

## ST. PAUL MACHINISTS DEMAND CROUCH AND TRUMBULL RELEASE FROM MILITARY PRISON TORTURE

By O. R. VOTAW.  
ST. PAUL, Minn., May 25.—The membership of Capitol City Lodge No. 459, International Association of Machinists, are solidly opposed to the capitalist court martial of Privates Crouch and Trumbull, and demand their immediate release.

### AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

These liberals may not be good for much, but they do a lot of harm to the revolutionary movement. A liberal is liable to be a pacifist in the days of peace, tho he usually turns into a magazine to turn jingo when the bugles of war begin to blow. It does not take an extra good memory to remember some outstanding examples of the truth of this contention. When the late war broke out, most of the pacifists suddenly discovered what the house of Morgan knew long ago, viz. that it was in the interests of democracy that the allied powers should win.

These China Press, an organ of American imperialism, published in Shanghai, quotes gratefully from the New Republic of New York a lengthy article written by a liberal on the violation of civil liberty in Russia. Nobody, least of all a Communist will claim that there is democracy in Russia. This bastard sham which is the rule of the bourgeoisie where they still wriggle enough to afford such luxury. What exists in Russia is a dictatorship of the workers and peasants and not only do Communists make no attempt to hide this fact, but they glory in its existence so much that they advertise the fact and insist on its acceptance for the transition period between the seizure of power by the workers and the flowering of Communism as a cardinal principle of Communist policy.

DICTATORSHIP is not democracy. But in actual practice what is the difference between the dictatorship in Russia and the thing called democracy, that exists in the United States and in England? In the Soviet Union the great majority have decided to run their own country, at the same time taking all governmental power away from the minority which previously owned and governed. This majority rule, but it is not democracy, tho it sounds very much like it. It sounds good to the ears of the exploited Chinese workers, therefore, the many capitalist sheet publishers, the article against Russia from the New Republic, and says to the (Continued on page 3)

### Arrest for Violation of State Law Banned by Strike Injunction

NEW YORK, May 25.—Unlicensed engineers scabbing in the strike of union engineers against a group of big oil companies are protected by an injunction issued by supreme court justice McCred, of Brooklyn, against arrest for violation of the law requiring engineers on stationary engines and steam boilers to pass examinations and take out licenses.

## ANOTHER STANDARD OIL CO. WORKER KILLED BY "LOONEY GAS" POISON

NEW YORK, May 25.—Lead poisoning has taken the life of another Standard Oil worker, Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, city toxicologist at Bellevue hospital revealed, after autopsy on the viscera of Anatose Levanus, laborer in the Bayonne docks of the oil company.

## STEPHENSON, CHARGED WITH RAPE AND MURDER, TAKEN TO NEW PRISON

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 25.—Handcuffed to each other, D. C. Stephenson, ku klux klanman and manufacturer, Earl Killock and Earl Gentry, charged with the murder of Madge Oberholtzer, in custody of Sheriff Omar Hawkins and three deputies today were taken to Noblesville, Ind., the trio will go on trial at Noblesville, probably in October.

## MINERS' PARADES BREAK NON-UNION OPEN SHOP DRIVE

Alex Howat Leads the Fight in Kansas  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PITTSBURGH, Kans., May 25.—The open shop drive against the United Mine Workers of District 14 have been stopped by mass demonstration of parades by union miners led by Alexander Howat, fighting chief of the Kansas miners.

### ARREST OF UNION MEN FOLLOWS FAKE BLAST WHICH HURTS NOBODY

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MOUNDSVILLE, W. Va., May 25.—Mine strike trouble broke out anew here early today with the bombing of two houses of miners at Glendale, a small mining town just outside this city. No one was injured. Five arrests followed of union miners who it can hardly be said that coal miners are not able to use explosives with more effective results.

### Oil Trust Exploits Teapot Dome While Courts Delay Action

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The federal grand jury today resumed consideration of the government's case against former Secretary of the Interior Fall, Harry F. Sinclair and E. L. Doheny, accused of conspiracy to defraud the United States in leasing of oil lands in California and Wyoming.

### North Pole Fliers Still Missing, Say Reports from Oslo

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
LONDON, May 25.—Hope for the safety of Captain Roald Amundsen and his companions on the polar flight gave way to apprehension today. The steamer Hobby, one of the two patrol ships that preceded the airplanes to the rim of the polar ice, has returned to Wellman Bay without word, according to news agency advices from Spitzbergen via Oslo.

### Belgian Politicians Unable to Form a Stable Government

BRUSSELS, May 25.—The Belgian parliament will probably be dissolved following the forced resignation of Premier Van De Vyvere last week, when the chamber of deputies voted no confidence in his government.

## WITHDRAW ARMY, HAITIANS TELL U.S. GOVERNMENT

American Imperialism Rules by Bayonet  
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—A petition urging that a general election of members of the Haitian legislature be held Jan. 10, 1925, has been presented to Secretary of State Kellogg by Pierre Hudicourt, representing the Union Patriotique D'Haiti. Hudicourt charges that Louis Borno, "president" of the fake government of Haiti, is controlled by the United States army authorities. He asked that American military forces be withdrawn.

### BLACKLIST SCHEME IS TRIED ON THE DOWELL, ILLINOIS COAL MINERS

DOWELL, ILL., May 25.—A notice has been put up by the Union Colliery Company at their Kathleen mine at Dowell, Ill., to the following effect: "All men looking for employment at this mine shall sign an application card, which shall be forwarded to the office in St. Louis, Mo. The hiring of men shall be done thru the office in St. Louis, Mo."

### ANTI-EVOLUTION LAW FOUGHT AT DAYTON HEARING

DAYTON, Tenn., May 25.—A special session of the Rhea county grand jury in session here today returned an indictment against John T. Scopes, high school teacher, for teaching evolution to his pupils in violation of a state law recently passed by the Tennessee legislature.

### Grand Jury Indicts John T. Scopes for Teachings

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### WAGE CUT ANTHRACITE OPERATOR WHIPPED BY MILITANT COAL MINERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SCRANTON, Pa., May 25.—Managers of the big Jermyn coal mine in Old Forge have surrendered to their union workers and resumed operation at the wage scale called for in the contract.

### "AID THE NOVA SCOTIA MINERS" IS APPEAL OF THE PROGRESSIVE MINERS TO LABOR OF ALL LANDS

Statement of Progressive Miners' Committee on District 26, United Mine Workers of America.  
The struggle against the wage cuts in this district led by the Progressive Miners against monumental obstacles, such as company gunmen, soldiers and the government agencies, has received the open admiration of fair-minded people throughout the world.

## ASKS BOYCOTT OF DANISH SHIPS TO AID BIG TRANSPORT STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, May 25.—The International Marine Workers' Amalgamation Committee, Joseph Stone, secretary, has issued the following call to the marine workers of this country, emphasizing the need for united action internationally in aid of the Danish transport strike: To All Marine Workers in the United States! Comrades: The marine workers in Denmark are on strike. The Norwegian marine workers are out in a sympathy strike with the workers in Denmark. The German and all other European transport workers will, in all probability call a sympathetic strike.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CONVENTION SHOWS UP BANKRUPTCY OF THE OFFICIALDOM

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 25.—Out of the 180 delegates to the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor which has recently adjourned, a large portion were either business agents or paid officials in some capacity. The convention was another demonstration of the bankruptcy of the trade union officialdom.

### FOUR BLACKSHIRTS IN QUAKER CITY NOW NURSING SORE HEADS

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Four Italian fascists are mourning the entrance of Italy into the world war, today, as a result of a clash with Italian workers who did not see any reason why they should rejoice because their ruling class saw fit to support the one set of capitalist plunderers against the other in May 1915, almost one year after the opening guns were fired in the world war.

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# FRENCH BAR COMMUNIST ORGAN, 'L'HUMANITE,' FROM MOROCCO AS TROOPS CONDEMN RIFF CAMPAIGN

RABAT, French Morocco, May 25.—The Communist newspaper L'Humanite of Paris was barred from sale or distribution in the French Moroccan zone by official order. The order stated that "certain articles in the newspaper have tended to provoke French soldiers to disobedience during the present operations, and are of a nature to threaten the discipline and safety of the troops."

The Communist Party organ has been widely read by the French soldiers in Morocco and much sympathy with the native Rifians who have been attacked at the behest of French imperialists has been expressed throughout the army.

French Retreat. French troops under Colonel Freydenberg are fighting the Rifians along the Ouergha river, especially in and around the town of Gara des Mezzat.

In this report on the military situation Marshal Lyautey admits that the Rifian offensive has not been checked. It is now admitted that the Ebane and Tanout heights have been captured twice in one week, only to be lost again.

The outposts have also been left to themselves, after being reinvaded and are again surrounded by the Rifians. Gen. de Chambrun has been succeeded in command by Gen. Daugan. The French have retreated to the Ouergha river, "for strategical purposes," says the French communiqué.

### Chamber Postpones Discussion.

PARIS, France, May 26.—By a vote of 312 to 178 the chamber of deputies today postponed until Wednesday the discussion of voting credits for the French military campaign in Morocco.

Premier Herriot has declared that he approves the government's invasion of northern Africa, and will throw the support of the radical socialist deputies to a continuation of the imperialistic invasion.

Ben Ghabrit, the Mohammedan leader, who was made minister plenipotentiary of France, has been commissioned by the Painleve cabinet to conduct negotiations with the Rifian leader Abd-el-Krim, in the name of the "sultan of Morocco." The sultan has given France the mandate to rule Morocco, and France considers Krim "technically in revolt against the sultan."

The chamber of deputies opened today. The Communist deputies will oppose granting credits for the Rifian campaign, and will condemn the entire project as a move of the French capitalists to subjugate the native Africans in order to exploit their labor and natural resources.

Premier Painleve has drafted a bill for added appropriations for the Moroccan war, and it is this bill which will be discussed Wednesday.

# FOSTER SPEAKS WEDNESDAY EVE. ATT. U. E. L. MEET

## The British Left Wing Subject of Lecture

All workers interested in the labor movement are invited to be present tomorrow evening, Wednesday, May 27, at the lecture of William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, at the league's monthly meeting in Northwest Hall, corner of North and Western avenues. There is no admission charged.

Foster will speak upon the Minority Movement of the Trade Unions of England, and as he attended the last conference of the English left wing and recently returned from Europe, Foster is able to give intimate pictures of the great sweep of radicalism now rising thru the English working class.

Mussolini Visits D'Annunzio. ROME, May 25.—The question of the whereabouts of Premier Mussolini was ended today when it was learned he was visiting Gabriele D'Annunzio, poet aviator. It was thought the visit was in connection with the celebration of Italy's entrance into the world war.

# AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)  
Chinese masses: "See, what even the liberals think of the Soviet regime!"

THE liberals are very useful to the capitalists. At critical moments, with very few exceptions, they flop over to the side to which they really belong. Take the tribe who profess to be so much concerned about civil liberties! Naturally, in a capitalist state the workers are always the sufferers, and most of the efforts of the civil libertarians are directed towards making the master class live up to their own laws. But everybody who understands anything about sociology knows that there is a constant struggle going on between the possessing class and the dispossessed class. In this struggle it is impossible to be neutral. One must take either one side or the other.

THE capitalists have the government on their side. They make the laws and obey them or violate them, according to taste and requirement. The Communists say there cannot be any real universal freedom as long as class rule exists. Governments are organs of repression, even the Soviet government. It exists to protect the workers and peasants rule as the governments of England and the United States exist to protect capitalist rule. That's all there is to it. The liberals want to lift the workers into the cloud lands of fancy, where they picture an imaginary world. They want to convince them that what is wrong with our present state of society is not capitalism, but certain capitalists who have not learned to do their robbing painlessly.

SOVIET RUSSIA is engaged in the difficult task of laying the basis for a socialist economy. The rest of the capitalist world is in opposition. The bourgeoisie of all nations, no matter how they quarrel among themselves are united against the workers' and peasants' government. They know that the Red Republic is a standing challenge to them and a beacon light to the rest of the proletarian world. Therefore, they are burning up money in financing plots to overthrow the Soviet power, and placing every obstacle in the way of Soviet progress. They have their conspirators inside Russia as well as outside. What is the Soviet government going to do about it? Throw away its defensive weapons and allow the capitalists who have trodden over the workers and peasants of Russia for centuries to return to power?

IF the Russian revolutionists had done this, snow white lilies would now be sprouting over the graves of every bolshevik leader whose name is today anathema to the capitalist class, and the liberals would admit that the bolsheviks were nice fellows but were not "practical." Fortunately for the working class the Russian revolution kept their guns and used them on the enemy. The result is that today they are governing one sixth of the earth's surface. They have proven themselves to be "practical" but they are not "nice."

THE "Anglo-Saxon" New Republic claims that the Russians never experienced freedom of speech and of the press "as they exist (except in wartime) in Anglo-Saxon countries." This is ku klux klan, Nordic hokum. Ask the Irish, Egyptian, Hindoo and other oppressed peoples of the British empire what civil liberty means under the Union Jack? Ask the Hawaiians, Filipinos or Cubans, what civil liberty means under the American flag? Even in England today, Harry Polit, Communist, is kidnapped by a fascist gang and the court laughs it off as a good joke. In the same "Anglo-Saxon" country, Communists get six months in jail for making a speech against capitalism. The liberals will not fool the revolutionary working class with their protests against the absence of civil liberty for the bourgeoisie in Russia. This is but a smoke screen to hide an attack on Soviet Russia.

### Freight Crash Blocks Traffic.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 25.—With thru passenger trains running hours behind schedule, and freight traffic at a standstill over the middle division, wrecking crews today were working frantically to clear away the debris of last night's midnight crash that killed one and injured two other trainmen, piled an engine and 21 freight cars in kindling wood, and tore out great sections of rails on all four tracks of the Pennsylvania railroad at Bailey station, 20 miles west of here.

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# 'AID THE NOVA SCOTIA MINERS!' APPEAL ISSUED

## Call Goes to Labor in All Lands

(Continued from page 1)

action by the Canadian Trades Congress, have made the fight keener and harder in every respect.

All Aid to Nova Scotia! The miners must be supported by the Canadian workers of all trades, together with the workers of the U. S. Their fight is our fight and if they are defeated it will be our turn next.

A militant struggle properly conducted must be continued, and to continue it must be financed. All workers are requested to send financial aid to the address given at the foot of this article.

### Masses and Militancy Will Win.

Mass meetings must be arranged throughout the district, the progressive miners must discuss the issues, and call upon the officials to properly and militantly lead the miners in the struggle. Mass demonstrations, "parades," must take place throughout the district, and a militant, mass organization of pickets thrown around the miners in each locality.

The white collared scabs tending the pumps, representing the company, must be stopped from working. And it is common knowledge that no pickets can stop scabs from working by merely smiling at them going past.

### Workers' Lives Come First.

The company's property is not the first consideration of the pickets, their first consideration must be to win the strike. The wages, conditions, and the lives of the workers themselves depend upon a successful outcome, and human life is the first consideration.

No aid can be expected from the U. M. W. of A. officials. We have at hand a copy of the Miners' Journal. Nowhere in its yellow pages does it even refer to the Nova Scotia situation. The miners can go to hell, as far as John L. Lewis is concerned. Lewis Paralyzed.

While in Canada, John L. Lewis kowtowed to the government officials, complimented them in every way, but failed to do anything or say anything effectively for the miners.

The morale of the strikers is good, but the tremendous pressure brought to bear must eventually have its effect. The miners, with their wives and families are starving, the company stores are closed against them and the smaller stores have likewise closed and no relief from that source is obtainable.

Mass demonstration, "parades" and militant speaking at meetings will help to keep up the morale of the miners.

### Soviet Unions Token of Solidarity.

The present disgraceful attack on the Nova Scotia miners has brought the sympathy of the world to their aid from far off Soviet Russia, the unions have donated and forwarded \$5,000.00 to help feed the starving children. This is a glowing tribute to international understanding and class unity, and brings the Russian workers out prominently as the world's leaders in the cause of the working class.

The present strike in Nova Scotia against the 10 per cent reduction in wages is one of many attacks by the beast of Besco during many years, and has resulted in the past, in degradation, disease, starvation, malnutrition and death.

### Die Fighting!

The conditions of the miners prior to this strike was deplorable in the extreme. Their living conditions were down to zero, and as one militant progressive miner said, "It is better to starve to death fighting for justice than to starve to death working and yet be unable to make a living."

Thru all the years of bitter struggle in the Nova Scotia field, the many bitter betrayals of the miners by the bureaucracy, the treacherous expulsions of our old fighters, Jim McLachlan and his colleagues who have steadfastly stood in the fight for justice to the miners, find them today in the midst of their industrial battle, determined to win, their slogan no "surrender to the beast" no wage reduction, has cemented them together in a comradely bond that brings forth the open admiration of the workers of the world.

Send all donations to Joseph Nearing, Box 730, Glace Bay, N. S., Can.

Earthquake Shakes Manila. MANILA, May 25.—A sharp earthquake was registered here at 11:40 a. m. today. According to the seismologists, the center of the earth disturbance was 200 miles from Manila.

# Wall Street Diplomats Fear Red Ambassador's Speech to The Chinese

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, the American legation at Peking, China, appoints itself the censor of utterances made by the Soviet ambassador, L. M. Karakhan. It especially objects to statements made in a speech to the students of Tsinghua College, at the invitation of the college president.

This would indicate that Wall Street's diplomats still think they rule unchallenged in the Orient. Or do they fear for their rule? That is more likely.

The dollar diplomats in China should know, if they have not already found it out, that the Chinese revolutionists do not like their speeches. The late American minister, Schurman, now departed for Berlin, where he has been promoted to the post of ambassador, was never known to say anything favorable to the interests of the Chinese people. He was not in China for that purpose. He was there, as his successor is there now, in the interests of the imperialism that seeks to crush the Chinese people.

When the American legation protested to the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs against the Soviet ambassador's speech, it was not because Karakhan had said anything inimical to the Chinese, but rather because he had stepped on the toes of the American imperialists. Just one paragraph from what Karakhan said. Here it is:

"Here, in China, the word 'imperialism' is used very often, and the Chinese people—the revolutionary part—are right when they mean by it every form of oppression, violence and degradation from which this country suffers at the hands of imperialism. To drive out this evil and free their country is the aim of an ever-growing number of Chinese today, and their struggle will have the more chances of success the better and the clearer it will be understood what imperialism is, and in what forms it reveals itself for the most part."

Karakhan was greeted with loud applause when he entered the college hall. He was given an even greater ovation when he left it; all of which was quickly reported by the U. S. secret service to the American legation, that promptly went into hysterics. There will no doubt be a regular tidal wave of editorial attack in the American dollar press against the impertinence of the Chinese students in listening so eagerly to a Soviet spokesman.

The present "socialist" rule in Mexico, for instance, under President Calles, will be held up in contrast. It will be shown that Communists have been expelled from the Mexican labor unions, that all efforts are being made by the Calles regime, under Wall Street guidance to stamp out Communist agitation. Says the Chicago Tribune:

"Danger to our peace thru red infections from Mexico is not serious, tho if President Calles sees fit to check it from his side of the border the service will be appreciated not merely for the inconvenience it saves our authorities but also as a sign of good feeling on the part of the Mexican government toward us."

Nothing could more clearly indicate the servility of the Calles "socialist" regime to American imperialism than this Tribune editorial; while nothing could better show the friendship of the Chinese for the workers and peasants of the Union of Soviet Republics, than the protest of the American legation at Peking, to the Chinese foreign minister.

American workers must not be fooled. The U. S. diplomatic attack on the Chinese indicates that the workers in the Orient are fighting more than ever for their own interests. Praise of Calles' rule shows that the Mexican workers, over their own protest, are being held in leash to the international bankers and oil profiteers of this country. The closing word "us" in the Tribune editorial means the bankers and profiteers of the United States. It cannot mean the workers and poor farmers of the United States who suffer in common with their Mexican comrades.

The events in the Far East, where the revolutionary situation is rapidly developing, would indicate that the regions of the earth where the autocratic rule of "Us" holds sway are rapidly diminishing in extent.

The American legation in Peking protests while it can. This only serves to reveal its real mission to the Chinese masses. The workers and peasants of Mexico will in time raise a government to power that will listen to them and not to the gold seekers of Wall Street. Even the workers and poor farmers of the United States will learn that the road to their emancipation lies in the same direction.

# Army of Hunger Gets 1,400 More Recruits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOWELL, Mass., May 25.—The Massachusetts Cotton Mills, largest textile firm in Lowell, has closed down completely. The plant has been running five days a week, with 1,400 workers, less than half the normal number. Misery among the 25,000 cotton workers of Lowell is great for unemployment and part time work are general.

### Business Violates Laws.

NEW YORK, May 25.—"Business is living up to the Sherman and Clayton (anti-trust) laws as well as the Volstead act is being obeyed," said Federal Trade Commissioner Huston Thompson at a luncheon of the department of research and education of the federal council of churches.

# ARNE SWABECK, WORKERS PARTY ORGANIZER, IS UNDER ARREST IN PA.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 25.—Arne Swabek, district organizer for the Workers Party, was arrested and imprisoned at South Brownsville today on a charge of sedition. The Labor Defense Council is looking after the case.

### Japan "Registers" Soviet Pact.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 25.—The Japanese government has registered the Russo-Japanese treaty recently concluded in the Far East with the league of nations. According to the Russo-Japanese treaty the Japanese troops evacuated Sakhalin and made arrangements for concessions and commercial agreements between the two countries.

# JENSEN MACHINE MAN SLAMMED IN LOCAL UNION

## Lee Green Riddled the Faker's Tirade

Local 68 of the Carpenters' Union listened to a debate between Sand secretary-treasurer of the district council and brother Lee Green, a rank and file member of the union, at a regular meeting last week; Green, one of the leaders of the progressive caucus, that is supporting brother Stahl against Harry Jensen for the presidency of the council.

Sand, who is an ex-socialist, delivered the usual tirade against the Communists and particularly against those who are active in the unions. This is where they hit the fakers in the most tender part. He attacked the progressive caucus and made an ass of himself by declaring that "there is not a new organization being formed under the direction of Moscow, and it is called the caucus." It happens that the caucus is an old institution among the carpenters, so Sand showed mental as well as political bankruptcy in pulling such a boner. Yet he is alleged to be the brain of the Harry Jensen machine.

### Exploded Faker's Lies

Brother Green during a speech that took him fully forty five minutes to deliver, exploded the lies peddled out by the faker Sand, particularly the one about the trade union movement in Russia. Green proved that the unions were legal in Russia under the Soviet regime, whereas they were outlawed under the czar. He showed by authentic figures that 97 per cent of the industrial workers of Russia are organized in trade unions; that officials of the unions are important members of the government and that the Communists in all countries insist that members of their party join the trade unions and become active participants in their activities.

When brother Green got thru talking, the audience applauded. Sentiment for Stahl among the carpenters is so overwhelming that it is impossible for Jensen to win a majority of the votes even with the assistance of the expert counters of "czar" Hutcherson.

# LATVIA, TORN FROM RUSSIA, GOES ON ROCKS

## Economic Life of Baltic State Is Starving

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Baltic republic of Latvia, lying on the border of Russia, is one of the worst places in the world for workingmen, says Charles Walters, member of the painters' union, returned from a four months' visit with relatives in the land he left 20 years ago.

The once booming industries have gone to pot, he says. Little remains of the great rubber and machinery plants that once were outstanding features of Riga, and the lively harbor activities of former times have waned. Unemployment is rife, wages low where work is to be had, and the cost of living high.

Walters says the industrial population blames the depression generally on two main causes: (1) The policy of the nationalistic, agrarian government in discouraging industry so that a supply of cheap labor may be assured to the agricultural landlords the government represents; (2) The separation of the little Baltic nation from the economic life of Russia with which it was formerly connected.

Latvia and its great port of Riga are natural outlets for Russian commerce and the policy of nationalistic isolation, which the present government, and its imperialistic backers—France and Poland—insist upon means starvation for the economic life of the nation.

Walters has his own experience with the Latvian government when police raided a labor union meeting he was attending and arrested him with others present, holding him in jail for two days and blackening his eye. Many labor unions are outlawed by the government, he said.

### T. U. E. L. PICNIC.

All street meetings are called off for next Saturday evening owing to the T. U. E. L. picnic which will be held in Altheim Grove on that day.

**RATES**  
\$1.00 a year \$1.50-6 months \$2.00 3 months  
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... AUTHORITIES MANUFACTURED ... TO MAKE U. S. SOLDIERS HATE ... ERMAN, A. E. F. GENERAL ADMITS

Revealing the methods of the United States army authorities in manufacturing propaganda to make the soldiers hate their enemy, Gen. Robert Bullard tells how the American soldiers in France during the world war were prepared to hate the Germans.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities Bronx Notes

NEW YORK, May 25.—The class in the Principles and Tactics of the Communist International, will take up for discussion at its next session, to be held at party headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, Tuesday, May 26 at 8:30 p. m., the question of "Our Tactics in the Trade Unions."

BRONX LIBRARY. NEW YORK, May 25.—The Bronx comrades invite you all to come to the party headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, Bronx, any evening during the week to inspect their library.

JAPANESE "QUAKE" Death List 1,000—10,000 Homeless. TOKYO, May 25.—Reports trickling into Tokyo indicate that the earthquake boats off Murmansk, which of the Pyroge prefecture northwest of Osaka took a toll of 1,000 dead and many injured.

Roumanian White Guards Murder Two Russians at Border

ALL are welcome. The library is open every night in the week, commencing Monday, May 25; and is free to all party members and sympathizers.

Norwegian Boats Illegally Fishing, Seized by Soviets

OSLO, Norway, May 25.—The Soviet Union has seized seventy Norwegian fishing boats off Nurmansk, which were illegally fishing in Soviet waters.

British Slaughter Kurd Rebels. Baghdad, May 25.—British cavalry in Mosul heavy losses on the Kurdish tribes which are in revolt.

The British stirred up the Kurds to rebel against the Turks near the borders of Iraq, and the Kurds are now in rebellion against those who taught them how to revolt.

Workers Party—Local Chicago Activities

For Chicago Group Leaders. A section leaders' meeting will take place on Tuesday, May 26. All section leaders must be present.

Filipino Bank Cashier Suicides. MANILA, May 25.—Fred W. Kenny, cashier of the Philippine Trust company, former captain in the United States army, committed suicide here today, according to police authorities.

Foreign Exchange. NEW YORK, May 25.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85%; cable 4.86%; France, franc, demand 5.11%; cable 5.12%; Belgium, franc, demand 4.99%; cable 5.00%; Italy, lira, demand 4.03%; cable 4.03%; Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76.

Boris May Abdicate. VIENNA, May 25.—King Boris, of Bulgaria has demanded Premier Zankov's resignation, and the establishment of a coalition cabinet, according to reports here today.

International Prospects and Bolshevization

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV. (Continued from last issue.) VI. The Task of Bolshevization and the Road to its Achievement.

The road to Bolshevization is the proper organization of the Communist Parties and their conduct of a correct policy.

THESE, then, are the circumstances in which the work of bolshevizing our parties commenced. My theses on the question of bolshevization are drawn up in sufficient detail, so that all I do need now, is to make just a few supplementary remarks to them.

First of all, I wish to touch upon the theme of "organization and politics." After the publication of the theses of the Fifth International Congress, many comrades began to interpret the slogan of bolshevization as implying, merely the organizational reconstruction of the party on the basis of factory nuclei.

What does bolshevization mean in the conditions in which we now exist? First of all we must never forget the wise proverb: "Live and learn." We should be merely deceiving ourselves if we believed that it is possible to introduce genuine bolshevization within a few months, or that it could be done at all in any definite time.

THE conference which has just been held on the organization question is of enormous importance. Comrade practical interest from the point of view of the question of the bolshevization of the parties and their reconstruction.

It is not necessary to write long theses, but to start from the most simple things, to follow the prescription of this workingman, first to gather together four men, then another four men and then distribute the work among these. This is Leninism and the practical organization of the work.

I want to recall to your mind a letter written by Comrade Lenin in 1902, at the time when our movement was still very young. That letter contains a plan of organization. What Comrade Lenin, more than 20 years ago, recommended to the Russian workers at the time when the proletarian movement in Russia was only just commencing, the workers themselves are doing now, but on a larger scale, under other circumstances, on their own initiative and in countries where the labor movement has existed for many years.

The group leaders' meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month. Both group meetings will be held at 2613 Hirsch Blvd., until further notice. Group leaders, take notice!

Foreign Exchange. NEW YORK, May 25.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85%; cable 4.86%; France, franc, demand 5.11%; cable 5.12%; Belgium, franc, demand 4.99%; cable 5.00%; Italy, lira, demand 4.03%; cable 4.03%; Sweden, krone, demand 26.73; cable 26.76.

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must strive to bring over to the party and enlist into its work new comrades from among the rank and file workers. This work must be continued unceasingly.

"Live and—Bolshevize."

REORGANIZATION cannot be brot about mechanically. This has now become perfectly clear. Numerous obstacles are met with on the path of bolshevization partly in the form of social-democratic traditions that have not yet been outlived, and partly of a purely objective character.

What does bolshevization mean in the conditions in which we now exist? First of all we must never forget the wise proverb: "Live and learn."

Bolshevization also implies the correct study of the experience, social classes and conditions in every country.

IT must not be lost sight of, that the mechanical application of Russian experiences to other countries is impossible. The bourgeoisie, in its way, has also studied the "Lessons of October." This must not be forgotten.

Bolshevism means, to draw from the Russian revolution, as well as from the struggles in other countries, the most essential lessons and combine them with the concrete conditions and requirements of the given country.

In defining the bases of the dictatorship of the proletariat in various countries, it is necessary, first of all, to study the specific features of the social classes in these countries.

It is first of all necessary to make an elementary social analysis. Not everywhere have we learned to perform even this preliminary work. For example, we imagined that the conditions in this respect were the same in America, Bulgaria and Germany.

The workers of Berlin, Hamburg, and other towns, frequently spend their Sundays in the country. They drive to the surrounding villages in motor lorries, distribute party literature, organize meetings of peasants, etc.

At no time has there ever been issued in this country a book of children's stories like these. Thru every story runs the warmth and feeling for the working class—and the sheer beauty of them will hold the deep interest of both child and grown-up.

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not reply even to such an elementary, yet very important question. In this case, no theses on Bolshevism can be of any assistance.

Lenin taught the necessity to fight for penny-an-hour increases as well as ultimate aims.

WE must now discuss, not what is a Bolshevik, but what is a Bolshevik in the concrete conditions of the present period—the period of the retardation of the whole revolution.

Comrades, it must be stated, that at the present time, a number of our parties are passing thru a period in which the study of Bolshevism, particularly of the pre-war period, is especially necessary for them.

Work Among the Peasantry.

WE have achieved definite results both in the field of trade unionism and in the field of work among the peasantry and in the colonies.

The workers of Berlin, Hamburg, and other towns, frequently spend their Sundays in the country. They drive to the surrounding villages in motor lorries, distribute party literature, organize meetings of peasants, etc.

With four full page two-color drawings and cover design by LYDIA GIBSON and many smaller drawings from the original edition.

Communist Party was a "town party." Only commencing from 1917, did it begin to penetrate into the country.

Since such work is now being undertaken, the slogans which summarize it, acquire enormous importance. One such slogan is "The Workers' and Peasants' Government" as interpreted by the Fifth International Congress.

The Tactics of the United Front.

I COME now to the tactics of the united front. These tactics not only do not contradict Bolshevism, but on the contrary, represent an essential part of it.

I think comrades, that we are only just beginning to apply the tactics of the united front properly.

The Policy of Partial Demands.

I WILL deal in a few words with the question of partial demands, which the parties must advance in carrying out the every day work of leading the struggles of the workers.

But this does not mean that, on these grounds, we must abstain from putting forward partial demands. It is precisely in periods such as the present one, that we must conduct correct, sensible, systematic and carefully thought out tactics of partial demands, without however, departing from the revolutionary struggle, and taking care not to dilute bolshevism with reformism.

CLARK SHATTERS SOCIALISTS IN SEATTLE DEBATE

Proves Futility of MacDonald Leadership

By AARON FISHERMAN. (Special to The Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Wash., May 25.—Another debate was held on Sunday evening between a spokesman of Communism and a representative of social-democracy.

From beginning to end the audience was with the spokesman for Communism, if we are to judge by the applause accorded him by the audience.

W. D. Lane, liberal and a former city councilman, who represented the affirmative side, opened the debate with a 25 minute speech in which he tried hard to prove the wonderful accomplishment of the British Labor Party and minimize the tactics of the Communists.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, That the producers of America will achieve greater success thru the methods of the British Labor Party than they will thru adopting the tactics of the Communist Party."

Each one of the debaters was given 25 minutes for argument and 30 minutes for rebuttal.

Clark Shatters Socialist. Comrade Clark battered and shattered every argument and point of his opponent into pieces. He proved by uncontradictable facts that the British Labor Party was one of the most servile governments of the ruling class and that the oppression of other nations under its regime, was at least as severe as under the Tory government and in fact the same officialdom remained in power; and that no particular achievement for the interests of the working class was brot about.

INTERNATIONAL PICNIC. The Russian, Ukrainian and Polish Branches of the Workers Party have arranged a joint International Picnic for Sunday, June 14, at Marvel Inn Grove, at the end of Milwaukee Ave.

TAKE NOTICE! The Workers' House has arranged picnics for the following dates: May 30, at National Grove; June 28 and August 9, at William Rimek Grove, Lyons, Ill.

Move to Trustify Churches. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25.—Prospects for union with allied churches, including congregational and reformed, were expected to stir up another battle between liberals and conservatives in the presbyterian general assembly here.



JUST OFF THE PRESS!

FAIRY TALES FOR WORKERS CHILDREN



BY HERMINIA ZUR MUHLEN TRANSLATED BY IDA DAILES

With four full page two-color drawings and cover design by LYDIA GIBSON and many smaller drawings from the original edition.



Our Readers' Views

Birds of a Feather. To the DAILY WORKER:—The DAILY WORKER of May 18, 1925, contains an article dated at Cleveland, Ohio, which criticizes "Scabby" Bill Lee and written by "Scabby" T. C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union.

There are 20,000 switchmen in this country that will say, "That Cashen has got lot of guts to say anything about Bill Lee." In 1920, when the switchmen of Chicago, and the rest of the important terminals of the U. S. went on strike, what did Cashen do?

He opened up strike breaking agencies and sent scabs to all parts of the country, so did Bill Lee, Lee and Cashen worked hand and hand then and now. Grand lodge presidents are friendly enemies, as are all of the scabs of labor.

Lee and Cashen are both strike breakers, in 1920 the S. U. of N. A. had a chance to prove what kind of a union it was and it did, by doing the S. U. of R. T. a brotherly act and joined with them to scab thousands of old men off the railroads, they were assisted by all of the grand presidents of the various brotherhoods.

THIS PAGE
Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the
Trade Union Educational League
(T. U. E. L.)
North American Section of the
RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS
(R. I. L. U.)
THE T. U. E. L.

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

LOCAL PREFERS
CHARGES AGAINST
'RINO' CAPPELLINI

Masses of Miners in Hot
Resentment

SCRANTON, Pa.—Local Union 699,
U. M. W. of A. of Edwardsville, Pa.,
at a special meeting held last Thurs-
day adopted a motion unanimously
to prefer charges against Rinaldo Cap-
pellini, district president, and the
majority of the district executive
board on grounds of flagrantly vio-
lating the district and international
law by ordering the duly elected of-
ficials of the local deposed and a spe-
cial held.

This action is the aftermath of the
trouble existing at the Woodward
colliery. Cappellini revoked the local
charter some time ago and deposed
Stanley Edmunds and his set of of-
ficials as the local officers after an
outlaw strike had been called by
Edmunds. At the same time, Adam
Dunn, who had sought office on several
occasions, broke away from the local
with a set of followers, held "regu-
lar" meetings, collected dues and
assessments, and classed themselves
as the local administration.

Real Dualists Recognized.

Of a membership of 1,700 Dunn has
but 20 followers. Cappellini recognized
Dunn as the local President, regard-
less of the fact that he and his
followers "elected" themselves secre-
tely and without the knowledge of the
bulk of the membership.

The district board, after several
visits occurred at Edwardsville, held a
three hour session and ordered a spe-
cial election at the local. Dunn and
Edmunds stated their respective cases
before the board. The board decided
that Dunn and Edmunds should sub-
mit a list of candidates and the elec-
tion should be conducted by the dis-
trict board. Edmunds refused on the
grounds that such action was uncon-
stitutional, as the constitution speci-
fically states charges must be prefer-
red against the local officers in their
local union and that the local shall act
on these charges.

The "election" was held. Cappellini
was in the camp of Dunn. Dunn's
followers voted while Edmunds men
paraded thru Wilkes-Barre and vicin-
ity in protest. Over 1,000 miners of
the Edmunds faction refused to vote
and paraded in protest.

Voting Made No Difference

The "official tally" shows that Dunn
and his slate received 1023 votes and
Edmunds group 1104. (It must be re-
membered that the membership is but
1700 according to dues payments prior
to the trouble, and that Edmunds sub-
mitted no slate) On the face of the
so-called official returns it is evident
that the Edmunds faction were the
victors, but Cappellini thinks other-
wise as he officially states that Dunn
and his group of candidates are the
legal local officers.

Edmunds appealed to Lewis and
after an intolerable day that well-
known faker telegraphed that Cap-
pellini was the district president and
any action taken by Cappellini would
be concurred in by the international
officialdom.

Cheer Attack on Cappellini

Fully 1500 miners packed the Pa-
hucks Hall to hear the latest develop-
ments of the case. Great cheers broke
forth when the motion was carried
that charges be preferred against Cap-
pellini and three of the board mem-
bers. Wm. J. Brennan, ex-president
and now a candidate opposing Cap-
pellini spoke before the local and
made a typical fakerish speech. He
told the miners that the fight they
were waging was a fight to uphold the
union laws and to retain the prin-
ciple of trade unionism in the anthracite
coal fields.

George Isaacs, district vice-presi-
dent also spoke and assured the
miners that the Edmunds group was
the duly elected officers and urged
them to support these officers, urged
them to pay their dues to the Ed-
munds officers and worry about noth-
ing.

Cheer Toohy

Pat Toohy, heading a delegation
from another local sent to investigate
the Woodward trouble was given an
ovation after being introduced as the
assaulted Cappellini and de-

WHY NOT THIS, IN
PLACE OF BILL
GREEN'S MOVIES?

Detroit Auto Workers
in Union Campaign

DETROIT, Mich., May 25.—Police
again appeared on the scene at the
Briggs Manufacturing plant at Harper
Ave. when the organizers of Auto
Workers Union No. 127 opened up the
noonday organization drive before the
thousands of workers whose interest
in the campaign is at a high pitch.
But there was a difference.

At Thursday's meeting the factory
dicks attempted to disrupt the meet-
ing and went down to defeat. Police,
arriving immediately after the speak-
ers had finished, insisted that the in-
spector be approached for a permit.
They were informed that the drive
would continue and that no permits
would be asked for.

Federation President Pinched.
At Friday's meeting a squad of po-
lice were there before the speakers
arrived and when the meeting opened
they arrested Frank Martel, president
of the Detroit Federation of Labor,
and Frank Brunton, Secy. of Local
127 Auto Workers Union.

While they were taking them to
jail Alfred Goets got on the chair and
continued the meeting. Some fifty
coops soon arrived and attempted to
disperse the crowd. Goets and four
others were arrested and held at the
station for an hour and a half and then
released.

Cops Not Popular—There's a Reason.

At Saturday's meeting some twenty-
five or thirty cops were very much in
evidence. When the workers left the
factory to get their lunches and saw
the cops, their anger mounted and
they hooted and jeered. They were
prepared to take any action that might
become necessary to see that the
meeting was not disrupted.

However, it was a chastened po-
lice department at the meeting. In-
stead of disrupting the meeting they
were there to maintain order and "to
keep a passage way open for traffic,"
as the officer in charge explained.

John Edwards Speaks.

John Edwards was the first speaker
and as he mounted the chair the crowd
cheered. Thousands of workers lis-
tened attentively and showed their ap-
preciation of every point made by the
speaker. Frank Martel followed Ed-
wards, and when he stated that the
Detroit Federation of Labor would
back the right to carry on organiza-
tion work with all the strength and
power that it could muster it was
greeted with a roar of approval.

Then Goets took the chair. He
scored the dicks and police for their
past interference and pointed out that
this meeting was going forward
largely because the Briggs workers
had expressed indignation in a very
material way because their right to
listen to union organizers had been
violated by brutal police methods.

Dig In for Big Job.

The campaign to organize the auto
workers of Detroit will go forward
with increased energy. Everything
possible will be done to stop the drastic
process of wage reductions, and to
improve the situation within the
shops. This is one of the most notori-
ous open shop towns in the entire
country.

The union is not deceiving itself
about the enormity of the task be-
fore it, but advantage will be taken of
every situation that may arise by Local
127 and there is reason to believe
that the union will again become as
effective a fighting machine as it was
immediately following the world war.

fended the Woodward miners at a
meeting of his local at which Cap-
pellini appeared several weeks ago.

Toohy pointed out that this policy
being enforced at Edwardsville was
not one of a local character but was
the pet policy of Lewis thruout the
organization. Recounting the charter
revocation of the Kansas miners,
Nova Scotia and other instances he
urged the miners to view the issue
from another angle than that of a local
case, but to view the situation
nationally and they would find that

RELIANCE, WYO., MINE REPORTS
SHOW WHY HUNDREDS OF MINERS
ARE KILLED YEARLY IN THE U. S.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

RELIANCE, Wyoming, May 25.—The mine inspection reports which are
given in this article show very clearly why it is that hundreds of miners are
blown up and burnt to death every year in so-called "accidents" which are,
in effect, murder.

Recently the Union Pacific Coal company inaugurated a system of in-
specting their mines, by which the miners were to select a man to repre-
sent the miners and the company to appoint a miner to go along with their
safety engineer, and to make a report of their findings direct to the higher
officials, showing the condition of the mine and any recommendations.

This was done and reports were
submitted. But, coincidentally, the
newly appointed deputy mine inspec-
tor made what he called an inspec-
tion. This appointee of the capitalist
government, as is customary with his
tribe, submitted the following two re-
ports, the first on Reliance Mine No.
1, and the second on Reliance Mine
No. 4. These are the sort of "safety"
reports which send miners to their
death without there being anyone hung
for murder. The first report says:

"Office of the Chief Inspector of Coal
Mines, Rock Springs, Wyo.,
May 2, 1925.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that on May 1, 1925,
I visited No. 1 mine at Reliance,
Wyo., property of the Union Pacific
Coal company, accompanied by Mr.
William Pryde the foreman of the
mine.

"We entered the mine manway and
visited every working place in the fol-
lowing entries: No. Seven South
Entry, No. Eight South Entry, No.
Three North Entry, No. Four North
and four and one-half entry, No. Five
North Entry, No. Six North Entry,
No. Eight North Entry and the first
panel No. Ten North Entry.

These entries as they are enumer-
ated represent separate air splits in
the system of ventilation. Visited the
places where electric hoists are in-
stalled and the generator sets furnishing
the electric power for the inside
workings which were in good condi-
tion and cleanliness and very com-
mendable. Rock dusting the haulage
roads well applied which in addition
to serving the purpose for which it is
applied materially aids in the illum-
ination of the mine haulage ways.

"The working places well ventilat-
ed and adequate supply of timber kept
on hand convenient for working
places.
"I examined the stoppings on No.
2 south, No. 1 north entry, No. 2 north
entry and drift entry where fire is
sealed off. These stoppings are in
good condition and regularly exam-
ined day and night.

"The mine was idle when the ex-
amination was made and I am advised
has been working but one day per
week for some weeks past.

"Number of men employed 142,
Stock 18.
"Air measurements, main intake
156,360 cubic feet per min. Return
161,860.
"Respectfully submitted, SIGNED—
John L. Dykes, Deputy Mine Inspec-
tor."

Then the second lying report in-
spector Dykes submits:

"Office of the Chief Inspector of Coal
Mines, Rock Springs, Wyo.,
May 2, 1925.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
This is to certify that on May 2, 1925,
I visited Mine No. 4, Reliance, Wyo.,
property of the Union Pacific Coal Co.,
accompanied by Mr. William Spence
the foreman of the mine. Entered the
mine and examined the working
places and haulage roads of the fol-
lowing entries: No. 1 South, No. 1
North, No. 4 South and Main Slope
workings, No. 2 North entry, No. 3
North, No. 4 North, also visited the
hoist room and generator set, which
are in good condition and commenda-
ble for cleanliness. Rock dusting in
this mine is well under way, and in
a short time will be completed. The
ventilation is in good condition and
well conducted.

"The timber is used when necessary
and the supply adequate kept on hand
for working places. Electric lamps
are used exclusively in the Reliance
mine and all blasting by shot firers
when the regular shift is completed.
"This mine also has been working
but one day per week for some weeks
past. The examination of the mine
when the mine was idle.
"Number of men employed, 87, No. stock 9.
"Air measurements, intake 63,000;
return 63,189.

"Respectfully submitted, SIGNED—
John L. Dykes, Deputy Mine Inspec-
tor."

But, in flat conflict with the above
false reports, the inspection commit-
tee, consisting of two miners, one rep-
resenting the union and one appoint-

ed by the Union Pacific Coal company,
brot in the following:
"Report of Inspection Committee,
Mine No. 1, Reliance, Wyo.,
April 21, 1925.

"1—4th North Entry: Rooms 44 and
45 are 100 to 150 feet ahead of cross
cuts. Crosscuts between rooms 43
and 44 too small.
"2—4 1/2 North Entry: Room 38 is
150 feet ahead of air, need curtain.
"3—5th North Entry: Rooms 49 and
50 need ventilation. Room 43 is room
driven into pillar, between rooms 42
and 44, both of which have caved in,
and this room has broken into caved
rooms on each side. This place is
dangerous and should be stopped.
"4—6th North entry: Room 44 ahead
of air and crosscut to connect air has
been abandoned.
"5—8 North entry—Top entry 100
feet and back entry 70 feet ahead of
air and no crosscut started.
"6—Northside manway and escape-
way: Here we found a naked copper
cable carrying 250-volts electricity, un-
protected. This is not a manway but
is marked as "Manway," and "Escape-
way." This line should be fenced off.
"7—As a general rule in Mine No. 1,
old cross cuts are not blocked so as
to force air to crosscuts at the face,
and deflecting brattices on entries are
in bad shape.
"8—8 South Entry: Room 19 has
bad top and timber of proper length
not furnished. Air in rooms on this
entry in bad shape, because crosscuts
have not been driven.
"9—Signed—Tom Cowan, A. L. Zei-
her."

FARRINGTON IN
VIOLATION OF
THE AGREEMENT

With Lewis Puts Him-
self Out of Court

By ALEX. REID

Desperation and panic are seen in
the latest move of the fakers of the
United Mine Workers. The militant
rank and file refuse to be silenced or
coowed by the unconstitutional and
desperate methods of threats and ex-
pulsions of themselves by the fakers.

After a campaign of rule or ruin,
Farrington, in abject fear of the rising
tide of revolt against his treason to
the mine workers, appeals to the
"king" of labor fakers, Lewis, to come
to his aid and the aid of the bosses
generally and the Illinois mine own-
ers in particular.

True to his contemptible reputation,
the "king" faker grants to his brother
louse, Farrington, the right and pow-
er to expel the membership by a
local at a time or a sub-district, if ne-
cessary, to carry his policy into effect.

Demand Farrington's Impeachment.
The expulsion of Thompson and
Watt, the duly elected president and
secretary-treasurer of Sub-District 4,
Springfield, and the appointment of
a tool who is not even a member of
the U. M. W. of A. has created a feel-
ing of disgust thruout the state, and
the membership are demanding the
impeachment of Farrington, as a re-
sult.

The constitution of the U. M. W. of
A. is being torn a sunder by Farrin-
ton in his mad effort to place the
militant miners on the defensive and
at the same time draw the attention
of the miners from his own actions,
and to establish his class collabora-
tion policy thruout the district.

R. R. Clearks Hissed Farrington

Farrington has no time to go into
the miners' locals to discuss the un-
employment question, or any of the
miners affairs, but does have the time
to go to Kansas City to the clerks con-
vention. But, be it said to the credit
of the clerks, that they hissed and
booed him and brought it plainly home
that even a clerks' convention is no
place for such labor fakers as he.

The miners are demanding of you,
Farrington, to tell them what propo-
sition you made to the Johnston City
miners about the 12 cents per ton
reduction. What kind of a proposition
did you received from the Old Ben?
And why did you advise the accep-
tance of the reduction when you knew
it was plainly a violation of the dis-
trict agreement?

How About It?

Farrington, the contract specifically
provides that existing conditions can-
not be changed during the life of the
agreement, that would add to the cost
of production to the operators or de-
crease the earning power of the
miners.

In the face of this fact, in your
treasonable class collaboration policy
you ask the men to accept what
amounts to a large reduction in
wages. The men in the mines now
are not receiving a half turn, due to
overcrowding the mine, and they are
averaging about two days work per
week.

The pittance they get for laying in
a wet, damp, gas-ridden, foul atmo-
sphere for eight hours, subject to all
the dangers of gas and dust explo-
sions, black damp, roof dangers, and
occupational diseases, which are
many to a coal miner, seems to be too
much in view of your advice to accept
a 12 cents per ton reduction on the
drilling question.

Don't to Break the Wage Front

Try to know, Farrington, that if
the men in Johnston City agreed to
accept this reduction the miners over
the state would be asked to do like-
wise wherever conditions would per-
mit? And if this class collaboration
policy would succeed, it would be
followed by other measures that would
soon have the miners of Illinois down
to the 1917 scale and standard, or be-
low it.

Not only does this attempted reduc-
tion affect the men in Johnston City,
but it affects the men in the less eco-
nomical mines, the miners that are
unable to compete now due to phys-
ical conditions within the mine, would
be further handicapped, and thous-
ands more of our brothers would be
thrown out of employment.

However, all this is nothing to the
fat salaried and heavy expense ac-
counted gentleman. And it is nothing
to him, either, that the constitution
provides a penalty for the creation of
a condition that makes impossible
the carrying out of the terms of the
agreement. "To hell with the consti-
tution!" What does it amount to if
it stands in the way of Farrington and
the coal operators?

The Flight of the Miners

The militant miners of Illinois have
refused to accept the class collabora-
tion policy of Farrington, and, led
by Brother Thompson, Watt and Par-
ry, have kept up a continuous agita-
tion for justice for the Illinois miners
and against the treasonable class col-
laboration of the fakers, with the re-
sult that the miners are demanding
a special convention. In fear of this
move, Farrington, ably backed by
Coolidge's campaign, committeeman is
expelling right and left to save him-
self from being tried loose from his
pie-courter.

In the Lewis letter to Farrington,

he refers to the militant miners as
"duffists" when he means to say

RED INTERNATIONALISTS OF I. W. W.
HAVE NEW ADDRESS IN CHICAGO

The Red International Affiliation Committee, appointed by the execu-
tive bureau of the Red International of Labor Unions to represent the R. I. L. U.
in its negotiations with the I. W. W. and to bring about harmony be-
tween the two organizations and advocate the affiliation of the I. W. W. to the
R. I. L. U., has moved its office from 1514 West Madison street, to 618 S. Hermitage
avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MINERS' LOCALS
PROTEST POLICY
OF EXPULSION

District 5 Around
at Persecution

By STEPHEN
(Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Miners in
parts of Western Pennsylvania are
protesting against the expulsions
of two well known progressives that
ordered by the officials of District
5. These protests in some locals are
motions or resolutions while others
upon their officials to explain the
reason for these persecutions. The
whole district is alive to the situation.
Here is one of the resolutions pass-
ed by Local 250 in New Eagle, Pa.

Resolution:
"WHEREAS, the executive board
of District 5 United Mine Workers
of America has illegally ordered the ex-
pulsions of James Oates, president
of Local 4546, and Thomas Ray, of
Local 2012, and

"WHEREAS, Thos. Win who pre-
sented the charges against James
Oates admitted that the charges had
been framed and written by the dis-
trict officials and found so flimsy that
Local 4546 refused to even give them
any consideration, likewise in the
case of Thos. Ray, when charges were
presented against him he was completly
vindicated by an overwhelming vote
of the membership of Local 2012, and

"WHEREAS, the district executive
board proceeded to order the expul-
sions of both James Oates and Thos.
Ray in direct violation of the letter
and spirit of the constitution but of
the charge of having attended a
miners meeting which clearly demon-
strates that if such rulings were
stand members of our union may be
come expelled for the crime of atten-
ding a moving picture show whenever
the officials see fit to interpret such
attendance as unauthorized or im-
permissible, and

"WHEREAS, it is well known that
the true underlying reason for the
autocratic action by the executive
board is the fact that both Oates and
Ray have at all times fearlessly taken
a progressive position, fought for the
building of our union and for militent
opposition to the attempts of the op-
erators to impose wage cuts and low
our standard of living, in view
which this expulsion act becomes
deliberate attempt to split and
destroy our union, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that Local No. 5
vigorously protest this arbitrary ac-
tion of the district executive board
ordering the expulsion of Broth-
er Oates and Ray, demand that they
be immediately reinstated to their
former position and standing.

Signed: Geo. Doty, Pres.
Wm. Hodgson, Res. Secy.
In addition to protests, the loc-
als are getting together in the differ-
ent sections of the district arranging
meetings of miners at which Oates
and Ray, the two expelled miners are
invited to speak, in order to equal-
ize all of the miners of the actions
of their officials.

Expelled Members to Speak
Local 3355 of McDonald, Pa., at
last meeting demanded that the dis-
trict officials come before the loc-
als and give reasons why they order
the expulsions of Ray and Oates. The
two expelled members were invited
to refute any lies the officials try to
put over.

Another local in McDonald 3436
demanded that a stop be put to the
persecutions of the militant miners
and that the two that were expelled be
immediately reinstated.

Does your friend subscribe
the DAILY WORKER? Ask him

Live in St. Louis, Eh?
Then Look Over The

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 25.—Pl-
announce in our Daily that the
E. L. and the St. Louis local are
ing to have an open air banquet
music and speakers at the Labor
ceum, 1843 N. Garrison on Sun-
day June 21, 1925. All sympathetic
ganizations are requested to keep
date open.

Committee—Mihelick, McMill-
Stols, Mink, Goldberg, Bala, Jus-
vich, Gaschik, M. Levin, Wm. Les-
and J. Frank.

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NO UNION MINERS AROUND STEEL MILLS

Fayette Miner Discovers Something

By YEAGER (Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Carnegie steel mills at Clairton, Pa., offers 44c an hour, 10 hours a day for skilled men, while others, having received a higher rate, are being laid off.

Before getting this job he looked for work in other steel mills in Ohio in other places. When asked what his previous work was he was very truthful, stated that he had been a miner.

After the company had gotten this information he was gently pushed aside and told there were no jobs open.

After several such failures he decided to try another method to get a job. When he came to the Clairton mill and was asked what he had worked at before he told them he had been a helper in a boiler shop. It worked, and he was given a job at the rate of 44c for 10 hours.

Why was he turned down before for simply stating that he had been a miner? The Carnegie Steel company desires no former miners working for them as they have practically all more or less participated in union activities.

The miner who just secured the job in the Clairton mill had formerly worked in Fayette County coke fields. During the strike of 1922 he was evicted with many others. He was compelled to move into one of the barracks in which eight families with 25 children lived in six rooms.

Our Daily Patterns

"ENSEMBLE" DRESS.



5105. This portrays a very attractive version of a popular style. The under dress may be worn separately.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 5 1/2 yards of figured material, and 1/4 yard of plain material 40 inches wide.

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Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1923 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress-making, and the latest fashions for the season.

Address: THE DAILY WORKER, 1115 N. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Get a sub—make another Com-

RELIGION YIELDS FIVE PER CENT INTEREST, INCREASES PROFITS, AS DIRECTED BY SAINT ROCKEFELLER

NEW YORK, May 24.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been figuring largely in the publicity of getting religious enterprises in the New York City lately. An appeal received by the DAILY WORKER for the (Methodist) Broadway Temple Building corporation—that plans a \$4,000,000 skyscraper community church with apartments to let—asks us to buy five per cent bonds towards the project and encloses, as a clinching argument, a copy of a letter from the oil king's son endorsing the plans and announcing his own subscription for \$250,000.

Rockefeller's letter is an excellent illustration of business christianity, stating "Not only will the structure dominate the surrounding buildings, as religion should dominate all human activities, but this type of structure, because convertible entirely into business uses if necessary, renders far safer, in these days of constantly changing city life, the large investment involved."

The personal appeal says blandly, "You are not asked to donate a single cent. You are asked to allow a part of your money to earn 5 per cent."

Rockefeller's religious investments are inter-denominational. He recently gave \$500,000 to the building fund of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and subscribed \$1,083,333 to the \$4,000,000 drive of Union Theological Seminary. His own "worship" is at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church to which Raymond Fosdick, liberal preacher, has been called.

Woelfkin, retiring pastor, was buffer for Rockefeller during the stormy days after the burning of the women and children at Ludlow, Colorado. When Bouck White, pastor of the church of the social revolution, attempted to ask Woelfkin about his parishioner's crimes he was roughed up by detectives, hustled off to jail and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PEARSE-CONNOLLY CLUB FORMED IN SAN FRANCISCO

Condemn Irish World for Attacking Relief Work

By J. C. READ

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—A Pearse-Connolly Club has been formed in San Francisco with headquarters at 225 Valencia street. Of this club, Timothy McCarthy is permanent chairman, and Brother Fitzgerald is organizer. The purpose of the organization is the education of its membership in working class philosophy, and the assisting of the sufferers of the present Irish famine.

The club meets every Wednesday evening at 225 Valencia, and people of Irish birth or extraction who are interested, are urged to communicate with the organizer, Brother Fitzgerald at 225 Valencia, San Francisco.

At the last meeting of the Pearse-Connolly Club, held in San Francisco on Wednesday evening, May 20th, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved: That the Pearse-Connolly Club, in conjunction with the San Francisco branch of the International Workers' Aid, condemn the attack made on the latter organization by the writer of an anonymous letter which was published in the April 25th issue of the Irish World, and suggests that the Irish World should not lend its columns in the future for the abusing of organizations and individuals engaged in humanitarian work.

Church Modernists' Win. COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 25.—Modernists of the Presbyterian general assembly were scheduled to win their second battle with ultra-fundamentalists over demands for the rescinding of the New York presbytery, according to predictions of which church parliamentarians.

The overture of the Chester, Pa., presbytery demanding abolition of the New York presbytery as a result of the Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick case in the first Presbyterian church, New York, and the setting up of a new presbytery "loyal to the standards of the church," cannot be pushed to a decision, it was said.

More Racial Minorities Drowned. WASHINGTON, May 25.—Under the new regime in the bureau of immigration, the 65,000 Hawaiian-born Japanese who are citizens in Hawaii will not be admitted to the continental United States as Americans.

Doctors Meet in Atlantic City. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 25.—A concerted publicity campaign against "fads, cults and fallacies," which impose on the public worthless cures was recommended before the opening meeting of the American Medical Association here today.

WORKER FIRED BY "B. & O. PLAN" FOR BEING UNIONIST

Here's Something to Tell Your Buddy

By STEPHEN, (Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A former local officer of the machinists in the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been fired for opposing "B. and O. Bill" co-operative plan. Of course that is not the reason given by the company or their committee, but nevertheless it is so.

While working in the Glenwood shops Harry Smith was taken off his job because he wiped his hands on the heavy grease before the whistle blew, a custom existing in all the railroad shops of the country. He turned his case over to the co-operative committee.

Some Tall Dodging

According to the "plan" grievances must be taken up within 15 days, but the committee did not present it until after six weeks had passed. In place of fighting to have Smith put back on the job the committee acted true to its name and co-operated with the company, giving it the right to fire Smith, using as the excuse that the time limit to take up grievances had passed.

Smith during the time he worked in the Glenwood shops served on many committees. The last office he held was secretary of the machinists local and owing to his opposition to the B. and O. plan, although he was not very active or aggressive, he was defeated in a three cornered election by a dyed in the wool conservative and a supporter of Johnston and his plan, and who at one time had to be removed from the shop committee for the manner in which he handled the grievances.

A Job Against Unionism

The defeat of Smith became an opening wedge after which it was easier for the company to get rid of him which they did at the opportune time. This terrorizing of the workers who are opposed to the plan is the reason they are afraid here to openly oppose it and which is reducing the one time militant shop crafts organization to nothing more than a company union.

U. S. S. R. Imports Increase

MOSCOW, May 22.—A tendency towards a considerable increase of imports is being noticeable of late in the Soviet government's foreign trade policy. Thus, in March last, the imports exceeded the exports by 22 million roubles and amounted to 54,600,000 roubles. The increase falls mainly on the import into the U. S. S. R. of agricultural machinery, and, also, cotton. As compared with the February figures, imports in March increased by 9 million roubles, while the March export amounted to 32 million roubles, it was 4,900,000 roubles lower than in February.



Philadelphia Takes Leadership from Milwaukee

Minneapolis and Detroit Threaten

Due to the splendid work of the Philadelphia local led by City Agent Comrade Lena Rosenberg, they have succeeded in displacing Milwaukee as the leaders in the campaign for subs among those locals having a quota of 100 subs or more.

While this battle is going on between them, others and especially Minneapolis and Detroit are threatening to overtake both leaders in the last three weeks. Here is

THE RACE in the Second Annual Sub Campaign

THE BIG ONES:

Table with 4 columns: City, Subs Sent In, Quota, Percent Filled. Lists major cities like Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Detroit, Buffalo, San Francisco, St. Paul, Boston, Los Angeles, Toledo, New York, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago.

Monessen Still Leads the Little Ones

North Cohoes, N. Y., Fills Quota

Another local among those having a quota of less than one hundred subs in the Second Annual Sub Campaign, has filled its quota. Meanwhile Pottsville, Pa. and West Allis, Wis., lack but one more sub to complete their share... while others are nearing their goal.

In the last three weeks of the campaign many changes in leadership are possible. Meanwhile Monessen, Pa., still leads the procession in

The Second Annual Sub Campaign

Subs Sent In Quota Percent Filled

Table with 4 columns: City, Subs Sent In, Quota, Percent Filled. Lists smaller cities like Monessen, North Cohoes, Pottsville, West Allis, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, Frankfort Heights, Eureka, Jamestown, Omaha, Lawrence, Kansas City, Pocatello, Providence, Revere, Kincaid, Stamford, Springfield, Frederick, Indianapolis, Sioux City, Worcester, Canton, Pontiac, Cincinnati, Bentleyville, Endicott, Utica, Taylorville, Superior, Schenectady, Rochester, Tacoma, Blair Sta., Chisholm, Cateret, Pottsville, Springwell, Coscob, Portland, Hartford, Christopher, Hanna, Rochester, Youngstown, Astoria, New Haven, South Bend, Warren, Denver, Muskegon, Baltimore, Washington, Rockford, Grand Rapids, Bellaire, Elizabeth, West New York, Galveston, Johnston, Brule, Sistersville, Hibbing, San Antonio, Wilmington, Seymour, McDonald, Newkirk, Richmond, Neff, Belleville, Hammond, Bridgeport, McKeesport, West Frankfort, Ziegler, Seattle Wash.

COSSACK GETS GOD'S REWARD FOR MURDER

Klux Sky Pilot Voted "Shall Not Kill"

By SANDE (Worker Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Rev. Charles P. Irwin, pastor of the Wilmerding Presbyterian church and a group of "citizens" from the ku klux klan controlled town of East McKeesport, Pa., has presented state cossack Tom Cavaleksi with a silver loving cup for murdering Michael Kraynik, a machinist who was employed at the Westinghouse Airbrake company.

Cold Blooded Murder. On Feb. 22 a gang of cossacks entered a confectionery store in charge of Kraynik's wife, and without showing a warrant began ransacking the place in search of liquor.

Kraynik demanded that the cossacks leave his place as they had no lawful right in searching the store. During the argument which followed the cossack shot Kraynik thru the head and he died instantly.

The dead worker's wife, son and customer, who were in the store at the time, claim that there was no liquor found in the place and that the cossacks worked the old and oft-used trick of planting one pop bottle of moonshine which was presented as evidence.

The trick was so raw that the steel trust police of Allegheny County were forced to arrest the cossack on the charge of murder, and he is at liberty after putting up \$7,500 bail until his trial comes up.

Belly Crawling Minister of God.

Rev. Irwin, in his presentation speech at the state cossacks' barracks at Greensburg, stated that the cossack was doing his duty when he shot the Westinghouse worker and commended him for his "fearless" action. One of Kraynik's fellow workers at the Westinghouse plant, in commenting on the preacher's action said, "It is simply another case of a sky pilot showing his true colors."

Corn and Other Crops Hard Hit by Cold Weather

Virtually complete annihilation of the early tomato and bean crops and great damage to corn in the sections where the low temperatures struck over the week-end was forecast today following a preliminary survey by agricultural agencies here.

Damage, it was estimated, will run to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Warnings of another frost were issued by the local weather bureau.

Big Damage in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—Killing frosts of Saturday and Sunday nights took a heavy toll in Indiana crops, according to scattered reports reaching the government weather bureau here today.

A report from Warsaw stated frost early today caused thousands of dollars loss in North Central Indiana, destroying scores of acres of vegetation, chiefly tomatoes, onions, potatoes and beans. Strawberries were hard hit and even apple trees suffered considerably, according to the report.

Arbitration in Many Different Styles; You May Take Your Choice

BOSTON, Mass., May 25.—An overflowing mass meeting of the Boston Carmen's Union unanimously rejected the proposal of the Boston Elevated Railway to substitute a board of "impartial" arbitrators for the long established method of arbitration by a board of three, with one direct representative from each side and a third arbitrator chosen by the two. The company proposed that each side submit the names of five "disinterested" or "impartial" persons, not connected with the industry. From the five submitted by the company the men were to pick one arbitrator and from the five submitted by the men the company was to pick its choice, the two arbitrators to select a third. The union declares that it has more faith in its own direct representative than it would in an outsider.

Japanese Troops Withdrawn

MOSCOW, May 25.—An official ceremony took place at Alexandrovsk, Northern Saghalien, when the Japanese troops that are being withdrawn from the Soviet territory of the island were relieved by the Red army detachment sent from Vladivostok. The Soviet institutions have also been officially opened.

Oppose Wage Cuts in Shoe Trades

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 25.—The Shoe Workers Protective Union is presenting arguments to the shoe board against the demands of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association, representing 31 manufacturers, for wage reductions.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1925.

- 144 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1569 N. Robey St.
133 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1938 Milwaukee Ave.
21 Bricklayers, 812 W. Monroe St.
378 Brick and Clay Workers, Pavina Inspectors, 168 W. Washington.
Calumet Joint Council, 814 W. 117th Street.
58 Carpenters, Diversay and Sheffield.
141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 78th St.
472 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
461 Carpenters, Witten's Hall, Highland Park Ill.
1786 Carriers and Springfield and 26th.
Clerks, Grocery, 66 W. Van Buren Street.
18 Conductors (Sleeping Car), Capitol Bldg.
381 Electricians, 505 S. State St.
1030 Electricians, 741 S. Western Ave.
302 Engineers (Loc.), 5058 Wentworth Ave.
402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
646 Engineers (Loc.), 2493 W. Roosevelt Road.
826 Engineers (Loc.), 2647 W. 38th St.
8705 Firemen, 418 N. Clark St.
27 Federal Employees, 64 W. Randolph Street.
15441 Federal Union, 3046 W. 26th St.
718 Firemen and Enginemen, Ogden and Taylor.
20 Matters (Trimmers), 166 W. Washington St.
5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
5 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
27 Hod Carriers, 62nd and La Vergne Ave.
718 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren.
12 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
17 Leather Workers, 777 W. Adams St.
94 Machinists, 2848 S. Homan Ave.
915 Machinists, 6128 W. Lake St.
1494 Machinists, 6234 Princeton Ave.
546 Meat Cutters, 175 W. Washington St.
571 Meat Cutters, 9206 Houston Ave.
Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. Clark.
10 Musicians, 175 W. Washington St., 2 p. m.
17388 Nurses, Funk's Hall, Oak Park.
147 Painters, 20 W. Randolph St.
180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184 Painters, 5414 S. Halsted St.
191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
275 PAINTERS, 220 W. OAK ST.
521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria St.
130 Plumbers, 1507 Ogden Ave.
250 Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
462 Plumbers, 4111 W. Madison St.
415 Railway Carmen, Odd Fellows' Hall, Blue Island, Ill., 7:30 p. m.
1170 Railway Carmen, 11037 Michigan Ave.
1257, Railway Carmen, 5324 S. Halsted St.
352 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Street.
739 Railway Clerks, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
906 Railway Clerks, 5436 S. Halsted St.
219 Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington St.
375 Railroaders Trainmen, 3359 W. Madison Street.
Teamsters' Dis. Council, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
727 Teamsters (Auto), 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
67 Tile Layers, 180 W. Washington St.
7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
(Not—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

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THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF LENINISM By I. Stalin. With an attractive duroflex cover and frontispiece (photograph) of the author. 35 CENTS

Leninism, the application of Marxism in the present period of imperialism, is splendidly treated here by a close co-worker of Lenin, and at present secretary of the Russian Communist Party. In this book—destined surely to become a classic of Communist literature—the reader will find an important analysis of the problems before every revolutionary party. A book that should be in the hands of every thinking worker. Daily Worker Publishing Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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 Business Manager

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## Organization Work in Detroit

The news stories of the organization campaign now being conducted in the auto factories of Detroit by the local labor movement are the lie to the pessimistic attitude of the officialdom of the international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

In response to the workers to the remarks of the speakers outside the factory gates, the readiness with which the workers rallied to the defense of the speakers against the company gunmen and the police, all indicate that they are willing to organize and fight—providing the labor movement adopts the right tactics.

We do not want to be understood as saying that the present organization campaign in Detroit will be a huge success. Far from it. The automobile industry is organized on a national scale and only a national campaign can bring its workers into the unions. But the interest displayed by the workers in the Briggs plant is undoubtedly a sign of discontent with existing conditions which, if given an opportunity for expression on a national scale, with the whole labor movement solidly behind an organization drive, would result in thousands of these workers swelling the ranks of the labor movement.

The work that is being done in Detroit is of the pioneer kind accompanied with all the hardships that pioneers usually suffer. But it is just such work as this that lays the basis for real organization and it is demonstrating to thousands of workers that it is not necessary or advisable to continue to act as individuals in the daily struggle against the bosses.

This agitator work should go hand in hand with the setting up of shop committees as the basis of future campaigns and with the whole struggle of the left wing to arouse the fighting spirit of the labor movement so that sooner or later the hesitancy and cowardice of officialdom can be overcome.

## "Labor" Bankers

That was a fine flock of vultures gathered in New York City to celebrate the second anniversary of the banking enterprise launched by the officialdom of the New York labor movement.

It proved to the hilt our contention that "labor banking" is nothing more or less than one of the methods by which the super-profits of imperialism are shared with its agents in the labor unions. Nothing was missing from the list of attractions with which the ruling class shows its complete domination of the labor bureaucracy. There was a letter from Coolidge, read as drooling lips of labor leaders murmured approval of the plaudits contained therein, there was a galaxy of labor-hating multi-millionaires on the job to see that their proteges kept to the line of capitalism, there were representatives of the strikebreaking legionaires and the clergy.

The meeting was an orgy of class collaboration, open and shameless. Labor leaders consorted with the worst class enemies of the workers.

The miners and the textile workers are fighting with their backs to the wall while the high-salaried officials ignore their struggles and uphold the hands of the capitalists who fight them.

It is going to take some time for the working class to understand the sinister meaning of such gatherings, but that understanding will come. When it does, the defeat suffered by that arch-apostle of class collaboration, William Johnston, will be repeated right down the line.

Backward the American working class may be, but it is already showing impatience with businessmen masquerading as labor officials.

## Boston Follows Gary

Five thousand laborers in Boston have voted to strike for a wage increase. Painters in Boston have been on strike for some time.

The trade magazines report huge building contracts showing an average increase of 25 per cent in construction for that city and the building trades unions have had to bring but little pressure to bear on the bosses to get wage increases and the fact that the strike method must now be used shows that wages and construction in the industry have reached the peak and that the bosses, believing that the demand for labor will soon slacken, are going to fight further advances.

The lockout in Gary, affecting 3,000 building tradesmen, coupled with the Boston dispute, shows which way the wind is blowing. We have pointed out many times that the building trades union officials have not taken advantage of the busy conditions in the industry to conduct active organizing campaigns and that from the national standpoint the building trades unions have simply drifted with the tide. In many cities the dissensions that have resulted in dual building trades councils have not been overcome and the employers have profited from the division.

In addition to bringing the whole building trades section of the labor movement into action in support of the Boston building laborers the unions should begin to close up their ranks in preparation for the attack for which the preliminary arrangements on the part of the bosses can already be seen.

The eviction of 500 miners and their families by the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal company marks an offensive in a new direction by the coal capitalists. Unable to break the resistance of the miners themselves the coal operators are now making war on women and children. In the face of such acts as this we say again that there is no place in the labor movement for tactics based on the belief that a sense of pity or justice exists in the ranks of the capitalist class when a question of their profits or power over the workers are concerned.

The striking textile workers in Shanghai have answered the attack upon them by the gunmen of the capitalists by the extension of the strike to four more mills involving 7,000 additional workers. Such resistance shatters all the ready-made conceptions of the Chinese workers as docile slaves which foreign capital can rob with impunity. This is an exhibition of solidarity of the highest order and one which American textile workers could follow with great benefit to themselves.

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

# The Soviet Power and Private Capital in Russia

By LEO (MOSCOW)

A SHORT time ago there was held in Moscow an extremely interesting meeting. One of the biggest halls in Moscow was almost entirely filled with so-called Nep people, as the new bourgeoisie in Russia are called, who have ventured to make their appearance after the introduction of the new economic policy, or "Nep." A discussion took place as to the role of private capital in Russia and the ways and means in order to attract it to commerce. The chairmanship of this meeting was in the hands of representatives of economic institutions of the Soviet government.

For Moscow, the capital of the country of the proletarian dictatorship, such a meeting, consisting for the greater part of representatives of private capital, is quite a unique phenomenon. The subject of the meeting, the role which private capital has to play under the present conditions in Russia, where, on the one hand, the central and most important positions of economy are in the hands of the proletarian state and, on the other hand, the forms of money and goods economy are still retained, touches one of the most interesting questions regarding the economic construction and economic future of Russia. This is all the more so as the bourgeois press abroad and its social democratic allies are deliberately spreading all kinds of stories regarding the role of private capital and of the new bourgeoisie in Russia. A favorite method of theirs is to represent things as if Communism and the commencement of a socialist organization of economy are nothing more than a mere screen behind which the economic life is rapidly developing in private capitalist forms and in the interests of private capital.

THE outward appearance of the meeting, where one saw more

private capitalists than one ever sees in Moscow at one gathering, gave a quite different impression. The new bourgeoisie have a quite different appearance from that which one usually associates with the ordinary type of bourgeois.

Some prominent representatives of the economic institutions of the Soviet power delivered speeches, in which they sketched the problem which is implied when one speaks of the role of private capital in Russia. Comrades Smilga, the vice chairman of the state commission for planned economy, Scheinmann, the people's commissar for home trade, Kaganovitch, the vice chairman of the All-Russian exchange congress, Schleifer, deputy people's commissar for finance, and Syromolotov, deputy people's commissar for home trade drew attention to the following facts:

The development of Russian industry is proceeding at a pace which, compared with the pre-war development, can be described as rapid. In the pre-war period an annual increase of production by 3 to 5 per cent was regarded as very considerable, whilst the increase of industrial production in the past economic year already amounted to over 30 per cent, and in the past half of the new economic year 25 per cent, and in various branches of industry even to 40 to 50 per cent. At the same time we observe, in consequence of the development of peasant agriculture, an increased purchasing power and an increased demand for goods in the villages. It is evident that these two factors render necessary an extension of trade, and in particular an increase of the commercial apparatus and of the capital invested in trade. The apparatus of the state and co-operative trade, in spite of the considerable progress they have already made in recent times, does not suffice for this rapid

growth. The Soviet state, is therefore, faced with the question whether it will invest the net profits which it receives from industry in order to extend the industrial apparatus and renew machinery, or whether it will invest it as trading capital.

THE second method is less advantageous for the general development of economy. The Soviet Government will, therefore, to a certain extent, admit private capital in trade, in order to guarantee the turn-over of the industrial products, and thereby to promote the exchange between town and country and, as a result, the alliance between the peasants and the workers.

Private capital, which is again, to a certain extent, making its appearance as a result of the situation created by the new economic policy, prefers to indulge in all kinds of shady business speculations which promise a high profit, which however attempt to evade the control of the state and of the state economy and disturb and hamper the general economic construction of the country. It is therefore in the interest of the Soviet state to indicate a definite field of activity for private capital, in order to have the possibility of constantly controlling its activity.

The various comrades who spoke pointed out that if private capital would abandon its shady backstairs speculations and develop its activity in the sphere indicated by the state, there would take place a certain alteration in the policy of the state towards trade-capital. The necessity of stabilizing the valuta involved an extremely sharp struggle against private capital, as the latter's speculative tendencies, which were specially directed towards forcing up prices, were calculated to endanger the whole stabiliza-

tion reform, which is still the most important pre-requisite for economic construction. Comrade Scheinmann stated at the same time, however, that the pre-condition for another regulation of the taxation of private capital is that private capital keeps its books correctly. The pre-requisite for the discounting of private trade bills by the state bank is that these bills are genuine. Some speakers who came forward as representatives of private capital, emphasized the political loyalty of the private business people, whereupon a comrade pointed out that it was not a question of political loyalty, but mainly a question of business loyalty and the exclusion of those jobbing and speculating methods which are mentioned in the penal code.

SOME other representatives of private capital attempted in speeches and questions to complain that in proletarian Russia they had to take second place to the workers as being "non-working elements." It is difficult for them to obtain housing accommodation etc. This called forth a sharp reply on the part of various comrades. Comrade Scheinmann declared: there can be no talk of the government concerning itself with such questions. It is known to all that the government is conducting a proletarian class policy, that it will continue to do so and that it will give preference to the workers in everything. There can be no talk that the government is calling for private capital. In the first place it does not need it. It can live without private capital, and if private capital does not agree to the proposals which are made to it, then the government will draw the necessary conclusions. Secondly, it is here a question of business. Capital does not come when one asks for it, but only when it is assured

of certain advantages. And if it does not come, it is only because it believes it can gain more by shady speculations.

The above is a picture of a meeting of private capitalists in Moscow. And this is how the representatives of the Soviet government talk to private capital. If private capital still exists today in Soviet Russia, and if it has certain economic functions, this is only on condition that the economic power of the proletarian state is not touched.

It is a different matter when, for example, social-democratic ministers "attract" Barmat and his capital, and when the Soviet government permits private capital under definite limitations and under a firm control, while at the same time, as was repeatedly stated at the meeting, the state and co-operative trade is given preference and support by all means. If private capital, however, indulges in shady speculations, then there exists for it the proletarian class justice and that terror of all terrors of the West European philistines, the G. P. U., or better known under the name of the Tcheka, it suffices to read the reports of the law court proceedings in the Russian papers in order to see how energetically and with what severity the profiteers are dealt with in Russia, while at the time it must be remembered that what is regarded as profiteering in Russia, would in other countries receive the euphemistic title of "a good stroke of business."

In addition, and that is the chief thing, the ruling class is and remains the working class. This is not only expressed in the political life of the country, but in all the affairs of daily life, in all spheres of social policy, housing policy, educational policy etc. That is the Alpha and Omega of the entire policy in Russia.

# Labor Party Organized In India

By Evelyn Roy

RESPONDING slowly to the pressure of events and the spirit of our age, a labor party has been launched in India and formally announced during the session recently concluded of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Its sponsors are Messrs. Lalpat Rai, Sir Sankaran Nair, Chaman Lal D. P. Sinha, M. N. Joshi and other well-known leaders of the Indian labor world. Reference has been made to the nature of the declarations made by these leaders in the preliminary conferences which led to the formation of the labor party.

The prevailing spirit was that of opportunistic nationalism seeking a new instrument to further its own purposes, rather than the creation of a truly working class party which would reflect the genuine interests and aspirations of the Indian proletariat.

Moderatism and excessive caution marked the speeches of these pioneers of an Indian labor party. The sentiment was expressed by one of them that "an Indian capitalist was preferable to a British one" and it was further declared by another that the newly-formed party should not over-emphasize the labor point of view! It is considered undesirable by these new-found champions of the Indian working class to introduce into India the doctrine of the class struggle, or to create such a party which will in any way jeopardize the interests and ambitions of Indian capitalism.

IN such hands, the new labor party will not go very far. The birth of a political organization of the Indian workers is a still-birth, and no amount of theoretical schemes on paper will succeed in breathing the breath of life into this defunct embryo.

Yet the growth of an Indian labor party is a historical necessity, already long overdue. The position of India as the seventh on the list of industrialized countries of the world, and her aggregate total of 20,000,000 proletarian workers prove that some organization to express the economic and political needs of this vast mass

of workers must come into being sooner or later.

The divergences of Indian nationalism have so far hindered rather than helped the growth of labor conceptions and labor ideals, for the masses have obediently followed those self-appointed leaders who have been drawn invariably from the educated middle class, and who are linked closely in sympathy and interest with the Indian bourgeoisie.

It is the Indian bourgeoisie in conflict with the inordinate monopoly of British capitalism furnishing both its ideological direction and the sinews of war in the shape of necessary funds. It is but natural therefore, that the program of Indian nationalism was subordinated to the needs and interests of the Indian bourgeoisie.

BUT the non-co-operation movement succeeded in one thing, in diffusing the idea of emancipation with all its manifold implications, among the masses of the Indian people. An expression was provided for an unrest which had hitherto remained dormant and unself-conscious among the ignorant and illiterate workers and peasants. Strikes and hartals, adopted as the instruments of the non-co-operation campaign, taught the dumb millions of India their potential strength and the power that lies in co-ordinated action on a large scale. The national movement, from being confined to a small sect of the rich and propertied class or to the revolutionary student groups of different provinces became for the first time a nation-wide movement of the toiling masses.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to lull to sleep those forces once awakened to consciousness. But it is very easy to mislead those forces by false programs and tactics. Mr. Gandhi, once the undisputed leader of one of the mightiest movements known to history, abdicated ignominiously before the battle-array of British imperialism and the prospects of meeting force with force, and now heads a small faction which seeks to lead the Indian movement along the channels

of social reform on a program of the boycott of foreign cloth, Hindu-Muslim unity, the production and use of homespun khadar, and the abolition of untouchability and the drink-evil. The sole message which he gives to the demoralized and dispirited country is that of the 'charka (spinning-wheel).

C. R. DAS, head of the Swarja faction which succeeded to the control of the Indian National Congress at Belgaum in December of 1924, has given another slogan to the nation,—that of council-entry "for the purpose of mending or ending" the present system of government. He has led his own particular faction back to the folds of safe and sane constitutionalism, away from the stormy sea of mass-action envisaged in the original program of non-co-operation. Both he and Mr. Gandhi have repudiated all forms of direct action, including civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes, and they have automatically cut off from themselves the very backbone of the great mass-movement that shook the country from 1919 to 1922—the Indian workers and peasants.

The inevitable slump and disintegration of the militant nationalist movement since the abandonment of mass action in favor of the "constructive program" and council-entry, has become patent to all. The consequent policy of repression, launched upon by the Indian government, with the consent of the labor government in Britain as well as of its successor, the present tory administration, has become bolder and more far-reaching. The incipient reversion to terrorism on the part of the young revolutionaries, who had held themselves in check during the course of the non-co-operation campaign, was anticipated by the government with unerring prescience, and measures were taken to check it before it could get under way. The employment of agents provocateurs to push the rash and inexperienced youth of the country to acts of terrorism, previously unmasked to the police by their vile hirings; the publications of false documents incit-

ing the country to violence, and the organization of "inspired" parties of terrorism, led by government spies, are but a few of the methods employed by the most unscrupulous and cunning police-system in existence. These provocative measures were taken and broadcasted thruout the world in order to justify the policy of unrestricted repression launched upon since the collapse of the non-co-operation movement.

THE only reply to such methods is the reorganization of the national forces along new lines, conforming to the interests and desires of the Indian masses. But so strong is the spirit of class-interest, and so selfish the leadership of the movement, that the prospects of freedom are deliberately jeopardized by a policy of compromise and concession. The Indian bourgeoisie is selling the birth-right of the Indian people for a mass of pottage secured to themselves by bargaining with the imperial overlord. Both the Indian upper classes and the British rulers have combined to prevent and stifle the growth of a united national movement based upon a program of social and economic liberation for the toiling masses, along with political freedom. The movement is divided, disintegrated and moribund, for lack of that program and those tactics which correspond to the crying needs of the overwhelming majority of the population—the abolition of landlordism, reduction of taxation, an eight-hour day and a minimum wage for labor, protective social legislation, the nationalization of public utilities and profit-sharing in large industries. Instead of rallying the nation to the cry of political independence and the establishment of a democratic federated republic based upon universal suffrage Mr. Das and the Swarajists join with Mr. Gandhi and his followers in repudiating national independence, and accepting "home rule within the empire."

Meanwhile, the economic condition of the Indian working class grows steadily worse, as wages are forced down and hours of work increased to

enable Indian capitalism to compete with its British rival. The deadly competition of Indian sweated labor with British labor in the metropolis is becoming a real fact; wages in Great Britain are being forced down to the level of "coolie labor" in the colonies, before the constant threat of unemployment and "the die." Hence the new cry in British labor circles for the organization of Indian labor to protect itself and its British confreres from extermination between the upper and nether millstones of British and Indian capitalism. Hence the new alliance between the British labor party and certain leaders of Indian nationalism who pretend to see farther than the rest.

BUT what is needed in India is a real party of the working class and peasantry, which will reflect the vital needs and interests of their class, irrespective of the complex and often conflicting interests of Indian nationalism, and of certain privileged sections of the British labor bureaucracy. Until such a party is formed, under leadership which unhesitatingly places itself in the service of the Indian proletariat, upon a program which corresponds with their fundamental needs and desires, no mass movement is possible in India, and without a mass movement, no success can be achieved in the realization of the demands put forward.

The new labor party under its present leadership will be a pale reflection of British labor at its most reactionary and conservative stage, strongly adulterated by the questionable influences of Indian bourgeois nationalism. It may be the herald of the dawn; it cannot usher in the splendid day of the birth of Indian labor to its heritage of power as an organized and revolutionary factor in Indian national life. What is needed is a peoples' party, embracing the vast masses of India, led by men and women with a revolutionary vision, who can bring the Indian movement for social, economic and political emancipation into line with the world movement for social revolution.

## MUSIC -- LITERATURE -- DRAMA

Ibsen's Attack on Conventions Still Goes Strong.

OPPORTUNITY to appreciate the sturdy pioneer qualities of Ibsen's attack upon conventions of his time, the end of the 19th century, is again given New York in current production of The Wild Duck and of Rosmerholm. The Actors' Theaters presentation of The Wild Duck, one of the season's finest offerings, shows the Norsemans' merciless exposure of the idealist. With his "claim of the ideal" and philosophy of sacrifice, the idealist becomes a veritable fiend who wrecks where he would have built. Relling, doctor of common sense, tells the idealist that the matter with him is "plaguy integrity- fever" and continual "delirium of hero-worship." He can't see life as it is. The doctor's solution is to cultivate the "Hifalieu" or life illusion in his patients. The play is one of the most real bits of life ever staged and is exceptionally well done by the Actor's Theater.

Rosmerholm is in strong contrast to the Wild Duck and depicts the decadent middle class: the struggle of pastor Rosmer to escape the family tradition of religion and war. The Stag-

ers, Inc., do not give such an adequate performance of the play as is given in The Wild Duck, but the drama is powerful none the less. Conservatives in Ibsen's time, when the liberal party was in the ascendancy in Norway, were as bitterly reactionary and as prone to incite to violence as today. If Dr. Kroll, headmaster of the school, is indication, "In my house, the very home of obedience and order—where one will, and one only, has prevailed." Kroll finds the ring-leader of the school boy's free-thinking club in his own son. And he has to admit that "the worst of it is that it's all the cleverest boys in the form that have banded together in this conspiracy against me. Only the dunces at the bottom of the class have kept out of it." But it is Mortensgard, Party of Freedom leader, who "can do whatever he will. . . he never wills more than he can do." The pastor saps the strength of the woman who would save him, has no courage to sustain his conversion to the light, and finally drags Rebecca and himself into the mill race where his wife had thrown herself, demonstrating the ineffectiveness of his kind in the movement for emancipation.

## OUR MARTYRS

Simeonov-Georgiev.

COMRADE Simeonov-Georgiev, a young student, has been killed in Losence by the Zankov murder bands after the house in which he lived had been fired upon. The Young Communist League and the revolutionary movement of the working class and the peasantry of Bulgaria have lost in him one of the best, most courageous and self-sacrificing young revolutionaries.

Only 22 years old when he died, he had, while still a scholar, joined the Communist movement. In 1920 he entered the Bulgarian Young Communist League. The outbreak of the revolt in September found him in Plevna, where actively participated in the struggle.

After the suppression of the revolt he unwaveringly continued to work in the Young Communist League. At the end of March police agents surrounded the house in which he lived along with two members of the Young Communist League. In order not to fall alive into the hands of the police he defended himself heroically up to the last.

## The Peasant International and the International Co-operative Alliance

THE Peasant International (International Peasants' Council) has addressed a letter to the International Co-operative Alliance in London, proposing that connections shall be established between the Alliance and the Peasant International, which latter body is at the same time the only international union of agricultural and peasant co-operatives. It is suggested in the letter that there shall be a constant exchange of material as well as the setting up of connections for joint trade in the agricultural, peasant and workers' co-operatives, while it also contains a number of practical proposals as:

1. The establishment of an International Society for wholesale purchasing in which the consumers' societies of the International Co-operative Alliance, as well as the agricultural unions of the International Peasant Council, shall participate.
2. The establishment of an international co-operative bank in which the co-operative unions of both international organizations shall have shares.
3. Constant inter-communication both in the field of business and ideas, joint participation in international ac-

tions against exploitation by private capital, for the protection of the interests of the workers and peasants and their co-operative organizations, and against war and economic decay.

In addition to this the International Peasants' Council suggests its participation in the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance which is to be held at the beginning of September in Geneva and expresses its readiness to send its representatives to the Congress.

The German "Arbeitsgemeinschaft," which is a member of the I. P. C., and also the Small Holders' and Peasants' League of Baden have approached the I. P. C. with the request that the latter assist them thru the Soviet Co-operatives in supplying them with food for poultry.

The co-operative section of the I. P. C. applied to the appropriate Soviet and economic organs in order to ascertain the conditions and possibilities for carrying out a definite order on the part of the above named organizations.

This case marks the beginning of direct trade connections between the organizations affiliated to the I. P. C.