

URGENT SEA TOILERS FIGHT WAGE CUTS

'B. & O. BILL' JOHNSTON GANG DEFIES RECALL BY MEMBERSHIP BY RULING ON THEIR OWN CASES

By LAURENCE TODD (Federated Press Service)

WASHINGTON, September 2.—Warning that the recall petition against the present grand lodge officers of the International Association of Machinists will be held void if it is endorsed by the necessary 15 per cent of lodges, was given by Secretary-Treasurer Davison, at Washington headquarters, when informed that the Seattle and San Francisco lodges had voted endorsement of the petition.

Davison Tries to Wiggle Out.

"That document does not contain specific charges, such as to meet the requirement of the constitution that the accused officers shall have opportunity to defend themselves in statements of 500 words sent out with the notice of election," said Davison. "It is plain that I cannot defend myself unless I know with what specific offenses, what acts and specific failures to act, I am charged. They charge that I am incompetent. That is not specific."

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FOR refusing to scab on the employees of the Cuneo Printing company who walked out rather than work under open shop conditions, Geo. L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has lifted the charter of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3, which means that the union is ousted from the international. This is a nice brand of unionism indeed. Such incidents are not uncommon in the United States.

HAVELOCK WILSON, the president of the British Seamen's Union signed an agreement with the ship owners which reduced the wages of the seamen by about five dollars a month or approximately one pound in British money. Wilson dines with the lords of British industry at least once a week. He draws a good salary. Yet he was quite surprised when the seamen refused to accept the cut and went on strike. Now the armed forces of the government are being used to crush the strikers.

THE Communists are blamed for inciting the British seamen to refuse the wage cut. They are not accused of asking them to accept it. The capitalist press and the labor fakers blame all social disturbances on the Communists. They do this in an effort to poison the minds of the workers against the Communists. But, when a worker sees the boss take a wallop at his meal ticket, he is not particular who comes to his aid. And it so happens that only the Communists are willing to fight for him.

IT is a reasonable assumption that if anybody attempts to sell the virtues of peace at any price to the Chinese, that anybody is liable to be taken away in pieces. Formerly it was a favorite outdoor sport among the lackey of foreign imperialist powers to walk all over the meek and humble Chinese. Preachers of Confucianism and christianity, sermonized on the wisdom of turning the other cheek when one was smitten. Perhaps the Chinese listened, said nothing and abided their time.

IT was a cruel libel on the Chinese to say that they could not or would not fight. The British in Shanghai will no longer base their policy on this belief. After the Chinese got through fighting the British and the Japanese, the latter looked much the worse for wear. It is more than likely, that in the future capitalist editors will not hold up a China as an example of the debilitating moral effect of pacifist propaganda on the fighting ability of a nation.

SCIENT CALVIN COOLIDGE is not such a poor little fellow as some people that he was. Paying an in-

(Continued on page 3)

COOLIDGE PREPARING TO BREAK ANTHRACITE MINE STRIKE IF NEEDED

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 2.—President Coolidge is prepared to "take a firm hand" in the present coal strike in event a public crisis is reached, it was indicated here today following a conference between the executive and Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana.

The Indiana senator intimated that the president was mapping out a decisive course for the administration to follow in event the interests of "the public" are placed in jeopardy.

For the time being, however, there is nothing in the present situation which calls for intervention by the government and if the strike is of as short duration as anticipated, the present "hands off" policy will prevail, it was stated.

BERRY BOOSTED OFFICIAL WHO FIRED PRINTERS

"Majak" Claims Credit for Appointment

Typographical Union No. 16, may become interested in the struggle between Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 and George L. Berry, in view of the fact that Berry is one of the two responsible for the appointment of George H. Carter, as public printer, by the late President Harding.

Carter was denounced in a resolution at the recent convention of the International Typographical Union held in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Among the charges made against him are: employing stool pigeons to spy on the employees under his jurisdiction; and with being ineligible, incompetent and tyrannical.

The resolution called on President Coolidge to summarily discharge Carter. As public printer Carter refused to deal with the officers of the Washington local of the I. T. U. After making a country wire quest for printers he laid off 127 without any justifiable cause.

One Scab Boosts Another Carter was one of the principal guests at the 1924 convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. That Berry holds this union in high esteem is shown by the following speech made by George L. Berry in introducing Carter to the delegates at the convention:

"President Berry: We have with us this morning a member of our organization who holds the highest and most important position in the United States in so far as it has to do with the conduct of the printing department. He is the director of the largest printing establishment in the country."

Senate to Decide Whether Brookhart Wins Against Steck

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Iowa senatorial election contest between Senator Smith W. Brookhart, the incumbent and Dan F. Steck, his democratic opponent last November is "exceedingly close," and in all probability will have to be settled by the senate itself, it was stated here by Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, chairman of the senate committee on election contests.

Complete returns of the recount in Iowa were filed with Watson yesterday in Washington. Because, he said, the returns created a "delicate situation," Watson would not disclose the final figures, but he said the matter would go to the subcommittee, then the full committee and then probably to the senate floor.

CHEAP TRICKS OF CLOTH BOSS AMUSE PICKETS

Amalgamated Strikers Determined to Win

Several new tricks of the International Tailoring company aimed at intimidating the striking employees quickly collapsed yesterday. A letter typed on international stationery defying the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union was withdrawn from the windows of the company's building at 847 W. Jackson Blvd., when the strikers failed to take it seriously.

The company also posted another "telegram" on the windows purporting to be from New York, which declared that the company was securing strikebreakers for their struck plant there. This "telegram" was also quickly withdrawn from the window.

The International has posted numerous varieties of signs and posters on their building, which serve to amuse the pickets, who are as vigilant as ever in keeping away scabs. The signs aid the strikers, for the check-board appearance of the walls of the building show unemployed workers at once that a strike is on.

A new sign, offering \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of "acid throwers," is now bedecking the building. The International insists on attempting to frame up the Amalgamated on charges of lawlessness.

USE STARVATION AGAINST MINERS IN ANTHRACITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—"Future strikes and suspensions in anthracite mining must be eliminated," this is the ultimatum delivered by the operators in a statement by Major W. A. Inglis, chairman of the operators negotiating committee.

Inglis made the statement in reply to John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who said the miners had no other course than to strike.

The operators' spokesman chided Lewis for not permitting the miners to work pending an agreement on a new contract.

This attitude, he indicated, made it imperative that the next contract between the mine workers and operators, contain a clause under which operations be continued pending an adjustment.

Operators Use Starvation Against Workers A number of coal companies in the Hazleton district have notified striking employees that credit would not be continued at the company stores.

An exception was made to old employees in good standing. Reports from the mining regions were suspension of work started Monday midnight indicated the workers are having a holiday and enjoying themselves by going to picnics, athletic games and movie theatres.

Anthracite Bureau Backs Bosses Edward W. Parker, director of the anthracite bureau of information has attacked the strike call as "bombastic and false."

President Lewis at headquarters today said the "everything was quiet in the strike region and I have absolutely no further statement to make."

Call on I. W. W. to Join the Growing World Struggle

RED INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ASKS I. W. W. SEAMEN TO ASSIST BRITISH STRIKE ON WAGE CUTS

The Red International Affiliation Committee, representing the Executive Bureau of the R. I. L. U. in its relations with the I. W. W., has addressed the following call to the Marine Transport Workers' Industrial Union 510 of the Industrial Workers of the World:

Fellow Workers:—A conflict has arisen in the marine industry of Great Britain which deserves the closest attention of all marine workers. On one side are the rank and file of the British seamen, on the other the reactionary union leaders headed by Have-lock Wilson allied to the ship owners.

SEAMEN STOP SHIPPING IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; STRIKE SPREADS

ENGLAND—Ports of London, Southampton, Hull, Avonmouth and Swansea affected by strike of seamen against wage cuts.

AUSTRALIA—Strike which tied up Sidney and Melbourne spreads to Newcastle in New South Wales.

DENMARK—Seamen and waterfront workers go on strike, demanding wage increase, Stokers' Union supports strike.

INDIA—Ships at Rangoon, Burma tied up by walkout of East Indian seamen.

JAPAN—Japanese crew of Canadian liner Empress of Russia takes possession of ship, demand wage increase.

RIFFIANS DEAL NEW DISASTER TO SPANIARDS

Sink Transport, Drive Off Landing Force

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 2.—The attempt of the Primo De Rivera government to land troops on the shores of Alhucemas Bay, North Africa, to fight the Riffians, has met with disaster. The Riffians have sunk the transport Espana Quinto, with one thousand Spanish foreign legion troops aboard. The Spaniards have been unable to land an army in Morocco.

An acute situation prevails in Spain. Marquis de Magaz, vice-president in the Spanish directorate, has presented his resignation because Rivera insists on continuing with the project to land troops, which Magaz considers too perilous. The opposition to the Riffian war is growing among the workers.

The sunk transport had taken on troops at Penon island, 1,000 yards off shore, and was steaming full speed ahead with other transports to debark the troops on the mainland, when several Riffian shells plowed thru the engine room. The transport sank immediately and practically every one of the soldiers aboard perished.

The Spanish government has placed a strict censorship on all news, fearing the effect on the workers. Representatives of foreign newspapers have been forbidden to enter the country. The censor at Melilla has suppressed all reports of the correspondents.

The Spaniards have landed some troops, which are being slaughtered by Riffian machine gunners as the Spaniards attempt to climb the rock hillside toward Adjir, the Riffian capital.

Quake Shakes Illinois.

HARRISBURG, Ill., Sept. 2.—An earthquake disturbed this section of southern Illinois at 5:57 this morning. Two distinct tremors were felt, the first lasting six seconds and the second five seconds. No damage was reported.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE GIRDLES GLOBE; FIGHT WAGE CUT

Walk Out in Denmark, Japan, India, Africa

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, September 2.—The seamen's strike begun here against a wage cut has spread round the world, as the seamen and stevedores unions of Denmark have walked out demanding increased wages, and the Japanese crews of the Canadian lines have gone on strike in Japan.

The Australian ports of Sidney, Melbourne and Newcastle are tied up by the union there affiliated with the Red International of Labor Unions and the strike is spreading in Australian and English ports. African and Indian ports are also feeling the effects of the strike.

The large ocean liners of English companies are delayed, including the White Star liner Majestic and the Cunarder Berengaria. The ports of London, Southampton, Hull, Avonmouth and Swansea are affected by the strike.

Ex-Service Men Scabs The British companies are endeavoring to secure unemployed ex-service men to act as strikebreakers. Nine big English liners are in ports here facing delay. From South Africa it is reported that the crews of twelve liners are striking at Durban. Several ships at Rangoon, Burma are also held up by a walk out of East Indian seamen.

The seamen employed by the Danish Shipowners Association went on strike in protest against the employers refusal to grant an increase in wages. The Unskilled Workers' Union and the Swedish and Norwegian Stokers' Union are supporting the strike.

Crew Takes Possession In Japan there was a walkout of the Japanese crew of the liner Empress of Russia. This crew was hired to replace the Chinese crew which struck with the Chinese seamen. The present Japanese crew refuses to leave the vessel at Yokohama or to accept discharge, until their demands are met. The Japanese authorities refused to interfere in behalf of the Canadian lines.

250 Textile Slaves Hit by 10 Pct. Wage Cut in Rhode Island

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Sept. 2.—Two hundred and fifty workers are affected by a 10 per cent wage cut announced by the Halliwell Co., manufacturers of worsted goods.

NAVY, EAGER FOR WAR PUBLICITY, TO SEND 3RD PLANE TO HAWAII

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The navy will send a third seaplane, the Boeing bomber No. 1, from here on an attempted flight to Honolulu. The government is concentrating its efforts at war preparations on the Pacific, and is endeavoring to create sentiment for the further fortification of the military base at Hawaii.

No word has been heard of the missing plane No. 1, which was forced down a few hundred miles from Hawaii. The other plane, No. 3, which a tempted the flight, has been towed into San Francisco. The plane was forced down about 300 miles from its starting point.

SPEAKERS:
WM. Z. FOSTER
C. E. RUTHENBERG
ALEXANDER BITTELMAN

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off at Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

LOOK! The Greatest Event of the Year! LOOK!

FOURTH ANNUAL TRADE UNION — — — EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE AND DAILY FREIHEIT

LABOR DAY PICNIC

TO BE HELD JOINTLY

Monday, September 7, at Stickney Park Grove, Lyons, Ill.

Athletic Contests

Games Amusements
 All Kinds of Refreshments
 Letchinger's Orchestra

Dancing

ADMISSION 50 CENTS

HOW TO GET THERE—Take 22nd Street car to end of line. Take Berwyn-Lyons car, get off Harlem and Ogden Aves. Walk six blocks south.

WORLD CONGRESS FOR CHINESE IS HELD IN BERLIN

Workers' Relief Aids Oriental Strikers

BERLIN (By Mail).—More than 1,000 people attended the international conference held in Germany in the Prussian house of representatives here for the Workers' International Relief for the purpose of establishing united action for the relief and aid of the Chinese workers, students and intellectuals who are waging a determined battle against foreign capitalist and imperialist invasion.

George Ledebour, the old veteran of the socialist league, presided and in his speech called upon the delegates to unite their forces solidly behind the people of China in their struggle for self-determination.

Pledge Support to Strikers.
Among the countries represented were Germany, France, England, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Ireland, Iceland and America.

Telegrams were received from many labor fraternal and benefit organizations from all over the world, pledging their financial and moral support and approving the stand taken by the conference in its "Hands off China" demand.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution of fraternal greetings to the Chinese people approving their struggle for national and social freedom; warmly commending the fraternal relations existing in the action for relief carried on by the W. I. R. committee and pledging its individual support and further calling upon the people of Europe and China to join hands in fraternity.

American Branch Campaigns.
The Workers' International Relief has already opened many soup kitchens and calls upon all fair-minded people to support them in their work. The American branch of the W. I. R. with headquarters at 1553 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill., is now carrying on a campaign for relief of Chinese sufferers, and calls upon all friends of the oppressed to send in their contributions.

INTERNATIONAL COAL OPERATORS TO FORM GIGANTIC COMBINATION IN FIGHT ON ALL MINE UNIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Sept. 2.—While the United States suffers an anthracite coal strike, negotiations are under way between owners of the German and British coal mines to reach an agreement for co-operation and control of export coal prices in the European market. The United States coal operators may be invited to join in the combine, as the British mine owners are fearful that an Anglo-German combine might lead to a price cutting war with the United States.

Proposals for the agreement came from Germany, and includes not only control of export prices, but limitation of coal exports, division of markets and the fixing of minimum prices. Each party to the agreement would agree not to invade the other's allotted territory. That common attacks against the living standards of the miners of all nations will result, is foreseen as a certainty.

In view of the perilous situation which the British coal industry is in, and mindful of the severe competition which it has had from the German coal fields, the British coal barons and the government agencies dealing with coal are inclined to look with favor upon the proposal. It is held in some quarters, however, that a mere agreement between Britain and Germany would not be sufficient, and the United States would have to be brought into the agreement to make it effective. By this means also a fight against the miners' unions will be carried on upon an international scale by a united front of European and American operators.

Premier Baldwin's ten months' truce, arranged with the miners and operators at the price of a subsidy, still continues a truce and offers no prospects as yet of definite peace.

Berwyn Car-Riders Force Trolleys Off Streets, Cops Active

Berwyn will have no traction barons dictate their transportation needs.

Two policemen, Frank Prezek and James Hodowal, stood guard today over the wrecked street car of the Chicago and west town railroad under orders from Chief of Police James Mikes to prevent any movement of traffic on the lines until further orders. And just to insure the execution of orders, three automobiles were run on the tracks to prevent cars from tumbling in either direction. This action was forced by car-riders who wrecked the car.

MELLON ONE OF WORLD'S RICHEST MEN, INCOME TAX FIGURES REVEAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, stated today that he believes the publicity clause of the revenue act should be repealed. Mellon opposes general publication of tax returns on the ground that "this intimate detail of personal business should not be aired in public."

When it is remembered that Mellon paid an income tax of \$1,882,609.25, revealing him as one of the richest men in the United States, his annoyance can be well understood.

The income tax publications show that the government is run by millionaires in the interests of big business.

YANKEE LOANS GREASE CALLES, U. S. RELATIONS

Sheffield to Return to Mexico City

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A number of problems in connection with the relations between the United States and Mexico are to be discussed here next week at a conference between Secretary of State Kellogg and James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who has been in this country since last June.

It was stated officially today that there has been no change in the plan of Secretary Kellogg to send Sheffield back to Mexico as ambassador despite the fact that certain elements there would like to have him declared persona non grata, but reports persist nevertheless that Sheffield will not stay in Mexico City for very many weeks after his return there.

"Strain on his Health"
Not only must Sheffield face open hostility in some quarters close to the Calles administration, but the high altitude of the Mexican capital has been a severe strain upon his health.

Since the exchange of public statements last June by Secretary Kellogg and President Calles of Mexico, relations between Washington and Mexico City have been without incident, but there have been indications that the two governments are quietly approaching an understanding—which translated from diplomatic language means that Calles has surrendered to Yankee imperialism in exchange for loans.

One of Kellogg's principal reasons for complaint was that the Mexican government was not giving serious consideration to the adjudication of claims of American citizens whose property was seized under the agrarian laws. Within the past two months however, progress has been reported in that direction, Calles has given evidence of complete submission with the result that relations between the United States and Mexico appear to be improved even if they are not as satisfactory as the Coolidge administration would desire.

Pepper Wins Freedom for Prisoners in Clever Jail Break

CARROLLTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—Fred McLane, one of two prisoners who escaped from the Green County jail by throwing pepper in the eyes of Sheriff Thomas Conlee after calling him to their cell on the pretense of needing medical attention, was captured here today. Charles Clowers, McLane's companion, was captured in a corn field. Both men had been held on a charge of forgery.

Manganese Ore Is Exported in Large Quantities by U.S.S.R.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2. (Tass).—According to Soviet customs reports, 225,000 tons of manganese ore valued at about \$4,500,000 were exported from the Soviet Union during the first half of the fiscal year, Oct. 1 to April 1. Most of the ore came from Chiaturl fields.

By April 1, over half of the Chiaturl manganese planned for export during the current fiscal year had been sold on contract to foreign firms.

CALLES MAKES HIS BETRAYAL MEXICAN LAW

Mexico Now "Safe for Democracy"

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—President Calles has gone before the Mexican congress with recommendations designed to make capitalism safe in Mexico, especially the capital furnished by American imperialism.

Now that he has sold out to American imperialism, Calles is undertaking the problem of training the workers and peasants in Mexico from interfering in their own interests with the interests of capital both foreign and domestic.

Calles is asking for "interpretation" of the oil, land and labor clauses of the Carranza constitution such as will "attract" foreign capital.

Calles is asking that the agrarian law be modified so that limits be placed on expropriations in the interests of the landlord class.

In labor legislation, Calles recommends similar fake reforms to those in the United States, such as employers' liability, labor insurance, personal injury laws, etc., but also he intends to turn all of the nationalized industries, railroads, telegraph and telephone lines over to the hands of private exploiters, mostly foreign capitalists, and designs by this complete groveling to American and British imperialism to get loans from the international bankers to strengthen his position, fit out his army for repression of the discontented program producers and furnish the Yankee imperialists with a strangle hold on the Mexican people.

INDIAN COLLEGE TRAINS STUDENTS TO USE WEAPONS

British May Oppose Native Decision

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Indian independence movement welcomes compulsory military training because it believes the military knowledge gained will some day be used in defense of India. So say exiles in New York, commenting on the news that the huge University of Calcutta has for the first time declared for compulsory military training for its host of students. The university is the largest educational institution in the world in point of numbers, 33,000 students having matriculated last year.

The military training decision was taken by the university senators, a body of 100, the university's governing body, and this action has the support of the Swaraj (Independence) Party. In a recent statement Motilal Nehru, president of the party and of the Indian labor movement said: "To my mind the addition of one Indian to the number of those capable of taking part in the defense of their country is worth more to the nation than the appointment of ten Indians as governors of provinces."

British May Interere.
In contrast to the nationalist Indians' desire for the military training their movement may some day require for its fruition the British government has opposed general military training for the subject people of India. The University of Calcutta is a government controlled institution and the decision of the senators is considered as a case where these Hindus got out of hand. It is possible that the British government will interfere with the carrying out of the policy.

Unemployment's Great in Textile, Shoe, Steel Fields

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Edgar Wallace, field representative of the American Federation of Labor, reports that about 40 per cent of the shoe workers are idle, 50 per cent of the textile workers have no steady employment, and that steel plants and metal establishments are running about 60 per cent capacity. Soft coal unemployment this summer, he found, was only a few degrees worse than those other industries in many sections.

Fight Secession Move in Brotherhood of Railway Clerks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Spokesman of the anti-FitzGerald group in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks who disapprove the secession if a part of the express workers from the brotherhood in protest at tactics employed by Pres. FitzGerald at the recent convention in Kansas City, say that the seceding body will number more than 5,000 men.

"Socialists" Show Selves Staunch Allies of the General Electric Trust

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, the latest issue of "The Citizen" of Schenectady, New York, arrives as usual in an envelope with the return address of the publicity department of the "open shop" General Electric Co., of that city. The electric trust is entitled to have its own official organ, but it just happens that "The Citizen" is also a mouthpiece of the "socialist" party, with the "socialists," Herbert M. Merrill and Hawley B. Van Vechten, as president and managing editor. It is interesting for the workers to know that "socialists" are espousing the cause of the great anti-labor electric trust, aiding it in camouflaging its crimes.

Enclosed with this issue of "The Citizen" is the latest propaganda of the electric trust to the effect that altho the total amount paid in wages to workers has increased during the years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, the profits taken by the stockholders have practically remained stationary.

To be sure, the publicity agent of the electric monopoly does not stress that the number of employes has increased, that the 61,638 workers employed in 1922, received only \$87,448,000 in wages, less than the \$87,505,000 received by a smaller number of workers, 59,233, employed the previous year, showing that wage cuts must have been put into force somewhere. For the two following years, the wages merely kept abreast of the increased number of workers sent upon the treadmill of this industry.

Statisticians and publicity agents are, of course, hired to make figures lie. The effort is made to show that the parasite stockholders have been forced to be content during this four-year period with an average profit toll that fluctuated annually between 16 and 17 millions of dollars.

But this does not tell the whole story. The electric trust has issued another table of statistics, no doubt intended for stockholders, but not for the eyes of its wage workers.

It is shown that during this four-year period the General Electric Trust completely wiped out \$46,000,000 worth of notes, while outstanding bonds were reduced from \$35,000,000 to \$2,000,000. This monopoly, therefore, started the present year \$79,000,000 to the good, over the same date four years ago, enabling it to issue \$26,700,000 special six per cent stock at par, to pay dividends on which the lash must fall heavier upon the backs of the "General Electric" slaves.

Thus do the Schenectady "socialists" glorify the profit achievements of the General Electric Co., surrendering completely to this voracious corporation, while making no effort to fight for increased wages and better conditions for the workers.

The "socialists" no doubt believe that the continued growth of the electric monopoly will eventually result in its peacefully falling into the hands of the workers, thru some form of public ownership. They vision the super-power monopoly as something that will be nationalized without a struggle, for the benefit of the workers, in the hour of its greatest strength.

Under the slogan, for instance, of "public ownership should be obvious to all," James H. Maurer, "socialist" head of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in this same issue of the "socialist" Citizen, expects to win control of super-power under the present capitalist dictatorship.

Taking this view, Maurer, with his friends in the "socialist" party and in the American Federation of Labor, attack the Communists for wanting to disturb this utopian dream by calling the workers to battle against the capitalist state, for its overthrow and abolition.

The capitalist dictatorship is the political instrument for the protection of private property in the great monopolies, like the General Electric Co., and for the enslavement of the workers, including the 75,000 employes of this electric trust. One hundred per cent trade union organization in the shops is one of the first requisites for the workers' successful struggle for power. The workers' political organization, that is firmly rooted in industry, thru its shop nuclei, is the party that will lead the workers to victory in this struggle. That organization is the Workers (Communist) Party, that wages the war upon the capitalist dictatorship and its "socialist" allies.

Berry Boosted Anti-Union Official

(Continued from page 1.)
The public printer of the United States, and, as I indicated, a member of the I. P. P. and A. U. You who attended the last convention will recall the splendid address he gave upon that occasion, and I venture the prophecy that his message today will be equally interesting.

"I recalled to you then that a peculiar circumstance arose in connection with his selection as Government printer of the United States. There were two men in America who felt that George Carter should be the public printer. There were a great many others, but these two were particularly anxious that he should be appointed. These two were actuated by somewhat different motives. One was actuated by the fact that Mr. Carter and the other gentleman had been friends for a period of years. That gentleman was the secretary to the president of the United States at that time, George Christian. The other energetic and actively interested person was the president of your international body. I was interested in order that we might place in that position a pressman for the first time in the history of the republic. As a result of our joint interest we conspired together, and conspired against the lovable character who has passed to the great beyond, President Harding.

"Two weeks later I was ushered into President Harding's presence, accompanied by George Christian. The president arose and said: 'George, how are you?'
"I am fine.
"And what brings you here?
"I responded by saying: Mr. President, I have come to ask you to ap-

point George Carter public printer. He said: I shall permit no East Tennessee democratic bill billy to come up here and tell this republican administration what I shall or shall not do. If you will recall, I said some kind things about Jimmy Cox during the campaign, but I had said nothing unkind of Mr. Harding, then Senator from Ohio.
"We sat down and talked the matter over, and it became a contest between the president and myself which might say the nicest things about George Carter. When I arose to go he said: I suppose I must appoint him. He did, and Mr. Carter had the honor of being confirmed in the open session of the senate, without having his name go before a committee. I am glad he has come here and I will take pleasure in presenting George H. Carter, public printer."
This egotistic speech was delivered by Berry after Carter had committed the acts which brought down on his head the condemnation of organized labor. Does Berry still sponsor George H. Carter?

SHOP CHAIRMEN REJECT SIGMAN 'PEACE' PLAN

Resolution Calls It Fraudulent

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2.—At the meetings of the shop chairmen of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union called by the Joint Action Committee of the suspended locals, 2, 9 and 22, the following resolution was adopted after enthusiastic applause for the similar sentiments expressed by the speakers who address the meetings—there were two halls filled to overflowing:

We, the shop chairmen of the cloak and dress industry of New York City, assembled at shop chairmen meetings in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum on August 31, 1925, at the call of the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, I. L. G. W. U., adopt the following resolution:

Whereas: Morris Sigman, having failed in his campaign to terrorize our members into submission to his leadership by the use of gangsters, wholesale discharges, arrests and injunctions, has now come forth with a so-called "peace" plan embodying a program of fake reforms; and

Whereas: This plan completely ignores the repeated demands of the great mass of our membership for the resignation of Mr. Sigman, the reinstatement of the expelled officers of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and the reorganization of the Joint Board on the basis of proportional representation;

Therefore be it resolved: That we, the shop chairmen reject these proposals as a method of bringing peace in our union and brand them as a fraud intended to mislead our membership into believing that the officials of the International and the Joint Board actually desire peace; and

Be it further resolved: That we pledge anew our loyalty to the Joint Committee of Action and shall refuse to consider any peace terms not directly negotiated with the Joint Committee of Action which has been authorized by the great mass of our membership to carry on our fight to a successful conclusion.

DEATH OF HOORGIN AND AID MOURNED BY N. Y. WORKERS

Skliansky Was Red Army Aide to Trotsky

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Isaiah J. Hoorgin, late chairman of the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation which acts as purchasing agent in America for the Russian government and Efraim M. Skliansky, former assistant to Leon Trotsky in the red army, both of whom were drowned at Long Lake, New York, are mourned by New York Russians who visited the funeral parlors where the bodies were lying in state preparatory to cremation.

Both men had brilliant careers. Hoorgin, 38, was originally a professor of mathematics at Kiev and since the revolution has risen rapidly to posts of increasing responsibility. He served with distinction with the embassy in Poland and in the economic department in Moscow, finally coming to America where his keen business ability and industrial understanding made him invaluable in the extensive financial operations the Russian government had been conducting in this country.

Skliansky, 33, graduated from the University of Kiev as a physician, joined the army in 1916 and as a delegate to the army committee in 1917 took part in the October revolution that seized power from Kerensky. Later his organizing genius brought him to the front as Trotsky's assistant. Transferred at last to the economic department he was sent to America to purchase machinery for the state woolen trust.

Big Business Turns to Latin America, Investing 4 Billion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—More than \$4,000,000,000 of capital from the United States is now invested in Latin American countries, according to an estimate by the department of commerce. This is about 40 per cent of the total of foreign investments of American financiers. It is represented by railroads, hydro-electric power plants, streetcar lines and other public utilities, and by mines, factories, land, and cattle enterprises and shipping, banking and insurance companies.

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

International Youth Week

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Never since the great war came to an end in 1918 was the fearful danger of a new world slaughter so near to us as at the present moment.

Situation in Morocco

War is raging in Morocco. Thousands are falling as victims to the robber-greed of the French and Spanish bankers. All the means of destruction of modern warfare are being brot into the field by French imperialism in order to crush the brave free Riff people and convert their land into a colony.

It appears as if this war is only being carried on between French imperialism and the people of the Riff. But behind the scenes of this war it is already clear that a number of other imperialist states, even if only indirectly, are involved in this conflict and that therefore the Moroccan war bears the seeds of a great international conflagration. This war will not be of short duration. The precarious situation of French imperialism compels the French bourgeoisie to mobilize fresh and new classes of young workers and peasants who are doomed to perish in the tropical heat of Africa.

And in China.

CHINA is all ablaze. A people numbering hundreds of millions is carrying on its struggle for emancipation against the imperialist invaders, before all against the yoke of English and Japanese rule. One can already see England and Japan again at work in order to plunge this unhappy country again into a fresh civil war from which the imperialists hope to gain advantage. But divided as they are among themselves and jealous as to who is to have the greatest share of the booty, the various powers can at any time come into collision with results which cannot be foreseen.

The struggle in Morocco, like the events in China, are only the commencement of a fresh wave of imperialist conflicts, of a new and frightful world war.

The socialist working youth who only a year ago expressed their (pacifist) attitude in innumerable demonstrations (No More War), in all countries are marching at the tail of the Second International, are marching hand in hand with those people who just recently, in the French chamber, voted for the war credits for the Moroccan war. Only the Young Communist International and the Communist are at this moment fulfilling their international proletarian duty, true to the attitude of the bolsheviks during the world war, as their various sections in all the imperialist countries, at the event of a new war, are endeavoring with all means to do what Lenin and his followers did in their time; to organize the defeat of their own bourgeoisie.

Attack on Soviet Russia.

BEHIND all this there looms the new attack upon Soviet Russia. For many months past the reactionary English government has been systematically making every preparation for this purpose. "Sometime it seems that the matter is postponed for a time but the danger, the facts still remain and are becoming ever more threatening. A new war against the first workers' republic of the world is being prepared.
Fellow workers, comrades!
Shall the lives of hundreds of thousands be again sacrificed on the battle fields of an imperialist war? Do you wish to be used as cannon fodder in a war against your beloved workers' republic of Soviet Russia? We call upon you. No, and again, no! Fight against the imperialist war! Peace for the Workers' Republic! Freedom for the peoples of Morocco and China! Forward to a powerful demonstration against the imperialist war in the week of the anniversary of the last world war.

FORWARD to a great week's campaign before the International Youth Day from the 31st of August to September 6, 1925!

Forward to the fight against war, now, in this very hour!
Young socialist workers! Socialists! Your leaders and organizations, what are they doing?

Feeble resolutions here and there, demonstrations in order to keep up appearances. But in reality? Support of the robber war in Morocco by the French socialists. Approval on the part of the German social-democracy of the security pact and war against Soviet Russia. Shameful indifference towards the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people. Complete inactivity in the face of the real danger of fresh wars. 1914 is coming again, is already here.
Comrades!

Put an end to this! Set up the united front against the imperialist war, whether you are workers, apprentices, soldiers or peasants!
Down with the imperialist robbers! All for Soviet Russia!

The Conference of the Young Communist Leagues of Europe. The Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

Strike Threat Gets Concessions for Textile Toilers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—Concessions to the workers in the shape of improved working conditions have averted a strike in the full fashioned hosiery mills of Philadelphia.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS FIGHT OPEN SHOPPERS

Philadelphia Union Strike Edwards Co.

By D. DOLLSCHKE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—A strike has been called in the factory of the J. Edwards Co. by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union. The trouble started in the turn finishing room which has been the only department that has been able to maintain complete organization in the shoe factory through the long continued depression in the industry.

One man who had worked on the job for seven years was suddenly discharged, the reason being given that he was unable to do the work satisfactorily. The rest of the crew were convinced that it was an attempt to break up their organization and they demanded that the man be put back to work. Edwards & Co. refused and the finishing department was ordered off the job.

About 25 edgetrimmers, edgeseeters and finishers were later joined by 50 turn lasters, second lasters and woodheelers and efforts are being made to still further extend the strike.

Like a Jail.

Conditions in the shoe factory of the J. Edwards Co. are said to be very bad. The workers charge that they are not allowed to talk to one another, that a man who is waiting for work is not allowed to leave his machine and that the men are even spied upon after working hours.

Several cases have been cited where the bosses have warned workers that they have been seen talking with members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the streets after working hours and that this must cease.

Skilled Crafts Strike.

The method of operating the modern shoe factory makes it possible for these strikers to completely stop operations in this factory. The making of shoes is divided into many parts, each part constituting a trade in itself which it takes many years for the workers to master sufficiently to enable them to handle fine shoes. The strength of the position of the Shoe Workers Protective Union in this strike can be readily seen.

U. S. Destroyer Guards Gold

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.—The American destroyer Noah was proceeding today to the Chusan Islands to guard the typhoon wrecked Chinese steamer Fei Ching, aboard which is \$80,000 in gold bullion. The ship was bound for Foo Chow and was wrecked in a pirate infested district. The 300 passengers aboard, including a number of foreigners, were safely removed to Ningpo.

Prosperity Here to Stay

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2.—"Man to watch Burbank ranch, night and day and do odd jobs for room and board. Send particulars by letter to W. Lascelle, Beverly Hills."—Los Angeles Times.

The Organization of the New Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party

THE central executive committee of the party which was elected by the convention which closed Sunday held its first meeting on Tuesday, Sept. 1, to organize itself to conduct the work of the party. All the members, as well as six candidates were present at the meeting at which Comrade Green, chairman of the parity commission, presided.

Comrade Green, in discussing the situation in the C. E. C., made the following statement:

"Of course we have now a parity C. E. C. but it is not exactly a parity C. E. C. With the decision of the Communist International on the question of the groups in the American party there goes parallel instructions to the C. I. representative to support that group which was the former minority. If the C. I. continues this policy, that will always be the case, that is, the C. I. representative will be supporting that group and therefore also we have a nearly parity C. E. C., we have a majority and a minority in the C. E. C."

The election of the subcommittees and officers of the central executive committee was then taken up and the following plan of organization was

adopted, and the committees and officers named elected:

Political committee, which will direct the work of the party between the meetings of the central executive committee, consisting of five members and two candidates. The candidates are to participate in the meetings with a voice but no vote. The political committee elected consists of Comrades Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Bedacht Foster and Cannon. The candidates for the political committee are Comrades Dunne and Gitlow.

Comrade Ruthenberg was elected general secretary with the functions of political and executive secretary.

Comrade Lovestone was elected organization secretary and head of the organization department.

Comrade Bedacht was elected director of agitprop department.

The secretariat elected consists of Comrades Ruthenberg, Lovestone and Cannon.

Comrade Foster was elected head of the industrial department.

In addition to Comrade Bedacht, head of the agitprop department, Comrades Bittelman and Engdahl are members of the committee.

The industrial department, in addition to Comrade Foster, head of that department, consists of Comrades Dunne, Minor, Gitlow, and enlarged sessions of the industrial department

will be held in connection with the full meetings of the central executive committee in which the four members from the shops and factories elected on the C. E. C., Comrades Reynolds, Aronberg, White and Schmess will participate.

The committee on Negro work elected consists of Comrades Minor, Dunne, Bittelman, Lovestone and Lovett Fort-Whiteman.

Committee on the agricultural question consists of Comrades Lovestone, Bittelman, Browder, Ruthenberg, Minor and Knutson.

An editorial committee for the Workers Monthly was elected consisting of three members, Comrades Bedacht, Minor and Dunne, with Comrade Bedacht as responsible editor.

Comrade Browder was elected head of the research department also to work on the DAILY WORKER staff.

Comrade Bittelman was elected representative of the agitprop department on the DAILY WORKER staff.

The political committee will immediately begin work to mobilize the party to take up aggressively the campaigns authorized by the national convention. The organization department will immediately begin the work of planning the reorganization of the party on the new basis.

C. E. Ruthenberg,
General Secretary

DAILY WORKER AGENTS MEETING IN NEW YORK SHOWS LABOR DAY EXCURSION WILL BE SUCCESS

NEW YORK.—The DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Point on the Hudson next Monday, Labor Day, September 7, promises to be a great success, judging from the successful DAILY WORKER agents' meeting held in New York last night. Over forty branches were represented at this meeting, and reports were that active comrades everywhere are working hard to qualify for membership in the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, which will be organized on this occasion.

This DAILY WORKER Builders' Club will not be an ordinary organization. It will be quite a distinction to belong to it, since ONLY those will be admitted who have performed certain service for the DAILY WORKER and thereby proved the earnestness of their devotion. Membership will be strictly limited to those that have secured at least six dollars worth of subscriptions or three dollars worth of tions for the DAILY WORKER during July and August, and to those that help regularly with the work in the DAILY WORKER New York office or New York news stands.

To each one qualifying in this way a ticket to the excursion on the steamer Miramar will be given free of charge. The capacity of the steamer is four hundred. It looks at this writing as though this number will be reached before time of sailing.

The list of those who have already qualified will be published in the DAILY WORKER tomorrow. To these tickets have already been mailed. Any one entitled to a ticket who has not received it at time of reading this notice should call at the DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street, at once.

All who have DAILY WORKER summer campaign collection lists in their possession must return these lists together with all funds collected to the DAILY WORKER New York office, 108 East 14th street, not later than Saturday, September 5, to receive excursion tickets.

'PEACE' PLAN OF SIGMAN IS PROVEN FRAUD

Fight Continues in Garment Shops

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 2.—All talk of immediate peace in the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union had subsided today following the gathering of over 3,000 shop representatives in Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum on Monday night, where President Sigman's fake peace proposals were exposed and unanimously rejected.

The Joint Committee of Action is continuing its work of reinstating workers who were discharged after the stoppage, and of picketing those shops on strike as a result of discharges. One dress shop was settled today, but there are 28 cloak and dress shops still on strike. One cloak shop struck yesterday when the boss demanded that all workers turn over to him their union books and one-half the dues which they owed to the Joint Board. When the workers refused they were forced to stop work.

Arrest Pickets.

At the Siesser Dress Shop, 13-15 E. 22nd street, two girls were arrested for attempting to speak, quietly, to the scabs being brought to the shop in an automobile. Jennie Locker, one of the pickets, has been arrested once before for the same offense and her case for the previous arrest will be heard Wednesday. Yetta Ziel was arrested with Jennie Locker this morning, they were taken to the 57th street police station and were released on bail until Friday.

Following the announcement that the Joint Board has called a meeting of shop chairmen in Coopers Union on Wednesday night, but that every shop chairman who is to attend must obtain from the Joint Board a card of admittance, the Joint Committee of Action states that it knows the meeting will be packed not with shop chairmen, but with those known to be Joint Board followers—and there will be no possible chance for the expression of honest opinion, particularly no chance for criticism of the Joint Board and its actions and policies.

The Joint Committee of Action is certain that the majority of the shop chairmen will not respond to this call for meeting since they no longer recognize the authority of the Joint Board and would refuse to go to its offices for an admission card, or for any other purpose.

Workmen's Circle Rap Sigman Rule.

The Joint Committee of Action has learned that at a meeting held on August 30, branch 50 of the Workmen's Circle passed a resolution condemning the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their campaign of terrorism against the members; that they voted \$25 to the defense fund of the committee; and they voted in favor of calling a general meeting of all members of the Workmen's Circle in New York for the purpose of discussing the present fight of the rank and file in the union against the corrupt political machine and its leaders.

While distributing a leaflet on West 38th street during the noon hour yesterday, Cella Feller, a member of Local 22 was arrested and held under \$500 bail on a charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Feller is one of the girls who has spent many nights guarding 16 West 21st street, the headquarters of Local 22, against the attacks of gangsters. Her case will come up for hearing on Friday.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

CAL CONSIDERS CONSOLIDATION OF RAILROADS

Giant Trustification Program Reported

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 2.—Senator James B. Watson, arch reactionary from Indiana, is the chief caller on Coolidge's engagement list, and the subject noised about is the further consolidation of the giant railroad combines into still greater combinations, few in number and strong enough to gobble any weak lines which try to hold out against them.

With reaction rampant, some of the old guard want to amend the Esch-Cummings act which provided for a "voluntary" merger, to make the further trustification of the great railroad systems compulsory. But Cautious Cal thinks that they merely should be let alone to do it themselves—in other words to "let nature take its course" with the little, weak lines being "absorbed" by the stronger groups.

Coolidge has already approved of the Van Sweringen merger, at least by implication, and his word cuts a big figure in what the interstate commerce commission now "considers" it, will finally say. The commission is also investigating the possibility of reducing freight rates, but it is doubtful that such will be done.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

come tax of over \$14,000 tells a tale. Coolidge is opposed to publishing the tax records. Is it any wonder he would? The capitalists like the impression to go abroad that the great little myth is poor as well as silent.

THE pope is considerably embarrassed over the growing tendency among Italian women to reduce their wearing apparel to the irreducible minimum. His holiness finds it difficult, according to reports, to concentrate on his god's business while his carnal eyes roam over a sea of garished temptation. In order to prevent a reduction of his efficiency the pope stationed several priests at the church door, with orders to deny entrance to those whose conception of dress conflicted with that entertained by his holiness.

ARREST KLUXER CAUGHT BURNING A FIERY CROSS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Sept. 2.—Carl Cushman, well-to-do farmer of Waukegan, was identified by 12-year-old Virginia Newburger as the leader of a band of men who placed a big, fiery cross in front of the Newburger farmhouse, three miles from Waukegan, and fired several shots into the house, State's Attorney A. V. Smith of Lake county announced.

Cushman, his wife, and Roy Lomax of Davis Lake are under arrest on warrants charging conspiracy, sworn out by Mrs. Harry Newburger, mother of the girl, who, with her husband, three children and a niece were twice besieged in their home by armed marauders, they assert.

Cushman, questioned by the state's attorney today, asserted he was at Lomax' home. Returning home, he passed the Newburger home, he said, and saw the fiery cross burning. Asked why he did not stop and aid in extinguishing the blaze, he gave no answer.

EMPLOYERS' TAX REVEALS PROFIT FROM WORKERS

Bosses, Politicians Are Most Wealthy

The income tax paid by Chicago's large employers reveals that millions of dollars in profits were extracted from the labor of their poorly paid workers. Arthur W. Cutten, the wheat gambler, paid a tax of \$540,000.

Richard T. Crane Jr., president of the Crane company, which has been instituting wage cuts and laying off employees, paid \$434,457 tax. Max C. Fleischman yeast king, paid \$409,274.59.

Julius Rosenwald, of the Sears, Roebuck company, which makes a specialty of exploiting youth and child labor, paid \$328,212.00.

Philly Mayor is Rich

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 2.—The income tax returns for 1924 for this city were thrown open to the public today and showed that Mayor W. Freelan Kendrick paid \$3,692.66, Thomas E. Mitten head of the Philadelphiaapid Transit, paid \$6,750.63.

Other were:

Josep E. Widener, traction magnate, \$4,166.56

John Drexel, banker \$76,671.31.

Antho J. Drexel, banker \$55,945.30

Thom Shibe, baseball magnate, \$2,087.95

Davisit, department store owner, \$4,734.11

Atwat Kent, radio manufacturer, \$48,137.

Monia Power Co's, Income

BUT, Mont., Sept. 2.—The Montana Per company and its subsidiaries led the largest 1924 income tax in atana according to records made plic Tuesday with a payment of \$326.54, while the largest individual ment was \$51,464.30 made by W. Clark, Jr., son of the late Senatorark. The W. A. Clark Sr., estate \$16,197.50.

Built the DAILY WORKER

PAN-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BALKS AT THE UNION DRIVE IN LATIN-AMERICAN LANDS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—No attempt will made at present to send a mission to Latin-American countries to arouse interest in trade unionism, but instead there will be a determined effort letters and other appeals to induce existing labor unions in Latin-America contribute their fair share of the funds for such an undertaking.

This decision was reached at the meeting the executive committee of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in Wngton, at which President Green, Vice-President Morones and Secretaries and Wright made reports on the situation.

Work Among Women

What were doing in Soviet Russia—

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UTICA RESPONDS TO CALL FOR TEXTILE WORKERS' CONFERENCE

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The United Front Textile Committee of this city held a meeting Saturday night at 131 Washington street. A delegate was elected to represent the committee at the Textile Workers' Conference at New York City on Sept. 20.

Mexicans Demand Jobs Back, Boss' Lackeys Hurl Bricks

By L. P. RINDAL,
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 2.—A "riot" which broke out yesterday at the City Brick company was quelled after Cipiano Gaxiola, the leader of the Mexican workers in the company, had been knocked unconscious and Dave Lozano and Vic Medina, employees of the company, were injured by bricks thrown by rioters, the reports state.

The trouble is said to have started when 15 Mexicans who had been laid off from the yards called on the company superintendent and demanded they be reinstated. When their demands were refused a riot started, and "law and order" made the affair still more complicated, of course.

Lamar and Julius Agree.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—W. H. (Bill) Lamar, war-time censor of the American press and suppressor of more than 125 radical and liberal publications in that period, is now quoting F. Haldeman-Julius, publisher at Girard, Kans., in support of Lamar's claim that the protestant churches are driving the United States toward a religious war. Lamar is pleading against prohibition, and in the course of this task he attacks the klan and the protestant churches and the anti-saloon league.

The Channel Tames Down.

CAPE GRIS-NEZ, France, Sept. 2.—Stormy weather on the English channel has subsided, and the prospects are better for Miss Gertrude Ederle to undertake her second attempt at swimming the channel tomorrow at 8:20.

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

Pennsylvania Mine Owners Try Out the 1917 Scale; Few Scabs

MONESSEN, Pa., Sept. 2.—Over a thousand union miners held a mass meeting at the Fairhope ball ground.

District President P. T. Fagan and organizers appealed to the men to stand firm and not to go to work in the Banning Mine No. 2 of the Pittsburgh Coal company which has opened up to operate on the 1917 scale.

They stated that the men who are working in the mine now have been imported from elsewhere and, that the union ranks have not as yet been broken.

Very little coal is being mined as the scabs are inexperienced and few in number.

Six Lost in Swamp

NORFOLK, Va. Sept. 2.—Search was continued today by fire fighters and friends for the six missing members of one family believed to have become bewildered in wismal swamp near here, and either to have drowned or perished in the fires that are smouldering there.

Many persons have perished in the swamp since the coming of English settlers in the early seventeenth century.

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SOVIET PRIMERS TELL FOLKS OF CONGRESS ACTS

No. 1 Tells of Finances of Soviet Union

By ANISE.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Little red and black booklets are appearing in the Moscow book shops, issued in editions of 50,000 copies, thirty-two pages in size, with bright red illustrations on

the covers. They sell for two and a half cents each, and they tell the people of Russia, and especially the peasants, all about the recent decisions of the Soviet Congress.

They are found all over the book store counters, for the information of the Soviet people. I bought five booklets, one on finance, one on industry, one on the agricultural tax, one on village co-operation, and one on hand industries. They are so simply and neatly told that I am passing on the information.

"In the month of May" begins the booklet on finance, "we had the third Congress of the Soviet Union, to settle all important government questions. The congress also took important decisions on the questions of

finance. "Shall we strengthen or weaken the Soviet treasury and what shall we do to strengthen it? This question is important to every worker and peasant. It is obvious that the stronger the treasury is, the more help it can give to improving all the farming and industry of the land." . . . How naïvely different from Coolidge's comments on tax-reduction!

The Farm Tax.

But in spite of the needs of more money, the farm tax must be reduced. "For Comrade Lenin always said that as our conditions improved, taxes should grow lighter. They are still too heavy. And yet if we consider what the peasants paid under the czar, they are paying now much less.

"On May 7, 1925, the congress decided to reduce the farm tax from 470 million rubles to 280 million for 1925-26. At the same time they will put 100 million of this into local taxes, for schools, roads, hospitals."

There will be more about this under the primer on the farm tax. But this finance primer passes quickly to the question of government budget, which reminds me that only recently have we had such a thing in the United States. "Every kopeck that is spent must be written down in the budget, which is the account of the income and expenses of the government."

"By the budget you can see all needs of the land; and also if the land is strengthened or weakened in economic power. And our budget is

growing; it is growing not from big-ger taxes, but from other income, from our factories, our mills, our railways, our banks, our trade. From the budget you can see just what grows fast and what slowly.

"In 1923 we had in our budget one billion, 300 million rubles; in 1924 it was half again as large; and this year it is nearly twice as big as two years ago; it is two and a half billion rubles." . . . If any American, trained by the tax reduction speeches of Coolidge, thinks this very naïve exultation, let him go on to the next sentence. "But in 1923, of every hundred rubles, 17 came from the farm tax; now only 11 comes from the farm tax."

"Last year much money from the budget went into the equipment of in-

dustry, factories, mills, mines. The czar's war and the civil war ruined the factories and the government had to put them on their feet with its own money. But now most of our factories are giving profit into the government treasury. So this year industry needs much less help, and more help can be given to the farms.

"Already the help to farms is higher than to industry. To equip industry we are giving this year 110 million, and to help farms 145 million. Of this 60 million is help to peasants suffering from the bad harvest; this does not count the help from social organizations. Then 75 million goes to farm credits and to various ways of building up farming; this will keep on increasing in the future; every extra

ruble must go for this, for it is our next chief need . . .

"One of the biggest state expenses is for army and fleet. It costs us 417 million rubles. This is very much less than the czar's army which cost \$50 million; he needed it to put down revolution and to grab other lands.

"Our biggest bill is for railroads, \$55 million rubles. But this money all comes back, for the railroads pay for themselves now. Only last year we still had to give them 40 million, but this year they are paying their way; they have grown strong and do not need help.

"Thanks to all this we can now give out more money for schools, hospitals, road building, farm building. For education we gave last year from the central budget 66 million; this year we are giving 114 million. For health we also increase this year by 45 million.

Sound Money.

"Our success has been much helped by our sound money, which we have now lived on for a year. For more than two years we had this sound money, but not enuf of it, so that the workers and peasants still lived on 'sovnaks' (paper emblems). When you got any money you must spend it at once, for next day it would not buy much. But now with our sound money, if a peasant cannot at once buy a plow, he can put his money in the credit association and save until he has enough; the money remains the same.

Foreign Debts and Loans.

"Everyone can see that our national housekeeping gets better. We could do much better still if we had a foreign loan. But the foreign capitalists will not give us one because we refuse to pay the czar's debts . . . These debts were not for the good of the land but for suppressing revolutions and making war. They are 9 billion rubles, which is 300 rubles for every peasant's household. See from what chains of debt the October revolution freed us. And the president of the Sovnarkom, Alexander Ivanovich Ryckoff said at the congress: "We categorically refuse to recognize any debts incurred before the Soviet Republic began." . . . In this we are all with him.

"But still, to get a loan, we might make some concessions to the foreign capitalist. This is how. They get 6 per cent for their money in foreign lands; we would give them 10 per cent; then this ten per cent could go to pay the foreigners who lost money thru our revolution. This would be good for them and good for us; we could get on our feet much quicker. We could easily afford ten per cent for a loan. But the capitalists have waited for eight years for us to recognize the czar's debts and they still think we will. But under that slavery we will not go. Even without a loan, we will build up our husbandry, the more slowly, until there is no more poverty, no one in need in the whole Soviet Union . . . So said the Congress of Soviets, and all Soviet organs from the Central Committee to the smallest village Soviet, must bring this resolution into life."

(Articles on Soviet Primers No. 2 and 3 will be published in later issues. Ed. Note.)

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work which other older state systems have failed and are failing."

The visitor who had known the city before might, therefore, have expected to find some remnants of the wealthy and middle class, especially among the Mahomedan Tartar population; their elimination, however, appears to have been complete. There also appears to have been less resistance on the part of the Tartars to the advent of the Soviets than in any other part of the Caucasus. Several Tartar millionaires were quietly disposed. Some resisted and were killed. Those who fled the country appear to have been comparatively few in number. A few who were too old to work were granted a pension and allowed to retire to small but comfortable quarters in the villages, while some, regardless of their political color, were granted posts in the various Government Departments. Many of the wealthy Armenians and Russians had already disappeared prior to the establishment of Soviet rule, but several still remain in high administrative posts, either as specialists in the Oil Department of Aznept or in the Government itself.

The "26 Commissars"

The Delegation visited the Liberty Square, formerly a large plot of waste ground which has now been laid out as a public garden. At one end of the square is a monument to the 26 Baku Commissars who were murdered by the Mensheviks at Kizil Avat in Transcaspia. The bodies have now been brought from their former place of burial and re-interred in the center of this square.

Members of the Delegation were profoundly shocked to learn that the massacre of these 26 unarmed prisoners, which has now become one of the principal historic features of the Russian Revolution in the Caucasus, is attributed to instructions given by certain officers in command of the British Forces at that time operating in North Persia and the Caucasus. Since returning to England the Delegation has made careful inquiry into this incident and finds that the evidence entirely exonerates the British Forces and their officers.

In view of the fact that these accusations are generally believed throughout the whole of Russia, the Delegation is of the opinion that the matter should be definitely cleared up by a joint inquiry.

The Oilfields

Both the Grozny oilfield and Baku oilfields were a great object lesson to the Delegation, not only as regards the possibilities under a scheme of nationalization, but as tending to disprove the statement that Russia's need of funds is seriously affecting her economic stability.

It was evident to the most casual observer of the works and of the production returns which were seen by the Delegation that vast sums of money could immediately be obtained from the industry by curtailing capital expenditure and putting in cheaper and less durable work.

Nevertheless the Soviet Government has no intention of exploiting a paying industry to the detriment of the workers or the future of the industry itself; but, on the contrary, has consented to a program of progressive capital expenditure, both in housing and industrial development, which is to be covered by the increasing revenue received. The results of the reconstruction of the oil industry by the Soviet Government are dealt with in detail in the following section.

PART II

Special Industries and Institutions

I.—Visit to Baku Oilfields

The Delegation, while in Baku, paid a visit to the oilfields and the Refineries.

The main Baku oilfields consist of two areas, the larger and older fields are at Balachani, situated some twelve miles from the town; the smaller and more recent fields known as Bibie Eybat are on the outskirts of the town itself. Formerly, when under private ownership, these fields were divided into plots of 20 or 30 acres, most of which were worked as small units, the power used being usually steam or internal combustion engines.

Now, by means of nationalization, all the great projects for the electrification of the whole oilfield, and the concentration of the industry, which have been talked of for the last 15 years, are practically completed.

The large electric power station, which formerly provided power for lighting the town and oilfields and for driving machinery on the properties of those who found it more economical to pay the tariff charged than to use their own power, has now been extended and its output increased. By this means elec-

tricity power is used all over the Bibie Eybat field, and the complete electrification of the Balachani fields is well advanced. Further extension of the power-houses is still in progress, and a new battery of six Babcocks-Wilcox boilers is in the course of erection at the large station in the refinery town.

As a result of this centralization of power, an enormous economy both in fuel (about 15,000 tons) and of labor has been effected, and both town and oilfields are better lighted. Another economy is the construction of a series of new pipe lines around the bay connecting the Bibie Eybat oilfield with the refineries. The Bibie Eybat oil was formerly pumped into barges and towed across the bay to the refineries. These pipe lines total in measurement over 18 miles.

The general system now followed in working these oilfields is to treat them as one huge concern. Light railways to a total length of over 120 versts have been built to connect both the Balachani and Bibie Eybat oilfields with large central warehouses and stores from which all material for the fields is delivered. This light railway system is now carrying 300,000 tons of material a month for distribution to various points on the fields. All the large workshops, machine shops, boiler works, wire rope works, tube factories, etc., have also been reorganized in various centers, and are connected with the fields by these railways or good roads over which motor lorries and tractors can travel.

The centralization of the industry has in a great measure enabled the experts to cope with the serious question of the flooding of the oil strata with water. A special commission has been formed for dealing with prospecting and trial borings which are being put down in all likely localities.

The whole scheme of centralization and electrification follows very much the same lines as those worked out by the expert Commission some time before the war; but which was impossible of realization owing to the conflicting interests of private enterprise. It is now considered that half the scheme is complete, but another 30 millions of roubles is required for its total realization.

Production

During the last three years more energy has been expended on this great centralization scheme than on the production of crude oil. In 1921 the gross production of the Baku fields had fallen to 157 million poods as compared with 468 million in 1913. In 1922 it rose to 212.6 million poods, and in 1923 it had already risen to over 250 millions. A further increase of 20 per cent is expected from this year. The old form of baling the well with a baling bucket and drum is being eliminated wherever possible, and the American pumping system is being very largely used. In 1921 production received from gushers amounted to 10 per cent of the total gross production, and in 1923 to 15 million poods, or 7 per cent of production.

Drilling

It is only by fresh borings that production on an oilfield can be maintained or increased. In 1913, 76,938 sajens were drilled. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining labor and material, this fell during the war to 32,430 sajens in 1917. During the revolutionary period in 1919, only 5,000 sajens were drilled of the whole Baku fields. Very much the same was the case in 1921-22 when 7,000 sajens were registered. In 1923, however, when the new organization was already in working order, the amount of new borings was increased to 23,661 sajens. It is estimated that 40,000 sajens will be completed by the end of the current year. From this increased drilling activity a marked increase of production is expected over the year 1925.

Refining

Of the 33 refineries in the Baku area, 14 of the largest and most up-to-date are working at full pressure. A considerable amount of capital expenditure has been effected in these refineries and the plant wherever possible has been improved. In 1923, only 126,615,358 poods of crude oil were driven over the stills. The proportion of products received was as follows:—

Illuminating oils	22.39 per cent
Lubricants	6.32 "
Solar	10.30 "
Benzine	4.2 "
Gasoline	1.08 "
Mazout	57.74 "
Special products	.36 "
Lost in distillation	1.89 "
	100.00 "

Exports

Export of products from Russia is confined to illuminating oils, lubricants, solar oil, and benzines. Five and a half million poods of kerosene, two million poods of lubricants, one and a half million poods of solar were shipped to Turkey, and Europe in 1923. Figures for 1924 are not yet available, but no great increase is expected, as the requirements of liquid fuel in Russia still exceed the output.

Shipping

Owing to the events during the war and the Revolution shipping on the Caspian Sea suffered very considerably. At the present time the oil transport fleet consists of six Diesel driven tankers, with a capacity of 808,000 poods, 52 tank steamers, with a carrying capacity of 3,775,000 poods, and 14 schooners, with a capacity of 1,075,000 poods.

Finance

At the time of the nationalization of the oilfields the total amount of cash in hand at Baku was 59,000,000 gold roubles, and the workers were already in arrears of pay. Consequently the industry had to borrow very heavily from the central authorities in order to fulfill the program of centralization and electrification of the fields.

Now, however, the industry receives no subsidy from the State; and the whole of this capital expenditure is being paid for out of revenue. Last year the industry was able to pay 24 millions in taxation to the central Government and 700,000 roubles toward the electrification of the town tramways.

The accounts and balance sheet for the financial year, which ends on October 1st, are not yet available, but it is not expected that the industry will be on a profit-earning basis for

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

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another two years, when the effect of the intensive drilling program will be realized and the expenditure on reconstruction cease.

Labor

As may be imagined, the intensive activity on the reconstruction has called for an increase in labor. Whereas in 1914 48,000 men were employed producing nearly 500 million poods, the same amount of labor has been required in 1923 to produce less than half that quantity. Owing to the general conditions in Russia and the increased demand for skilled labor on the Baku fields consequent on more scientific methods of production, a very considerable change has taken place in the composition of the labor. Whereas in 1923 the labor employed on the oilfields was composed as follows:—

Persians	28 per cent
Armenians	20.3 "
Russians	24.2 "
Georgians	8.8 "
Azerbaijane	8.9 "
Jews	1.0 "

it is now—

Russians	42.0 "
Persians	20.4 "
Armenians	12.6 "
Azerbaijane	13.9 "
Jews	.3 "

Of these different nationalities, 79 per cent of the Russians are employed as industrial workers and 21 per cent in administrative positions. Most of the industrial workers are, therefore, Russians. Of the 50,000 workers 52 per cent are employed in production of oil—that is, baling or pumping 16 per cent, on drilling rigs, 9.9 per cent refineries, 2.9 in storage depots, 6.9 per cent in power stations, 1.9 per cent sweepers and cleaners, etc., 3.9 per cent transport, 2.2 per cent, schools and hospitals, and 2 per cent in the supply department.

The workers are paid a monthly, and in some cases a daily wage. The average monthly work per man is 21.4 days a month, with hours overtime. According to local regulations, which are based on the collective agreement of the All-Russian Miners' Union, the workers and employees are divided into 17 categories or classes. The wages are paid according to the category of work into which the worker falls. Category No. 1 consists of unskilled laborers such as yardmen, street cleaners, and porters; the highest category, No. 17, consists of head bookkeepers, office superintendents, managers, etc. There are further classes consisting of five categories of specialists such as engineers, skilled chemists, and the secretariat staff, dealing with finance and confidential information. The pay of the lowest category of ordinary worker varies from 20 to 30 roubles a month, rising gradually through all the grades up to 200 roubles a month for 17 category; specialists receives very much higher salaries.

The working day for industrial workers consists of seven hours in the dayshift and six hours at night, with a six-hour day on Saturday and on the eve of every public holiday. Workers in offices work one hour longer than the industrial worker. Overtime is paid at the rate of one and a half times for the first two hours and double wages for every subsequent hour. Work on public holidays or Sunday is paid for at double rates. Public holidays are as follows:—

Ten public State holidays at various dates commemorating revolutionary events. These are public holidays throughout the land.

Eight religious holidays of the Christian Church, which include two days at Christmas and two days at Easter. All who work on these days, regardless of faith or nationality, receive double pay.

Apart from the above, there are nine Mahomedan feast days and seven Jewish holidays, when it is not obligatory for either a Mahomedan or Jew to come to work. Any Mahomedan or Jew working on any of these days receive double pay.

Workers and employees are engaged through the Labor Exchange after notification and confirmation by the factory committee of workers. Unemployed members of the Trade Unions have preference in all cases.

A worker receives two weeks' notice of discharge and half a month's pay. In the event of his being discharged without notice he receives a full month's pay. Should he have worked continuously for three years he receives an extra fortnight's wages and a full month's pay in the event of his having completed five years' service.

Each worker or employe who has completed five and a half month's service becomes eligible for a fortnight's yearly holiday on full pay. Should he have to travel any distance to his home the time occupied on the journey, should it occupy not more than one week, is not counted as leave time. During the time of travel, however, he does not receive pay, but 50 per cent of his journey money up to 1,500 versts within the confines of the U. S. S. R. is paid for him; on the remaining 50 per cent he receives a rebate according to the category in which he is placed. He has the right to accumulate leave for two years.

A worker who lives outside the region of his work and has to travel by train or tram receives his journey money.

Over and above the minimum wage the worker has certain privileges such as rates for piecework, extra compensation for working on holidays, overtime, and money for clothing provided by the undertaking. In this manner, on an average the workers employed on the production side of the oil industry increase their yearly wage 54½ per cent. A driller is paid foot money, which enables him to increase his yearly wage 114½ per cent. Men employed on storage tanks can increase their wages by 48½ per cent. Employes in the offices, clerks, etc., are able to increase their salary by 15 per cent.

In the event of the death of a worker, his family receives two months' pay from the date of his death. If his death occurs whilst at work, or as a consequence of his work, the family receives four months' pay. All medical aid and hospital treatment is given to the worker free of charge. In the event of destruction of a workers' clothes or property through fire or while performing certain classes of work, he receives full compensation either in kind or cash.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

"Ghent" Subsidy System.—The so-called "Ghent" system of paying subsidies to unemployed workers has been effective since April 1, 1925. Under this plan, unemployment doles are paid by the labor unions instead of the ministry, which later, however, reimburses the unions for the government's proportionate share.

Reduce Government Personnel.—Under the provisions of the finance law and National Budget for 1925, the government will soon be required to dismiss 34,000 persons from its various departments.

DENMARK.

Labor Conflicts Ended.—The labor conflicts which commenced in Denmark during the latter part of March, and which involved more than 150,000 workers, thru lockouts and sympathy strikes, were finally ended during June.

GUATEMALA.

Czecho-Slovak Colonization.—Czecho-Slovak families are said to be arriving in Guatemala for the purpose of colonizing certain uncultivated districts under the conditions set out by the minister of agriculture in co-operation with interested private citizens.

IRELAND.

Londonderry Repair Work.—In order to provide work for the unemployed, the Londonderry Corporation recently decided to spend the sum of \$300,000 to repair the streets of the city during the remainder of the present calendar year.

MEXICO.

Unemployment.—There is unquestionably marked unemployment in Vera Cruz at present, due, it is said, to the closing of the sugar mills for the season and curtailment of the manufacture of alcohol, on account of the high taxation placed this year by the federal government upon the manufacture of alcohol.

NETHERLANDS.

Domestic Problems.—German servants who a few years ago came to Holland because of the depression of the mark are now returning home or emigrating to the United States. Dutch housekeepers must now depend almost exclusively upon Dutch help, who receive in wages about twice the

LAWSON'S WILL LEAVES DAILY NEWS IN DIRECT CONTROL OF EMPLOYERS AND BANKERS WHO FIGHT WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Full power to control one of the country's leading organs of public opinion goes openly and directly to the country's capitalist overlords by the will of Victor F. Lawson deceased, owner of the Chicago Daily News.

The Daily News circulates in the middle west to about 400,000 copies a day. It is a "home" newspaper probably directly affecting the views of over a million.

Controlled by Big Business This trust company is in essence just one of the financial boards at which representatives of big business assemble.

Trust, Chase National bank, all representing Morgan Rockefeller interests combined; the American Surety Co. and the Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Other important corporations represented in addition to those shown above are Illinois Steel (U. S. Steel subsidiary), Commonwealth Edison, Peoples Gas Light & Coke, Illinois Bell Telephone, Western Union Telegraph, Willys Overland, Libby McNeil & Libby, and 18 leading railroads.

Marshall Field, head of Marshall Field financial interests. E. A. Hamill, chairman Illinois Merchants Trust Co.

Hale Holden, president Burlington road. Marvin Hughtitt, director Chicago & Northwestern.

C. H. Markham, president Illinois Central. Cyrus McCormick, chairman International Harvester Co.

J. J. Mitchell, president Illinois Merchants Trust Co. J. S. Russell, chairman Pullman Co.

E. L. Ryerson, chairman Ryerson & Son, Inc. (steel). C. H. Schweppe of Lee, Higginson & Co., investment bankers.

J. G. Shedd, chairman Marshall Field & Co. J. P. Soper, president Soper Lumber company.

E. F. Swift, vice-president Swift & company. Lawson himself was one of the principal stockholders of the trust company, which is probably the largest bank in Chicago.

But this list falls far short of showing the full extent to which the editors of the News will be responsible to big business. A careful check of the members of the Illinois Merchants Trusts directorate shows that they hold at least 66 directorships on the boards of 47 major corporations.

In addition they include one governor of the Chicago board of trade, one member of the Rockefeller foundation, one trustee of the Carnegie institute and 12 members of the reactionary Union League club.

The 47 major corporations represented include eight of the great New York financial institutions in which the money power of the country centers. These are the National City Bank (Standard Oil-Rockefeller); the Guaranty Trust (J. P. Morgan); the Bankers Trust, U. S. Trust, New York

UNION PRESSMAN POKES FUN AT 'MAJAH'S' GOD

Faker Rubs Gobbo on Back Every Morning

The following letter was sent to the DAILY WORKER by a member of Chicago Printing Pressmen No. 3. The paragraph in quotation marks is from The American Pressman of March, 1924, of which Berry is editor.

"Upon my desk there sits the image of Gobbo, the smiling god of good fortune, the divinity of optimism, whose motto is 'be cheerful and you will be rich in everything' given me by one whom I loved and with whom I was honored to be associated as labor adviser in Paris."

I, "Majah" Berry, rub "Gobbo" on the back every morning and say to myself, I am the greatest labor faker and strikebreaker of the day and I know I am not and never have been a soldier but Gobbo, every morning I rub your back I say to myself "how much misery can I create today for others?" for me, "to be cheerful and be rich is everything."

In fraternal orders of which I am a member, I have a very remote chance of causing discord and dissension, so I must devote my "cool, calm and deliberate" energy to my union, the organization I have been misrepresenting for eighteen years.

Again my dear Gobbo, I have before me the exact standing of all local unions of pressmen and assistants of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America so it behooves me not to make the weak unions stronger.

No my dear Gobbo, it is characteristic of me to make the strong unions weaker. This will bring about my desired result, "to be cheerful and rich in everything."

One more rub on your back Gobbo. Ah! I hear that the Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union No. 3 are entirely too prosperous, much too peaceful and happy. I shall create dissension among these members regardless of the cost, worry or amount of money is lost or families it injures, just to have my vindictiveness and ambition served.

To proceed on a plan of action to descend, decisively for my protection, I will call on my board of directors, Marks, McHugh, Brophy and Orr, to execute my wishes, first select one or two of the largest printing shops in Chicago, I have my paid agent "Stuss" Singer, the underworld monger of New York and the knave, Fox, of Minneapolis and my friend, Hugh Crambert, of the Franklin Union No. 4 to assist in this venemous undertaking.

Now, for the picture. What do I see? The Cuneo Press and the Cuneo Printing corporation, the two largest pressrooms, lock out their pressmen. What else? The helpers, oilers, assistants and feeders have left their positions refusing to work with scabs, finks and strikebreakers.

This surely is unexpected and surprising. It is the first time an occurrence of this kind took place, feeders supporting the pressmen like real union men. That resembles solidarity. I may find a few more pay roll patriots. Here they are: Booby Polston, Clark and Porter, two saps, and the champion double-crosser, "Bonehead" Barry. The wrecking crews must do the dirtiest contemptible work to receive their few paltry dollars.

UNION PRESSMAN. Member of Pressmen's Union.

Earth Tremors Shake Indiana MOUNT VERNON, Ind., Sept. 2.—Distinct earth tremors shook Mt. Vernon and other posey county towns today. Starting at 5:50 the shocks continued for nearly a half minute. Altho oldest residents declared it was the severest in years, the quake did only slight damage.

THE DECLINE OF CAPITALISM By E. VARGA. An authoritative work by one of the leading economists in the world Communist Movement. 35 CENTS THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

International Youth Day Demonstration SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 8 P. M. at the NORTH-WEST HALL, Corner North and Western Aves. SPEAKERS: MAX SHACHTMAN of the Young Workers League. JAMES P. CANNON of the Workers Party. Junior speaker. ADMISSION 25 CENTS. Auspices, Young Workers League, Local Chicago.

ESTATES OF MASTERS MENACED IN CALIFORNIA FOREST FIRE, JOBLESS CALLED IN TO DO THE DIRTY WORK

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., September 2.—California is burning up—on the surface, this time for a change. Estates are going up in smoke and beautiful red flames, which can be seen from my room—miles off to the northwest.

The so-called owners of all this destroyed wealth have again proven themselves to be nothing but useless parasites in a rotten, unjust society. They have neither sufficient courage nor physical strength to protect their robberies—stolen from the workers. So the forces of "law and order" are drafting 300 down and out from the Midnight Mission to go into the hills and stamp out the Tujunga canyon fire.

"Brother" Tom Liddicot, the sky pilot of this soup joint, did not head his ragged army. Oh, no! Work means disgrace to him. His specialty is the handing out of soup, "flaps" and salvation.

The "men" will be back in a day or two," Tom says, and issued an appeal for clothing and shoes because of the "prospect that the fire-fighters would return with burned apparel." This seems to indicate that the men are expected to be paid but very little—if anything at all—for their work, ruined clothes, and physical as well as mental injuries. Charles Hazen of Los Angeles, was forced into the fire zone like hundreds of others. Now he is laying in the Pasadena hospital, Pasadena, with the reasoning power burned out of his brain, and therefore, unable to locate his family.

Fire sightseers are facing drafting, it is stated, because the parking of their cars have become such a menace to the fire cars. False alarm! The idle rich will not be put to work. That element could not do any kind of useful labor. So, in order to "carry out" the bluff, two Mexicans, Jesus Castro, 19, and Manuel Paldes, 23, were arrested and lodged in the Pasadena jail. They must have refused to go to work. These two boys did not block the road, however, they were standing on Mount Wilson enjoying a smoke and taking in the sight of the flames below and the sparkling stars above.

How high up in the air must a worker in the land of the free go, to be allowed to breathe the air in peace?

Army Lieutenant to Hang MANILA, P. I. Sept. 2.—Lieut. John S. Thompson, army signal corps officer at Fort McKinley, was today sentenced by court martial to hang for the murder of Miss Audrey Burleigh, 16, a step-daughter of captain Hamilton P. Calmes of the army medical corps, Manila, April 4.

Lieut. Thompson, whose home is in Brooklyn, fired five revolver shots at his victim because the latter did a hula dance at the army and navy club.

IMPERIALISM AND AFRICA

By KEWKU BANKOLE, of the American Negro Labor Congress and member of the local committee of Pittsburg.

COMING events are casting their shadows before. It seems proper that a this moment when the turning point of the darker peoples is expressing itself in the world, that we should remind ourselves of some of the unpleasant events which have been committed to the sons and daughters of Africa by foreign imperialism.

Africa, a continent second to the largest in the world, has been parcelled out by various European governments, they are today looking to this continent for their future existence. France, who now poses as friend to the black people, massacred the natives of Equatorial Africa and Dahomey. Italy followed France by massacring the natives of Tripoli. England butchered and robbed the women and children of their lands in East, South, North and West Africa. But none of these horrible incidents were so pronounced as what was committed by the christian Belgians under King Leopold to the hundreds and thousands of unprotected black souls in the Belgian Congo. In "free" United States lynching is in its full swing. These atrocities are still fresh in the minds of young Africans. What their retaliation will be is unknown.

THE present war in Morocco headed by the gallant Ad-el-Krim is only a beginning to the great one that is yet to come, should the foreign imperialists gain the upper hand, it will not mean a complete defeat but encouragement to the young people of the whole continent of Africa. If history does repeat itself, then, the time has come that imperialistic powers should be aware of the fact that their days are numbered.

We learned from the various periodicals that the natives of the various parts of Africa which were recently visited by the prince of Wales were enthusiastic over the presence of the future Caesar of the British empire, the fact of it is, that in South Africa the natives were forced to pay homage to his highness and in the West Coast of Africa, they apparently revived him, not because of loyalty but of curiosity. In all parts of Africa the natives are mercilessly exploited for the benefit of Europeans and he, the native, is gradually awakening to this fact, and he is expressing himself in form of organization to combat these foreign pests from his shores. Young Africa is determined to paint Africa black rather than have it painted white under the yoke of foreign imperialism.

THE American Negro Labor Congress will be a history in the making in the economic and social life of the black peoples in both the Western and Eastern hemispheres.

The oppressed peoples of the world are uniting. Let imperialism beware for the coming events are casting their victorious shadows on the side of the oppressed. Nothing will keep them assunder.

Still Insist That Sheffield Will Go Back to Mexico City

WASHINGTON, (FP)—Secretary of State Kellogg again asserts that Ambassador Sheffield will return to his post in Mexico City within a few days. He denies that Sheffield will quit.

Sheffield, at a conference with Coolidge, Kellogg and Borah in the White House in the middle of June, made bitter complaint against radicalism in Mexico, and induced Kellogg to issue to the press a statement hinting that the Washington government would welcome a revolt in Mexico. President Calles replied with a sizzling rebuke for this affront to the Mexican nation, and Kellogg had nothing more to say.

Recognition of the Calles government by the British government, after a diplomatic break of ten years, is felt among Washington experts on Latin-American affairs to have a basis in some secret understanding as to Mexican treatment of British investors in Mexico. Suspicion is held that Pres. Calles has forced the hand of Kellogg by dealing directly with London on economic issues—possibly arranging some concessions in oil or metal mining for British companies, when American companies expected to gather these plums.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A COMFORTABLE MORNING FROCK. FOR THE TINY TOT.



5072. Striped or figured percale, gingham or linen could be used for this design. The waist relieves the severity of the front, and helps to give an effect of slenderness to the lines. The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. A 44 inch size requires 4 yards of 36 inch material. The width of the dress at its lower edge is 2 yards.

5065. Green and white printed voile with trimming of white lawn is here depicted. This model is also attractive in chambray, linen, pongee and gingham. The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make the Frock as illustrated for a 4 year size will require 1 1/4 yard of 27 inch figured material and 1/4 yard of plain material. One may have either pocket, the "chick," or the kitten.

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Butler May Not Run

There is a report current in republican party headquarters that Wm. Butler, grand strategist of the G. O. P. council of war will not stand for the senatorial seat vacated by the death of Henry Cabot Lodge and which was filled by Butler by presidential appointment.

Butler is one of the biggest mill barons of the country. Despite the protection of a high tariff wall, the owners of the textile industry claim they are unable to pay their employes anything like a living wage. Only recently the textile slaves were given a ten per cent slash in wages, and President Coolidge saw nothing in this except a justifiable effort to help the industry.

The textile workers who had to reef in their belts a little more after the latest wage cut do not hold the same high opinion of Butler that Coolidge does. Butler is an able servant of his class. He is very satisfactory to them and his place is in the senate. But even capitalist candidates need votes to get elected. And it quite possible that the workers of Massachusetts and the textile workers in particular, might be so lacking in enthusiasm for the textile baron that his opponent may slip in. Not that his opponent will do any more for labor in the senate than Butler did. But he is not, at least not yet, as closely hitched to the big business machine as Butler is.

If Butler contests the election against Walsh, the democratic candidate, and loses, it will be a great blow to the prestige of the republican party, and will have the effect of defeating the Coolidge myth. If he fails to enter the fight, it will be a confession of weakness and this will only be little less injurious to the prestige of the G. O. P.

Like the religious fatalist, who believed he was born only to go to hell, Butler is "damned if he does and damned if he doesn't." What the workers of Massachusetts should do in order to use the election for the purpose of exposing Butler, the mill exploiter, the capitalist system and its harlot political parties is to raise the standard of working class political action under the banner of a labor party.

Calles Made Good

Before his inauguration as president of Mexico, Plutarco Calles visited Europe and on his return via New York he participated in a parade organized by the socialist party in that city.

On last May Day, Mexican labor celebrated the workers' international holiday with red flags and revolutionary hymns. Calles reviewed the parade and tipped his hat to the red flags.

Shortly afterwards the employes of the American oil kings went on strike and Calles threatened to use the army against them. Bank clerks struck and Calles brought the mailed fist down on their heads. Wall Street was chuckling. Calles was doing nicely. But Wall Street is not easily satisfied. It knows that half a loaf is better than no bread. But it wants the entire loaf when it can have it.

Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue sky came the harsh statement of Secretary of State Kellogg, criticizing the Mexican government for its failure to protect American lives. Calles came back like a ton of mortar and the socialists shouted: "Atta boy, Plutarco; you are givin' 'em hell." Only the Communists advised all and sundry to wait for developments.

Since the exchanges between Calles and the U. S. secretary of state things have moved fast in Mexico. Calles has proceeded to write off the books whatever reforms were accomplished by the revolution. A few days ago it was announced that a law would be introduced to make so-called unofficial strikes illegal. There is reason to believe now that the United States government is satisfied with the progress made by Calles in preparing the way in Mexico for complete domination of that country by American capital.

Calles may still tip his hat to the red flag. But to him it means no more than the red flag that flies over an open manhole. Which is further proof that a person's loyalty to a principle cannot be judged by the button on his coat lapel or even by the words that flow from his lips. Actions speak louder than words.

The Rifians Score

The joint campaign conducted against the Rifian tribesmen of Morocco is hitting snags. French commanding generals are being replaced, which is a sure indication that things are not going well with the invaders.

The French and British censorship is clamped down tight and the correspondents are not allowed to send out any news. This prohibition, however, did not prevent the story of the greatest disaster suffered by the French and Spanish during the war.

A Spanish transport with 1,000 foreign legion troops aboard was sunk by Rifian fire and all the troopers perished. This does not bear out the glowing reports issued a few days ago by a *Chicago Tribune* reporter who pictured the advance of the Spanish-French forces on land, sea and air, in a way that left nothing but defeat staring Abdel-Krim in the face.

The disaster to the Spanish transport may cause serious political disturbances in Spain. It is known that the vice-president of the directory, who is second in command to dictator Primo De Rivera, was opposed to the landing of the troops at the point where the sinking took place. This disagreement in addition to the dissatisfaction at home over the costly Moroccan campaign may bring about the downfall of the dictatorship.

The Rifians appear to be holding up their end pretty well. The surrender of the British and Japanese to the Chinese gives them additional encouragement. The imperialist powers are not particularly fortunate in their efforts to press the crown of thorns farther down on the brow of the subject peoples those days. And, in the words of the comic strip artist: "The worst is yet to come."

The European capitalist powers are still discussing the security pact. The workers are also discussing a security pact—against capitalism.

A Chicago judge is hard on morons. This is not surprising. Morons are usually hard on each other.

"The local hog market displays strength" says a headline. So does the odor from the stockyards.

The Basis for the Continuation of the Labor Party Policy

Speech by Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on the Labor Party Campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party at the Fourth Convention Just Adjourned in Chicago.

COMRADES: This resolution we are now discussing provides the basis for a continuation of the labor party policy. It lays down the detailed policy which our party is to follow in carrying on this campaign. However, comrades, it is equally important in relation to this resolution that our party be mobilized for this campaign, that also the party secure a fundamental understanding of why, in the United States, at the present time, the labor party must be one of the chief policies of our party, if not the chief policy of our party. Why is it, comrades, that we must carry on this campaign?

It is not sufficient that the membership of our party agree to the carrying on of the campaign; it is equally necessary that the party be educated to an understanding of what underlies the policy and the campaign we are proposing. It was one of the chief weaknesses of our party in the labor party campaign in the past that our party as a whole did not grasp, did not understand, the reason why we had such a slogan and waged such a campaign.

I WANT to present as my contribution to this part of the discussion briefly the underlying motives that make this campaign necessary. In the United States we know that the masses of workers have not yet become class conscious. We know that the masses of workers are still supporting the republican and democratic parties and we know that the masses of workers have not developed a mass party of the workers to fight their battles on the political field. In each of the European countries we find the development of capitalism and the working class has reached the point that the workers have cut loose from the capitalist parties. . . . they were sufficiently conscious to form mass parties thru which they carried on their struggle. Social-democratic parties and the labor parties have developed in European countries. So we have an entirely distinct situation in the United States as compared with the European capitalist countries and we must find a means of bridging the gap between the working masses who are still republicans and democrats and the revolutionary party of the workers, the Communist Party. It is the labor party which serves as the bridge to that goal. We may ask ourselves why it is, why is the labor party the form of organization which we must advocate, fight for, in order to draw the workers out of the old parties and draw them into independent political action as a class.

WHY the labor party as the means of arriving to that goal? What is there peculiar to the labor party which makes it the effective means of achieving that end? Comrades, what we find in the United States today is

that the workers have developed organs of struggle for the immediate demands in the factories. They have organized trade unions; they have organized these as the means of carrying on the struggles of various sections of the working class against their employers for better conditions and better wages. These organs, however, represent today the means of fighting the struggles of various groups of the workers. The miners have their union, the needle workers their union, the railroad workers their union. They represent not organs of struggle in the interests of their class, but in the interest of certain sections of the working class. Now, our Communist duty, our fundamental Communist aim, must be to develop out of these instruments for struggle in the interest of sections of the working class, an instrument, a means for struggle in the interests of the workers as a class. In other words, we must find a unifying slogan; we must find a method of bringing together the workers in the mines, the workers in the textile industries, which will give them a common basis of action, a common organ thru which they struggle against capitalism. We must find the means of unifying the struggles of groups of workers into a struggle of the working class.

That is our central Communist purpose in this stage of development of the working class and it is just because the Labor Party is such a unifying organ of struggle that it is the most effective policy at this stage in the United States. The Labor Party will unify the workers of the machine shops, in the mines, in the railroads, in the textile factories in a common struggle for class interest common to all groups as against the trade unions which is the organ of struggle for the interest of sections of the working class. And a second reason that the labor party slogan is so important to our present situation. We must not only develop struggle as a class but we must develop a struggle politically against the capitalist government by the working class. This is the second part of the immediate tasks of the Communist Party in this country. First unifying the struggles of the workers; secondly, directing the struggle against the capitalist state power and the labor party, drawing the workers into political struggles as a class also drawing them into a struggle against the capitalist state power. The labor party therefore serves effectively to achieve the two fundamental tasks of the Communist Party in the United States at the present time and for that reason it is and must be one of the most important weapons, the most important policy of the Communist Party in this country at the present time.

THIS, comrades, must be part of the immediate program of our party that we discuss this which I have stated not in a ten minute speech, but in discussion in the party press, in educational work amongst our party members in order that the party understands that we are carrying on

this struggle and when we have that understanding we will be able to mobilize our party for the struggle and actually make achievements in carrying out this policy to build a labor party.

Now as to the resolution itself. We have laid down in this resolution in detail, the methods which we shall use for this campaign. We have first said that we must base it upon the immediate demands and experiences of the working class. And comrades I submit that that was always true in our labor party campaign. I know that I have never written an article or a manifesto for the party or a leaflet for the party that the labor party policy was not based upon an argument—the capitalists use injunctions against you, the capitalists use the state power against you in strikes, the capitalists use the state power in legislative work against the working class. These experiences of yours should teach you that you must organize a party of your own, that thru which you can struggle against this capitalist state power.

Just as we have done that in the past, just as we have shown thru the interference of Harding in the miners' strike thru the use of the Daugherty injunction in the railroad strike, that these are the reasons why the workers must mobilize their strength politically in a labor party, so locally, so on a state scale, so nationally, we must use the experiences and demands of the workers for their immediate struggle as an argument pointing to the labor party as the means of carrying on the struggle for these demands. The resolution states so.

Our policy is that we shall go into the local unions to fight there for the resolutions to put the organization on record for a labor party but we shall not stop with resolutions. We shall organize in these unions where we are able to carry our resolutions, committees to carry on agitation in the trade union movement for the labor party. We shall go into the organizations of the C. P. A. which still exist and have support in the trade union movement and we shall there carry on the agitation for a labor party and if we are able to put such organizations on record for a labor party we shall take form committees to carry on the agitation on a broad scale and if we succeed in organizing such committees in the trade unions and in the C. P. A. then we shall bring them together to carry on a common agitational campaign for a labor party.

YES, we shall also go into non-partisan committees which have mass support from the local unions and there carry on the campaign for a labor party. We shall go into the central labor bodies and there carry on agit committees where we succeed in achieving an endorsement for continued agitation in the whole trade union movement of a city for the labor party thus developing the basic support in the trade unions, in the political organization of labor as the

Committee of Progressive Political Action.

That is basically the policy laid down in this resolution.

We shall use the municipal elections this year for the propagating of the labor party idea thru first proposing a united labor ticket, and comrades, to show you that there can be achievements I cite the fact that in Lima, Ohio, where the central labor council adopted a resolution after their experiences with the LaFollette movement to keep out of all politics for the future, we had an active member of our party, Scott Williams by name, who in spite of this resolution of the central labor council expressing the disgust of that body and its experiences in the last election, went into the local unions to carry on agitation, secured endorsement and got the endorsement of the central labor body for a labor party for which a committee was formed. The committee nominated candidates in the city election and succeeded in nominating two of them in the final city election showing that it is possible today to secure results for our labor party policy.

NATURALLY we must not get the notion, comrades, from the use of the election campaigns for agitation for the labor party that the labor party is merely a machinery for entering into election campaigns. That comrades, would be a wrong conception of the labor party. Not only for election campaigns but for other struggles of the working class for parliamentary action, yes, but also for political action outside of the election campaigns, must the labor party be an instrument for work among the masses of this country.

Our resolution goes farther, lays down our relationship to the existing farmer-labor parties on the basis of the C. I. decision. It declares that we shall remain in the existing farmer-labor parties. We shall work to build up a labor bloc and form the labor party and make a united front with the organizations of the farmers in a bloc form of some character and further than that, the resolution also teaches another phase which is of the utmost importance and that is the role of our party in the labor party. We have made errors in that respect in the past. You remember how in April-May of last year we had certain opportunistic developments in Detroit. We had certain comrades in Minnesota who had a wrong policy, the wrong tactics in that respect and it is vital that our party at the same time that it reorientates itself to an understanding of the labor party policy also has a clear conception of the role of the Workers Party in such a labor party.

WE declare that wherever a labor party organization exists we shall enter into it. We shall affiliate with it. We shall participate in its work. We declare that where such a labor party enter into the election campaigns, we shall nominate Communist candidates on the labor party ticket in the primaries and these Communist candidates shall run not as labor party-ites, but as Communists, standing on the Communist program of the Soviet government and the dictatorship of the proletariat as the ultimate aims, but carrying on the struggle while at the same time raising immediate issues of the class struggle. If our candidates are nominated on the labor party ticket they will run in the election campaign as Communists with a full Communist program and when they are elected to office they will enter into their duties as Communists and carry on a Communist struggle in the legislative bodies to which they are elected. We declare, therefore, that we must at all times carry on our Communist propaganda. Yes, the labor party is the means of reaching the masses of workers with our propaganda, not hiding ourselves, not obscuring ourselves, not minimizing our program, but carrying on systematic agitation among the workers we draw into the labor party for the Communist principles; for the Communist program and recruiting from the labor party the most active elements for our Communist Workers Party.

It is only if we follow both parts of the labor party policy that we will make the fullest use of that policy. The first part is to draw the workers out of the old parties, to draw the workers into the class political action, to draw the workers into a struggle against the capitalist state. The second part is to use the labor party as the means of developing the power and strength of our Communist Party. As a means for propaganda, as a means for recruiting to our party in strengthening our party, building it into a mass Communist Party. Comrades, if we can mobilize our party for an effective efficient campaign on the basis laid down in the present resolution, if we can develop the energy, the enthusiasm which was put into that campaign in 1923, if we can again reach out among the masses, establish our prestige and influence among them, our party will be on the right road again and we will have substantial progress in extending its influence and in building its membership.

COMRADES, I think that from this brief statement of the situation the meaning of this resolution you will recognize how important this part of our policy is, how necessary it is that the party understand it clearly, apply it energetically and make a fight to really build a labor party in the United States and in the process of that, build the Workers Party into a mass Communist Party of the United States. I am not going to enter into any controversial questions on this issue. I am going to ask merely that the comrades who are here, the delegates who are here will go back to their party units, go back to the party branches and help in this mobilization help in bringing our party into this fight, not scattering, not only here and there, but as an organized whole, because of the influence we will gain for our party in this struggle.

History Repeats Itself in Mussolini's Battles

By EDMUNDO PELUSO (Rome)

When history repeats itself, the repetition is invariably a caricature of the original event. Mussolini has looked on whilst the Soviet Union successfully fought the battles of the grain and of the ruble, and this has now induced him to declare that he is going to fight the battle of the grain and of the lira.

He has called together his general staff, in order to discuss the strategy of the campaign. His officers are nothing more nor less than the Italian big landowners and big peasants, and the object of the campaign is to discover how agrarian production can best be carried on at the expense of the Italian proletariat. One can see how much resemblance there is between the battles fought by Mussolini and those fought by the Soviet Union! In the Soviet Union the grain battle was fought by the working and peasant class to their own advantage. In Italy precisely the contrary is taking place.

What decision must a general staff of big agrarians, under the chairmanship of the leader of fascism, inevitably arrive at? Could they come to the conclusion that the right method of obtaining more corn is to increase the area under cultivation, to improve the methods of cultivation, to provide the peasantry with more efficient agricultural stock and implements, to sell them fertilizers at possible prices, and to ease the heavy load of taxation—the methods taken by the government of the Soviet Union? Such a decision cannot be expected from such a body, for the big agrarians are only capable of drawing up a strategic plan defending their own interests and privileges, and thrusting the whole of the burdens of the struggle upon the working peasants.

Italy, as is well known does not produce sufficient corn for its consumption. It is obliged to buy considerable quantities abroad, and to pay for this in gold. On the other hand, the area in Italy which could be employed for partially covering the deficit is at present cultivated with

sugar beets and tobacco. Land eminently adapted for growing corn, and for the production of raw materials required by the textile industry, and entirely unsuited to growing beets and tobacco, is still being used for this latter purpose. But what does that matter? The government has to support the sugar industry, and pays high premiums to the cultivators of sugar beets and tobacco. The big agrarians abandon all patriotism when their money bags are threatened!

Thus Mussolini will not take away from the big agrarians a hand's breadth of their land in order to force them to change the kind of crops they cultivate. He will continue to pay them high premiums, but has at the same time issued the order that the yield per hectare of land under corn cultivation has to be increased. The peasant may moisten the earth with the sweat of his brow, he may buy machines if he can; he may purchase fertilizer if the prices dictated by the trusts permit him to do so; the fascist government has a heart for the big agrarian only. The protective tariff has rendered the price of agricultural machinery unattainable for the majority, and where the peasants' co-operatives have contrived to buy a machine, the fascists have destroyed the co-operative by fire and sword. The taxes, made so easy for the big agrarians, have been increased again and again for the poor peasantry, until many of them have fled to France, where conditions are not quite so bad. Manures and fertilizers have become the property of a monopoly in the hands of the Society Montecatini, and this company sells them at prices almost equal to that of bread.

Briefly stated, Mussolini has lost his battle before he has begun to fight it at all. But perhaps it was merely a demagogic bluff. The big agrarians and the big industrialists of Italy paved the way for fascism, called it into existence, and now they are not likely to allow Mussolini to carry on a fight against them, even if he had ever had any intention of doing so. The other battle, that of the lira, is closely bound up with the grain bat-

tle. The depreciation of the lira, now very serious (during the last few weeks the dollar has risen to 27-29 lire as compared with a pre-war par of slightly over five lire!) the partially to be ascribed to the enormous debts owing by Italy to America and England (about 100 milliard lire!), is also greatly due to the adverse foreign trade balance consequent on the purchase of grain and other indispensable raw materials and necessities of life, and on the general mistrust felt towards fascism, and spreading even in bourgeois circles.

The depreciation of the lira in July was such as the exchanges of Italy have never before experienced. The small investors and petty bourgeoisie, living on a few million lire invested in state bonds, have been seized with complete panic. The medium manufacturers are equally alarmed, Mussolini, and even more the notorious party secretary Farinacci, were at first of the opinion that the best means of alaying the panic was to attack it with a cudgel. But the Farinacci regards historical events with no more comprehension than felt by a cow looking at a picture of Raphael's. In this case he has been obliged to see that he was on the wrong track.

A better means had to be sought. High finance has pointed this out. First of all it has demanded the head of the minister of finance, Stefani, as scapegoat, and has insisted on his being substituted by the confidential agent of high finance, Count Volpi. The dismissed minister of finance and the exchequer, Stefani, is a university professor. He is in favor of theories harmless to bourgeois interests so long as they remain theories; but as soon as the interests of capitalism are endangered, the bourgeois industrial magnates lose their respect for even their university professors. What crime did Stefani, a leading fascist, then commit? After having balanced the budget at the expense of the working class, reducing or abolishing the taxes paid by the owning classes and, discharging tens of thousands of officials, he was seized with the idea of increasing the value

of the lira by restricting the bank notes in circulation. The ceremonies which he performed in the Banca d'Italia, where he caused millions in bank notes to be burned before a large number of spectators, verged on the ridiculous. The Italian banks, whose steel chambers contained tons of industrial papers bought at high prices, and accumulations of state bonds, found themselves obliged to throw quantities of these papers on the market in order to have necessary bank notes for their operations. This meant considerable losses to the banks.

The fall of the lira in July filled the cup to overflowing. In view of the rebellion on the part of high finance, Mussolini had to sacrifice his minister and to accept as confidential agent

Terrible Statistics as to German Class Justice

AT the first national congress of the International Red Aid in Germany, printed statistics were submitted giving the most detailed particulars for the period from October 1924 to April 1925 as to the number of trials, accusations, the sentences to fortress imprisonment, ordinary imprisonment, and penal servitude, as well fines imposed. The total statistics regarding the class justice against the working class (January 1st 1924 to April 31st 1925) show that the German class judges accomplished a terrible work in these 16 months. The figures show a total of:

981 trials,
7,000 accused persons,
5,786 condemned persons,
959 years 8 months fortress imprisonment,
869 years 1 month imprisonment with hard labor,
2,255 years 4 months imprisonment, 233,261 marks fines.

From this it is to be seen that 5,786 workers have been sentenced to 4,187 years and one month imprisonment. These figures do not include the years spent under arrest while awaiting trial, the tortures and the enforced suicides, as well those persons who

Count Volpi, one of the mightiest profiteers of Italian capitalism, a leading manager of the Banca Commerciale, and possessing interests of his own in all the great capitalist undertakings of Italy. The aid of the Banca Commerciale is a much mightier aid to Mussolini in his battle than the strokes of Farinacci's cudgel. The co-operation of the Banca Commerciale with the fascist regime signifies a strengthening of this regime, and the transition of Italian big finance to fascism. But the economic battles to be fought by fascism are much more difficult to win than its fraction struggles. There is no doubt whatever that the field of economic battle is more likely to witness Mussolini's defeat than the field of political battle.

are still languishing behind walls from the time previous to the 1st of January 1924. Further, these figures do not include the terrible judgement of the "Tscheka trial": against 16 accused persons there have been pronounced three death sentences, 71 years and four months hard labor, 9 years 11 months imprisonment and 5,500 marks fines.

The number of those persons who are pining behind republican prison walls on the charge of political "crimes," according to the statements of Dr. Seckel, a barrister, exceeds 8,000.

These statistics are supplemented by the enumeration of the cases in which the Judicial department of the Communist fractions of the Reichstag and the Prussian diet have rendered legal assistance. These latter amount to 19,349 cases from January 1924 to April, 1925.

These frightful statistics must stimulate the proletarians of the world to join in the international campaign for the release of the political prisoners in all countries, and to come to the aid of the victims of the international class war by supporting with all means the International Red Aid.