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

DAILY WORKER

The First Anti - Imperialist Week is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

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AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'Flaherty

A amazing discovery is credit to Tic Toc, the French detective, was on the columns of the Chicago Post Saturday. Under the system based the story was told of a deep seated conspiracy, with headquarters on the South Side of Chicago, which had no other aim than to overthrow the capitalist system, to establish a Soviet Republic in the United States and to emancipate the Negroes from wage slavery as well as from the racial discrimination and discrimination to which they are now subjected.

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THIS sleuth who specified this piece of intelligence out of the revolutionary labyrinths was a colored fak by the name of Brusseaux, who read a preliminary game under the comic pseudonym of the Keystone Detective. Whether Brusseaux is trying to outdo the Keystone Comedies or not may not be learned until the great dick begins to write his autobiography or perhaps until somebody else writes his obituary. It can be said, however, that Mr. Brusseaux is one of the country's greatest sniffle hounds and can smell a Pullman blanket from afar or a prohibition agent can smell a bottle of synthetic gin.

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BRUSSEAUX'S fishery is somewhere on the South Side of the city. When he is not holding up women of easy virtue for part of the wages of their sinfulness, he is employed researching the kitchens of Pullman porters for forks, spoons, and other articles that employees of the Pullman company may confiscate in lieu of wages. Colored workers from the South side are even more than that of Brusseaux. Unfortunately the postal laws prohibit a certain kind of language from going into the mails and the record of Brusseaux can only be told by the use of the prohibited language. Our readers will have no difficulty in believing anything about a detective except something good.

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THERE is going to be a Negro Labor Congress in Chicago next October. This news, if it trickled out remained a mystery for several half seconds until it suddenly dawned on the intelligent Negro labor organizers, the progressive kind, were spending considerable sums of money advertising the fact. In fact they have a paper known as the Negro Champion, which comes out twice a month and tells the world that the Negroes are out to organize and to fight for their rights regardless of the opposition placed in their way by the capitalists and their white and colored stooligeons.

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TWO columns of space in Hearst's rag told the conspiracy to radicalize the Negro workers and make them acquainted with the progress being made in the Soviet Union. A picture of a colored comrade seated among a number of white comrades featured as evidence that the American Negro Labor Congress is a conspiracy hatched in Moscow. It proves one thing to the Negroes, and that is, that in Soviet Russia the Negro is not looked down upon because of his color but is given a place of honor.

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THE Negro workers who are engaged in the task of helping to emancipate their people from racial discrimination and wage slavery should be grateful to Hearst's filthy rag for the advertising, the publicity was not intended as a favor. If stool-pigeon Brusseaux got paid for his rubbish, he was putting something over on the Hearst sheet. Anybody who wants to learn all there is to be learned about the Negro Labor Congress can do so by subscribing to the Negro Champion.

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THAT the position of Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union is extremely delicate is proven by a long wail which he sends forth in a recent issue of Justice, the official organ of the Sigman clique. Sigman declares that he has no intention of expelling anybody because of his or her opinions but Communists are traitors and spies and so on ad nauseum. "I am a socialist in the wider meaning of the word" declares Sigman. Just like Ramsay MacDonald, his conception of socialism is so wide that he walks right thru it into capitalism.

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THE reason why Sigman uses up a whole front page of his sheet in an appeal to the members of the international not to join the Joint Council of Action is not far to seek. The great majority of the membership have repudiated him. All five he publicly ignored the opposition. Now he pays it the highest compliment by issuing the frenzied tirade against it. Sigman is a living example of what will happen to others of his tribe when the workers whom they have "betrayed" wake up.

TWENTY-FIVE SHOPS SETTLE WITH JOINT ACTION COMMITTEE, SIGMAN ASKS BOSSES TO FIRE MILITANTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, August 25.—Several additional dress and cloak shops discharged workers this morning as a result of last Thursday's stoppage called by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22, and nine more shops, who had reinstated the workers they had locked out last Friday. Altogether, about 50 shops have been affected by the stoppage and settlements have been made by the Joint Committee of Action in half of these. There are still 25 shops on strike.

The discharges today, according to Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action, were made with the direct authorization of the Joint Board. In many of the shops now on strike, the employer is perfectly willing to take back his workers but the Joint Board threatens to take away the cutters if the operators do so. The cutting finishers are returned to their jobs.

Sigman Would Disrupt Union.

In the case of certain contracting shops, where the whole shop refuses to answer the call of the Joint Board to attend a shop meeting, the Joint Board is reporting to the jobber that this is not a union shop any longer and if he deals with it he is violating his agreement with the union.

"Such are the tactics President Sigman used after he has announced to the world that he will ask the employers not to penalize workers for "illegal stoppages," says Louis Hyman. "The employers want the workers to work; the Joint Committee of Action wants the workers not only to work—all workers regardless of whether they side with the Joint Committee in this fight, or not. But the Joint Board is striving to take jobs away from everyone who will not give them support and pay them dues. They will use every sort of terrorism to gain their ends. But instead of gaining what they want they only make enemies for themselves and for the union and out.

Most of the employers are willing to live up to their agreement with the union, but it is only the Joint Board officials' same old policy of looking out for themselves first and the workers last, that is creating the present difficulties in the industry.

"Most of these difficulties we expect to have straightened out very soon. As to the troubles within the union, the settlement depends entirely on when the union officials are ready to comply with our demands."

Pressers Meet.

The Group of Progressive Pressers of Local 35 have called a general meeting for next week for Thursday, August 27, in Webster Hall right after work.

The last regular membership meeting of Local 35 this progressive group rolled up a large vote against the Joint Board resolution endorsing strongly the sympathy of a large portion of the members with the Joint Committee of Action.

Thursday's meeting will discuss plans for closer cooperation with Locals 2, 9 and 22 in their fight against the corrupt officials of the union.

Radio Experts Elated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A revolutionary advance in transmitting methods of radio reception has been obtained that has set high power experimental broadcast tests now in progress from station WGY, Schenectady, according to the department of commerce believed today.

British Accept Peking Bid.

LONDON, Aug. 25.— The foreign office today formally accepted the invitation from the Chinese government at Peking for Great Britain, to send representatives to customs conference to be opened in Peking October 26.

SCHEME TO GET U.S. INTO TALK ON WAR DEBTS

Finds Favor at London Anglo-French Meeting

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The question whether the United States cannot be brought into the Anglo-French war debt conversations to the end that a favorable settlement might be made for the liquidation of allied liabilities has entered without delay into the discussion which are being continued today between Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, and M. Caillaux, French finance minister.

The questions of how the United States may be brought into the parleys is being broached so cautiously that probably noon after this is in type, there will be the usual diplomatic denials.

Nevertheless it is understood today that M. Caillaux and Churchill entered immediately yesterday into lengthy discussion of the feasibility of inducing the United States to come into the parleys.

Ask U. S. to Come In.

While no decision was reached as to whether the United States should be invited immediately to join the parleys it was said that the French premier and the English chancellor were of one mind that American participation would expedite a settlement, first of the question of France's debt to England and secondly, a general adjustment of the whole problem of international war debts.

Conference Marking Time.

Little progress is being made in the parleys. Both parties to the conversations seem to be marking time. It seems to be marking time. It seems to be already determined that a final settlement of the French debt to England cannot be made in advance of a French settlement with the United States to be undertaken in Washington next month. The French adhesion

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HAIL 35 CLOTH STRIKERS INTO POLICE COURT

Amalgamated to Show Pickets Not "Violent"

Thirty-five members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, part of the 800 striking employees of the J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company, will appear in the municipal court at city hall this morning to answer to charges of violating the Cuthbertson "peaceful picketing" law.

These strikers were taken off the picket line at 847 West Jackson boulevard during the last few weeks, and thrown into jail by the police on the complaint of the tailoring company.

This is the first time a case has come before the courts where an employer charges strikers with violation of the law which allows picketing. In order to prevent the strikers from warning away scabs, the Taylor company has made numerous charges of "assault" and "disorderly conduct," aimed to establish that the picketing is "violent."

Attorney Ryan, for the Amalgamated, will show that the picketing is lawful and that no violence was indulged in except by the police. The case will be heard in room 1104, city hall, before a jury.

EVERY N. Y. DAILY WORKER AGENT BE AT MEETING MONDAY NITE

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—New York DAILY WORKER Agents will hold a most important meeting next Monday evening, August 31, at eight o'clock, at 108 East 14th street, to make arrangements regarding the DAILY WORKER excursion to take place just one week later, and decide on plans for the future.

Every branch of the Workers Party and Young Workers League in Greater New York, and every shop nucleus should be represented at this meeting, as the tickets for the DAILY WORKER excursion will be distributed there.

According to unanimous vote of the last DAILY WORKER agents' meeting every DAILY WORKER agent wishing to go on the excursion MUST attend a DAILY WORKER agents' meeting.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

LEWIS TRYING TO STAVE OFF STRUGGLE WITH THE OPERATORS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 25.—With but five days remaining before the expiration of the present anthracite coal agreement, secret meetings between miners and coal operators were reported here today in an effort to stave off the threatened strike on September 1.

These informal conferences have attained no more success than the official negotiations broken off three weeks ago at Atlantic City.

"The ten per cent wage increase and the "check off" continue to be the center of heated discussion, with both sides refusing to retreat an inch on their stand.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, is continuing his conference with members of the miners' representatives. He declined to divulge the nature of these meetings.

Convention Hears Report on Daily Worker

The following is a report on the DAILY WORKER read by Comrade William F. Dunne, editor, at the Workers Party convention:

Dear Comrades:

The nineteen months of experience we have had with our daily organ has enabled us to collect innumerable practical instances from which to judge the way to build and eliminate our press into what Comrade Lenin said it should be, the collective organizer of the party and of the masses.

These experiences have been of many kinds and in almost every field of mass activity—political, economic, national election campaign, thru campaigns against the trade union bureaucrats, thru the participation of thousands of workers engaged in the struggle with the bosses, dealing with the concrete item of shop and job news and daily experiences of the workers. Now what do these experiences show?

First, that our press, particularly our daily paper, is BEING BORN and is very far from being a mass press. Second, that our party as a whole and a majority of the comrades, we think, do not as yet realize the important function of the Communist press and do not as yet understand the mighty weapon that the Communist press is in every field of party activity.

Now, why is our press not a mass press? Well, the answer of course is many if one wants to be formal. We can say that it is because our party is not a mass party. But this is an evasion of the real issue and it is only by a clear and merciless criticism of our press, an appraisal of its weaknesses and shortcomings as well as substantial appreciation of its strong points and its services to the cause of revolutionary movement that we can arrive at the correct answer to this question. The party organs have not as yet accustomed themselves to using the DAILY WORKER as their principal weapon in every struggle. The party as a whole and individual comrades, have not as yet realized that it is just as much the duty of Communists to write for their press as it is for them to fight.

There are innumerable instances of both of these weaknesses I know myself, let me cite a few, and I hope that the comrades when I pick out

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BERRY BOUGHT A FARM WITH UNION FUNDS

Worships "Gobbo" the God of Good Luck

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

Article XI.

Besides being an industrial magnate "Majah" George L. Berry can also lay claim to being a "lucky" man. He "borrowed" $12,000 from the International treasury. According to the auditor's report made in 1919 Berry still owed that money to the Union. Later on the indebtedness was assumed by the Clinchfield Coke-Iron Products Company, another one of Berry's handy institutions, which was alleged to be owned by the international. This was simply a case of "robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Berry's farm is five hundred acres in area and much of the labor done on the farm is supplied by men union and most of the supplies used materially at the expense of the nlternational Union, and for this there has never been any compensation.

Capitalist Minded Leaders.

When Communists say that the labor faker has a vested interest in the capitalist system, they are not merely using a figure of speech. There is no doubt about it. Berry is capitalist in just as well served by the leadership of Henry Ford, Charlie Schwab, Judge Gary or John D. Rockefeller Jr. as they are by William Green, John L. Lewis, James Lynch or George L. Berry. The latter are just as capitalistically minded as the former, but they are not as wealthy. They believe in perpetuating the capitalist system, because under this social order they can get along very well, without rendering any useful service to society but living at the expense of the workers.

"Majah" Berry was also a printer. He owned the Knoxville Printing Company. It is true his "Good Man Friday" Joseph P. Tumulty, was of the incorporators. In 1910 the printing company was owned by the International Union. Why the change of Division for reasons which they failed to divulge to the membership decided to discontinue the publication. This was a golden opportunity for Messers Berry and Orr. It is said that opportunity knocks at least once on everybody's door. Berry is not hard of hearing. Not only does he hear the knock but he supplies the knocker. Messers Berry and Orr actually comprised the so-called Board of Directors which is in session whenever Berry happens to be

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JAPANESE AIRMEN ARRIVED AT MOSCOW GET WARM GREETING

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—Two Japanese airplanes on a flight from Tokio to London arrived at Moscow today. The Soviet officials extended a warm welcome to the airmen, the first of the kind ever attempted by Japanese.

RESOLUTION ON POLISH TERROR ADOPTED BY W. P.

Appeal Which Poland Cynically Denied

The following resolution on the Polish white terror was presented by R. K. Gebert, fraternal delegate from Polish section, W. P. of A. to the fourth national convention, Workers (Communist) Party, Aug. 21-25, 1925:

"Whereas, the Polish workers, Gibner, Kniewski, and Rutkovski, have been sentenced to death for defending themselves from a murderous attack by the police; and

"Whereas, The death sentences against these heroic workers are the opening of a new offensive against the Polish working class even more brutal than that which filled the jails with workers and in which Lastowicky, champion of the Polish workers, was killed from the effects of the beatings inflicted by the united efforts of the labor and revolutionary movements of all countries; and

"Whereas, The Polish government, in its ceaseless warfare on Soviet Russia and the Polish workers and peasants, is acting as the tool of French and American imperialism; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America declares its revolutionary solidarity with the condemned comrades and the Polish working class, calls upon the American workers to protest against these atrocities and to unite with the workers of the world to save the lives of these victims of capitalist class justice; and be it further

"Resolved, That a telegram of protest be sent the American government, the Polish president and ambassador, and the Communist fraction in the Polish diet.

"Freedom for Gibner, Kniewski and Rutkowski!

"Down with the Polish terror government!

"Long live the international solidarity of the working class under the banner of the Communist International!"

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs

COMMUNIST CONVENTION HEARS REPORT ON THE PARTY PRESS; BIG DEMONSTRATION FOR UNITY

The demonstration which marked the opening of Monday's session of the Fourth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party over the determination of unity in the party against all possibility of a split, as told in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, was followed by the reading of communications.

A telegram was read from an assembly of Communists at a picnic in Cleveland, Ohio, urging unity of the party and asserting the purpose of those sending the message to work for unity within, to carry on objective work outside the party.

Appeals were read from Comrades Cannon, Bedacht and Frest concerning disciplinary measures taken against Comrades Dunne in the South Slavic Bureau against the seating of Comrade Fisher as fraternal delegate. All were referred to the appeals committee.

Communications were read from the workers' leagues of Massachusetts and the United Workers' Co-Operative Association of Beacon, N. Y. A communication from Comrade Flaherty contesting the seating of Comrade Lowrie was referred to the credential committee.

Honor Polish Victims.

The convention was notified by the chair that the three comrades, Kniewski, Rutkowski and Gibner, members of the Communist Party of Poland, were sentenced to death by drumhead court martial the convention had protested at its first session, had been saved by the Polish white guard government.

By unanimous agreement the convention assembly arose and stood silent as a mark of grief for the death of these comrades and of honor to their memory.

Organization of Convention Rules.

The convention then began consideration of the rules and order of the subjects upon the agenda. Comrades Lovestone, Cannon, Stachel, Bittelman, Ruthenberg, Johnstone, Manley, Minor, Bimbo, Kruse taking the floor to propose or argue changes in the agenda or the composition of committees.

The proposals of Comrade Bittelman upon the agenda adopted the convention by a majority, the majority vote being cast by the majority, and the minority and one for the majority, for the convention were defeated 40 to 31.

Officers and Committees.

As permanent officers of the convention the Bittelman proposals included those receiving the higher vote elected: For chairman, Foster, 40, votes; for vice-chairman, Lovestone, 40 votes; for secretary, Bacher, 40 votes; Benjamin, 40 votes; assistant secretary, Gruenberg, 40 votes, Benjamin, 31.

The committee on reorganization of constitution, consisting of 13 members, was finally composed as follows: Proposed by majority, Cannon, Ahern, Hathaway, Bell, Burman, Lovett, Karsh and Shumsky; proposed by minority, Ruthenberg, Lovestone, Ballam, Jakira and Zelms.

The credential committee was elected with five from the majority and three from the minority as follows: Brown, Johnstone, Sullivan and Levine; minority, Weinstone, Bedacht and Minor.

Comrade Askell Speaks.

Comrade Askell being present, he was given the floor by rule of the convention delivering his speech from the previous day. He explained briefly why he had not been "hiding" the day previous, but was working at his editorial tasks at his hotel for the promotion in regard to his article, which had been subjected to the severest criticism, he alone was responsible. He contended that either there may have been errors in the style and working of his article, the theoretical line was thoroly Communist. In answer to a question upon his position in regard to the resolution of the

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CHINESE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH PORT IS CAUSING WORRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON—Dispatches from Hong Kong state that the English population of the British controlled colony are becoming very much concerned over the Chinese boycott of the colony. The British authorities have held a mass-meeting and demanded of the British government that it do its Chinese threatening a British naval blockade of Canton unless the boycotts is lifted. British leaders are on a standstill in Hong Kong.

TRY TO BLUFF MINERS; TALK 'SUBSTITUTES'

John Hays Hammond in Grand Stand for Bosses

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—"I have no fear of an anthracite strike," said John Hays Hammond, former chairman of the United States Coal Commission. "There never has been any fear in my mind of a strike in the anthracite field since the last one. You can call a strike, but you can't make it stick. The miners will find there will be no anthracite market left."

John Hays Hammond is to New England working for the gas and coke companies, and is taking advantage of the present coal situation to propaganda for anthracite substitutes. "If Lewis calls a strike, controlled said, "I don't think the miners would stay out; they would go into the nonunion mines to find work."

At the same time that Hammond made the above statement for publication there came a report from Philadelphia was that the miners and operators are more estranged than ever. Last minute efforts are being made by the business interests in the anthracite field to get Lewis and the miners to make obliged the conciliators to the extent of going to a conference called to find means of stopping the strike. But the men in the anthracite fields are firm and have no intention of backing down. Lewis is in constant telephone communication with the coal fields and there is no indication that he will so far deft the rank and file sentiment among the miners as to accede an inch of the demands.

The capitalization of the substitute bluff by Hammond and the coke company officials have been of late the anthracite miners, who know very well that anthracite is an industrial necessity. Therefore, Coolidge and Secretary scott has given his support to the propaganda by stating he hoped the use of substitutes would be extended as consumers to pay high prices would in any case make the strike of short duration. The president seems to be at the end of his rope and is looking forward to a strike resignedly.

HEAD OF NEW YORK FEDERATION OF LABOR FORCED TO ADMIT DAWES PLAN RECRUITS U. S. JOBLESS ARMY

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 25.—The Dawes plan is responsible for the wave of unemployment in this country, James P. Holland, president of the federation, was forced to confess at the opening of the convention of the State Federation of Labor here today, in a report which also reiterated the demand for passage of a child labor law.

Holland charged Germany is paying her reparations in goods which are being dumped on the American markets with large profits to international financiers and a resulting decrease activity in American manufacturing establishments.

On the child labor amendment, he said:

"Need for such a national law grows with every day that delays its enactment, and New York state should not be denied its proper place as a ratifying state by the machinations of disloyal partisans hooked up with profit-taking debauchers of child labor. Children of tender ages are being diverted from their boyhood work days and dangerous employment, and deprived of education in a number of backward states, where the whip of greed is the captre of authority."

DELEGATES IN RUSSIA TAKE PART IN RITE

Workers' Delegations Impressed by Soviets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Aug. 25.—To-day the German workers' delegation visited sanatoria and workers' rest homes in the neighborhood of Baku. The delegation then visited the peoples' commissariat of Azerbaidjan and had a discussion upon the general situation. After a session of the Trade Union Council of Azerbaidjan in which the question of the trade union movement was discussed, the German delegation laid a wreath upon the grave of the 26 murdered Baku commissars.

Declare Solidarity.

The delegation addressed a declaration to the workers of Azerbaidjan, in which they stressed particularly the successes which have been achieved. "The German workers strive to reach the situation in which the Russian workers are today. The soviet government is the only possible government in the Soviet Union. You acted correctly when you drove out your own and the foreign capitalists."

Max Brenn presented the greetings of the workers of Berlin-Brandenburg and declared that the workers of Germany would follow the example of the workers in the Soviet Union.

Chinese Impressed.

The delegation of the Kuomintang party which is in Moscow under the chairmanship of Tsionan, has visited factories, shops, workers' clubs, undergarters and rest homes. The delegation was interested chiefly in problems of the interest of labor and the situation of the workers. The leader of the delegation, Tsionan, declared: "We are convincing ourselves that in the Soviet Union the whole people takes a part in the government.

"We attempt in China to mobilize the whole people around the Kuomintang party in the struggle against the national oppression and against the foreign imperialists. We hope that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will render us assistance."

FIVE COLORED SOLDIERS KILLED AT CAMP GRANT

Negroes Suffered Agony with Fortitude

Six men were killed and twenty seriously injured by the explosion of a Howitzer gun today at Camp Grant during the practice of the Howitzer company of the 24th regiment, colored.

Captain G. A. Browning, former commander of a machine gun company overseas during the world war was one of the injured.

All of the injured were taken to the camp hospital for treatment, and then transferred to the Swedish-American hospital in Rockford.

The colored troopers, despite their terrible wounds, several of them having shoulders and legs torn, acted like stoics.

Chicago Printers Win.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Chicago defeated St. Louis today in the Union Printers' International League baseball championship. The score was 3 to 2. Hasbner, of Chicago, was the star, getting four hits out of five times up. Urie pitched well for the winners.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORKERS HELD IN CAPITALIST DUNGEONS

BERLIN, Germany.—The number of the political prisoners in the capitalist countries and their colonies is the following:

Germany	7,000
Poland	6,000
Italy	6,000
Bulgaria	4,000
Jugoslavia	3,000
Roumania	1,600
Baltic States	3,000
Spain	800
Greece	300
Occupied countries	7,000
India	15,000
Java	2,000
Corea	43,800
Total number of political prisoners	100,000

PUMPING AIR INTO CRUMPLED PARTY'S BLADDER

Socialists Get No Dough; No Members

(By L. P. R. Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dr. Harry W. Laidler of New York City, secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy said the author of over 50 books and pamphlets on industrial matters, is also said to be "one of the best informed men in the country on affairs dealing with the world of labor." This "prominent author and lecturer" spoke (under the auspices of the S. P.) on "the meaning of modern socialism" at Symphony Hall, this city, a few days ago. This "great attraction" for those who earn their bread (without labor) by the sweat of their brow caused 90 people to come, see and—conquer, no—listen.

Dole Not the Drawing Card.

"A socialist sentiment," not Dole, was the drawing card at the Hollywood Bowl meeting on July 26th, said the chairman. And, in order to prove it, he wanted to know how many members of the S. P. were present; ½ hands went up. Two appeals were made for S. P. recruits—but nobody had sent "socialist sentiment" to respond to the call for members.

Closed Pocket-Books.

The expenses of the meeting were $40.00, and the collection $10.80. How much sentiment there was in the collection box, besides those nickels and dimes, the writer is unable to say. But if the applause—or, rather, the lack of it—can be used as a yardstick for measurement in this connection, this small gift seems to mean so much—or, rather, little—dold cash—without any real socialist understanding, or revolutionary "sentiment," attached to it.

Russian Literature.

The only workers' government in the world, Soviet Russia, was handled with silk gloves by the speaker. Anarchy is a creation of an anarchist, Mr. Laidler that, however, that it was "too much coercion" over there. These words caused some applause, of course, but absent the only clapping of hands in evidence during this "recital" before a party—which everybody refused to join.

As to the sale of literature, the DAILY WORKER held up its end—and then some.

Fire Hits Mahomet's Tomb.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 25.—The famous mosque of Medina, containing Mahomet's tomb, has been damaged by fire of Wahabi tribesmen who are besieging the holy city. Several other mosques were reported destroyed or damaged by the bombardment of the tribesmen. The guerrilla warfare of the rebel tribe is becoming dangerous to foreign concessionaires.

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

Hard Floor Workers Strike; Amalgamation Proposed in Angel City

L. P. RINDAL, Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 25.—It is not easy to get information, but some men of Hardwood Floorworkers' Union, Local No. 2094, are on strike. Demands, $10 a day and car fare; no piece work to be allowed in any shop. The strike assessment is 50 cents a day for those who work. The fellowing are the unfit list: Hammond, American, John Johnson, Acme, A. B. Nice, National, Dennis & Cowen, Woodhead, and Patten & Davies.

Amalgamation.

News comes that the two Building Trades Councils of Sacramento, Cal., have agreed to amalgamate. This will take effect on September 10. Organizer Dale is now in this city, and the same step may be taken here. Anyhow, "Prosper" Dale is "not a press agent," he says, "I am an organizer." The general belief is that he has received orders from headquarters in Washington to make certain investigations in Los Angeles.

Raise Initiation Fee.

The District Council of Carpenters has raised its initiation fee from $10 to $25.

Local 158 has acted favorably on it already. Local 31, Glendale, seems to have an awful job making its membership attend meetings and keeping them from scabbing. But organizers scabbery goes on just the same all over in this paradise of the open shop.

NO HURRY IN DEPORTATION OF JOHN C. SCHEDEL

But Eternal Vigilance Is Liberty's Price

WASHINGTON.—Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband, in charge of immigration matters, informed the Federated Press on Aug. 21 that "there will be no hurry" in deciding whether John C. Schedel, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., shall be again deported. Husband had not received from his board of review its recommendation, following the hearing of an appeal from the American Civil Liberties Union, the previous day.

Schedel, a finisher in a piano factory, was secretary of the Ft. Wayne local of the socialist party when that local voted, in the fall of 1919, to join the new Communist party. He was born in Germany, but he has an American-born wife and the children, the youngest a baby. He was taken with thousands of others in the notorious Palmer "red raids" of January, 1920, ignorantly waived the right of legal counsel. He was deported to Germany.

Wife Went Insane.

His wife went insane as a direct result of his being torn from the family. The baby died. Their four remaining children were distributed in charitable institutions and are now in school in custody of these institutions. Schedel tried repeatedly to return, in spite of the danger of imprisonment and new deportation. When finally he did reach Ft. Wayne, last October, he was immediately arrested on two charges—illegal entry after deportation, and illegal presence in this country. The department of justice, which issued the first warrant, has now quashed it, but the department of labor has relentlessly pursued its first course—to drive Schedel again from the family. Meanwhile his wife has recovered sufficiently to get employment as a laundress, and Schedel has been on bail. His old employer asks permission to keep him at work in the factory.

When the facts were recited to the board of review by Miss Isabel Kendig, for the Civil Liberties Union, Chairman Smelser remarked belligerently that "All decent Americans want people like this man thrown out. The only trouble about such cases comes from sentiment."

Assistant Secretary Husband has indicated that he will carefully review the evidence, including the penalty paid by the family for the accident that Schedel was deported, instead of being sent to prison and later pardoned.

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

ENGLISH LOSE MILLIONS AFTER CHINA SHIP BAN

Strikes Spread Despite Baldwin's Threats

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, England, August 25. — England's business interests are losing several hundred thousand pounds sterling daily because of the boycott on Japanese and British ships declared by the Canton government of China, and Britain's capitalists are clamoring for the government to take decisive action.

Austen Chamberlain has hurried back to London, cutting short his vacation, but he is afraid to use force, as the inevitable result would be a new wave of revolt thruout all China, he declares.

No Policy Stated.

The London Times editorially describes conditions in Hong Kong as "only too distressing, adding that "the attempt of the Red government of Canton is hardly to be born." The Times states, however, that the government must "stand firm."

Chamberlain has not yet declared his government's policy with regard to the Chinese boycott. American vessels are not permitted to touch at Hong Kong, but must land passengers desire intended for Canton at Shanghai, and transship it to Canton on Soviet Russian or Chinese ships. Rice, Sugar and Oil, which uses Hong Kong as a shipping base, is especially hard hit.

Five Thousand Strike.

SHANGHAI, China, August 25. — Five thousand laborers employed at the Commercial Press, the largest publishing house in China, have gone on strike, demanding a hundred per cent increase in wages.

The Chino-Japanese conference here has resulted in the calling of a Pan-Pacific Conference in Shanghai in April to discuss common interests. Kenhichi Inoye, a Japanese, is one of the leaders in the call for the conference. Thirty delegates, representing China, Japan, the Philippines, Persia, Siam and other countries will attend.

Soviet Demands Hands Off.

MOSCOW, August 25.—The Soviet press is protesting against the hostile attitude of the British government toward China, and declares that the Baldwin regime is preparing to seize Canton, it is reported.

Icor Sends $15,000 to Soviet Russia for Jewish Colonization

NEW YORK.—What is termed the first contribution from the Jewish workers of America for the Jewish Colonization in Soviet Russia was made yesterday when the Icor (Society for Agricultural Colonization in Soviet Russia), with headquarters in New York City at 112 East 19th St., cabled 15 thousand dollars to the All-Russian Ozet in Moscow, a social organization which has been represented at all elements of the Russian Jewery as well as the American Joint Distribution Committee.

Money From Workers.

According to information from the headquarters of the Icor, the money sent is the first fruit of its national campaign, which was started after the national conference, on May 1, 1925. The money was raised through contributions from various Landsmanschaften, unions, Workmen's Circle branches and other organizations, as well as thru the sale of shares of the Icor Holding Corporation, which is incorporated under the laws of New York State. The Icor has an agreement with the Ozet, according to which the latter is the representative of the Icor in the colonization work in the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republic, and in conducting the credit operations will be responsible for in accordance with the instructions of his Icor.

The Fall campaign of the Icor will start in September and will be carried thru by the local Icor committees, which are functioning in all cities all over the United States and Canada.

Human Muscle Gets Cheaper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(FP)—More and better machinery, and not the tariff wall, is what keeps American business profitable as compared with foreign industry, says an expert for the National Association of Manufacturers. He has predicted that even in the cotton textile industry, where forces a cut in the textile tariff, the American industry will still hold its own.

Samuel Vauclain, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, recently wrote this expert that the penalty paid by the family for the accident that Schedel was deported, instead of being sent to prison and later pardoned. "Our labor cost of production in this country, measured in wages for mere muscle, was less than almost anywhere else in the world.

World Labor Is Turning its Eyes, More and More, Toward the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the eyes of world labor are drawn toward the Union of Soviet Republics more than ever. The power ful magnetic attraction will continue to grow as the days pass. Not entirely because of Europe's fear of Soviet influence in China or Egypt, of the French dread of Bolshevik propaganda in Syria or Morocco, nor because the United States government strives to make Soviet Rule the target of its endless attacks. The new attraction in the Soviet Union, that must open wide the eyes of the world labor, is the dawning era of construction, the next era in the struggle toward Communism.

• • • •

The international auto reliability test tour from Leningrad to Tiflis and return may be quickly forgotten in the busy days ahead. But its significance must be apparent to all as the cars drive across the red half of the European continent, the news of their progress being cabled to all the world. If the words of the American, J. M. Nills, driving a three-and-a-half ton auto truck, "We got more flowers en-route than if we had been a president's funeral."

The American auto truck driver spoke better than he knew. Those flowers might fittingly be considered as so many nails driven in the coffin that contains the last remnants of the capitalist social order in the Soviet Union, accompanied by the last dwindling hopes of the disappearing bourgeoisie. They are nails driven in the coffin of world capitalism as well.

• • • •

For this triumphal tour with two Soviet trucks that had started sixth and seventh from Leningrad, but arrived first and second in Moscow, opens up new vistas for the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union.

Parades, banquets, fireworks displays, torchlight processions and demonstrations, at which the whole population turned out as at Novgorod, all along the route, giving living testimony to the enthusiasm of Russian liberated labor that sees the day of rapid transportation and good roads just ahead, something of which it did not dare to dream under czarism.

• • • •

And out in the tens of thousands of Soviet villages the "Ilyitch Lamp" arrives to shed its glow over the hitherto dark lives of the peasants, the herald of the "electrification" of the rural districts. The peasantry have named the electric light after Lenin's middle name, the electric light symbolizes the coming of labor-saving devices that will lift the heavy burden of toil from the shoulders of the peasantry, calling the machine age to their relief.

In the Soviet Union electric light, heat, power, up-to-date methods of transportation, all labor-saving devices are not *new* means for exploiting the masses, as in the United States. They are not instruments in the hands of great monopolies to plunder the many and reap profits for the few.

Labor-saving devices become the "open sesame" to days of leisure and an enjoyment of life, not the cause of a growing army of unemployed, with multitudes of jobless fighting each other for jobs.

• • • •

It all depends on who owns. In the Soviet Union the workers and peasants own and control and therefore enjoy. In all capitalist lands the few bandits of big business own and control the means of production, driving the masses into new wars, into periods of depression or exacting toll as the fortunes of capitalism dictates; masses always bending under the lash.

Labor throughout the capitalist world is watching labor in the Soviet Union because it, too, wants to stand erect and face the sun of the new day. That is why world labor today, more than ever, turns its eyes toward the Soviet Union.

SYRIANS, IN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM FRENCH YOKE, BOMBARD CITY OF SUEIDA; INVADERS' LOSSES 2,000

LONDON, August 25.—The Druses, in rebellion against the French administration in Syria, are bombarding Sueida, manned by a French garrison and guerilla warfare continues, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Damascus.

The total French killed is estimated at 2,000, a figure many times in excess of the number admitted in French official circles.

LONG ISLAND R.R. EXPLOITS YOUTH, COLLEGE LABOR

Work 7 Days a Week, Pay $3.40 a Day

By ESTER LOWELL

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, August 25. — Where does the Long Island railroad get all the extra help to handle the hordes of summer beach commuters and where do these men, most of them boys, go in winter? Hundreds of young men some of them from schools who cannot only vacation jobs and many other hoping to get a chance at a permanent railroad job thru the summer acquaintance, are taken on by this railroad operated as a part of the Pennsylvania railroad system.

"They can't get everyone to work for the road at $3.40 a day," one of its ticket collectors with five years' experience on the road remarked. He is now getting about $60 a week, but the mileage rate is added to his daily rate. He works anywhere from 6 to 16 hours a day, long and short runs. For every mile over 146 put in he gets ¾c. and he claims that he averages $1 a day extra mileage.

Seven Days a Week

Seven days a week is demanded by the job and a day off is given only by request. The worker quoted above got at $3.40 a day and most of the summer extra help never get beyond this status. The end of summer sees the end of their jobs on the Long Island. Those who may work up to the mileage and then to collector and may join the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Those who stay the whole season may ultimately become conductors and jobs their brotherhood. The company gives a pension after long service to its men and has served his proper years, "but you ought to be dead then anyway," the collector said.

Boys working the summer trains ought to make $60 to $70, not weekly, but every two weeks; $30 to $37.50 a week! Some of the workers raised from guards to trainmen during the summer are forced back to guard status after the rush is over. If any worker misses a single trip he loses 5 to 10 day's pay. There is no lounging room for the men, although they often have to wait eight hours between runs. If they go upstairs in the Pennsylvania station to rest in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, they are likely to miss their trains.

Owned by Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania railroad does not formally state that it owns the Long Island, but Samuel Rea is president of both companies and they have four other directors or officers in common. The Long Island R. R. is operated as part of the Pennsylvania system and its mileage is counted with that of the larger railroad, thus adding to the mileage on the line there is less recognition of unity, according to the collector. A Pennsylvania worker will ride a Long Island worker on his pass and vice versa. The two companies are trying to arrange for the Long Island's payment of a much increased rental for its accomodations in the Penn Station so that higher transportation fares will be warranted.

Although much of the Long Island road is electrified, the train operators and engineers are practically all organized in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The company union system used by the Pennsylvania is confined to departments that have been foisted on Long Island workers yet.

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

THE BOOKS OF A MASTER

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

V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)

LENIN

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UPTON SINCLAIR

Well known novelist says:

"They are painful and moving stories which show us the state of spiritual anguish through which the German people are passing. They deserve to be known to the American public, and I am very glad that the 'Daily Worker' is bringing them out."

THE AUTHOR

writes from Germany:

Very many thanks for sending me the fairy tales; I was pleased to get them and to see how splendid the book looks and how nicely it is translated and illustrated.

by Herminia Zur Mühlen

Translated by IDA DAILES

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"There is no propaganda book so suitable for the children of class conscious labor men and radicals as the "Fairy Tales for Workers Children."

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SCHEME TO GET U. S. INTO TALK ON WAR DEBTS

Finds Favor at London Anglo-French Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

be this point of view is accepted without question.

It has had a tendency to throw the whole discussion here into a circle—whether France should settle with England before Caillaux approaches the United States or whether the United States should first disclose her own terms of settlement to France.

To get out of this circle, therefore, it is but natural that Churchill and Caillaux should ask each other point blank a way cannot be found—when the discussions so as to include the counsels of the United States.

At the conclusion of his conference with Churchill, Caillaux hurried home in a waiting automobile to keep his luncheon agreement at the French embassy. He said merely that he would resume his conversations with the chancellor of the British exchequer after his luncheon.

Get Houghton to Lunch.

Always there is the important part which the social amenities play in these conferences of the political leaders of the nations. And the luncheon at the French embassy today at which the ambassador, M. De Fleuriau, acted as his guests not only Caillaux and Churchill, but the American Ambassador Houghton as well.

One only needs to recall the important part Ambassador Houghton's presence at a similar official luncheon assumed a fortnight ago when the Dawes-Stresemann conversations over the German security pact were in progress, to understand the opportunity which Ambassador Houghton affords for the sounding out of Houghton by Churchill and Caillaux.

British Are Willing.

At the foreign office it was said Britain would welcome a three power debt conference on the lines upon which British and French leaders are discussing here altho doubt was frankly expressed whether the United States would come into such negotiations.

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Convention Hears Report on Daily Worker

(Continued from page 1)

certain districts will not say that I am doing this for factional reasons, I will try to be just as impartial as possible.

Holding Up Good News.

One of the most interesting proofs of the lack of understanding of the role of the Communist press and its relation to the party was disclosed in a very important struggle in the Pacific coast, a struggle important not so much because of the number of our comrades that were involved or in the numbers of non-party workers involved, but because it was an instance of the correct application of Comrade Lenin's tactics in the trade unions and was a struggle in which the Pacific coast labor movement of the struggles that we have been waging in much larger and more important industrial centers.

I refer to the expulsion of our comrades from the Seattle Central Labor Council on the grounds that they were members of our party and to their successful fight for reinstatement. It was a week or two after the story could have had been made on our party by the Workers Communist Party in this important city on the Pacific coast. But the DAILY WORKER received one story after the other from the struggle from the comrades involved and it was necessary for the editors of the DAILY WORKER to decide on more urgent telegrams before we could get our own comrades to tell us what was happening. We certainly the was, of course, as well as we could, but we were compelled to rewrite the news of this class conscious struggle. It was not then the realization that these struggles are not local ones and can not be localized but that it is just as important and sometimes more important that we carry to the news of these local struggles to the hundreds of thousands of workers in other centers. And only then can the comrades, who can the correct stories and interpretation of these struggles be had.

The Communist press, the city of New York—and I speak now of the present, not only of the past, and I can only hope that I am not deceiving the future. It is almost impossible to secure from the New York comrades stories of the struggles of the workers in New York. It appears to me that in New York party looks upon the Communist press, not as our own organ, at least as something having but little in common with the struggles of the workers outside of our party and particularly neglect to report to us the struggles of the workers which our comrades are not taking part. We get plenty of reports from New York of meetings that are to be held and what the speakers said at these mass meetings, and speaking for, I think voicing the common opinion of the editorial staff of the DAILY WORKER, it is impossible to tell from these stories what the speakers spoke to themselves or to the masses of workers in the struggle of the needle trades a short week ago. In the millinery trades I believe it was, or in the waist makers, about 20,000 to 25,000 workers being involved. It was five days before we could get any news except what we rewrote from the New York Times. The same story has been true of dozens of other happenings, and so far as the ordinary routine daily events of the labor movement in the shops and factories is concerned, there is no evidence in our press that the New York comrades understand that it is out of these struggles that are welded the broad class struggle. These small struggles for jobs, conditions, wages increases, etc., these struggles develop into the armed struggle for power.

Circulation Weakness.

In Boston the party was conducting, or attempting to conduct, a campaign against wage cuts in the textile industry. It also had a shoe campaign on, a campaign in the shoe industry. Comrade Minor was sent into the textile field and he sent to the DAILY WORKER a series of very well written stories describing in detail the conditions of the workers in the industry, the assaults made upon them by the textile bosses, the attitude of the new amsterdam labor bureaucrats, etc. Just the kind of stories calculated to interest workers facing a slash in wages and being confronted with the need for a struggle against them. But, comrades, I am inclined to believe that our comrades in the textile industry who know that the DAILY WORKER carried these stories are those to whom Comrade Minor talked in a few mass meetings. It was impossible, even after repeated efforts, to get the Boston comrades to take a number of issues of the DAILY WORKER as a special edition built around the struggles in the textile industry for distribution in their district, and so far as benefit our party was concerned received thru the DAILY WORKER the trip of Comrade Minor and the stories which the DAILY WORKER went to to chronicle the struggles of the workers was absolutely wasted due to the fact, of course, that the Boston comrades did not understand that it is the party press, its relation to the party, and their relation towards it.

The situation everywhere is not as bad as this, however. In these same districts and in other districts we have special distribution of issues of the DAILY WORKER, special editions based on some issue the working class was interested in, some struggle in which they were engaged.

In Detroit, for instance, the comrades sold a number of distributions, one of them reaching the total of 20,000 in the automobile industry, but with a concentration of effort, a concentration of effort for a few days on one particular issue, while it helped our press, while it stimulates the interest of the workers in our press and gives our comrades a confidence in distributing and using our press, nevertheless is not the kind of work or the method by which is a real mass Communist press is built. The building of a Communist press is a year-around task, a day-in and day-out and for every Communist, and I think one of the weaknesses of the circulation of our press, and I have in mind that critical of the thesis on the Bolsheviation of our press, that there is too much agitation or a tendency that way, that once an agent of the DAILY WORKER is assigned to a certain city the other comrades are only too willing that he should have all the work of distributing, circulating, selling the Communist press in that district.

Reasons for Small Circulation.

We should try, I think, to inculcate in our party the fixed idea that the Communist press is the concern of every comrade and that no communist will go to any kind of a working class meeting that he is not supplied with copies of the official organ of the party.

But the small circulation of our press, its lack of influence in the labor movement, the general mass movement of the American working class, cannot be ascribed to mechanical weaknesses in circulation or even to the lack of understanding of the role of our press by many of the comrades. Our press itself has certain weaknesses, altho I think that in the last year some of these weaknesses have been corrected somewhat. Nevertheless, there are some of them remaining to constitute an obstacle between our press and the masses. What are some of these difficulties? In the first place, I think that our press has the effect in many instances of frightening many workers and of who might otherwise be interested. I think that the small numerical strength of our party, the separate struggle it is making for a position of power in the American working class movement, has the effect of making our press, in a flamboyant, too hysterical, at times too I instant, too loud and screaming. I believe, secondly, that the imitations of "yellow journalism" in America have had a bad influence on our press. I think there is too much of a tendency towards sensationalism, too much playing out of issues that cannot be described accurately as working class issues. Third, I think that there is too much tendency on the part of the comrades who contribute to our press to exaggerate, to fail in accuracy in presenting the struggle of the workers, and that this more or less deliberate lack of accuracy discredit our press, to make workers doubtful of the statements, to weaken its influence.

Workers Are Critical.

And what is the process by which our press has been, I am bound to say that workers are not critical in their reading. It is true that they may not be critical in their reading of our press but as soon as a worker discovers that the Communist press is challenging the capitalist press and they have to read it very carefully. I want to tell you as a matter of concrete experiences that a lack of accuracy in our press, that the struggles of the workers, exaggerations, that will sometimes, do more to drive workers away from our press than any other one thing.

Sometimes, for instance, that we are chronicling a struggle in a city where there are twice as many workers striking as our press has received, and suppose we say that they are striking for a dollar when they are striking for a dollar and a quarter, and suppose we say that the bosses are using gunmen when the bosses are not, for some reason or other, suppose we tell a story in which the only accurate statement is that a group of workers are on strike, the effect upon the reference how much you pledge your support to their struggle. Those workers do not feel that we have made pledges. They look for facts. If these facts are lacking they will doubt everything you say, and they, rightly, will be recognized by the C. I. It has pointed out to our party time and again, and I hope that those comrades who have moved from time to time to contribute to our press will read it again.

One other reason why our press is not a mass press, why its influence is so small, is that our press is a partisan press in the best sense of the word. Because the workers' press not only must be read by our readers, it must be largely written by workers. We have I do not mean professional journalists. The Communist movement has spoken on this question as well as its all its sections, and the C. I. those responsible for the press are not blindly as possible developing groups and sections of worker correspondents.

At the present time we have some 75 or 85 worker correspondents located in the industrial centers of the United States, about a dozen of these are non-party workers. Within the next two months we hope to quadruple this number. At present 50 per cent perhaps two-thirds, of shop and job news and struggles of the workers is sent in by the workers themselves. We must make it a 100 per cent workers' paper. We can not depend upon these news stories and this correspondence just be written by workers. There is an particular need in having workers write for the press unless they have the things that our press wants to record. The workers in this country are very badly infected with the virus of capitalist journalism. It is extremely disappointing at times to get contributions bearing all the earmarks of being bona fide expressions from workers, to find them dealing with things and questions that a Communist press cannot possibly deal with.

And so we must organize our worker correspondents, instruct them, guide them, close to the party as possible. We have tried to do this by such methods: by personal correspondence, by selection of contributors, casual contributors, who showed ability, and also by the appointment of members of the party. Second, by getting out a pamphlet containing instructions and a short analysis of the role of the Communist press, its relation to the party and to the struggles of the workers, third, by personal contact, lectures, instructions, etc.

Staff Close to Party.

As to the question of departmentalization. Most of the papers of the other Communist parties have been severely criticized for the sub-group department because of too much departmentalization, bringing with it a tendency to pull the editorial staff away from the party and the party life, to set up artificial distinctions and divisions between comrades on the press. I think it is only fair to say that our press does not suffer to any great extent from this. We speak now of the English language press as well as the staff of the DAILY WORKER is probably more closely connected with the party and the party life than any other sub-group. Journalists of the Comintern with the exception of the Russian press. The reasons for this of course are not voluntary ones. It just happens that they are in a position, in a small, our party is small, it requires the aid of every able and willing comrade, and the Russian Communists are therefore forced to take part in the activity of the party just as the other comrades do. They are in as close possible to separate themselves from physical, I think that our party can cannot be criticized on this point. The close connection between our press with the party life must be continued and strengthened.

A few words now on the connection between the editorial department and the circulation of our press. I have already pointed out how our press can be used in special campaigns as our party and where failures have been made in this respect, and I have stated that these special campaigns are good, but the day-to-day work is what builds our press. The energy that goes into the increase in the number and the activity of our worker correspondents with the comrades, the close contact with the lives and struggles of the workers, the reorganization of our party on the shop nucleus basis, and the realization that stories in the Communist press must be written to satisfy the ego of the writer but to satisfy the workers with what is going on and the Communist interpretation of these struggles, our press will begin to develop very rapidly into a real mass press.

Reach Foreign-Born Workers.

The foreign language press is an important part of our activity not only because of the language problem in our party, but because it is thru the foreign language press we reach the foreign language speaking workers of America. If our foreign language press was developed only for the members of the party in this country, there is not a single one of the foreign language papers, with the exception of the existence 24 hours longer. We strive to make our English language organ a mass press—a mass party in this country is impossible, and without a Communist Party the proletarian dictatorship is impossible. We strive to make, but we are surely building, by following the lead of the Comintern, the press that prepares the way for working class victory.

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION HEARS REPORTS ON THE PARTY PRESS

(Continued from page 1)

Superior Publishing Co." It was said that the branch would speak for itself, he was not authorized and would not speak for the party or any organization, but only for himself.

Report Upon Daily Worker.

The report upon the DAILY WORKER upon the agenda then opened by Comrade Dunne reporting for the editorial department of the DAILY WORKER. Comrade Dunne's speech is printed elsewhere in this publication. Comrade Dunne's report on the business management of the DAILY WORKER Publishing company.

Literature sales were increasing and should increase more. A beginning has been made of the sale of Communist literature with the popular "Red Library." Plans were made for the publication of a series of pamphlets, of which six volumes, about one-third of Comrade Lenin's writings we expect to publish in the coming winter. The machinery for printing is ours, and we ask a capacity task be given us. Comrade Engdahl reported upon the editorial phase of the DAILY WORKER, stressed the building and Bolsheviation of the press. We must emphasize the class struggle, the socialists and other so-called labor papers obscure and minimize it. We stand alone as the spokesman of the real interests of the workers. The S. P. betrayed the Indianapolis convention of the U. M. W. of A. as ordinary news. The DAILY WORKER, at that time not just born, had taken a commanding position in the struggle at the convention.

So also in other struggles, all of them. The Chicago presamen, for instance, are now hungry the hungry masses are for Communist publications. Our writers were needed. which financial shortage had so far precluded. Better structural facilities made possible the use of our pen and readreaders we gained in various campaigns were not lost to the DAILY WORKER after the campaign. In the strike or other activity was ended. We must teach the workers themselves, by their conditions and the building up of a host of worker correspondents would be the building of the DAILY WORKER. The convention then adjourned until the evening session.

Organ Reports Language Press.

Comrade Olgin then reported upon the foreign language press as follows:

Comrade Olgin's Report on Foreign Language Press.

It is unfortunate that the members of the Workers Party speak several languages. The reorganization of the party, while bringing the comrades of the various languages into closer contact, while unifying the party as a whole, will not do away with the differences of language. The foreign language press will remain a potent means of organizing the workers of the United States and building the Workers (Communist) Party. The foreign language press is a means of combatting the nationalist influences of the immigrant bourgeois groups among the workers coming from the same country. It is therefore particularly important that the party take up seriously the Bolsheviation of the foreign language press.

Many of the shortcomings of the press are due to lack of intelligent Communist forces. We have had some and to difficulties of translating and writing in the various languages. However, many defects are a common experience in the foreign language press. Much attention is being laid on the problems of our press. Much more than is justified by the requirements of our agitation and propaganda, b) not enough attention is paid to the political life of the U. S.; c) struggle against Italian does not occupy its proper place in our press; d) the papers often keep within the confines of one language group, not enough participating in the broad life of the party as a whole; e) the problem of reorganization of our press has only scant attention; f) while concentration of those sections of the labor movement, in which our foreign language groups of workers is occupied, the papers often fail sufficiently to reflect and interpret the labor movement as a whole; g) campaigns for the DAILY WORKER are not sufficiently conducted; h) the papers often lack the zest, pizzaz, and due to dryness are little attractive to the worker who is not a party member; i) fiction is often printed indiscriminately, without a choice of material which would be closer to the proletariat and without a Marxian interpretation of literature in the articles on literature; k) worker correspondents are only seldom organized as a group in constant contact with the editors and under party supervision.

To remedy these evils, not all of which, of course, occur in the same degree and not all at the same time, and which are due to the backward structure of our party, this being an inheritance from the S. P., more centralization is necessary in the management of the foreign language press of the C. E. C.

Comrade Olgin proposes the following measures:

1. A better news service.
2. A board of controls for the foreign language press under the direct supervision of the C. E. C.

These measures, however, in the opinion of the reporter, are insufficient in that the papers do not suffer from a lack of news as much as from a lack of Bolshevik editorial policy, and in that a board of control would only be able to correct errors after they were committed.

Comrade Olgin therefore, particularly proposes:

3. An editorial board for the language press to be appointed by the C. E. C. and to work under its direct supervision.

It will be the duty of the editorial board to supply the foreign language press with a short article commentary on the world situation, these articles to be in the nature of editorials and their reprinting in every foreign language is compulsory; b) with short and concise reviews of the party life, their reprinting also to be obligatory; c) with an abbreviated version of all important party and C. L. documents giving the gist of them, as the reprinting of the authentic texts is often impossible in a small daily or weekly; d) with articles of a more general nature interpreting economic, social and political life here and abroad. This material, issued by the editorial board, in a readable and lucid style and reprinted by the various editors as their own material, will unify the language press, will make it difficult for the individual editor to yield to temptations to deviate from the line issued by the editorial board, will prevent in his paper and will relieve the editors of a lot of their present work, which is often excessive.

Other measures proposed by the reporter:

1. Periodical conferences of editors.
5. Organizing workers' correspondents.
6. Exchange of news of the activities of the various language papers.
7. Training of Bolshevik editors and writers of party papers to actively participate in party life.

Comrade Lovestone Speaks.

Comrade Litshitz added to the report upon the language press covering the same ground as Comrade Olgin, following which the floor was opened to five-minute discussions by Comrades Binder, Hindes, Hanes, Bolch, Johnstone, Dozenberg, Bell, Wicks, Owens, Minor, Hayes and others. The C. E. C. Comrades then summed up. Loeb, Olgin and Dunne responded, whereupon the resolution of the press committee in the language commission was carried without a dissenting vote.

The convention then adjourned to reconvene the following day at 11 a.m.

Tuesday's Session.

Tuesday's opening session began, after an inspiring appeal from Comrade Poyntz and a few communications of minor importance, with the presentation of the report on anti-imperialist work by Comrade Gomez.

Comrade Gomez gave a general outline of the growth and development of American imperialism in all sections of the world—Europe, Asia, and particularly Latin America.

Leads to War.

Imperialism leads to military competition and directly to war. Military tension results from concentration of financial and industrial power. Sketching over the points of work done, Comrade Gomez accented the need, of at single argument to prove the existence of imperialism, but to set means into motion against it.

The work of the party had been but a beginning, but a needed beginning. The first real connection of the peoples oppressed by United States imperialism. The Bank of Boston upon the corruption of labor by imperialism by the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Connections had been made with Philippine elements by Comrade Wagenknecht resulting in a cablegram to the Canton conference of marine workers.

Much Work Done.

Much work has been done in Latin America, Mexico, Cuba, the demonstrations in Costa Rica, Uruguay, Cuba, Mexico and Chile. The resources and time had been little, but the field is great. We propose a conference of the parties of Chile and Argentina. The New Orleans marine conference was also a step in the direction of this work.

The work in carrying out a campaign to oppose American imperialism in Latin America, Mexico, Cuba, and the country demonstrations had been held, wide distribution of leaflets had been made, and the conference was the highest degree of importance established with Chinese elements of the Communist and revolutionary party.

Not Interested in War Game.

Comrade Wolfe, representing the minority, criticised the attitude of Comrade Gomez toward the work of the anti-imperialist League, and some sections in which conflict had resulted.

The Independence of the Anti-Imperialist League of the United States of America. Campaigns had been proposed by the League such as a campaign of protest against the landing of the American fleet to the Panama Canal, which was not generally interested. Criticising the composition of the majority as a backward section of the party, which refused to carry out effective campaigns in this or in other fields. The speaker proposed a resolution to correct the errors he had charged.

JOHNSTON IS CONDEMNED BY OUSTER ORDER

District Eight Makes Strong Protest

District Council No. 8 (Chicago) of the International Association of Machinists, at a meeting held last Monday night protested against a decision of the officers of the International President of the I. A. M. who also are members of the Civic Federation (Communist) Party, the Trades Union Alliance, Labor League or the Young Workers League organizing the Communist Party and these organizations within sixty days or suffer expulsion from the international.

The only member of the International board who voted against the decision was Vice President Hanson, who was elected on the Anderson slate. Hanson was the only opponent of "B. & O. Bill" when the machine was not able to count out.

Decision Not Binding.

Several speakers denounced the decision as another attempt on the part of Johnston to destroy the union. The Communists were praised as good union men. One speaker said that it was just the opposite of what they were breaking up the union, but William H. Johnston.

Delegates to the council were decidedly in favor of living up to the laws of the union which guarantee to every member of the union the right to hold any political belief he sees fit.

Delegates to the 8th of the International Association of Machinists is the largest in the country. It is strongly for Anderson and against Johnston.

School Buildings Not Safe.

There are only four school buildings in the country fall to measure up to the minimum requirements of law for safety and sanitation, says Mrs. F. G. Stecker, American Federation of Teachers.

FRENCH POLICE AT SHANGHAI ARREST AMMUNITION SALESMAN

SHANGHAI, August 26.— The French police this afternoon arrested four foreigners including Charles A. Krausch, an American, and seized arms and ammunition valued at $6,000.

The arrested men were about to sell the arms and ammunition, according to the police, to an unidentified Chinese general.

HINDOOS PROTEST BRITISH MURDER REIGN IN CHINA

Offers Help to Chinese in Their Struggle

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted in a mass meeting held at Marysville, California, under the auspices of the Hindustan Gaddar Party, August 18, 1925.

Whereas, China is struggling to emancipate herself from the same exploiting system that has robbed India for a century and a half;

And, Whereas, the British Imperialism is the leader of this exploiting system that has used Indian men and money for its own benefit to deprive one-fourth of the human race of its liberty;

And, Whereas, it is in the interest of humanity that British imperialism must be destroyed in order that the world may live in peace;

And, Whereas, joint action of all oppressed humanity is necessary to destroy tyranny;

Therefore, be it resolved;

First—That we, the Hindustanees of California, in a mass meeting assembled, under the auspices of the Hindustan Gaddar Party, do hereby strongly protest the barbarous murdering of the Chinese workers and students at the hands of the British Indian police in China, and express our deepest sympathy for the Chinese people in their struggle for their freedom;

Second—That we copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the press of India, China, and the United States.

GIRL STUDENTS REBEL AGAINST REACTIONARIES

Ministry of Education Branded Imperialistic

PEKING, China, Aug. 25—That the whole educational system of China is severely affected by the militancy of its students, large numbers of whom which have flung themselves into the struggle against foreign imperialism is exemplified in the brave resistance of the girl students of the Peking National Normal University against the imperialist leanings and harsh discipline of the school authorities and the ministry of education.

The rebel girls have held their school in a veritable state of siege since last May. The trouble began when the students attached their American trained superintendent for her disciplinary measures and reactionary views. Six students were suspended. The girls then kicked out the principle and took over the school for themselves.

The ministry of education attempted to conciliate matters thruout July and August but failed to win the girls. The minister of education then ordered the school dissolved and Wednesday cut off lights, water and food. The girls, however, with the assistance of male students from other schools held out.

Finally a police attack on the school, which resulted in the girl being forcibly removed, broke the siege. But the fight is not over. The militant girls have the faculty have the support of the student union and the radical teachers for a manifesto just issued announced that they would no longer accept the direction of the ministry of education and denouncing its friendliness to the imperialist powers who are attempting to throttle China.

AMALGAMATION OF RAILROADS SWELLS BOODLE

Workers Must Retort by Union Solidarity

By LELAND OLDS,

The possibility of laying off 50,000 of the 160,000 workers employed on the railroads of Canada is a feature of the plan to merge the Canadian National with the Canadian Pacific railway. This appeals especially to the financial interests backing the attempt to eliminate a well operated nationally owned system.

Says the Wall Street Journal: "Slicing of labor costs, particularly operating labor, would be the most important item in savings resulting from merger. The Canadian National employs 100,000 and the Canadian Pacific over 60,000. Payroll of the National railways last year was $143,343,036, and the average number of employes 98,875, making the two average annual labor cost per employe $1,448. Using the estimate that the two railroad systems comprising over 85,000 miles of road can be operated with about 110,000 instead of the approximately 160,000 now employed there would be a reduction of $71,400,000 in the labor costs."

Aside from the problem presented to the operating unions by the threat of wholesale layoffs the amalgamation is an unwitting boost for operation of railroads by a nationalized system under public control. No one questions the high efficiency of the Canadian National under the Drayton-Acworth regime. It is generally acknowledged that it was the financial interests backing the attempt to eliminate a well operated nationally owned system.

A similar authoritative estimate of the waste of money and manpower in the operation of the four transportation system of the United States by scores of individual private corporations might stagger the private competitive ownership advocate.

SURGEONS STORE TOOLS IN BELLY OF PROGRESSIVE

Burns Dicks Agency Trailed Radical

By FRAPIESA.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 28.—The latest "Weekly News Letter" of the Better America Federation quotes the following paragraphs, written by Fred Marvin, from New York Commercial:

"The government of the United States is capitalist in character and republican in form. Its affairs are directed by representatives chosen by the people.

"Stripped of all misunderstanding, which is even too general among those who should know better, a capitalist government is that form of government which permits the individual to acquire, own, hold, transfer, enjoy, devise and bequeath property—any old kind of property; a wheelbarrow, an automobile, a broken down hope, a cattle ranch, a sack of potatoes, a farm, a bank, a home, a manufacturing plant, or a railroad system. And a capitalist form of government, further, is that form which brings to bear all its power to protect the individual in this right. That is the kind of a government we enjoy in the United States."

The B. A. F. sheet adds:

"Every sincere and loyal American should know and remember this. And be ever ready to uphold."

Right Definition of Property.

Curiously enough, Marvin, the New York Commercial and the B. A. F. are not known as advocates of the products of labor and property. Legally, property is paper title to something of value. It is another thing the object to which it gives ownership.

Philologically, property is theft. It is that which belongs to others. To appropriate means to steal, and was used in that sense by proprietary journals until Lenin triumphed in Russia. Philosophically, as proven by P. J. Proudhon, property is theft because it products of labor from the producers.

Americans know less of the language than any one than any other people. Not more than one in 1,000,000 knows what such words as "radical," "conservative," "bolshevik," "red," why they are duped so easily. "Do know what I mean," is their favorite phrase when expressing opinions.

The Word "Bolshevik."

Fred R. Marvin, New York Commercial writer, had a namesake in San Francisco, a printer, member of the Pressmen's Union. This Fred Marvin publicly avowed that he was a Bolshevist.

According to the Russian imperial dictionary the Russian word Bolshevist means one who believes in majority rule. At the time of the czars it was applied principally to Americans by Russians and usually with contempt. The government of the United States was called "Bolshevik" because it was understood to be a form of the majority.

Of course, the United States government is not Bolshevik. It is capitalist. The United States is ruled by 20,000 bankers and their pals. As the B. A. F. plainly says, this government is of the capitalists, by the capitalists, and for the capitalists. Why mince words?

Marvin Suppressed.

But Fred Marvin, the printer, called himself a Bolshevist in the popular meaning of the word. Accordingly the Burns Detective Agency was called to his obstreperous conduct. This time it was not a bit of work for the B. A. F.

Detectives followed Marvin and reported his movements. They soon completed their service the confidential report of the "better" organization acted. These agents operated thru the restaurants, hotels, etc., patronized by workers.

The hunted man became sick. He may have been handed a dose of poison, or perhaps he ate something else by a chambermaid. When he went to a hospital the confidential report followed him and conferred with those in charge.

Marvin underwent a surgical operation. He was atrociously cut and was lucky to be able to get out of the hospital alive.

Escape and Sequel.

He went to Portland, Ore., and secured employment. But the cut did not recover his health. An examination revealed a growth in his bladder, the result of the former trouble. Another surgical operation was recommended.

The surgeons were astonished to find in Marvin's stomach a glove, a sponge and one or two other articles, souvenirs of the San Francisco operation. These things were most probably for the purpose of identifying the work of the San Francisco surgeons—clever chaps, indeed.

After the removal of the foreign substances, surgeons found inserted into his anatomy, Marvin recovered his health. It is likely that the San Francisco surgeons are still expecting their stipends.

Words, Words, Words.

The Better America Federation, in a recent confession, said: "We do not labor in behalding citizens." As it takes upon itself the privilege of deciding who are law-abiding, it admits that it injures those considered by it as not law-abiding.

RUSSIA

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

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

* * * *

III

Visit to the Union of Administrative and Commercial Employes.

A visit to the Russian Trade Union of Employes in Soviet and administrative institutions, generally, proved to be of great interest. On entry it was found that the post office employes were not included in the union, having a separate organization of their own. Clerks in various industries, such as transport, engineering, etc., are also outside this union, being attached to the union of the industry itself.

The unit of the organization is the shop, office, or store committee. These committees are formed wherever 50 or more are employed in the same establishment. Where less than 50 are employed, a shop delegate is appointed. Both the shop committee and shop delegates are responsible for the collection of contributions, and for reporting to the branch any complaint or nonfulfilment of agreements or decrees. The shop committee may not be a member of the branch committee and the same is true of the shop delegate.

In small towns and villages a general committee is elected to keep in touch with the branch and is responsible for the collection and transmission of contributions. Every county, or province, as it is called in Russia, has a branch. These cover a very large area and are much larger than the counties in Britain. All contributions from these large areas are remitted to the branch, which administers and keeps the records for all the district.

As already indicated, the branch takes all the contributions for the whole of the province or district it governs, and carries out completely the work of the union, except in special cases. The contribution of the Moscow Branch represents 1 per cent of the branch income, varying from 5 to 25 per cent. In a few cases, where the area covered by the branch is very wide and scattered, it takes the place of the contribution collected by administer it, and no percentage in this case is remitted to the central body. The contributions are paid monthly, it being the custom in Russia to calculate wages monthly, though an advance on the salary can be had, and is quite generally paid half-way through the month.

The function of the union is to see that the various Labor decrees are carried out, to secure collective agreement with employers for conditions better than the decree, where same is obtainable, and generally to watch over the interests of the members in that direction. But a very large part of the activity of this union, as in most unions in Russia, is to provide rest houses for their members, hospitals, education, and a large number of other social things not generally within the scope of Trade Unions in Britain. The fact that minimum wages, maximum hours, and a wide range of Labor legislation is operating has set the unions free to take up and carry through work other than that which is customary in countries where the Trade Unions are of a purely industrial and defensive character.

The function of the shop committee and delegates is to see that the members are paid in accordance with the decree and general Labor legislation covering the members, to negotiate collective agreements or alterations in same. If any dispute arises which the shop committee or delegate is unable to handle it is referred to the branch, which is generally able to effect a settlement. If, however, the branch cannot obtain a settlement, it is then referred to the National Executive Committee, and if still unsettled it is finally referred to the Minister of Labor, who has power to settle the matter. It will be seen, therefore, that in the final resort a settlement is certain of being obtained.

In all unions the Communist Party exercises very great power and influence. On inquiry it was found that the members of the Communist Party in this union was only 9 per cent.

A visit was also paid to the Moscow Branch office. Here is really the same procedure as at the Central Office, except that the branch is administering for the membership, while the Central Office is dealing with the branches throughout the country. As usual, the union had a club attached to the office, but there are others also throughout the city. In addition, they have sport clubs of all kinds, dramatic societies composed of the members, study circles, the usual rest homes and sanatoriums.

This union, similar to most Trade Unions in Russia, occupied a great deal of its time and energy in education, and it is quite clear that a tremendous influence is being exerted throughout the country, the center of which is the various Trade Union organizations.

IV

Visit to Moscow Insurance Department

The District Insurance Section is constituted as follows:

Each factory elects delegates, one for each 250 employes. In factories where a lesser number is employed a maximum of three and a minimum of one would be appointed. These delegates meet annually and elect a representative committee to control the section. The 21 then elect a management executive committee, which meets weekly and is designated the presidium of the section. This consists of the secretary, president, and vice-president.

The city of Moscow is divided into six districts. In addition to the executive control in each district excercised by the presidium, each district has there representative control committee, which is elected by the conference, and these have the right at any time to demand a special conference. Should any dispute arise between the presidium of the district and the control committee the Soviet has the right to intervene and give a final decision. The control committees are in general terms under the final supervision of the Soviet.

Each factory has its own Welfare Committee to safeguard the health of the workers. These meet every two months. From these welfare committees reports are given to the central committee and reports from the central committee meetings are given to the factory committee as representing directly the workers.

Benefits are paid as follows:

(1) Temporary disablement causing incapacity but with a chance of recovery. Patients are examined monthly, and as long as they are certified unfit for work they are paid the average wage of their occupation, day work or piece work.

(2) Permanent disablement. All accident cases causing disablement are put in a list which is described officially as the "invalids of labor." They are also paid full wages on the average wage received for a three months' period prior to the accident.

(3) Permanent disablement from disease. Complete disablement, 18 roubles per month; cases where patients are able to give self attention, 12 roubles; cases where the patient is able to do light work, 9 roubles per month. All industrial diseases are to be scheduled as accidents under the new decree which shortly come into force.

The unemployed are divided into two groups. Skilled men are paid unemployment benefits as follows: single men, ten roubles per month; one dependent, 25 per cent increase; two dependents, 50 per cent increase; three dependents, 75 per cent increase; in addition to which other concessions are made to unemployed workers, no charges for light and water, tickets given for food and commercial discounts (not quite below the actual cost price of the food. House rent charges to unemployed workers are also fixed at 10 per cent of the usual rent for the same accommodation.

Maternity benefits are also provided for factory workers for maintenance eight weeks before confinement and eight weeks after. The benefit provided for office workers is six weeks before and six weeks after. Medical attention is also paid during this period. The allowance is based on the average wage paid to the workers in their usual occupation. In addition to this allowance, a special clothing allowance, 16 roubles, to provide the child's outfit, and on return to work four roubles monthly are allowed for the feeding of the child, and the special children's allowance is continued.

The death benefit paid is 16 roubles.

In cases where hospital accommodation is required special provision is made for the workers. Eighty-five per cent of the hospital accommodation in Moscow is reserved for the workers. Also suffer from diseases of occupation and other disabilities, leaving 15 per cent for the use of others, in addition to which provision is made in rest houses on a scale which provides accommodation for 37,000 persons for two weeks in each year. There are also children's rest houses and welfare centers maintained for the use of workers' children, supplied with expert care and attention absolutely free.

V

Visit to Convalescent and Holiday Homes

The Delegation visited a convalescent and holiday home near Moscow. Eighty per cent of the beds used for children in this home are reserved for the children of Trade Unionists. We found expert doctors and nurses in attendance carefully attending to the cases of children suffering from various kinds of deformity, in many cases severe consumption of the bones.

The equipment of this home is very satisfactory, and the cases we inspected showed that all that could be done to bring the children back to normal health and to cure the ravages of consumption was being freely placed by the Soviet authorities at their disposal.

The children are also given special instructions for the production of their own toys, and we inspected several interesting examples of their childish attempts to make dolls, to build small wooden doll houses, to make and print their own books, and in many ways to interest themselves during this period of convalescence. We were particularly interested in a copy of the hospital newspaper, which the children themselves produced. We were informed that 25 per cent of the health funds of the State are now devoted to what is described as health defense at the welfare centers provided for children. Special diets are also arranged suitable to each case under the supervision of the doctor.

The house used for this purpose was formerly occupied by a foreign Consul with seven members of the family, including servants. Up to 100 children are now being cared for in the same house with a staff of 48, including medical attendants, cooks, and their servants. The staff are employed six hours a day. The lowest wage paid is 37 roubles a month, the medical officer being paid 172 roubles per month.

The best doctors in the country, we were informed, were placed at the disposal of these hospitals and convalescent homes for children, and specialists are called in to deal with all cases when special complications arise. The doctors are assisted by medical students drawn from the ranks of the workers and peasants, and we were informed that under the new regime 60 per cent of the medical staff is drawn from the ranks of the workers and peasants.

We made inquiries as to whether there is a shortage of medical and other things, and we were informed that in the Moscow Department there was no shortage and the same now applied to all Russia generally. The necessities for hospital purposes were now being imported from Germany and other countries. X-ray cabinets had also been purchased from Germany. The only drug about which there is any difficulty is quinine. This is in great demand for malaria, but there is, however, no embarrassing shortage at the present time.

We also visited a rest home for adults situated in the same grounds. The house used for this purpose was formerly tenanted by one woman and her daughter, with servants for their attendance. It is now used for fortnightly periods by about 50 workers, all times for rest and holiday purposes. The discipline regarding habits of those taking holiday rest, with regard to feeding, exercise, and rest, is very strict. One special feature, however, insists on those taking holidays retiring to bed each day from 2 to 4 after lunch.

On making general inquiries regarding the provision of such rest houses and hospitals for children, we were informed that prior to the Revolution, 85 per cent of the medical service of Russia was devoted to the service of 5 per cent of the population, the remaining 15 per cent to 95 per cent of the population. This information was given by the President of the Moscow Branch of the Medical and Sanitary Workers.

The equipment of all these establishments was most striking; in the living rooms the beautiful furniture, carpets, and pictures still remained. It was evident that the greatest care of it all was taken by the workers.

During the visit to Russia, the Delegation visited many such rest houses and sanatoria, all in perfect state of cleanliness and upkeep. At Kislovodsk, the great health resort in the Caucasus, the Delegation lunched with the inmates and remained with them for the whole day.

VI

The Association of Mine Workers in Russia

The Association of Russian Mine Workers includes not only coal miners, but iron ore miners, manganese miners, and salt miners, and also those employed in mines.

The hours of getters and fillers were six hours, including winding time; except by special agreement between the Miners' Association and the administration, which does not in any case exceed 7 hours per day. Boys under 18 years are not employed. And then they can only work up to eight hours, including winding time; except on a Saturday, when they work six hours, including winding time.

Surface workers' hours are eight hours per day, except Saturday, which is six hours, including meal times. In other words, they have a 46-hour week, including meal times.

In abnormal working places, which include wet places and bad roofs, bad air, or any other disadvantage, the men work for less hours, down to three in some instances, and are paid wages not less than when working under normal conditions; in other words, it means that these men are paid more than the rate for the workman, and he is paid not less than he would earn under normal conditions.

For a decision as to what is an abnormal place, the officials at the colliery and the workmen's representatives meet. Failing that, it goes to the wages committee first, and failing a settlement there, it goes to a committee called the "conflict committee," and the payments are retrospective from the date when the worker alleges that his place became abnormal.

There is a minimum wage fixed by the Minister of Labor, but this is not satisfactory to the mine workers, and the custom is to fix by special agreement a higher minimum which is regulated by the cost of living.

During the existence of such an agreement for wages the workers can ask for an increase should any sudden jump take place in the cost of living. After the wage that is established for the period of agreement cannot be lowered, but it can be increased as stated above. If the administrators and the Association of Workers fail to agree, they can fix up an arbitration court of their own, but failing a settlement by this method, they can go to an arbitration court appointed by the Minister of Labor, whose decision is final.

The getter only gets the mineral and has nothing to do with the filling of same. This is done by a separate person, and the getter has no responsibility for this particular person. The percentages of getters to the total number employed are 18 per cent; 40 per cent are other underground workers, and 42 per cent are employed on the surface.

They generally work two shifts of coal getting, but about one-third of the pits only work one shift, and there is no extra pay for work in shifts on days and afternoons. But those employed on night work get an extra payment of one-seventh of a shift.

(To be continued in next issue)

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

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CAL CAN'T FIND DISCRIMINATION, BUT NEGRO CAN

Republicans Lose Out, A. N. L. C. Points Way

A recent dispatch states that Senator Borah, of Idaho, whose campaign for return to the United States Senate is about to begin and who is chairman of the national republican committee, has agreed to introduce the Dyer bill, at the appeal of a delegation of the National Equal Rights League in Boston. He was not quite convinced that racial segregation is being practiced among the federal employes in Washington, but he was open to convincing. All he need do to be convinced, we should say, is keep his eyes open the next time he visits the capital.

The republican party feels itself slipping, in so far as the Negro is concerned. Therefore, Senator Borah has been picked out to patch up its political fences. It is the same old trick, and before a political campaign, the old Wall Street parties begin a systematic campaign of rounding up the Negro votes.

By offering all kinds of inducements to the Negro voters, they have been able to fool the Negro into believing that their problems can be settled by simply going to the polls and dropping a ballot for a party that represents mill, mine and railroad owners.

Thus the sentiment which has been aroused by the combined American Negro Labor Congress which will open in Chicago Oct. 30th, and which has led the Negro is becoming well acquainted with the fake tactics of the old parties and is just about ready to break with their fake Negro leaders who from time to time have been selling them out for some petty pay handed out as a reward for vote gathering.

But when the Negro workers, who are 98 per cent of the race, throw off the shackles of the old parties, as they are sure to do, and by their united force act expressed in the coming American Negro Labor Congress, mobbs, segregation, lynching, Jim Crowism and other social evils, as well as the basic economic evil, from the ground up instead of just scratching the surface as has been done heretofore, something may be accomplished.

Klan Counsels Confused.

WASHINGTON.—Replying to the announced intention of Klan leaders, who are gathering for an attempt to agree on a legislative program, to promote anti-foreign and anti-Catholic legislation measures, the editorial columnist in the Washington Post reminds them that the ban on immigration is bringing the Negro race into a far better economic position toward the whites than it has ever before had.

Republican politicians, pulling klan wires in spite of the official disowning of the klan by Coolidge, admit privately that the Democrats have not yet sawn the republican party shiels. Negroes are handling more machinery in industry, each year, and are organizing among themselves more effectively. They are getting more actual power into their hands than the politicians think is safe for the party.

OIL COMPANIES DOUBLE PROFITS IN YEAR, PRICE OF GASOLINE UP

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Notice to filver owners! Profits for the first six months of 1925 exceed those of the entire year 1924 in the case of 11 of the 20 companies not of the official Standard Oil family. How did they work it? For one thing, according to the Wall Street Journal, they charged more for gas.

The profits of these 11 companies for June 30 totaled $43,425,284, compared with $47,864,185 in the first half of 1924, and $42,669,841 for the full 1924 year. The gain over the first half of 1924 exceeds 30 per cent.

Millions in Profits.

The six-month profits by companies the year and in 1924 were:

	1925	1924
Half year profits		
Associated Oil	$ 6,380,947	$ 4,424,007
Barnsdall Corp.	2,487,256	667,350
Calif. Petroleum	3,187,235	1,758,924
Indep. Oil & Gas	2,393,865	1,089,122
Marland Oil	2,783,272	2,843,643
Mid-continent Petr.	7,111,620	4,992,124
Phillips Petroleum	10,468,494	7,621,700
Shell Union Oil	11,044,333	10,869,523
Simms Petroleum	1,507,685	1,854,946
Skelly Oil	2,338,344	1,499,945
Tide Water Oil	3,867,945	3,323,116
Union Oil of Cal.	5,800,000	6,800,000

Morgan Companies.

Tide Water Oil leads in rate of return to stockholders, having presented an item with over 30 per cent on their investment in the last half of 1925. This is an annual rate of 60 per cent. Simms Petroleum followed with 36.4 per cent for the half year. Others for which the six-month return can be reckoned are Associated Oil 11.4 per cent; Barnsdall 5.5 per cent; California Petroleum 10.8 per cent; Marland 11.3 per cent; Shell Union 11 per cent; Skelly Oil 11.3 per cent and Union Oil of California 8.7 per cent.

Marland Oil is the independent company brought under the control of J. P. Morgan by stock exchange votes forced by Standard Oil in 1925-24. As the profits roll in Morgan exercises his option, taking over Marland stock in blocks of over 200,000 shares. The price cutting campaign brought many large independents to terms. This means that production will not be allowed to exceed the bounds necessary to maintain high prices and generous profits on heavily watered capitalization.

REUNION OUTING FOR DAILY WORKER BUILDERS SEPT. 7

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—New York is arranging an excursion to historic Kuomintang Park on Sunday, Sept. 7, for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER Builders' Re-union for Labor Day, November 26, October 1, on an entirely original and unique plan.

A first class boat, the Miramar, has been chartered, which will make the 36-mile trip in about three and a half hours. There will be music and dancing and entertainment galore. There will be bathing, hiking thru the forest and an old fashioned family picnic dinner. And there will be no effort to make money from those who come.

No Tickets Will Be Sold.

Tickets for the entire trip will be given free of charge to all those that perform a certain minimum service for the DAILY WORKER in any one of various lines. Everyone that brings in six dollars worth of subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER, the Workers' Monthly, the Young Worker or the Young Comrade will receive a ticket without cost. For every three dollars collected as contribution for the DAILY WORKER, mid-summer sustaining fund, a ticket will also be given. Those who serve the DAILY WORKER in other ways will be rewarded, those who do their daily bit as branch agents, as well as those who help a certain affiliate with the work in the DAILY WORKER New York office, Room 1902, 108 East 16th St.

In this way there will be selected from the entire New York membership and sympathizers, the active supporters of the party's official organ. At the reunion at Stony Point Beach, Sept. 7, there will be brought into the New York DAILY WORKER Builders' Club, and steps will be taken to result in the establishment of the English Daily in New York at the earliest practicable moment.

The following have already qualified for membership in the DAILY WORK-ER Builders' Club, and have their tickets free of charge for the DAILY WORKER Reunion Outing on the Hudson on Labor Day, Sept. 7:

English Downtown Branch—Philip Berai, Martin Kats, Joseph Nestor, M. B. Schneider, Victor Bose, Helen Zaharoff.

English Westside Branch— Beside Bradsky, Ernst Cammer, Harry Caspers, Ben Davidson, Bernard Halpern, Fred Macy.

English Yorkville Branch—Max Hazen.

English Harlem Branch—A. Chorney, Oscar Codish, H. F. Mins, J. M. Hinsburg.

English No. 1 Bronx Branch—Jack Cooper, Arvid Oest, M. Pasternak, A. A. Pollack, F. Surlain, A. Riemer.

English No. 2 Bronx Branch—J. Grimer, Morris Horwitz, Anna Podalsky, Louis Steinberg.

English Williamsburg—Abe Furman, Joseph Lapides.

English Brownsville—Max Mariash, Frank Mitlin, Jacob Rosen.

English Coney Island—Bessie Newman.

German Night Workers, Yorkville—Mathias Holzhauer.

Hungarian, Yorkville—Geza Szepesi.

Hungarian, Bronx No. 45—J. Gaal, Dallas Wolf, Jos. Szabo.

Jewish No. 1, Downtown—Abraham Sosnik, Sam Kagan.

Jewish No. 1 Bronx Branch—Rachel Holtman, Leon Litvin.

Jewish No. 2 Bronx Branch—A. Gusakoff.

Jewish Williamsburg—M. Gordon, Beder Vogel.

Jewish Coney Island—Joe Crane.

Lettish Branch—Peter Karklin.

Scandinavian No. Branch—C. O. Peterson.

Y. W. L. No. 1—Lydia Rase.

Y. W. L. No. 2—Lillian Michaels.

Y. W. L. No. 4—Harry Fox.

Y. W. L. No. 5—Rose Wolf, Alexander Lifshitz, Sophia Schneider, Milton Welch.

Y. W. L. No. 22—Nathan Leibowitz.

Shop Nucleus No. 11—Stephen Fordashoff.

Shop Nucleus No. 13—Michael Zirbel.

Miscellaneous— Harry Leff, M. Lurie.

In addition to the above, over three hundred have already applied, or have performed part of the required work to place themselves on the eligible list for the DAILY WORKER Builders' Club.

If any one who has qualified is not included in this list, the fact should be communicated immediately to J. E. Katterfeld, 108 East 14th street.

Do not wait until the last minute, as only the 400 which the hall accommodates will be taken on the excursion.

MacMillan Ship Comes South.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The airplane carrier Peary of the MacMillan arctic expedition, returning south, has reached Port Harrison, on Hudson Bay, 100 miles south of Etah, Greenland, said a dispatch to the navy department from Commander Richard E. Byrd. The flagship Bowdoin, with Commander MacMillan aboard, is following the Peary.

Indiana Federation Meets Aug. 26.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—(FP)—The annual convention, Indiana State Federation of Labor, opens in Terre Haute for a three-day session Aug. 26. Eugene V. Debs is the principal invited speaker.

SOVIET UKRAINIAN CROP BIGGEST IN FIFTEEN YEARS, EXPORT DAIRY FOODS, EXPERIMENT ON NEW PLANTS

MOSCOW, Aug. 25.—Dr. Manuilof, a Leningrad scientist, has completed his experiments with winter and spring seeds. The scientist has discovered a chemical test by which the character of the seeds can be determined whether it is winter or spring grain. The new discovered methods show within a few minutes the necessary determination.

Last year an experiment in the U.S.S.R. on the cultivation of a new plant, called Kensaf or Indian hemp, was made. The plant gives a cheaper fibre for manufacturing of sacks than Russian hemp. The textile syndicate of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic is now planning to increase the area of the Kensafs to such an amount that it will be possible to produce 2½ million pouds of fibre yearly.

Estimate of Ukrainian Crops.

The general Ukrainian crop produced by the peasants is 1,000,000,000 pouds. These figures do not include the crop of the co-operative farms. Last year the general crop was equal to 640 million pouds. The average of the crop is 65 pouds per dessiatin against 57 pouds per dessiatin in present times. Rye—70-72 pouds per dessiatin; winter wheat—57 pouds; spring wheat—64 pouds; barley—62 pouds; oats—79 pouds; proso—65 pouds; buckwheat—51 pouds; corn—93 pouds.

Ukrainia has not had such a crop for the last 15 years. Not only the quantity of the crop is large, but the quality is much improved.

In some parts of Berdiansk County in the province of Ekaterinoslav the crop of winter wheat reaches 70 pouds (about 74 bushels per acre.)

Soviet Exhibit in Riga.

The U. S. S. R. is taking part in the agricultural exhibition which is now taking place at Riga (Latvia.) Much attention is being paid there to the Soviet exhibits.

Cotton Growers' Conference.

In Moscow a cotton-growers' conference has been held; according to reports this year the area seeded with cotton is 641,000 dessiatins against 461,000 in 1924. It is expected this year that the production of fibre will be 15¼ million pouds against 4 million pouds in 1924. The program for 1925-26 is 20 million pouds.

Soviet cotton in 1925 was sufficient to meet 32 per cent of the material needed by the textile industry; in 1924—40 per cent, and this year—60 per cent.

Export Dairy Products.

On the Northwestern frontiers of Russia many refrigerators have been established where butter and dairy products prepared for export will be collected.

The R. S. F. S. R. commissariat of agriculture contemplates to establish several dairy laboratories in the cities of Ishim and Novo-Nikolaevsk, in Siberia. The establishment of these laboratories is due to the increase in exports of dairy products.

U. S. S. R. will take part in the agricultural exhibition in Persia. The U. S. S. R. is taking part in the agricultural exhibition which is to take place at Ispahan, Persia, in September, 1925 .

DROP FIREMEN HURT ON DUTY FROM PAYROLL

Laid Off by City in Violation of Law

By HAROLD BAGSHAW,

(Federated Press.)

The Firemen's Association of Chicago, which is Local 3, International Firefighters Association, is on the warpath against the city officials for introducing an economy program at the expense of firemen disabled while on duty.

Chief fire commissioner Conners has removed from the city's payroll 27 sick and disabled members of the department allho they are entitled to full wages according to city ordinance.

Letter of Official Futile.

A letter from George L. Franck and Daniel J. Sullivan, president and secretary of the firemen's union, addressed to Conners and protesting against the payroll cutting, remains officially unanswered. The ordinance violated by Conners and the pension board provide for full wages for 12 months to firemen injured or disabled while on duty.

The only 27 firemen have been affected by the economy drive, accordiere to Sullivan, secretary of William S. Johnston, second vice-president of the union and a trustee of the firemen's pension fund.

"I am told," says Johnston, "a man who has been injured, lost his leg, his arm, a leg and a rib while on duty. Under the new regulation he will be cut down in his payroll at the end of three months tho he may not recover before the 12 months he is allowed under the city ordinance. Yet the pension board is contemplating a practice of leave with pay to sixty 15 days."

Low Wages in Chicago.

The Chicago Firemen's Association was organized in 1903. It has a membership of 1,500 out of 1,800 employed in the Chicago department. Officials of the union are mostly composed by the 13 assistant marshals, who intimidate prospective members. The rank and file generally stand side with the boss against the firemen." They strenuously opposed the formation of a firemen's union in Chicago fold in 1917 for the Spiletson law to give the firemen every other 24-hour off. The law, however, is now in effect in all cities in Illinois over 10,000 population.

The International Firefighters' Association has 264 locals in the United States and Canada, with a membership in 1924 of 15,000 compared to 2400 when it first affiliated with the A. F. of L. in 1918.

According to Johnston, Chicago firemen are receiving lower wages than New York, San Francisco, and Detroit. Even the privately conducted fire insurance patrols in Chicago get better pay than the man whose duty involves greater hazards. Chicago pays $2,300 a year, while New York pays $2,500.

MORMON CHURCH IS IN ALLIANCE WITH THE BOSSES

Kuomintang Members at Communist Meeting

SALT LAKE CITY —(By Mail.)—Efforts by L. L. Stewart, after having been delayed by washouts, ruts a foot deep, numerous alkali "patches," and dismantled rock sections of the celebrated Lincoln Highway, finally rumbled into the Mormon capital too late for the meeting arranged for last Wednesday night. They were therefore compelled to give up the Ogden where they had held the meeting here on Thursday night instead.

The local comrades had outdone themselves in preparing what would have been an excellent meeting in Pioneer Park, which had been secured together with the use of the speaker's stand. It had been necessary to present a petition requesting its use to the city fathers. These gentlemen were very much distressed when the petition was presented. They eyed the two women comrades, who were present to see that it was acted upon, with a good deal of suspicion.

Meeting Was Good.

The meeting Thursday night was held on a few moments notice at the Labor Temple. The comrades consider the meeting especially good. It was very gratifying to find members of the Kuomintang present. These Chinese promised to work in cooperation with the Workers Party group here in the future, and were highly satisfied with the Communist effort to unite the American workers in a demand to withdraw American troops from China immediately. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the meeting unanimously.

The Mormon church has a stranglehold on this state. Its organization is self-sufficing for the needs of its members, provision being made for controlling the lives of its adherents in every possible way. The church here is the big boss, and represents the biggest open shop interests of the country. While it professes neutrality in labor disputes it successfully allows its members full freedom to take an active part in the labor movement, facts show that whenever an industrial struggle arises, the power of the church, like the power of all other churches, is at the disposal of the ruling class.

Mormons with Big Biz.

A good illustration of this hypocrisy of the Mormon church is been by its attitude during the Coscheisanev strike. The entire mill force went out and the women quit work. Thereupon the bishop informed the strikers that it was their duty to remain at work to order to protect the church's interests. The church is a large stockholder in one of the railroads against which the strike was carried on.

The church has even been known to go outside of the city and recruit the "faithful" to break a strike in the city.

The "Rattlers" have been compelled to change their route somewhat, leaving out Rock Springs and Cheyenne and rattling instead directly to Denver for the mass meeting there Sunday night.

Steck Still Leads.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—With the recount in 63 Iowa counties completed, Daniel Steck, democrat, had a lead of 9,271 votes over Senator Smith W. Brookhart, in their contest for the senate now held by Brookhart; it was announced yesterday by the senate elections committee. The figures were: Steck 251,771; Brookhart, 242,500 in the same counties there are 5,832 contested ballots upon which the committee will have to make a decision.

Petain and De Rivera Agree.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—General Petain and Primo De Rivera, Spanish generalissimo, have met and initiated all agreements of the Madrid conference, according to dispatches today from Algeciras.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

Letters from Our Readers

Editor DAILY WORKER,—In a copy of your valuable paper, I see, you invite workers to write you of their jobs. Instead, will you accept my complaint against the other fellow's job, and I'll see that your paper gets it to them if their own complaint's. You wouldn't have the right dope for the shops. What the unions need in this many million dollar industry, is a "Photograph certificate" for one dollar down, the balance of ten more dollar to be paid at time the picture is taken and "full satisfaction guaranteed."

A friend of mine, an elderly working man, went with his wife to have his picture taken, in accordance with above mentioned "certificate," which says that the regular price for one dozen is $7.50, but for advertising purposes they agree to take one's picture for two dollars as good as the photo and "full satisfaction" guaranteed.

This friend was not satisfied the least bit with the proof of his photograph, would not take it for anything. The photo showed him as another picture, for which they would charge an extra of "only" one dollar. My friend's complaint, insisting on "guaranteed satisfaction" according to former agreement.

The management of this studio treated my friend as the case may be, refusing to accept money for service for his money. They made him feel very bad and disappointed. I do not give a fig for the photo, so he demanded his two dollars back as long as they do not know how to take a good picture, but they would not return the money.

Thus, the generally people go away from that studio with minus two dollars and unpleasantly disappointed. Fellow workers, you earn your money hard, so keep it in your pocket! do not give it away to a beauty-tricks schemer.—William Stepanoff.

To the Editor of The DAILY WORKER,—There is another one of those capitalists' "grab and get rich quick schemes" whereby they fool the hard working people out of their small earnings. This time it is the "De Luxe Studio" located at 520 So. Wabash Ave.

This studio sends out agents from time to time to collect money from people who like their pictures taken.

These agents sell a "Photograph certificate" for one dollar down, the balance of ten more dollar to be paid at time the picture is taken and "full satisfaction guaranteed."

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Thus, the generally people go away from that studio with minus two dollars and unpleasantly disappointed. Fellow workers, you earn your money hard, so keep it in your pocket! do not give it away to a beauty-tricks schemer.—William Stepanoff.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Wednesday, August 26, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
	Blacksmiths' Drop Forgers' Council, 119 S. Throop St.
1	Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers.
10	Carpenters, 9 Garfield Blvd.
11	Carpenters, 2 Garfield Blvd. Ladies-Auxiliary.
242	Carpenters, 2403 S. Ashland Ave.
1240	Carpenters, 2403 S. Ashland Ave.
1734	Carpenters, 1638 N. Halsted St.
	H. Fabian, Sec., Box 226, 2236 Grace St., Irving 7097.
2046	Carpenters, 2014 Halsted St.
2087	Carpenters, 1581 Maple Ave., Evanston.
181	Cooks, 4801 Kenmore Ave.
802	Hod Carriers, 1336 W. Division St.
1092	Hod Carriers, 910 W. Harrison St.
104	Hod Carriers, 1336 W. Division St.
	Hod Carriers, 1336 W. Division St. Van Buren Street.
1001	Machinists, 207 N. Clark St.
126	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
873	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
276	Maintenance of Way, 2400 Grand Ave.
1	Molders, Cicero and Metz Sts., Cicero.
9	Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St.
2	Plasterers, Ladies' Auxiliary, 3440 S. Ashland Ave.
458	Railway Clerks, 3044 Wentworth
278	Railway Clerks, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.
278	Railway Trainmen, 64 W. 63rd St.
11	Roofers, 777 W. Adams St.
20	Roofers, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.
25	Roofers, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.
	1 Jos. Ryan, 175 W. Washington St.
705	Teamsters (Meat), 502 S. Ashland Blvd.
710	Teamsters (Beer), 1660 S. Halsted St.
714	Teamsters (Ice), 1660 S. Halsted St.
2	Tunnel and Subway Workers, 270 Madison St.
	Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at Labor Temple, 14 S. Throop St.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

SPORTS SKIRT

A CHARMING NEGLIGEE.

5210

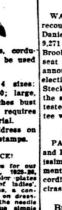
5210. Kasha, flannel and sports' silk are good materials for this design.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. To measure the hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 33 inch size requires 2¾ yards of 54 inch material. Width of skirt at the foot is 2¾ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our latest FALL AND WINTER ,1925-1926 ,BOOK ,OF ,FASHIONS.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sent thru THE DAILY WORKER Pattern Department are furnished by a New York firm. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order, and not sooner important if your pattern is wanted.



5189

5189. Figured silk, crepe, corduroy, satin or albatross may be used for this attractive garment.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 40 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 13c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!

Send 13c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and contains 1000 designs of ladies' misses' and children's patterns, so comprehensive, so complete, so far-reaching, also gives points for the music illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home maker.

A Keen Debate

IS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK ON THE SUBJECT:

RESOLVED: That the Soviet Form of Government Is Applicable to Western Civilization.

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE

50c

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

LENIN MEMORIAL ALBUM

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

25c

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

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

RUSSELL vs. NEARING

THE DAILY WORKER

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Editors
T. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB.....Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Fakers, Here and Elsewhere

In the United States George L. Berry and his tools made an agreement with a printing company which lowers the working conditions of the employes and enables the bosses to install a speeding-up system, that will mean more profits. When the members of Berry's union refuse to work under those scab conditions, the union chief hires strikebreakers to take the place of the men who walked out. Naturally the pressmen and feeders believe that Berry is the biggest crook in the international labor movement.

There are others of the Berry type in the United States and they can be counted by thousands. But the same type exists in other countries.

In Great Britain Havelock Wilson, head of the seamens' union signed an agreement with the ship owners without the consent of the men, in which he accepted a sum pound sterling decrease per week in wages, for the members of the union. The men refused to accept the cut and struck the ships. Wilson denounced the seamen and is now busily engaged thru his tools in hiring scabs to man the ships.

As usual in Europe there are strikes the Communists are blamed for fomenting them. The Communists were blamed for the struggle of the Chinese against the foreign imperialists. They are blamed for every effort on the part of oppressed peoples and exploited workers to liberate themselves. Why is this?

In the first place the Communists under the leadership of the Communist International aim to organize the workers and oppressed peoples for the overthrow of imperialism. The capitalists know this. They also know that a majority of the workers outside of Russia are still prejudiced against the Communists and have not yet come under their ideological leadership. The capitalists never miss an occasion to instill distrust of the Communists into the minds of the workers. But they will not succeed. Just as sure as it is impossible for the capitalists to prevent strikes and eliminate the class war, the Communists will always be found on the side of the workers in their struggles for immediate gains and complete emancipation from wage slavery.

This fact will eventually break down all the fears, hatreds and prejudices that the plunderbund has succeeded in instilling into the minds of the masses against the Communists.

In their nefarious task of robbing the workers and persecuting the militant leaders of the workers the capitalists have no more useful allies than the labor fakers. The Berrys in the United States and the Wilsons in England are what an American revolutionist once aptly describes as "labor lieutenants of capitalism." They must go.

The I. T. U. Convention

James Lynch, capitalist ward-heeling politician was in complete control of the recent convention of the International Typographical Union of which he is president. Lynch is a rock ribbed reactionary, the kind that the capitalists admire.

There is a progressive wing in the I. T. U. It is organized. But it does not seem to possess much of that element known in the American language as "pep." It is not well organized and even the progressive elements are the overwhelming majority of the union, the reactionaries under the leadership of Lynch get away with the bacon.

In the last I. T. U. election some members of the progressive wing who had to be ultra-radicals lined up with the faker Lynch giving as an excuse for their treachery, that the progressive candidate had not lived up to his promises, therefore he should be punished by electing Lynch. This alibi was asinine.

The wily Lynch used the vaporings of those fake radicals to win favor in the eyes of lukewarm progressives. Thanks to the treachery of those alleged revolutionists and the lack of organization among the opposition Lynch was elected. He has wasted no time since his election in strengthening his reactionary machine and the recent convention was as perfect a demonstration of class collaboration as any capitalist could wish.

The fight against Lynch must be carried out in an organized, disciplined way and the charlatans and bogus radicals of easy virtue must be kept where they belong, that is where they can do no harm to the cause or bring discredit on the movement to which they belong but shouldn't.

Morgan and Mussolini

J. P. Morgan has again come to the rescue of Benito Mussolini and the aggregation of cutthroats that pose as a civilized government in Italy.

The sum of $200,000,000 has been placed at Mussolini's disposal by the House of Morgan to bolster up the lira which is going down like a diving duck.

Once before Morgan granted a loan of $50,000,000 to the fascist government. That was about the time, the Matteotti murder exposure threatened to bring the black dictatorship tumbling about Mussolini's ears.

Morgan knows what he is doing when he supports Mussolini. Lloyd George declared recently that if capitalist democracy falls there is no alternative to a proletarian dictatorship but a fascist dictatorship. The workers are not called upon to choose between democracy and dictatorship. What they will be called upon to decide is which dictatorship they shall have, one of their own, a workers' dictatorship or the rule of the capitalists expressed thru a fascist dictatorship with the Mussolini regime as a model.

It is not to be assumed that Morgan gave Mussolini $200,000,000 even for the purpose of propping up the blackshirt government. Bankers don't do things that way. In return for the loan the House of Morgan will mortgage some of Italy's industries. It is one more step in the process of turning Europe into a colony of Wall Street.

Big business executives refused to answer the call of prohibition director General Andrews to serve their country mopping up the liquor flood. They should worry. They don't have to join the prohibition staff to get a drink.

The French and Spanish troops are preparing a trap for Abd El-Krim. It would be just like the French and Spaniards to fall into it.

ENGLISH PRISONS ARE TORTURE CHAMBERS FOR WORKERS, BUT RICH GET SERVANTS, BOOKS, CLOTHES

LONDON, England, August 28.—The English prison system can be summarized in two words: "refined cruelty." The scientific torture of the English prisons, is the cultured expression of the open, repulsive brutality which one finds in the prisons of other capitalist countries.

Before we proceed to describe the prison regime in detail, it must be pointed out that in English law there is absolutely no recognition of "political offenses," and consequently, no "political prisoners." Every worker imprisoned for labor union activities, picketing, every revolutionary imprisoned for a "seditious" speech, every Irishfighter for the independence of his country, is a criminal, and the prison treatment he receives is meant to be just as exactly the same as that given to thieves or to violators of children.

Must Not Talk.

English prisons are divided into two classes. Prisons and penal settlements. The former for those sentenced to two years or less, and the latter for those sentenced to over two years.

Now let us take a look at the inside of one of the prisons. We find that the first evidence the prisoner gets of the scientific torture to which he must submit is: He must where his first two weeks without pillow or mattress. He must lie just a board. Next, he finds his clothes are replaced by an ugly, pocketless, prison uniform, uncomfortable, unsightly and degrading.

His individuality is completely stifled at the very commencement of the prison. Then he discovers that there is a "rule of silence." Never once during his imprisonment is he allowed to speak to anyone in prison, except to answer a warder's questions. Not only must he loose his voice, but for the first month he is locked in his cell in solitary confinement, and not allowed to work in the sight of his fellow prisoners.

Prisons Pay Economies.

Particularly for class war prisoners, this rule is usually active life in the working class movement, this solitary confinement and rule of silence is a more effective than any physical torture ever invented by "Holy Church" in the middle ages. No book ever has been made for the first month. After that he has a book a week, carefully selected by warders of the most insipid petit bourgeois romance type, serious books are difficult to find in any English prison and political or economic works are never to be found.

After the second month he is allowed to receive, and to send out one letter a month. He is also allowed one visit a month, lasting for twenty minutes, but even here he is tortured for, as he sits on his side his wife or friend is thru a heavily wired grill, about one foot square, in a dark room! On the slightest provocation he is hauled before the prison governor, (almost always a retired army officer), and given a few days in a "punishment cell." He must not attempt to lessen his weariness by pacing his cell, whistling or singing to himself. In fact, he becomes just an animal in a cage without any human rights, and with a warden's sadistic pleasure at his disposal, in the door to add to his mental torments.

Not Enough Food.

Perhaps one could better describe the prisoners as an animal on an operation table, for English prisons are clean and well ventilated, and calculated is the whole regime that even the caloric value of the food is considered in a fine degree, and the prisoner given just sufficient to keep his body in repair.

The above is the regime for the working class prisoner. But for those who are wealthy, publicity cannot be hidden, there is what is known as "first division" treatment. First division prisoners can have letters and visits daily, buy newspapers, have their own food, clothes, furniture, and even a servant to clean the cell.

This is class justice. A bourgeois rascal who some time ago embezzled £20,000 of public money, is put in the cell with the "first division" as a reward, whereas, at the same time, a half starving unemployed worker, who stole twenty-four cents worth of fruit from a shop, got six months of hard torture described above.

Everywhere the prisons are merely instruments for the crushing of workers who dare to infringe on the "sacred rights of property"; an instrument of the class war of ruling class, the hands of the bourgeoisie. Vengeance is no part of the revolutionary program, but . . .

MINERS' UNION OFFICIAL STOLE FROM STRIKERS

Feeney of Coke Region Built Big Mansion

By a COALDIGGER.

(Worker Correspondent.)

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 25. — After the greatest strike in the history of the coal mining industry of this country, in the year 1922, the Illinois coal miners pledged to assess themselves to support the families of the men and file miners of the coke region of Pennsylvania.

William Feeney, as international organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, for over a year was receiving this large sum. The money was to be bread for the poor families of the striking miners until they obtained a decent standard of living.

The strike was called off in the month of February, 1923. Half of the miners went back to producing coke, and the rest stayed on strike. William Feeney, as "wildcat" organizer, ran thru the coke region telling the miners if they didn't go back to work he would denounce them as Bolsheviks and put them all in the penitentiary.

As a matter of fact, while the rank and file miners of Illinois and other states were being assessed, they were supporting William Feeney. Feeney built a magnificent brick house in Brownsville, Pa., instead of supporting the families of the striking miners of the coke region.

The whole working class must unite against the imperialists and their supporters, the fakers in the unions.

Charge New Tong War.

After a truce of several weeks, guns flared in Chicago's Chinatown again early today and one Chinese fell dead. The first victim, police believe, in a new outbreak of the war between the on Leong and the Hip Sing tongs.

Lee Roe, 30, address unknown, was shot and killed at the foot of a stairway leading to the Mong Sang Share Association headquarters, a Chinese employment and social club.

Blast Home in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—An explosion of dynamite early today shattered the home of William E. Downs, brother of Charles E. Downs, deposed city council man, brought under fire a week ago on charges of bribery. One corner of the Downs home was torn to bits and the rest of the house badly damaged by the blast.

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

Workers' Movies Makes Big Hit at Mass Meeting

An innovation in Communist agitational methods was presented in a small mining town in Illinois recently where not a single worker thus far holds party membership. An active labor union organizer, seeing the ever continued unemployment on his fellow workers, conceived the idea that there should be a meeting in St. David, Ill. The best available place was the vaudeville theater operated from movie house where once a week such workers and their children as could raise the price would come to see the rest of the world go by". A few words with the owner, an old Irish-American who himself beats the chain of years of work in the labor movement, and it was fixed up free of charge. Advertising was simple, consisted of mimeographed notices in English and Croatian, and their distribution and tacking up around the town.

But this was no ordinary meeting. A three reel motion picture showing the labor struggle in various countries and epochs, and when the struggle was shown right in Illinois, in the not very distant mine town of Herrin, the workers understood perfectly what the fight was all about. William F. Kruse spoke in English on unemployment and imperialism, and on the need for organization. Matt Meta delivered much the same message in South Slavic and it is expected that an international branch or shop-nucleus of the Workers Party will soon be formed. Expenses were covered by a collection of $21.26. On account of hard time admission was free, a treat that exhibitors and their teachers as well as the miners were quick to appreciate. The kids cheered the strikers and everybody stamped the roof for Alex Howatt when he was shown on the screen. After the meeting the workers crowded around one on the "Life of Lenin" and the other showing the life and work of the Russian anarchist miners. Some of the younger miners remarked — "Gee, they have better halls than we have, and they seem to have a damn sight more to say about things." Other meetings and pictures are to be shown

To Fly Over Himalayas.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—An attempt to fly across the Himalayan mountain range, with the course laid over the peak of Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, will be made in October by Jean Calitte, the French aviator, it was announced today. Calitte is holder of the world's airplane altitude record.

Roadhouses Raided.

More than 125 persons were in custody of county police yesterday, the result of raids upon a score or more of roadhouses by county highway police and men from the state's attorney's office under orders by Sheriff Hoffman.

Would Salvage Lusitania.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—An American, B. F. Leavitt, of Brooklyn, wants to salvage the Lusitania, the British liner sunk by a German submarine in the early days of the world war.

In an advertisement in today's issue of the Times Leavitt appealed for financial backing for his program.

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Phone Forest 8749.
Joe Kaizer Candy Co.
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FOR SALE:
4-piece parlor set $50
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S. MIRABELLA
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To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.
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645 Smithfield Street.
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BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
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IN THE SERVICE OF THE CONSUMER.
Bakery deliveries made to your home.
FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION, Inc.
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4301 8th Avenue Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRUNKS CAN WAIT UNTIL BAGGAGE BOSSES GIVE IN

Employers Decided to Make Wage Slash

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 26.—No trunks must be moved till the workers win is the motto of the 700 baggage transfer men of New York City who strike today against a wage cut and for the eight hour day. The strike is being conducted by the Teamsters, Chauffeurs' and Helpers' Union and is directed against the Westcott Express Co. and the New York Transfer Co., which together monopolizes the business of moving passengers' baggage from the railroad and ship terminals.

The strike follows the companies' attempt to cut wages a dollar a day and continue the ten hour day system. Wages were only $41 for the chauffeurs, $38 for the helpers, and $30 for clerks under the old agreement which expired Monday night, Aug. 24 and the transferman say they cannot work for less money nor will they continue the inhuman ten hour day. The men are organized 100 per cent.

Very Hard Labor.

Transfer work is the hardest kind of labor. Heavy trunks have to be carried up several flights of stairs and the men have to be out in the worst of all weather. Rupture is a common ailment.

Attempts to get strikebreakers will be prevented by picketing. The Yellow Taxi Corporation tries to break into more of the baggage business, the union men in the taxi industry will handle the situation.

The Yellow Sedan company already operates the taxi cabs from the Grand Central railroad station and the Pennsylvania station and advertise the moving of trunks for twenty cents whereas the transfer companies' rate is a dollar. The strike of the transfer men brings out the need for solidarity and unity between all the transport workers in the Port of New York.

The Teamsters and Chauffeurs and Helpers Union is not an A. F. of L. union and has no connection with the International Brotherhood of Teamsteans, Chauffeurs and Helpers Union. Martin Lacey is the president.

BERRY BOUGHT A FARM WITH UNION FUNDS

Worships "Gobbo" the God of Good Luck

(Continued from page 1)

with a telephone in proximity.

The "Majah" Stepped in.

When the board of directors decided to quit the printing business, the "Majah" did not like to see so much good material going to waste, so he grabbed the equipment, which consisted in part of a power cutter, a job press, two motors, several cases of type, several type stands, a power punch and other miscellaneous articles of printing shop equipment and furniture.

Berry and Orr did not start out immediately in the printing business under their own names. They used several names and finally the company went into the hands of a receiver in 1919.

While Berry and Orr were connected with these printing houses they did printing for the international union at a profit to themselves. They bought supplies for their private printery on the credit of the international union and even used the money of the international union to pay the bills of their printing shop. Berry's paper, the Rogersville Herald, was also printed in this shop, and it paid no bills either for the printing company or the international union. Bucket shop operators and professional confidence men should envy the "majah" his financial acumen.

Berry's Grist Mill.

The "majah" owns a grist mill near the Pressmen's Home, and he installed therein a ten-horse-power electric generator. This was paid for out of the union funds and this money was never refunded.

Is it any wonder that "Majah" Berry should be so certain that he is a favored child of good fortune that he should have on his desk the image of Gobbo, the "smiling god of good fortune?" We have Berry's own word for it.

In the issue of the American Pressman for March, 1924, Berry devoted a page to an editorial tribute to Woodrow Wilson, who had just died. Wilson was one of the greatest political mountebanks that this country, prolific in mountebanks, ever produced. Berry was a hypocritical fraud who served the capitalist class well under the camouflage of progressive phrases. He used politicians, people like Barry, Gompers, and other labor fakers as tools to fool the workers. It was under Wilson's reign that some of the most notorious persecutions against the American workers in the history of the working class were carried out. Wilson purchased Berry with a military title that he did nothing to earn, and a free trip to Europe.

The Image of Gobbo.

After extolling Wilson to the skies Berry gets the following gem of his chest. "Upon my desk there sits the image of Gobbo, the smiling god of good fortune, the divinity of optimism, whose motto is 'Be cheerful and you will be rich in everything.' Even so may he sit upon my desk I level with whom I was honored to be associated as labor adviser in Paris following the world's greatest and most horrible war."

Pressmen wonder what did Wilson want Berry for unless he had a big strikebreaking job on his hands. Billy McHugh and S. (Harlebicp) Marks wandered over Europe in 1923. Besides the fun they had, it is reported that Billy got a sore eye from looking too closey at a bottle of third grade moonshine. The bottle was some mauled hand when McHugh had his eye in it.

Eyed Bottle Too Sharply.

Of course the pressmen, who paid hold being hit with a bottle against McHugh, or even his trip to Europe, would be in no position to encourage bootch container while battling for the rights of the workers. The pressmen are opposed to Berry, Barry and the rest of the brood because they are hampering the union labor cause of trying to make membership in their daily struggles with the employers.

The smiling god Gobbo is getting too much credit for Berry's wealth and affluence. He should thank the pressmen and feeders in the international for allowing him to get away with it. Berry can afford to be "cheerful" because he is rich in worldly goods. Gobbo did not give the "majah" the money with which to start several industrial enterprises, he, by a farm and grist mill. He took that money out of the coffers of the international union.

Another installment of the series of articles on Berry will appear in tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER.

Postpone Flight to Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26. — The navy's airplane flight from the Pacific coast to Hawaii has been postponed until October 1, it was stated by the department was advised today. No reason was given for the postponement.

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