worker Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, Canada, August 16.—The Hotel Workers' International convention in session at Montreal is lauded as evidence of prosperity by the Montreal Star, which makes mention of the fine clothes and diamonds worn by the delegates, in glaring headlines on the front page of the issue of August 10.

To look at that body of fat belled men one would not think they were supposed to represent the poorest paid, poorest organized industry in this country.

These victims of the speed up, bad air, bad food, are a different appearing people to those referred to by the Star, the majority of them are perpetual office holders who have nothing in common with the worker on the job whom they are supposed to represent.

The convention is a matter of formality, the delegates are hand picked and simply go for the trip and to serve the machine.

In 1923 the convention was held in Chicago. (Morrison Hotel). One of the worst slave pens in the country, but is labeled as union throat and is O. K'd locally and by the International who allow the Morrison Hotel to advertise and cater to labor conventions as a union house, which is far from the truth.

At the Chicago convention the plea was made that if they be allowed to raise the per capita tax from 20c to 25c that the international would place organizers in this field and make an effort to organize this city, that has been two years now. But we have not seen an international organizer in this city yet although the per capita was raised. And this time with another convention in session we see the official journal full of resolutions which propose to raise the per capita tax to 40c for the purpose of raising the international officers' salaries. They do not even see fit to promise anything to the workers this time, the workers in the hotel industry are to be pitied. As many of them are laboring under the thought of someday being a manager or proprietor. After a few years of such man killing work they find themselves broken in health and not able to do the work any longer. They are let out without any excuse, and another man younger and stronger put in his place. The worker in this industry seldom comes in contact with workers' literature.

He only sees the papers his boss reads and comes to believe that their interests are the same.

The hotel workers are beginning to read the DAILY WORKER and they find that it supports them in their struggles.

Silk Workers Settle More Mills.
 PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Four more silk ribbon mills have signed the new agreement with the Associated Silk Workers' Union, restoring the 1918 scale. The union won vacation of the injunction taken against them by Kravitz Silk Co. of Jersey City. The Kravitz mill locked out his workers and is attempting to run openshop.

THE WORKERS MONTHLY
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AUGUST ISSUE

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CHILD TELLS OF BEAN FIELD WORK

NEW YORK, August 17.—How children work with their parents in American bean fields is told by an Italian girl now 17 in 'The American Child,' organ of the National Child Labor Committee. "Ever since I can remember I have spent every summer in the bean fields," she begins. She says her mother used to carry her around in her apron. "It was hard for the children because many mornings they had to go to work without any breakfast because they couldn't get any milk. . . . At the beginning of the season we begin our day's picking about 7 o'clock in the morning to seven at night. But during the middle of the season we had to work about 16 hours, from 4:30 in the morning. . . . One of the hardest things was to carry the bag of beans to be weighed. I remember of a little boy about 13 years old carrying on

his back about 110 pounds of beans. He just about could walk. Toward the end of the season the weather got very cold, but everybody had to pick all day long for about 30 or 40 cents."

Cholera in Shanghai.
SHANGHAI, August 17.—More than 1,000 Chinese have been stricken in an epidemic of cholera which is spreading rapidly. There is an average of 50 new cases daily and the death rate at present is 12 per cent of the total ill. So far there have been no cases among foreigners.

Repatriation of Canadians.
QUEBEC, August 17.—The Quebec legislative assembly will shortly consider a bill calling for a federal grant of 20 million dollars for the repatriation of Canadians now in the United States.

IMPERIALISTS TO REJECT AUTONOMY TO THE CHINESE

Students Riot Against Peking Appointee

PEKING, China, August 17.—It is reported from Tokio that the imperialist powers are in accord in refusing to grant China's demand for self-determination, and are going to assert in their reply to China's demand for autonomy that China's loans (which have been forced upon her by the imperialist powers) must first be paid—and, of course this is impossible except that the foreign powers give up their "right" to collect customs du-

ties—a thing they have no intention of doing.

On customs, the most the imperialists will do is to allow China to raise the duty on salt and take that only as a support of the Chinese government. Chinese bitterly resent this, saying that giving China only the duty on salt is like allowing a starving man to take the salt which is sprinkled on food, but not to eat the food.

News from Nanking reports a riot at the National Southeastern university, the chief government institution in China, when the new president named by the Peking government but heartily hated by the students, tried to take over the management. When the students protested, the police which accompanied the new appointee attacked them. Angered by this, students smashed furniture and windows. The new president will find it hard to carry out his orders to open the institution when the school term starts.

INCREASE OF UNEMPLOYED LABOR IN PROPORTION TO EMPLOYED IS SHOWN TO BE STEADILY GROWING

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Stabilized unemployment is the new policy of the corporations as revealed in the monthly employment reports of the U. S. department of labor. The figures for the first six months of 1925 show that the violent job slump of May and June, 1924, has been avoided only by maintaining a lowered average in the previous months of the year.

Factory employment, according to the report, decreased 1.1 per cent in June compared with May; the total paid in wages decreased 3.1 per cent and average per capita earnings 2.1 per cent. These are the most marked decreases shown in any month since July, 1924, and are due chiefly to curtailment in the automobile, boot and shoe, cotton goods, and iron and steel industries.

Special Fields Gain
But employment in June shows an increase of 4.9 per cent compared with June, 1924, while total payrolls are up \$9 per cent and per capita earnings 3.8 per cent. Some extraordinary gains are registered by individual industries. These include 31 per cent in agricultural implements, 30 per cent in automobile tires, 23 per cent in automobiles, 16 per cent in silk goods, 13 per cent in carpets, 12 per cent in

stamped and enameled ware and 11 per cent each in the rubber boot and shoe, hosiery, and fertilizer industries. Spectacular gains in total wage payments compared with June, 1924, include 39.5 per cent in automobiles, 35 per cent in agricultural implements, 32 per cent in automobile tires, 30 per cent in carpets, 19 per cent in hosiery, 18.5 per cent in silk goods, 16 per cent in iron and steel, and 12.5 per cent in the cotton goods industry.

Bankers Control Production
Those gains do not reflect increased prosperity for the wage earner. They are balanced by material losses in the early months of 1925. Bankers intervened and prevented the wild excess of production early in the year which characterized 1924. Thus the department's employment and payroll indexes show the total distributed in wages the first six months of 1925 as just about equal to the same period of 1924 while employment this year has averaged 2.5 per cent below the first half of 1924.

Using average employment throughout 1923 as the standard, employment in each of the first 6 months of 1923, 1924 and 1925 shows the following percentages:

Employment	1923	1924	1925
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Jan.	91.8	95.4	90.0
Feb.	95.2	96.6	91.6
March	100.3	96.4	92.3
April	101.3	94.5	92.1
May	104.8	90.8	90.9
June	101.9	87.9	90.1
Av. Pct. of 1923	99.2	93.6	91.2

The general level of employment in 1925 is about 8 per cent under 1923. It is more than 20 per cent under the average of the first 6 months of 1920. It is, in fact, 3 per cent below the average of the first half of 1915, although since that time the country's population has increased 15,000,000, of which the 10,000,000 over the age of 15 would be available for productive employment.

There has been either a big increase in the margin of unemployed workers or an extraordinary diversion of productive labor into unproductive callings, probably both.

HEARTY WELCOME TO GREET U.S.S.R. AIRMEN IN CHINA

Over 250 Organizations Will Be Represented

PEKING—(By Mail)—Four Soviet airplanes, of the Moscow-Peking aerial expedition, are expected to reach here. They will land at Nanyuan, on the aerodrome of the Aviation School. The Chinese government has taken a number of measures to extend a courteous welcome to the aviators. H. E. General Chang Hao, chief of the department of aviation, has personally supervised all the necessary preparatory steps. Mr. Shen Tsu-wei (the son of the minister of foreign affairs, Shen Jui-lin) was appointed as "liaison" officer to keep in touch with the embassy of the U. S. S. R. here.

The department of aviation has wired to General He Sui to come to Peking and appoint 40 men to meet the Soviet flyers. All the ministers and other departments and institutions concerned have also named representatives, while the ministry of communications sent Messrs. Chang Yu and Wang Shi-tzu, as its representatives, to meet the Soviet aviators at Kalgan.

A public committee for organizing the reception of the Soviet flyer has been formed, representing over two hundred and fifty public and social bodies and special organizations. Among the institutions and societies represented upon this committee are: the Peking Chamber of Commerce; the Peking Education League, the All-Peking Teachers' Union; the All-Peking League of Reform of Public Education; the Peasant Union of the Salvation of the Mother Land; the Peking Labor Union; the Peasant Relief Association; the Society of Women's Professional Education; the National University; the All-Chinese Students' Union; the Society of Anti-Imperialistic Struggle; and numerous other organizations.

LaFollette's State Machine Smashed by Old Guard of G. O. P.

OSHKOSH, Wis., August 17.—The fight to restore Wisconsin in the G. O. P. ranks will be led by Roy P. Wilcox, former state senator and candidate for governor in 1918.

Wilcox was named as the "regular" republican candidate for United States senator on the fourth ballot of the convention held yesterday to select a man to oppose Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. in the special fall election to fill the seat held by the late senator LaFollette.

Dean H. L. Russell, of the university of Wisconsin College of Agriculture, who led on the first two ballots, withdrew.

Wilcox in accepting the nomination urged the support of Wisconsin republicans for president Coolidge and the federal administration and declared his purpose to fight to put republicans back "on its pedestal in Wisconsin."

Build the DAILY WORKER with subscribers

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

The poorer classes of dwelling formerly occupied by the workers was deserted, and consequently fell into a hopeless state of disrepair. Owing to the lack of any ordered system of administration and responsibility for upkeep, many of the stone buildings taken over by the workers themselves depreciated to such an extent that they were rendered practically uninhabitable. By 1920-1921 the position had reached a crisis. Over 25 per cent of the housing accommodation in Moscow and Petrograd was found already to have become uninhabitable and derelict. Owing to the fuel crisis during the winter the empty wooden houses were pulled down and used for fuel, and in many cases the window frames and doors of the abandoned stone buildings were removed for the same purpose.

In 1920 the population of Moscow had fallen from 2,000,000 in 1917 to a little over a million people. From that date, however, owing to the depression in the agricultural districts, and the commencement of reconstruction in the industrial areas, a great influx of population into the cities took place and has steadily continued. By the end of 1923 the population of Moscow increased to over 1,500,000, and in other industrial centers had almost doubled itself.

Nationalization

Under the banner of Communism, during the first years following the Revolution, the houses were claimed by the tenants as communal property. This doctrine had already spread into the factories, which the workers, with the support of their Trade Unions, were also claiming as their own. The position threatened to become chaotic until, under pressure from the Communist Party itself, the Fourth Trade Union Congress, which met in 1921, was forced to abandon its attitude, and by Government decree all real property became vested in the State.

At this time Lenin's New Economic Policy was first put forward; it was, however, nearly a year before it became operative throughout the whole system. Under this scheme, which embraced all economic branches in the State and permitted a measure of private ownership and trading, all small houses of a capital value up to Rs. 10,000 (£1,000) were returned, where possible, to their former owners. Private traders, known as Nepmen, were encouraged to rent or purchase from the State on a leasehold basis, larger buildings which were in need of repair; these they undertook to place in a certain standard state and to be responsible for their upkeep during their tenancy.

House Committees

Under the old Communist policy housing associations and committees elected from among the tenants had been set up for the purpose of administering the buildings in which they lived. With the New Economic Policy these committees were made to conform to certain State regulations, and regional Government inspectors were appointed from each district.

In the larger buildings which were occupied by the Nepmen, or had been purchased under the new scheme, it was soon found that these housing committees were apt to take all possible measures to exclude the workers from their premises. In many cases rents and other conditions were imposed which made it impossible for the worker to become a sub-tenant. In 1922, therefore, the Government issued a decree which handed over 10 per cent of the total floor space of each building to the Town Soviet. District inspectors then allocated this 10 per cent among the industrial workers. The attitude of the committees of buildings inhabited by a majority of Nepmen and associates, however, still remained adamant. As a result of this the Government took serious measures, and these committees were forced to accept the workers on a level footing and to admit them to executive positions on all housing committees.

Rent Regulation

Early in 1924 further legislation was found necessary to fix the tenants' rent on a sliding scale. These rents are now calculated on the square sazhen (7 ft.) of floor space occupied by the tenant, and range from ten kopecks to five roubles a month, according to the wage or income of the occupant, that is, in accordance with the category into which he falls. Each tenant is allowed from 16 to 20 square archines (one archine equals 28 in.); extra accommodation may be acquired, if available, at three times the regulation rent.

Rents are paid to the house committee, which is responsible for the allotment of floor space, the general upkeep of the buildings (including external and internal repairs), cleanliness, lighting, heating (where central heating exists), order in the building, and the upkeep of the pavement in front of the house. Much depends on the composition of these committees, and often very different results are found in adjacent houses occupied by the same class of workers.

Extra floor space is allotted to doctors and certain professional men, a doctor being allowed an extra room in which to receive his patients.

Housing Regulations

A visitor to Moscow who is able to pay the prices asked in the State controlled hotels can find accommodation; he will otherwise have to apply to the Town Soviet, which will hand him over to a divisional inspector, who will allot him quarters. He will then have to pay according to the category of workers, or otherwise, in which his calling places him. He can feed in a co-operative dining-room, but if he is not a member of a Trade Union he will be charged as much as 80 per cent more than the tariff allowed to industrial workers; he will also be liable to be moved out of his quarters to make room for a recognized worker or professional man.

Results

As may be imagined, the result of these housing arrangements in large cities is having a marked effect on the social and family life of a large section of the community.

The majority of the workers have undoubtedly obtained better housing facilities. Pride of public ownership is quite remarkable, but only among the more educated and the higher grades of worker does it appear to have been extended into the homes. Cleanliness and order in public places are slogans of the day, but very little attention appears to have been yet paid to fresh air and ventilation.

Family Life

In the majority of cases the worker on returning from work leaves, as soon as he has finished his meal, for his club, his technical studies, or a meeting. The worker's wife and children, over a certain age, who are not eligible for membership, are allowed to participate in the social side of the club. In this manner he is encouraged to take them with him. There is, however, very little family life.

Housing arrangements, which have certainly improved the hygiene and social position of a large section of the workers, and given them greater opportunities for collective organization, have probably been a great factor in accomplishing one of the principal aims of the Revolution, that is, the breaking up of middle-class society. The professional classes, administrators, and employes are now forced to live in one room, or at the most two rooms. Social intercourse among families has therefore become impracticable. The Russian institution of the family tea party and gathering is now almost extinct. Both men and women are, in the majority of cases, employed during the day, and have no particular desire after the day's work for social functions of a private character, even if they are able to afford such luxuries. Feasting and gaiety can undoubtedly be obtained at a price, but are now confined to the few, and to rare occasions.

Housing Scheme

The present housing crisis is, however, only temporary, and its duration depends on the possibilities of the complete realization of the new State housing scheme, the fulfillment of which will greatly benefit all classes of the population.

The scheme embraces the construction of garden cities outside the towns and industrial areas, but connected by a system of electrical railways or tramways. Many of these little cities have already been built outside the larger towns. The houses are detached or semi-detached and each stands on about one-eighth to one-quarter of an acre of ground. The roadways or streets are of great breadth and each plot is self-contained. The plans of the cities and the houses are usually the outcome of competitions at the local factory art schools and all include a large co-operative store, school and club.

The houses themselves are built on the latest recognized housing plans, with high rooms, up-to-date sanitary appliances, and labor-saving devices. They vary in size, but usually consist of four rooms, a kitchen, bathroom, and outhouses. A single house is costing the Government about £800 inclusive of drainage, land and roading, and a double or semi-detached house costs £1,200.

As these garden cities become inhabited the flats in the towns are correspondingly evacuated, giving greater accommodation to the brain worker.

In Leningrad there appears to be no shortage of houses. It is the only town in Russia where a whole flat is obtainable for one family. In other towns at present families are confined to two or three rooms at the outside.

Prisons

The whole system of prison administration and the treatment of non-political prisoners in Soviet Russia is based on the latest theories of criminal psychology. The humanizing of prison life is a striking feature of Russian administration. The ordinary criminal is detained in prison not for the purpose of punishment, but with the view to educating him to become a useful citizen and worker.

This is perhaps one of the most remarkable changes in Russia, and is apparently working with the most excellent results. The atmosphere of a Russian prison is now more that of a workshop of free workers than that of a house of detention or a jail.

Large workshops have been installed wherever space is available, and in the older kind of prisons the large broad corridors leading to the cells have been utilized for this purpose.

Each prison is self-supporting as regards general requirements. A large kitchen, staffed by prisoners, prepares the food for the establishment. An up-to-date steam laundry works at full pressure, doing the prison washing, the washing for railways, Government offices and institutions, such as co-operatives and hospitals. All the prison furniture, clothes, boots, and other requirements are manufactured on the premises, and outside orders for Government departments, etc., are fulfilled when possible.

A prisoner on entering the prison is placed to work at his own trade. In the event of his not having learned one, he is allowed to choose to which trade he will become apprenticed. He then commences work at Trade Union hours and wages. The wages are paid to him monthly in the form of a check which his family or relations can discount for cash, or which he himself can discount for goods at the prison co-operative store. In the event of a prisoner refusing to work at a trade, he

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

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is drafted into one of the workshops and left alone to idle. In all cases, however, he invariably commences work after a few days' idleness in order to obtain pay and privileges received by his comrades.

The prison fare consists of tea and bread in the morning, a midday meal with as much soup as a prisoner cares for, with a ration of 1/4 lb. of meat or fish, which varies from day to day. In the evening tea and bread is again served out.

The cells are open all day, and in most cases consist of a dormitory of some ten or a dozen beds, which are drawn up against the wall during the daytime. These beds consist of an iron framework across which is stretched thick canvas or sailcloth. A pillow and blankets are supplied, and the prisoners are allowed to supplement their own bedding. Each prisoner is supplied with a small table, and pegs on which to hang his clothes. At the end of each corridor, or set of cells, is a common lavatory and washing-room. The beds may be let down during the daytime if a prisoner desires to rest when off duty.

In some cases meals are served in a common dining-room, in others prisoners select from their midst squads to fetch the food from the kitchen. These squads are responsible for cleanliness and the washing of utensils and the cells.

At night all cells are locked, and warders patrol the corridors.

The system, of course, varies slightly in different prisons according to the accommodation and arrangement of the building. The most systematic measures are taken to eliminate all signs of the old prison system. There is no prisoners' guard, and the prisoners wear their own clothes. They are not numbered, but are known by their names. The most startling feature, however, in these establishments is the arrangements for guards and warders. Weapons of defense, such as rifles, revolvers, swords and whips, are never seen within the precincts of the prison. In fact a uniformed official is seldom observed. Such soldiers and militia men who patrol the interior of the prison from time to time have the appearance of being unarmed, although in reality they carry a Mauser under their coats. The warders themselves are all skilled workers and instructors in the trade at which their gangs are working. In every section of 15 working prisoners is one warder who himself works with the gang either as foreman or instructor. All are dressed in civilian clothes, and to the visitor it is difficult to distinguish a warder from a prisoner.

It is indeed a remarkable sight to witness a large carpenter's shop of over 100 prisoners working with ordinary implements, such as hammers, chisels, and saws, with only two, apparently unarmed, militia men strolling among them and six working warders. These prisoners consisted of burglars, bandits, and men convicted of robbery with violence.

Formerly armed warders stood at every corner and at the end of each corridor. A special guard was stationed in an iron cage, with direct communication with the guard-room, to guard him from attack.

There is no segregation of the sexes during working hours. Men and women work together, and in one tailoring shop visited by the Delegation a man and woman, who happened to be husband and wife, were seen working at the same machine.

Each prison has its own co-operative shop run by the prisoners themselves. The shop is stocked according to the requirements of the prisoners, and goods are supplied at cost price. Clothes, boots, and such commodities as can be manufactured in the prison workshops are supplied to the store from the prison.

Political prisoners come under a special category. They do not follow a trade, neither do they earn a wage. Those serving long term sentences are allowed separate cells which are reasonably furnished, and there is no restriction to the amount of literature they may receive; it has, however, to pass through the censor, as does all the correspondence they receive or send out. Except in cases where solitary confinement is incorporated in the sentence, they are allowed free intercourse with each other at certain specified hours. Although their accommodation in most cases is of a higher standard, their lot, generally speaking, is more severe than that of the ordinary criminal. Political prisoners are looked upon as being incarcerated as a danger to the public safety, whereas the ordinary civilian criminal is looked upon as a delinquent who, by education and humane treatment, can eventually be guided into the paths of useful citizenship. Political prisoners in the Caucasus seem to be worse treated than in Russia; their conditions leave much to be desired and, it is stated, differ very little from those which were in vogue under Tsarist Russia.

In none of the prisons do the churches function, and there is no religious service of any kind. In some cases the church is utilized as a store, a co-operative, or a prisoner's meeting house where the prisoners are allowed to elect their own workshop committee for the purpose of organizing their work, and the co-operative stores.

General Conclusions

The conclusions reached by the Delegation in respect of public health, housing, and the prison system, were that the Soviet Government was achieving most remarkable results. Although Russia in these matters was, before the Revolution, perhaps the most backward of European communities, yet it has in many respects already been brought up to the level of European standards; at the present rate of progress it may be expected before long to set an example that, if it is to be followed, will require a fairly radical reorganization in States that are at present leading Europe in these matters.

(To be continued in next issue.)

CROUCH SENDS FINAL MESSAGE TO U. S. WORKERS

Entered Alcatraz in Calif. Yesterday

By PAUL CROUCH.
GUARD HOUSE, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, Hawaii. (By Mail)—We are leaving for our future prison home, Alcatraz, California, August 8th. We will be sent back on the transport Cambria.

Our fight in the courts for freedom of thought and speech for Communists will be continued and, if necessary, taken to the United States supreme court. Federal Judge Wm. T. Rawlins of Honolulu said he did not have jurisdiction over our cases. The higher courts will not have that excuse.

Before leaving for Alcatraz, we wish to express our appreciation for the efforts made in our behalf by the DAILY WORKER, Young Worker and other Communist Publications and by the working class in general. It was because of these efforts that our sentences were reduced. The great reduction in our prison sentences was a victory for the Workers (Communist) Party and other class conscious workers' organizations.

The defenses of capitalism are not impregnable. They could be crushed like an eggshell by the united forces of labor.

We enter Alcatraz military prison on August 14.

We may not be permitted to communicate freely with the outside while in Alcatraz. Our final message to our comrades, before entering our island prison, is:

Carry on!
Work unceasingly for the revolution!

Your Union Meeting

- Third Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1925.
- | No. | Name of Local and Place |
|------|--|
| 21 | Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St. |
| 28 | Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield. |
| 141 | Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St. |
| 272 | Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. |
| 1788 | Carpenters, Springfield and 26th. |
| 402 | Engineers, 120 W. Washington St. |
| 835 | Firemen and Engineers, 5438 S. Halsted St. |
| 542 | Federal Employees, Great Northern Hotel. |
| | Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 530 P. M. |
| 5 | Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill. |
| 6 | Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 81 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| | Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark. |
| 147 | Painters, 20 W. Randolph St. |
| 180 | Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison. |
| 184 | Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 191 | Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th. |
| 275 | Painters, 220 W. Oak St. |
| 321 | Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave. |
| 502 | Plasterers, Monroe and Perio St. |
| 4 | Printers and Die Stamps, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 724 | Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave. |
| 1047 | Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St. |
| 2219 | Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St. |
| 703 | Teamsters, 159 N. State St. |
| 7 | Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St. |
| 111 | Upholsterers Union, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 38 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Kedzie and Ogden. |
| 152 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1534 N. Robey St. |
- (Note: Unless otherwise stated, all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

FRANCE REFUSES TO ENTER ANY ANTI-SOVIET WAR WITH BRITAIN AND BREAKS ANGLO-FRENCH BLOC

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PARIS, August 17.—France has determined that she has more to gain out of friendship with the hated Soviets, for all the Soviet government stands as a challenge to all capitalist nations, than in joining with Britain, her imperialist rival and making war on the Soviet Union.

This is the meaning of a highly confidential letter to Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, from Aristide Briand, French foreign minister, politely declining the British proposal to make an "anti-Soviet bloc" whose only purpose would be to war on Russia.

Undoubtedly Suspicious Circumstances.
Briand puts his announcement in the form of an expression of fear that the formation of a Baltic anti-Soviet bloc would immediately provoke a conflict which would involve Poland and Roumania, France's proteges in the east.

Briand says that his alarm springs from the recent visit of M. Putsa, Estonian foreign minister, and M. Meyerowitz, the Lithuanian foreign minister, to London. These puppet nations are controlled by Britain, and Briand naively suggests that their visit means something.

Probably, and the fact that both French and British military experts have said that nothing could prevent the red army from occupying Bessarabia and the whole flock of Baltic states if were provoked by an armed sortie from this quarter, is truly enough to make France think twice about prodding the red bear. And, then there is the financial bankruptcy staring France in the face with Syria and the Riff piling up monetary and political retributions.

With the Soviets offering provisional recognition of about one-sixth of pre-war Russian debts which are held by small French bondholders, mostly peasants, economic concessions which offer a pulmotor to French trade, France's reluctance to an anti-Soviet war bloc becomes open opposition. With this maneuver, Soviet Russia may break her most powerful enemy, British imperialism, and discourage any armed assault upon Soviet territory.

That France is more and more hostile to England is shown by this incident and it is significant that it follows close upon the heels of Briand's own visit to London, where nothing was settled between Paris and London, in spite of all polite formalities.

British-French Alliance Collapsing.
There on last Monday, Briand held a secret conference with Austen Chamberlain, so secret that he entered the British foreign office by the back door and climbed a rocky, dark stairway.

However, it is clear that the conference was in vain so far as harmonizing the French and British views, not only on Soviet Russia, but on the matter of the so-called "security pact" and the admission of Germany to the league of nations.

Unofficial information, shows that the only way the two foreign ministers could "agree"—was by agree-

BELGIAN DEBT RATE, U. S. KEY TO ENGLAND

Uncle Sam Closing in on John Bull

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is every indication that a compromise will be reached in the Belgo-American debt negotiations next week that will permit Belgium to discharge her indebtedness to the United States on slightly better terms than were prescribed as "standard" in the British settlement.

A considerably larger stake than a mere 1 per cent interest rate on \$480,000,000 is in the center of the table in the Belgian negotiations, and it is for this reason that Secretary of the Treasury, Mellon and Senator Reed Smoot are en route today to Plymouth, Vt., to lay the case before President Coolidge.

One percent on the Belgian debt would amount to less than \$5,000,000 a year, a figure which, while substantial, is hardly large enough for which to risk the success of the negotiations.

Bigger Stake in the Game.
The larger stake may be said to be 1 per cent on nearly \$7,000,000,000, or \$70,000,000 a year, and that is a sum not to be sneezed at even in these days of \$3,000,000,000 congresses.

The \$7,000,000,000 represents what the rest of the world, outside of Great Britain and Belgium, now owe the United States. More than \$6,000,000,000 of it is owed by France and Italy alone.

The French and Italians are due at the paymasters' window next month. Members of the American debt funding commission are fully cognizant that the French and Italian governments are watching every move in the Belgian settlement closely, and they know, furthermore, that both governments are going to insist upon the liquidation of their debts on absolutely the best terms the United States has accorded to any debtor.

Hence, the somewhat embarrassing position of the American negotiators. If there was the Belgian debt alone to consider, it is altogether probable that the 2 per cent interest rate tentatively suggested by the Belgians would be accepted without undue quibbling.

But if Belgium is granted a 2 per cent rate, then France and Italy will both demand the same rate, or a lesser rate, and if a settlement should be reached all around that figure, then the specter of British settlement will rise to confront the American government.

Britain, economically depressed, heavily taxed, and with a serious unemployment problem, is paying 3 and 3/4 per cent on more than \$5,000,000,000. British taxpayers being none too well satisfied with the settlement anyway, government officials can picture the howls that would go up in England for a revision of the Baldwin settlement should France, Italy, and Belgium obtain more generous treatment than was accorded Great Britain. Administration officials are keenly anxious to avoid any such embarrassing situation.

Lots of Red Tape—No Industrial Unionism.
In the present circular no reference is made to the action of the Bricklayers in abrogating a clause in their 1911 agreement with the Operative Plasterers in order to bring before the national board of jurisdictional awards the question of jurisdiction over certain work then in dispute between the two unions. The Operative Plasterers refused to permit this procedure, and declared the entire 1911 agreement nullified by the action of the Bricklayers.

The Bricklayers now appeal for restoration of the 1911 agreement, pointing out that it was entered into as a final settlement of all questions in dispute between the two organizations. It provided that plasterers from any community might work wherever they could find employment, without having to belong to both unions, and that whenever the plasterer members of the Bricklayers' union in any locality should, by a two-thirds vote, in regular meeting, declare their desire to affiliate with the Operative Plasterers, they could do so.

Amalgamation Defensive.
Resolutions adopted by the Bricklayers' general convention last September, declaring it to be their purpose to spare no expense to bring about an amalgamation of the two organizations, are described in this circular as a defensive measure in answer to the Operative Plasterers' declaration of war made in 1923.

"The Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' international union wants peace and has pointed the way to peace," it says. "It wants a restoration of the amicable relations that



BUILDERS AT WORK

THE DAILY WORKER AND THE STRUGGLE

LEADING TWO BATTLES.

That the DAILY WORKER is the organ of a struggle is well seen in Chicago today. Two strikes are in progress and two picket lines are being held. These are two battle fronts on which labor is staging a glorious fight and as usual—against the bosses and necessarily and at the same time against the reactionary officialdom.

In both the battles of the needle trades workers (in New York as well as in Chicago) and in the strike of the printing trades, where Berry is again attempting to sell out the workers in a dastardly betrayal, it is the DAILY WORKER that is leading these fights, that gives direction in policy, that solidifies the ranks and gives heart to the fighting workers.

And as usual—it is ONLY the DAILY WORKER. No other paper does or would dare. No other paper is owned by workers and written by workers and no other paper is ONLY for the workers.

Time after time—in many fights in one day—the DAILY WORKER has done this since its beginning nearly two years ago. That is why thousands of workers have given their unstinted support to this paper—that's why those thousands of workers are increasing in numbers daily.

The DAILY WORKER does battle every day for the best interests of the workers ONLY—for your interests. Give your sub—get a sub (often!)—become a Builder of the paper that is a Builder of the labor movement.

BRICKLAYERS OFFICIAL GIVES HIS SIDE OF JURISDICTIONAL WAR: PROGRESSIVES CHIP IN

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Secretary Gleason of the executive board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' international union has issued to the membership Circular No. 12, defending the refusal of the Bricklayers to work for contractors or builders who refuse to recognize the jurisdictional arrangements set forth in the agreement made in 1911 between the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' international union.

"The stoppage of work which has taken 'place,' says the circular, 'is much more in the nature of a lockout than a strike, for the reason that the employers have created conditions under which our members have felt it impossible to continue at work.'

It describes the "invasion of the territory and rights of this organization by the Operative Plasterers" as having been planned by the latter in 1923, and as having been started in Florida, with the formation by the Operative Plasterers of "dual or rival unions." An aggressive campaign, the Bricklayers declare, was inaugurated and still continues, "for the purpose of disrupting the Bricklayers' and forcing its plasterer members, regardless of their wishes in the matter, to take membership in local unions organized and chartered by the Operative Plasterers."

In conclusion: Notice is served that members of the union will not work for the Geo. A. Fuller Co., which "has seen fit to advertise for and to employ nonunion bricklayers to do their brick work in Florida."

The Progressive Building Trades Committee has repeatedly pointed out the jurisdictional war between these two unions as caused by a reluctance on the part of the officials of both the Bricklayers and the Operative Plasterers to block the movement for amalgamation really desired by the membership of both unions.

The Progressives point out that the present bitter strife merely plays into the hands of these reactionary officials and may be deliberately concocted to stir up hatred between the members of the two unions and prevent the normal and fraternal progress of both groups toward amalgamation.

Amalgamation, the progressives assert, will only come about when the members of both unions, tired of the continual sabotage of their unions by self-seeking bureaucrats, take the bull by the horns and amalgamate their unions while pushing the squawking officials of both sides off the scaffold.

Dies After Losing Legs.
Nicholas Schmitz of 714 W. 64th St. fell from the top of a car from which he was shoveling coal in a yard at S. Chicago Ave. where he was employed. The injuries he received necessitated the amputation of his legs. He died after the operation.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SOVIET TRADE HERE DOUBLES OVER LAST YEAR

1925 Business 250 Per Cent of Pre-War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Russian trade with the United States in the six months ending June 30 last was nearly 250 per cent that for the first half of the year 1913, and was about equal to the total for the entire year 1924, according to a report by Chairman Hoogrin of the Amtorg (official) Trading Corporation to the Russian Information Bureau in Washington.

The turn-over in this half-year was \$58,779,736, of which \$52,610,645 represented purchases of American goods for shipment to Soviet Russia, and the remaining \$6,169,091 represented sales of Soviet products in the United States.

This business was done chiefly on a credit basis, through banks or individual American firms. It does not include imports of manganese, which is shipped direct to American firms, nor the operations of the Russian co-operatives of farmers and dairymen, who maintain their own foreign trading organization.

Cotton Largest Item.
Cotton was the largest item of Russian purchases here—Russian money purchased \$26,479,500 worth of this crop and shipped it to Murransk. Machinery and supplies for the extension of Russian industry and agriculture cost \$9,000,000. Flour was bought in America, to the amount of \$17,822,395.

In return, Americans bought \$8,831,012 worth of Russian furs, and lesser amounts of such things as sheep-casings, licorice root, flax and hemp fibre, and caviar.

Machinery For New Factories.
Hoogrin stated that while cotton made up 75 per cent of all Russian purchases in this country last year, in 1925 it represents only 50 per cent. Where last year Russia bought only replacement machinery and parts this year it has been buying mostly basic machinery. This machinery is to be used in new factories—textile, electrical, metallurgical and others.

While Russia's good crops this year will make purchases of American flour necessary, she will be able to buy a great deal more of our machinery. Her own cotton crop is 38 per cent better this year than last, but her consumption of cotton is growing so fast that she will not decrease her buying of that material.

British Propaganda.
Economists in Washington, studying those figures, are beginning to give serious heed to the suggestions coming from continental Europe, that British business is behind the propaganda against American recognition of Moscow. The argument runs this way: Britain must always be the jealous rival of her next strongest economic competitor in Europe. Soviet Russia is making giant strides toward that economic leadership which Germany surrendered during the war.

If British business, now in desperate straits and looking ahead to utter ruin, can induce the United States to help her draw an economic blockade once more around Russia, British markets may yet be restored. Propaganda against the Russians must be handled in America, through American politicians and bankers and editors, if Russian industrial expansion is to be seriously checked.

Riffs Put Rift in Plans.
MADRID.—The investiture of eighteen-year-old Muley Hassan as Caliph of Spanish Morocco has been postponed on account of pressing military movements against the Riffs, General Jordana, head of the Franco-Spanish conference on Morocco said today.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS

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5090. Printed voile and plain voile are here combined. This style is also pleasing in batiste, chambray and cretonne. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 1/4 yard of plain material and 2 1/4 yards of figured material 36 inches wide if made as illustrated. If made of one material 2 1/4 yards will be required.

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SPEAKER AT TOPEKA INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL SAYS UNSKILLED WORKER MUST BE ORGANIZED AND AIDED

By JESSE KEEBLE (Worker Correspondent)

TOPEKA, Kan., August 17.—At the industrial council meeting last night at Labor Hall the Labor Day committee reported that Mr. Combs, a lawyer of Kansas City, Mo., would be the principal speaker.

The report from the forum committee stated the open forum would start after Labor Day. Nothing definite was done in regard to workers' study classes but the principal conversation among delegates seemed to be in regard to the need of education for workers.

There were not enuf officers of the different unions present to do anything definite in regard to the building of a new labor temple at Topeka. A motion was passed stating that it was the desire of the delegates present that a building be built or purchased to be known as the Topeka Central Labor Temple and to be used as a meeting place for the Industrial Council and the different labor unions.

Mr. Newlun, a railroad worker who went out in the big railroad strike, was a visitor and gave a short talk emphasizing the necessity of organizing the common laborers and of giving them due consideration when they were having trouble on a job when they are already organized. He showed that there was too much of a tendency for the skilled workers to not take up the fight for the common laborer on construction jobs but go ahead and work and ignore the fight of their weaker brothers. He claimed the railroad strike was lost because the unskilled workers were unorganized, uneducated to union conditions and uncared for by the skilled workers.

There was nothing else for them to do to better their conditions but to go in and take the better positions when the strike gave the opportunity. He appealed to the union men to use all their influence to organize and better the condition of the common laborer. Mr. Rock, president of the Hod Carriers and common laborers, was

present and made a talk along the same line. He stated that what the speaker said was true in regard to the shops here—that the strikers' places were filled up by the common laborers who had been neglected and ignored by the unions.

Do you want to be a movie star? No chance for you at Hollywood, but you can get into the movies in Chicago if you will attend the picnic of the Federation of the Russian Children's School of Chicago and vicinity on Sunday, Aug. 23, at National Grove, Riverside, Ill. Moving pictures of the separate schools and the crowd in general will be taken and later shown in Chicago and other cities of the United States, and will also be sent to Soviet Russia. Organizations who will attend in a body are urged to prepare signs with their names.

MOVIE FANS TO SEE THEMSELVES IN CHICAGO MOVIE

Tickets in advance are only 35 cents and are for sale by all members of the schools, at the Russian Co-op restaurants and at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

Tell your friends about it and come yourself and get into the movies!

THE WORLD TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

By A. LOSOVSKY

Author of:
Lenin—The Great Strategist 15 Cents
Role of the Trade Union in Soviet Russia 50 Cents
International Council of Trade and Industrial Unions 5 Cents

THIS book offers invaluable information to the worker. The author sums up the forces in the world of labor—the differences in programs—the outlook for the future.

A. Losovsky is secretary of the great driving force of world organized labor—the Red International of Labor Unions—and his authoritative and most interesting books should form the back-bone of every workers' library.

The World Trade Union Movement 50 Cents

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

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The Dawes Plan No Miracle Worker

According to data on the industrial situation in Germany, the condition of business is worse there now than at any time since the Dawes plan was ratified. Trade is so slack that twelve commercial and technical expositions have been cancelled. Evidently the Dawes plan, which was touted as a cure-all for Germany's ills has fallen far short of being a miracle worker.

Hundreds of thousands of German workers are unemployed. Workers are being shot down in the streets of Berlin by police. In all probability Germany is on the eve of another serious industrial crisis.

Capitalism is doomed. All the wise men of the East and of the West cannot save it. A Dawes plan may be able to set the wheels of industry in motion, but no Dawes can find a market for goods if such a market does not exist.

As usual the German workers will suffer from the breakdown of German industry. They suffer when they are employed and they suffer still more when they are unemployed.

While German industry is going to pieces and the standard of living of the workers is descending, the delegation of German trade unionists in the Soviet Union are able to report that the conditions of the workers and peasants in Soviet Russia are improving and that their industries are constantly on the up-grade.

This object lesson cannot fail to have its effect in stimulating the German workers to cast off their fetters and establish their own rule on the ruins of capitalism. Only then will they be able to put an end to unemployment and poverty.

Adding Insult to Injury

The reason the workers in the oil fields are not organized is because they were paid so royally that the incentive to organize simply did not exist, writes an oily press agent in a capitalist paper. As if nobody ever heard of the conditions of the oil slaves in the fields of Wyoming and other states!

The press agent adds insult to injury by admitting that the oil workers have been toiling for a stretch of twenty-four hours a day. If there is a human being living who likes to work for a boss twelve hours at a stretch, he is welcome to the luxury. But he has not been located to date except in the columns of "successful" fiction.

The responsibility for the lack of organization among the oil workers rests mainly with the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. The oil workers are exploited as mercilessly as any other category of labor in the country. The oil magnates are rich and have at their disposal the officials of the states and counties in which they operate. Those uniformed officials together with private detectives make it impossible for any organizing effort to succeed that is not backed up by the collective might of the labor movement.

Those who are now at the head of the American Federation of Labor are too busy collaborating with the employers and acting as stoopigeons for the capitalist government to make any serious effort to organize the workers in the oil fields or elsewhere. The job of organizing the unorganized is waiting for the progressives and radical workers. If it is left to the reactionaries, it will never be accomplished.

Uniting for Action

No more encouraging news struck the eyes of the workers of the United States in many months than the story in yesterday's DAILY WORKER of the action taken by Locals 3 and 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, when they voted to accept a proposal for joint action against the employers in wages and disputes over working conditions.

This action was taken despite the efforts of tools of George L. Berry, the scabby president of the International, to block it. The few Berry henchmen who dared open their mouths against the unity pact were howled down and talked down by the membership and their leading spokesmen.

No group of organized workers in the entire trade union movement of the United States have been more mistreated than the pressmen and feeders. At every step they have met the combined opposition of the employers and the employers' tool, George L. Berry. It seems they are not going to tolerate Berryism any longer.

The Chicago locals of the I. P. P. & A. U. have set a splendid example to the entire printing trade. This first step is important, because the first step in the right direction is always the hardest. There is no better way to break sectional and craft prejudices than by melting them in the furnace of a common struggle against the enemy. This applies to all other unions operating in the same industry as well as to the pressmen and feeders.

Amalgamation! This is the golden word that should be on the lips of every class conscious worker in the craft-ridden trade union movement of the United States.

General Feng, of China, is said to be going back on chirstianity. He is. Feng is actually calling on his countrymen to free themselves from the imperialist robbers who looted China with the aid of the bible, dope and the sword.

France politely informs England that an anti-Soviet coalition might endanger the peace of Europe and particularly of Poland and Roumania. France's devotion to peace is not due to the existence of the Red Army! Perish the thought.

If the pressmen keep after "Majah" George L. Berry, he may have to go to war for a living. He will need all his "military" experience in defeating the determination of the union members to get rid of him.

George Bernard Shaw declares that he is insane. We believe George is a little too hard on himself. He is not crazy but just getting a little bit foolish.

The Reorganization of the Workers Party

LETTER TO THE C. E. C. FROM THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

(Continued from Yesterday's Issue of The Daily Worker.)

ONE has to grasp the new role of national sections in order to understand that a correct reorganization of the party will only help to strengthen the work among the proletariat of each individual nationality. Even before now, the national sections of the Workers Party have to a certain extent exercised some influence upon the public opinion of the workers of their nationality, since it was they chiefly who were the active workers, in all the, sometimes fairly numerous, educational, social and other working class institutions in their language (such as for instance, the "People's Houses" of the Finns). Moreover, the national sections actually control their point of view of general party interests. For instance, a party policy was not always pursued, since the national sections, owing to the fact that they are separated from general party life and the inadequate (and sometimes distorted) understanding of general party duties which resulted, could not always be fully acquainted with the forms of agitation and propaganda corresponding with the aims of the party in each given period. Moreover, this work could not be sufficiently intensive, since its nature was dictated by local interests and did not embrace the interests and aims of the struggle of the whole working class of the United States. Only by bringing the national sections together and fusing them will it be possible to extend and intensify their activity.

The existing national sections, or federations must not lose their mass character. On the contrary, they must attract all the workers and clerical employees of their nationality who accept the view of the class struggle. THE existing national federations by their agitation and propaganda work in the working class bodies and organizations of their particular nationality must win the workers belonging to the national minorities of America away from the influence of the social-democrats, the nationalists, the clericals and other bourgeois tendencies. The national federations must be a reservoir drawing the best elements into the Workers Party and the workers and clerical employees of their particular nationality into the American Trade Unions. The national federations must not isolate themselves from one another, but on the contrary set up closer contact not only among themselves, but also with the American workers belonging to their trade unions, and interest themselves generally more than hitherto in American life.

It will of course be understood that the national sections in the form above indicated cannot enter the Workers Party as a whole. The party members belonging to the present national sections must join the party nuclei of the factories where they work, or, if they do not work in enterprises, the nuclei of the streets in which they reside.

It is here that they must pay their party dues. Thus the national sections will not form parts of the Workers Party. The members of the present national sections will enter the party thru the nuclei. All members of the Workers Party, Finns, Germans, Russians, etc., must set up party fractions within their wide national sections, which will elect their town district, town regional, state and national leading organs (bureaus). BUT... The national fraction bureaus must abandon their isolation and become bodies for adapting the party members of their nationalities to general party life. Hence in the work of reorganization the duty arises of bringing the national frac-

tion bureaus close to the general guiding organs of the party; identifying them with the general party machine, thus enabling them to strengthen and improve the quality of their work. THAT is why such a structure must be created for the agitatorial and propaganda party committees. In order to guide the work in the agitatorial and propaganda departments of the party committees the national fraction bureaus should be included in full force, or where this is not required, in part, so that they may be able to conduct the work among their nationals in their own language. The leadership, responsibility and control of their activities lie with the Agitprop Department and the corresponding party committee as a whole.

It will therefore be seen that the national bureau fractions will be by no means limited to the extent of their activities, but on the other hand they will be included in the system of a united party machine and their functions will be different from what they have been hitherto. While the national bureaus hitherto were independent leading party bodies representing the national sections in the party, and had the right of directing the whole work of the national section without exception and to collect membership dues, they will now lose those functions, but, on the other hand, will become a part of the general party apparatus, working under its control and direction and according to its directions and performing the whole of the agitatorial and propaganda work among their own nationalities.

The Central Committee should see that statutes be drawn up regulating the work of the fraction bureaus of the national sections in their new form. These statutes should provide for the ratification by the Agitprop Departments of the party committees of the decisions of the national fraction bureaus, the summoning of national conferences with the agreement of the competent party committee, etc.

WITHIN a town district the comrades belonging to one nationality and using one language avail themselves of the Agitprop Department of the town district committee (that is, the competent national bureau) for agitatorial and propaganda work among the workers of their nationality within the town district, within the working class organizations, etc. The most capable comrades should be entrusted with responsible work—reports, lectures and other forms of propaganda and agitatorial work among the workers of their nationality in their native tongue. Comrades speaking the same language may and should be assembled within the limits of a town district, in order to listen to reports and to take part in theoretical discussions, in order to raise the level of party education and to determine the methods of agitatorial, propaganda, party educational and club work. These meetings have no right to adopt DECISIONS on party questions—questions of policy or internal party questions, etc. This right belongs to the factory nuclei, the street nuclei and the locals, (where they still exist) the general meeting of the party members or the party conference which are to be the party organizations of the urban district or town, since for the party there can be no difference of interests demanding discussion or decision by a national section alone. The work of the Agitprop Departments of the town district committees, as all the activities of the latter are directed by the town committee, which also has its Agitprop Department, which in its turn includes the national fraction bureaus, whose function it is to control the agitatorial propaganda work among their own nationalities. Similar bu-

reaus must be formed in the superior party committee (Regional and Central Committee).

Within the non-party working class organizations and instances of the various nationalities—Finns, Poles, Jews, etc.—such as cooperatives, People's Houses, mutual aid societies, etc., the duty of the party members of the corresponding nationality is that of a party fraction with the same functions as the party fractions within the Trade Unions have or should have (see our instructions of February, 1924, on fractional work and the corresponding section of the thesis on party structure adopted by the organizational conference). In these national non-party organizations—such as cooperatives, mutual aid societies, clubs, people's houses or printing, publishing, newspaper and similar limited liability companies—the comrades come into direct contact with wide sections of workers, clerks or farmers of their own nationality and speaking in their own tongue. Consequently the influence of the party will to a large extent be exercised thru the national fractions in the above-mentioned organizations, and the work and policy which the national sections of the Workers Party are carrying on at present, as well as the agitatorial and propaganda work among the working class masses of their own nationality, will be carried on inside of the national fractions in close contact with the corresponding party committees. While the agitatorial and propaganda work will be conducted by the reformed national bureaus, included in the apparatus of the Agitprop Departments, the work of the fractions in the cooperatives, publishing houses, banks, etc., will be directed by other corresponding departments of the party committees, trade union, organizational, etc. It is therefore necessary to organize such national Communist fractions in all non-party organizations, Latvian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Polish, etc., both town district, town, regional district and national. The national fractions in all the above-mentioned organizations—workers' clubs, workers' insurance societies, sport societies, etc.—will carry out the policy of the Communist Party, raise questions for discussion and bring forward proposals corresponding with the general tactics of the party, or upon the special decision of party bodies, will carry on agitation on the instructions of the Workers Party, explain the activities of the fraction among the non-party working class members of the organizations, etc., etc.

AT the head of the national Communist fractions of the local, district and central national bodies of the organizations there should be bureaus for guiding the fractional work. Their activities as we have said, will be guided and controlled by the competent party committees—town district, town, etc.

It should also be provided that the bureaus of all fractions of similar institutions of one nationality, for instance fraction bureaus of Finnish workers' cooperatives, may have a single central bureau uniting the activities of all the local and regional bureaus. These bureaus in their turn should maintain contact with the local regional and central committees of the party thru the corresponding departments of these committees. The latter may also unite the fraction bureaus (cooperatives for instance), of all nationalities, in order to exchange experiences, coordinate activities and even for united action. As in the case of the nuclei, we shall not here give these regarding the fractions, but would refer you to the instructions which were adopted by the Presidium in February, 1924, and by the organizational conference in March, 1925.

The alteration of the functions of a national organization within the organizational structure of the party, raises the question of party dues. It will of course be understood that after reorganization party dues will not go to the national organizations but to the town committee (thru the town district committees), which should retain a certain percentage for its own needs and transfer the remainder to the superior party committee. The question will arise, as to what means the national organizations will conduct their work (agitation, propaganda, education, etc.). The only answer can be that this work will be financed by the party committees which will assign the necessary funds for this purpose.

The very first steps towards the reorganization of the national sections will come up against the question of the party press. The situation which at present exists in the Workers Party with regard to the party press is entirely abnormal. As a matter of fact, the party and the Central Committee have no control whatever over the party papers issued by the various national sections in their own languages. The papers of the national sections can write what they like, without even following the general policy of the Central Committee and the party. This "freedom" of the press from party control is in full accord with the general independence of the national sections of the party centre. This situation must also be changed especially after the election of party committees common for all nationalities. The Central Committee must place the party press in all languages under its control. The Central Committee or some other competent party committee must be in a position to give direct instructions on policy to the editors of all papers which are recognized, or desire to be recognized, by the party as party papers. The party should transmit its instructions on policy to the press thru the competent national fractions, i. e., thru those party members who are shareholders in a national paper, or are on its directing bodies, editorial boards, etc. In this way the Central Committee may, thru the corresponding influence over a paper which is not officially a party paper, introduce desirable comrades on to the editorial boards, etc. Of course with regard to the papers which belong to the party the Central Committee must have the unconditional right of directly ratifying the appointment of the editors.

IN Conclusion, we desire to draw your attention to two important points. FIRSTLY It is quite clear, as we stated above, that it is no easy matter to reform the old structure of the party immediately. The old organization has become deep-rooted a fact which must not be underestimated. Therefore, great caution must be observed in the reconstruction of national sections. First of all, an extensive ideological campaign must be initiated for the reorganization of the Workers Party, for transforming it into a centralized party and for breaking down the federalist principle of party structure as absolutely failing to comply with the requirements of an active proletarian party. This ideological campaign must be pursued simultaneously and parallel with a determined agitation for the construction of the party on the basis of factory and workshop nuclei explaining this measure. A number of instructive reports for agitators, editors and active workers must be devoted to questions concerning the reorganization of the Workers Party, and these comrades must be clearly given to understand the need for this measure

and be made active advocates of reorganization. The Central Committee and the other competent party committees must direct this campaign in the press. It will thereby become possible still further and still more extensively to acquaint the members of the party with the proposed reconstruction and its absolute necessity and usefulness. The comrades belonging to the national sections must understand that their organization is not a measure directed against the national sections, but that it exclusively pursues the general aims of the party and is in the interests of the whole party, including the national sections themselves. The aim of reorganization is not, by clumsiness and carelessness to destroy the organizations and work created by the national sections, but to strengthen the organizational influence of the Workers Party over the proletarians of all nationalities in the United States. By making use of all the available material, by demonstrating the advantages of the new forms of organization over the old, by treating the question seriously and in a business-like fashion, and insistently quoting the arguments in favor of the reorganization of the Workers Party, insistently repeating that if necessary in the press, at party meetings, conferences, etc., the leading organs of the party may achieve success, all the more since the first practical steps and the success which accompanies them will speak eloquently in favor of the course adopted.

The second point is this: Perhaps in addition to the inevitable conservatives and sceptics there will be found comrades who underestimate the difficulties and who will want to break up the national sections before the new form of organization—the nuclei—will be sufficiently numerous and strong in a particular town district, town or region and sufficiently adapted to life, to serve as a foundation for the new form of party organization. We issue a warning against such a step. Only when the town district and town committees, as the result of the organization of factory and street nuclei, establish close contact with these nuclei, will it be possible finally to reorganize the old organization, the national sections and the given town district or town. To break, however, one organization without creating something in its place, would be extremely disastrous. The first thing is to organize factory and street nuclei, to set up ward, town district, town and regional committees, which are to be elected at the meetings or conferences of all the members of the party of all the nationalities in the ward, town district, town or region (we repeat that the organization of certain ward, town district, town, etc., committees may be proceeded with even before there are nuclei in all factories and streets). At the town or town-district conferences the delegates to the party congress are to be elected. The Central Committee, elected at the congress, after carefully examining all the pros and cons and after careful preparation, will thru the regional, town or town-district committees, proceed to the reorganization of one or several of the existing 17 national sections, which are sufficiently prepared for such reorganization on the basis of the fraction as above set forth. Only when the reorganization of the national section has given good results, of which we do not doubt, it will be possible gradually to proceed to the reorganization of the remainder.

The rate at which reorganization is undertaken you must determine for yourselves. We shall help you in every way we can. But for that purpose you must send us information as to the progress of the work.

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English Imperialism in Cyprus

Declaration of the Communist Party of Cyprus on the Inauguration of the Colonial Constitution of the Island

TO the workers of England and the International proletariat!

On the 1st of May, the very same day on which the proletariat of the whole world, under the red flag, proclaimed once more its just demands and protested at the same time against the dishonesty and baseness of the various fascist governments and against the endless intrigues of the imperialists, here in Cyprus, in the corner of the Mediterranean, English imperialism, by "letter patent," declared Cyprus to be a colony, thus adding three hundred thousand workers and farmers more to the millions of colonized peoples who are bound in heavy chains behind its bloody chariot.

This fact was not allowed to pass unnoticed by the bourgeois press of London, which hastened to pronounce and comment upon it in accordance with the interests of its patrons. Many newspapers were full of praise for the new political change in the island, as conferring more liberties on the country, while others, inspired by the Foreign Ministry of Greece, vociferously proclaimed that it was the duty of England to cede the island in favor of Greece in accordance

with the well-known desire of its inhabitants. English workers! Proletarians of the whole world! THE Communist Party of Cyprus as the only sincere defender of the real interests of the inhabitants of this miserable island, is compelled to appeal to you in order to protest on the one hand against the lies of the bourgeois press which has always been continue its unjust rule over the island, and on the other hand against the lies of the bourgeois press which has always been accustomed to blur the truth in seeking to misinterpret the real aspirations of the enslaved peoples.

Imperialist England which has always been exceedingly cautious in concealing her real plans of exploitation by means of granting sham pseudo-liberties, has played the same game in Cyprus, for the famous legislative council which was set up in 1878 was nothing more or less than a puppet in the hands of a sly and immoral governing clique.

colonial office, which had only one aim: to suck from the blood of the country, the shameful tribute of £2,000,000, a share of the Turkish debt, in total disregard of the prevailing misery of the suffering people.

THIS was the state of affairs down to the 15th of May this year. Let us now examine what are the liberties so graciously granted along with this our official colonization.

It is absolutely absurd and an abuse of language to talk of liberties! The increase of the native seats on the Legislative Council from 12 to 15, which has been trumpeted all over the world as a magnificent concession of further liberties to the population of Cyprus, is simply a piece of bitter irony, for the number of official parasites has at the same time been increased from 6 to 9, so that the same order is maintained. No other change has been effected. And how is it with regard to the share of the Turkish debt of £2,000,000? This continues to be a heavy burden on the shoulders of the long-suffering people at a time when the financial crisis in the island is admitted to be without precedent. Has not Cyprus become a colony? By what right is the payment of this barbarous inhuman tribute demanded, when there exists no real indebtedness to Turkey? It can only be characterized as a suppression of the weak peoples by capitalism. The English treasury finds it

necessary to fill its huge coffers in order to maintain that invincible guard, the English fleet. It is of no concern to its administration whether this money is wrung from starving villagers, clad in rags, who, unable to earn their daily bread, are obliged to feed on roots and old herbage.

BUT we not only protest against the continuation of the foreign yoke, we also protest against the clergy and our bourgeoisie who are clamouring in favor of the union of Cyprus with Greece. This bourgeois minority, consisting of money-lenders and big merchants in close co-operation, is struggling hard for the union, as it sees by this means an easier way to achieve its plans of exploitation against the poor villagers and peasants of the Island. We strongly protest against the national aspirations of the bourgeoisie which are trumpeted forth now and again, and declare that the Cyprian proletarians and the masses of the Cyprian peasants are against the national dreams of the bourgeoisie, for they know very well that under the union a new yoke is waiting for them, far worse than the present, a new conscription and new duties as guards on the sea coast.

Workers of England!

The rate at which reorganization is undertaken you must determine for yourselves. We shall help you in every way we can. But for that purpose you must send us information as to the progress of the work.

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