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REPORT MASSACRE OF CHINESE

PERLSTEIN EXPOSES HIM AS INTRIGUER FOR SELFISH END IN 1922 WHEN HE SOUGHT SPLIT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, June 24.—Facts which prove the trickery and treachery against all who stand in the way of personal advantage of the individuals who head the Sigman-Perlstein-Feinberg-Forward's gang which is trying to rule the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the interests of the membership, are coming to light.

The membership is not only cheated from representation on the joint board, their wage demands betrayed in secret deals with the enemy class, \$500,000 of funds left unaccounted for and the treasuries and offices of the largest locals seized, but these things are done by a clique in which as a leading figure is Meyer Perlstein, pretending to be loyal to the union, yet exposed by his own hand as one who would wreck the I. L. G. W. U. to satisfy his lust for personal position.

AS WE SEE IT.

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

DESPITE the wiles of a queen noted for her pulchritude and a willingness to place beauty at the disposal of business, things are not running smoothly in Rumania. At a recent meeting of the chamber of deputies blows were exchanged and when the government refused a leader of the opposition the privilege of the floor, the said leader, Dr. Lupu, by name, leaped to the platform and got the following off his chest: "You are canaille and dishonorable scoundrels, for you have broken your word. Upon my word of honor I declare that the president promised me that he would allow all our speakers to talk. This is the way the rascal keeps his word."

WHEN the vote on the question was called pandemonium broke loose. Dr. Lupu got hold of the presiding officer's bell and rang it violently. A few supporters of the government tried to reach Dr. Lupu who was on the platform, but the opposition called the many art of self-defense into play and Dr. Lupu remained in charge of the bell. The masses outside the building were with the opposition but the gendarmes kept them moving.

ON May 17, the opposition tried to hold a mass meeting to bring the sins of the government home to the people. A great throng gathered, but husky soldiers were there, armed with trumpets and when the speakers tried to make themselves heard, the soldiers blew so loudly that the words of the orators were not audible a few feet from the platform. A change in government is expected in Rumania shortly.

THE seventy Communists on trial in Bucharest were refused attorneys of their own choice. No Rumanian lawyer dared to appear for the accused men, and the government allowed three lawyers from abroad to come to defend the Communists, when they arrived the high court informed them that they could take no part in the trial. A Vienna lawyer, one of the three, was thrown into prison, and remained there until protests from Vienna forced his release. It is reported that nine Communist prisoners were court-martialed and executed in Kishineff.

THE white terror rages in Rumania, Bulgaria, Jugo-Slavia, Esthonia and in practically every capitalist country (Continued on page 2)

FREE STATER IN UNITED STATES IGNORES FAMINE

Senator Moran Boosts Ireland's Scenery

The following story from Dublin, Ireland, refutes the Free State government propaganda, concerning the distress, which prevails throughout the west coast of Ireland.

The Irish Workers and Peasants Famine Relief Committee is conducting a campaign to raise funds for the needy workers and peasants. All contributions received at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., will be forwarded at once to the famine region.

DUBLIN—(By MAIL) A very extensive campaign is being waged in America and elsewhere by the Free State propagandists to induce tourists to visit this country in the Summer. Ireland is boosted in every way and the scenery and hotel accommodation, according to the propagandists, is second to none in any country in the world. (Continued on page 5.)

CHAMBERLAIN SEEKS TO LAY THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CHINA UPON RUSSIA

LONDON, Eng., June 24.—Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister speaking in the house of Commons today concerning the general subject of the so-called "security pact," stated as follows:

"I have evidence that the disturbances in China have been fostered by the agents of another government."

While the minister refrained from mentioning names, it is understood that he was endeavoring to unload the responsibility for the Chinese upheaval, which is clearly provoked by British "agents" shooting down Chinese, upon the broad backs of the convenient Bolsheviks.

A Letter Perlstein Wrote. In this issue of the DAILY WORKER is a photographic reproduction of a letter written by Meyer Perlstein to George Wishnak, who was manager of the Jewish daily paper, "Freiheit" in 1922.

The letter was written while the infant Perlstein was manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, joint board of the I. L. G. W. At that time Schlessinger was preventing Perlstein from attaining any position of power in the union. Perlstein was at outs with the New York joint board, and could not collect on his ambition to climb over the heads of others into leadership of the international.

Not Then Was Meyer a Patriot. Being "his majesty's opposition," he did not at that time show up as a patriot concerned over the welfare of his country. He made no lectures and wrote no articles against the Communists. Quite on the contrary, he was ready to go hand in hand with them, as his letter shows, but secretly, and in an intriguerly manner. He really wanted to use the left wing to advance his own personal interests, not the interests of the workers.

Together with the letter printed herewith, Perlstein also sent an article to the "Freiheit" as mentioned in the letter, suggesting that it be published but not under his name. The article, which will be published later, will show that this same Perlstein who now heads the pogromists against the left wing, at that time de-

(Continued on page 3)

AMERICAN BANKS GRAB FOR PROFIT IN PHILIPPINES

Expose Imperialism in Sat.'s Daily Worker

NEW YORK, June 24.—"Our richest possession" is the title of an advertisement in New York newspapers by the Harriman National Bank and refers to the Philippine Islands. Notice taken of Congressman R. L. Bacon's proposed visit to the American territorial possession "to confer with Gen. Wood and get a viewpoint as to annexation and development of that rich country." The ad also notes Henry Ford's interest in exploiting Latin-America for rubber and autos.

"The Philippines are a promising market for automobiles and other products from the United States," the bank ad continues. "There is a population of over 10,000,000 whose standard of living could be raised by their increasing exports of raw materials which, giving them larger purchasing power, means larger imports by them."

The Harriman Bank does not mention how many of the 10,000,000 inhabitants of the Philippines have property or exploitable holdings capable of giving export products. The bank claims that it has "tried so hard and long to interest congress in the belief that there is such a place as the Philippines," making one wonder what its own interests and holdings in the islands may be.

The DAILY WORKER on Saturday will run special articles exposing the exploitation of the Philippines and other American possessions, June 27 to July 4th anti-imperialist week.

GREAT MEETING OF I. L. G. W. SHOP CHAIRMEN HELD

Reactionary Officials Gather in Gloom

By EARL R. BROWDER. (Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 24.—All doubts of where the Dressmakers and Cloakmakers of New York City stand, were dispelled by meetings held last night in Manhattan Lyceum and in Beethoven Hall.

GERMAN COAL AND FRENCH IRON UNITE

Agreement May Scrap Versailles Treaty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, June 24.—French iron and German coal have contracted what is referred to here as a "business marriage" in the negotiation of an agreement which practically nullifies the Versailles treaty and presents Britain's basic industrial magnates with a competitor that endangers Britain's power more seriously than any foreign enemy that threatened her shores since the Spanish Armada was wrecked on her coasts in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

Negotiations for a business agreement between the leading industrialists of Germany and France, which have been conducted for a long time are now in the formal stage. In fact a tentative draft of the new economic union has been signed. It provides that the Ruhr magnates, Krupp, Thyssen, Stinnes, and Haniel, shall be permitted to import into Germany 1,700,000 tons of manufactured iron from Alsace-Lorraine, the Sahr valley and Luxemburg.

Keep Own Markets. The contract further provides that Germany and France shall be permitted to keep their own markets, and protect them by tariffs, but a sales syndicate will be formed to provide for the needs of other European markets. This syndicate would distribute orders in a certain proportion which would remain secret.

The third principal provision of the pact assures long term contracts for the exchange of French ore against German coal, this aspect of the agreement to be handled by a production syndicate specially to be formed for this purpose.

It is generally recognized that the proposed agreement is of the utmost importance to the European political and economic situation and when definitely in force will change the constellation of European powers overnight.

No Coincidence. It is regarded as of the utmost significance that the French communique, foreshadowing the Ruhr evacuation should have been issued simultaneously with the signing of the preliminary pact and that French action is taken here as the first fruit of the new rapprochement.

The proposed union between German coal and French iron, if ratified by the two governments marks a disastrous defeat for British diplomacy on the continent of Europe. England's historic policy in Europe has been the organization of a balance of power, with England able to exert a determining influence diplomatically against that power which was

(Continued on page 2)

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NEW YORK CITY, June 24.—All doubts of where the Dressmakers and Cloakmakers of New York City stand, were dispelled by meetings held last night in Manhattan Lyceum and in Beethoven Hall.

The first, at Manhattan Lyceum was a meeting of shop chairmen called by the joint action committee of the three suspended locals, Nos. 2, 9 and 22, of the International Ladies' Garment Union, while at the second, at Beethoven Hall, was a gathering called by Perlstein on behalf of the reactionary joint board.

Two Meetings Offer Comparison. The first meeting was packed by 2,500 shop chairmen and active members from more than a thousand shops, while Perlstein's meeting was composed of two or three dozen, mostly hired agents.

The first meeting was marked by indescribable enthusiasm, while the other was wrangling and confusion. Louis Hyman, in the principal speech to the meeting of shop chairmen, electrified the meeting, rousing it to a demonstration of wild enthusiasm. He exposed the shameless audacity as if a clique of congressmen from several little states should expect the congressmen of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois from the American congress.

Demand an Open Trial. Zimmerman, in opening the meeting declared, "We will go on trial, but it must be open to the press and the membership. The workers shall judge us, not these discredited bureaucrats. Shop chairmen, do not allow yourselves to be provoked in shops. Do not allow any worker to be taken off the job."

Porter, secretary of Local 22, declared that cloak and dress makers will not rest until victory is won. "Leaders of the machine have succeeded only in this—that we now have real amalgamation of our three locals and have completely unified our forces."

Borochovitch, Rubin and many others spoke, including chairmen from shops.

MUTINIES IN ARMY OF CHANG TSO-LIN AGAINST IMPERIALIST CONTROL

LONDON, England, June 24.—The Daily Telegraph today decries mutinies have occurred on a fairly large scale among the troops of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator, who now is absent from Mukden, the capital.

The sudden departure of Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin, from Shanghai was due to the situation in Manchuria, the paper says. His father sent him an urgent message to return immediately to deal with the trouble.

CHINA DEMANDS AN IMMEDIATE REVISION OF TREATY RELATIONS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, June 24.—The Chinese government in a note to the foreign powers late today asked immediate revision of China's treaty relations. The note to the diplomatic corps presented the thirteen demands raised by the Chinese commissioners to the Shanghai conference over the shootings at that port by British troops of large numbers of Chinese student paraders.

U. S. Warship "Helene" Is Carrying British Troops to Aid Attack on Canton

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HONG KONG, China, June 24.—British troops were ordered to Canton at four o'clock this afternoon, an hour after the steamer Honam, manned by American bluejackets from the U. S. S. Ashville, arrived from Canton with 600 foreign refugees who told of several hundred Chinese having been killed when British and French marines, together with foreign civilian white guards, opened fire from Shameen island, with machine guns upon Chinese students, workers and soldiers, who were parading along the Bund.

Shameen island, in the Pearl river, is separated from the Canton waterfront along which runs the Bund, a wide and completely unprotected street. Shameen island is a fortified position, and since the Chinese liberation movement took head last month, it has been heavily guarded by foreign marines and various war vessels of the imperialist powers.

After the massacre, fighting is reported to have broken out at several places in Canton. Foreigners who did not quickly run to shelter from the anger of the Chinese resulting from the brutal shooting down of hundreds of unarmed paraders, were set upon in the Canton streets and badly handled. It is reported that a British customs official, Arthur Edwards, and a French merchant, G. O. Pasquier, were killed and three foreigners wounded.

The British troops being taken from Hong Kong to Canton are Indian Sikh troops, infamous for their cruelty—and they are being transported on an American warship, the U. S. S. Helene.

'WE MUST WORK WITH SOVIETS FOR THE LIBERATION OF CHINA,' DECLARES KUO MIN TANG PARTY

(By Rosta News Service)
PEKING, China, June 1 (Delayed).—The declaration adopted by the plenum of the executive committee of the Kuo Min Tang (people's revolutionary party, headed by the late Sun Yat Sen) at Canton, states that the Peking government is an instrument in the hands of the imperialist powers.

"There is only one people," says the declaration, "who deals with China as with an equal. This is the people of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. We must work together with the U. S. S. R. for the liberation of the Chinese people."

The plenum has decided to call the party conference at Canton on August 15. A new political bureau was elected consisting of Lee Chung Kai, Wan Ching Bey, Tai Chi Tao, and Shao Yung Chung.

The Canton government also published a declaration stating briefly the history of the struggle against the imperialists and militarists and demanding the fulfillment of the will of Sun Yat Sen.

The declaration also proclaims the right to strike, freedom of speech, of union organization and the right of assembly. It outlines the problems of the government in regard to the betterment of finance and industry, particularly the silk industry, the building of railroads and deepening of rivers, and in regard to developing the co-operative movement and the regulation of custom houses.

AMOY GETS TOO HOT

AMOY, China, June 24.—American, British and Japanese consuls at this important port today requested their governments to send warships to protect their nationals, endangered by the spread of the general strike affecting now the other large cities of South China.

Foreign women and children were preparing to evacuate the city. One American gunboat, however, in spite of the need here, left for Canton, where violent clashes between armed foreign troops with students and workers are reported.

Union Breaking by Cops.

At time police have not contented themselves with merely sniping individual unionists thru the licensing system but have indulged in wholesale assaults on the unions. Chauffeurs are excitedly telling how uniformed police broke up an organization meeting of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs. As the workers left the hall their names were noted by inspectors for the Yellow and other concerns.

The phenomenal growth of the taxi business has made it an important branch of city transportation and the development of a strong union in this field is one of the first needs of the labor movement. There is scarcely any unionism at present. The Brotherhood of Taxi Chauffeurs, independent, that two years ago had most of the non-Yellow drivers as members, has faded from the scene and comparatively few chauffeurs as yet have cards in the teamsters' and chauffeurs' international.

Long Hours For Little Pay.

Taxi drivers are bulldozed and over-worked as are few other toilers. It is not uncommon for a Yellow driver to be on the job from 8 a. m. to two or three in the morning, sometimes under orders and sometimes because the first 10 or 12 hours have not brought in a day's wages. The taxi driver is a piece worker. A Yellow man gets 33-1-3 per cent of his takings. Independents pay up to 40 per cent. At the end of a week of long hours, nagging by passengers, police and company inspectors, the driver is

(Continued on page 2)

Forest Fire in Oregon. DALLAS, Ore., June 24.—A dangerous forest fire broke out today at Powell's camp in the Cobbs-Mitchell Lumber company timber holdings in the Siletz Basin, according to word received here.

POLICE LICENSE FOR N. Y. TAXI DRIVERS A MOVE TO AID YELLOW SCAB CONCERN; MEN NEED UNION

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, June 24.—Power recently granted police to license taxicab chauffeurs and thus control their jobs is seen by union men as another anti-union move by the dominating Yellow Taxicab Co. which has an unofficial but working partnership with the city administration.

There are 38,000 taxi drivers in New York City and the job of each one is under the thumb of the police department. Licenses are renewed or voided at the will of the Commissioner Enright and his subordinates and this power—say union men—is directed against workers accused of agitating unionism.

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Another "Moscow Plot."

Doriot was not allowed to finish his speech, being attacked by several deputies belonging to the nationalist reactionary bloc. The session then ended in disorder.

In his speech before the chamber, former Premier Herriot manufactured (Continued on page 2)

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Keynote of Whole Meeting.

These words were the keynote of the meeting at Cooper Union last night, opened by Shachtman, secretary of the furriers' joint board. And the meeting, in a remarkable demonstration, made these words a living power. Last night's demonstration opened a new chapter in the history of the union. As one man, all furriers answered (Continued on page 6.)

FURRIERS HOLD BIG, WONDERFUL DEMONSTRATION

The Brightest Page in the Union's History

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, June 24.—Seven thousand furriers of New York ceased work at four o'clock yesterday and packed three big halls. These meetings answered the intrigues of the yellow Forwards and black Kaufmann gang. A resolution calling for a special convention and new election of delegates was adopted unanimously.

"Mr. Manufacturer, we want you to know that the union is strong as iron and ready to defend the membership. You who are here representing the Forwards and Kaufmann gang, we want you to know that the furriers are united, ready to meet all attacks from every source."

Keynote of Whole Meeting. These words were the keynote of the meeting at Cooper Union last night, opened by Shachtman, secretary of the furriers' joint board.

And the meeting, in a remarkable demonstration, made these words a living power. Last night's demonstration opened a new chapter in the history of the union. As one man, all furriers answered (Continued on page 6.)

STRANGE ACTION OF PRESIDENT AWES POOR FISH

But Cal Makes Good with His Notebook

By THE POOR FISH

En Route With Economy Cal.—(Special)—I almost fainted when president Coolidge tossed out a handful of cigars to a bunch of cops who were standing on the platform as the presidential train passed thru Norwich, Conn., on the way to Swampscott. The cops were about to pull their guns thinking that somebody was impersonating the president, but on second thought they decided to use the cigars for the fourth of July celebrations instead of poison gas.

They might come in handy when on criminal hunts, in case the gunmen barricaded themselves in cellars and there was no mustard gas available. Half dozen cops smoking Cal's gift cigars would make the outlaws wish they were defending Verdun against the German army or furnishing a target for

Abd-el-Krim's sharpshooters in the Rif. Of course, there is the danger that the cops might succumb sooner than the bandits, but some device could be invented that would blow the fumes in the right direction.

Cal Was Himself

The president took out his notebook, after he dropped the cigars and marked down: "Expenses Norwich, Conn., 5 cents. Charge to campaign." We all felt better after this as we knew that our president was himself and that he was not traveling with Dan Cassell the spendthrift boy millionaire or somebody who does not take his money seriously.

We arrived at Swampscott this morning. The village habits were on the job to meet us. Frank Stearns and William M. Butler are there. What their business is will be dealt with in a special article. I expect to go swimming with the president this afternoon.

Hear! Hear! Hear!

NEW YORK.—All aboard for the big Bronx library affair, Sat. evening June 27, 1347 Boston Road. Music free, dancing free, games free—everything free but the air, and you can take that if you want it. Favors will be distributed, prizes given; and general jollity and good cheer will prevail. Watch the fun; come well prepared to laugh until your buttons burst. Don't forget the date, Sat. June 27th, or you will be out of luck. What's the occasion? The formal opening of the Bronx Workers' Library.

ELLA REEVE BLOOR AIDS DENVER GO OVER TOP WITH 51 SUBS FOR DAILY WORKER; OMAHA NEXT STOP

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DENVER, Colo., June 24.—At the meeting addressed by "Mother" Ella Reeve Bloor on the left wing in the labor movement, Denver filled its quota of subscriptions in the second annual DAILY WORKER subscription campaign, going over the top with 51 subscriptions. Denver's quota was 50.

When "Mother" Bloor reached Denver, nine subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER had been secured. "Mother" Bloor spoke at the DAILY WORKER picnic, and gave talks at the labor centennial booth rented by the DAILY WORKER.

Comrade Bloor is now enroute to Omaha, Neb., and Kansas City, on a hitch-hiking trip for the DAILY WORKER from Los Angeles to New York. Comrade Bloor is due to arrive in Chicago on July 3.

Jack Wilson, formerly of Seattle, was chairman of the meeting on the labor movement addressed by Comrade Bloor. When she arrived at Den-

ver only 18 per cent of the quota had been filled.

Now, stimulated by Mother Bloor's visit, the DAILY WORKER picnic and the labor centennial, Denver passes all the other large cities in the contest in percentage of subs secured. In the actual number of subscriptions, Denver, with 51, is ahead of St. Louis, with 23, Kansas City, with 20, Los Angeles, 43, and Toledo, 45.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from Page 1)

in Europe, with a few exceptions. Yet we hear no loud outcry raised by the professional pacifists of the United States against the brutal persecution of the workers. But the yellow socialists miss no opportunity to attack Soviet Russia simply because some enemies of the revolution are still in Soviet jails. They gloss over the fact that Russia is a workers' republic and condone the action of the traitors who would turn that country back again into the hands of the czarists, who have trampled on the Russian workers and peasants for centuries.

ONE of the Most ignominious spectacles that Negroes are treated to in the United States, is the side show at circuses and amusement places where the public is invited to throw tennis balls at Negroes, at so much per shot. A similar side show was closed up in Paris on the ground that a French citizen of no matter what color could not be treated in such an ignominious manner. American Negroes could do worse than protest against these performances in America.

THE Christian missionaries in China, who are supposed to be so anxious to go to heaven, are showing a decided aversion to remaining in the vicinity of the theater of war. A stray bullet might send one of them to make his final report to his heavenly master, and it appears that our missionaries, like some war time patriots we know, prefer to worship their god at a distance rather than at close range.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty employees of The Fair, a large Chicago department store will share a gift of \$200,000 from the Lehmann estate family, formerly owners of the store. Only those who have served the family for over fifteen years are to participate in the gift. Several of the "lucky ones" have slaved for the company for over forty years. Divided equally among the 150 deserving ones, the \$200,000 which sounds so big will give each one a little over \$130. Not so much as a bonus for a life time of toil is it? Had those slaves had a union, they would have compelled their benevolent masters to cough up that much extra every year.

SOCIALISM has better luck in Europe than socialist parties, says Emil Vandervelde, one of Belgium's "King's socialists." What Vandervelde actually means is that company unionism and the trustification of industry, brings employer and employee to gether making for better understanding, etc. Shades of Marx!

Floods Sweep Australian Town SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Nearly half the inhabitants of Forbes, a small Australian town 237 miles west of here, were homeless today as the result of floods which swept the place. Dispatches said that 1,500 were driven from their homes by high water.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

GERMAN COAL AND FRENCH IRON UNITE

Agreement May Scrap Versailles Treaty

(Continued from page 1.)

her most dangerous military and commercial rival. Until the world war crushed Germany, England was the ally of France. Now the tables are turned and since the end of the war the old rivalry between Britain and France has increased with intensity. England has posed as Germany's friend and made every effort to isolate France.

If the proposed agreement is consummated, it will mean the victory of the old Caillaux policy of a rapprochement with Germany. It is significant that Premier Painleve should have held out the olive branch to Germany a few weeks ago and that during the discussions on Morocco he repudiated the suggestion that German officers were aiding the Rifians against France.

What will happen to Britain's security pact which provided for a West European bloc composed of Britain, France, Belgium and Germany is doubtful. It is certain that Britain will fight desperately against the proposed Franco-German union and will exert pressure in both countries to prevent ratification of the pact.

The agreement shows very clearly that the powers of government in capitalist countries are in the hands of the great industrial magnates. Workers who fought in the world war for "democracy" and "civilization" whether in the German armies or in those of the allies now see the capitalist enemies uniting over the graves of the millions who laid down their lives on the gory battlefields of Europe, in a struggle between rival groups of exploiters for the spoils of industry.

The importance of the proposed "business marriage" cannot be easily over-estimated, and considerable diplomatic shuffling is on the cards. It can reasonably be expected that Britain and the United States, the two main rivals for world supremacy, will arrive at a common understanding against the merger of French iron and German coal.

Macedono-Bulgarian Workers' Picnic Comes Off Sunday, June 28

GARY, Ind., June 24.—The Macedono-Bulgarian Workers' picnic given by the newly organized Bulgarian branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be held on Sunday, June 28, at 47th and Madison street. This is the first picnic given by the branch and no effort has been spared to make it full of interest and entertainment. There will be plays, games, songs, dancing and plenty of refreshments and good things to eat. Speakers will address the picnic in Bulgarian and English. If you are Bulgarian, come to the picnic and if you are not, come too—you will enjoy yourself and you will help make this first affair given by our Bulgarian comrades a success.

Something Went Wrong WASHINGTON —(FP)—Political Washington is trying to guess what went wrong in the editorial office of Ned McLean's Washington post, when its issue of Sunday, June 21, went to press with an editorial demanding justice and liberation for Haiti, sandwiched in between an editorial denouncing Mexican labor as Communist and a cartoon representing Secretary Kellogg driving a huge truck, loaded high with "American Interests in Mexico," rapidly across the Rio Grande bridge, while a dog, "Calles," barks impotent protest. Just why the organ of Fall and Do-heny and Sinclair and of American propaganda for "firmness" with Latin America should enter a protest against the crushing of Haitian freedom is a mystery unsolved.

ANOTHER SHORT STORY BY LIAM O'FLAHERTY IN NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE

Next Saturday's supplement to the DAILY WORKER will contain another short story by Liam O'Flaherty, whose latest novel "The Black Soul" published by Boni & Liveright has been highly praised by some of the leading writers in Europe and the United States. "The Outcast" which appeared in last week's supplement was favorably received. The coming story is called "The Discarded Soldier" and is a graphic description of a worker shattered in health in the world war dying in a garret, deserted by those for whose interests he fought. The story will surely make a hit with ex-soldiers who have experienced the cold shoulder of the capitalists for whom they risked their lives.

Police License for N. Y. Taxi Drivers Aid to Yellow Scab Outfit

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lucky to have made \$40.

Fines of All Kinds. All that the driver takes in is not clear money. If he is fined for speeding—and the nature of his work, catching trains and so forth, compels him to speed—he has to pay his own fines, and these may amount to one or two weeks' pay. And what amounts to a company fining system prevails with the Yellow company thru the merit system.

Each month a driver is credited with 50 merits and, if he still retains his 50, 30 days later he becomes one of the beneficiaries in the much advertised profit sharing system. His share runs to about \$6, and of course this sum is already part of his wages.

Ten Cent "Merits." But if he has lost any merits under the system of discipline the company enforces, he loses a proportionate share of this \$6. If he is fined 50 merits it means losing his job. On the other hand for scoring the highest bookings, and thus making a lot of money for the company, he is awarded 30 merits, or alightly more than \$3.

Stock in the company is sold to drivers at so much a week, this is a poor investment for the driver. A friend of the writer holds Yellow stock he bought at \$35 a share, while in the employ of the company two years ago. It is now worth about \$10 a share. The old game of financial juggling to freeze out small stockholders.

Minimum Needs of Workers. Taxi work is injurious to the health, leading to nervous disorders and the complications that grow out of kidney, bladder and intestinal troubles. The union sentiment that is growing among the taxi chauffeurs is linked up with the need for a shorter working week and the better wages that will enable better care of their bodies and families.

Official union demands a further organization effort but a polling sentiment shows the individual chauffeur's demands to average about as follows: A guaranteed six-day week, with a limited number of hours daily, and a wage guarantee of four dollars a day, with 40 per cent of takings above \$50 weekly, in place of the sheer piece work system prevailing at present.

Great Demonstration Held by I. L. G. W. Shop Chairmen in New York

(Continued from page 1.)

are those of the suspended locals, further declares that this is not a struggle of Communists, but of the entire membership against a group of parasites assuming right to raise dues, levy assessments, call and settle strikes on their own terms, without consulting the membership.

Pledge to Prevent Official Terror. The resolution further declares, "As chairmen of shops we will not allow the machine to terrorize workers. We pledge ourselves to use all strength and finances to assist the three locals to win the struggle and to follow decisions of the joint action committee."

Mass demonstrations were held yesterday at the shop of Wittenberg and Sheinberg, also the shop of Fredericks on 39th street, against the removal of active members from shops by joint board.

Other shops where the joint board made the same attempt, the action was successfully resisted.

Every day witnesses greater solidarity and enthusiasm of the membership in support of the suspended officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22. This is a true mass revolt with the membership determined to rid themselves of the reactionary machine.

Cal Bids For Farm Support WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Catering to the wealthier class of farmers, the department of agriculture has recommended that the taxes on farmers be decreased.

Health Conference at U. of C. Tonight's speakers at the fourth annual health education conference which is being held in the Ida Noyes theater at the University of Chicago will be Miss Emma Dolinger of the American Child Health association and Dr. Franklin Bobbitt, college of education, University of Chicago.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

Need of Amalgamation for Railroad Labor Is Shown on Northwestern

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, "Amalgamation Planned" appears as one of the subheads in a news story about changes made in the conduct of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, one of the most powerful transportation systems in the land. But it is not the officials of the trade unions who are planning amalgamation as a weapon to wrest better working conditions, increased wages and the shorter workday from this great employer of railroad labor. It is the usual story of the bosses amalgamating their forces to enhance their profits.

The amalgamation process on the "Northwestern," which recently laid off thousands of workers in its carshops, is the same process that is being carried out on the other large railroad systems under the direction of the Wall Street financiers. Little railroads are being absorbed and control is centralized; all with a keen eye for "prosperity" and profits for the stockholders, in this case on the 8,402 miles of road operated by the "Northwestern," with a property value of half a billion.

Petty jealousies between the reigning officials of rival trade unions constitute one of the obstacles to the amalgamation of trade unions. Some of the union officials fear the loss of their meal ticket. Therefore they continue the divisions among the workers in order to hold their own jobs.

Wall Street, in its amalgamation plans, to safeguard its profits, sweeps aside such obstacles as part of the day's work. The Vanderbilt interests and the First National Bank groups in New York, that control the "Northwestern" railroad, quickly put aside Marvin Hughitt, chairman of the board of directors, and W. H. Finley, president, when it was decided that other managers could increase the flow of gold on "dividend day."

Hughitt and Finley suddenly discover they are incapacitated by "age" and "ill health," and need a rest, and F. W. Sargent, vice-president and general counsel, is given both their jobs, becoming president of both the "Northwestern," and its big subsidiary, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railroad, in spite of the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet given the two roads the requested privilege to complete their financial consolidation. Sargent is looked upon as a "financier" who will cut down wages and shove up freight rates, affecting the city worker at one end and the poor farmer at the other. The "increase in wages" won during the war is listed as the first reason for the failure of the "Northwestern" to live up to the expectations of its private owners.

If the officials of the trade unions in the railroad industry cannot take a lesson from these developments on the "Northwestern," and on other railroads, and it seems they cannot, then the workers must awaken to this developing threat to their working and living standards. The nation's transportation system, under the guidance of the most ruthless "open shop" Wall Street financiers, is going thru a process of amalgamation, with the aid of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that will solidify railroad capital into a stone-wall united front against railroad labor, which is now divided into many craft unions, with large masses not even organized.

"Amalgamation of craft unions!" is one of the slogans of the Workers (Communist) Party that must be accepted by the workers, in the railroad as in all industries, if they would not see their forces annihilated in the struggle with capital.

CAL STRIPS U. S. SHIPPING BOARD OF ALL POWER

Palmer to Dictate on Merchant Marine

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The U. S. Emergency Fleet corporation today was vested with complete administrative control of the government's merchant ships. The United States shipping board will continue to operate, but largely as a regulatory body in giving formal approval to the actions and policies of the fleet corporation. The change thus effected is in accordance with the demands of President Coolidge for the re-organization of the Merchant Marine under the direction of Admiral Leigh Palmer, president of the fleet corporation. Under the new operating plan, all ship sales will be handled solely by the fleet corporation and after bids are received and action taken upon them, the shipping board will have the power only to approve or reject the contracts.

Coolidge will be unable, under the present Merchant Marine act, to direct the shipping board of any of the powers conferred by congress, but will, so far as it is possible, leave the management and operation of the Merchant Fleet to the Fleet corporation.

N. Y. Yiddish Art Players Here. Members of the Yiddish Art Theater Company of New York, under direction of Maurice Schwartz, will open a four-day engagement at Glickman's Palace Theater Friday. "Moshke Hazir" will be presented as the opening number and will be repeated later.

MEETING OF Y. W. L. AND PARTY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZERS SATURDAY

Branch industrial organizers of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League will meet next Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. at 19 South Lincoln Street. The meeting is of the utmost importance and organizers are advised that excuses for non-attendance will not be welcome.

Y. W. L. Activities

THURSDAY, June 25.—Working Area Branch No. 4, 3118 W. Roosevelt Road. J. Louis Engdahl, Editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak on "The Revolt of the Chinese Workers Against Imperialist Rule." Everybody is welcome.

FRIDAY, June 26.—Working Area Branch No. 1, meets at Room 506, 166 W. Washington Blvd. Barney Mass, acting national secretary of the Young Workers League, will speak on "The Revolt of the Chinese Workers Against Imperialist Rule." All workers are invited to attend.

Working Area Branch No. 2, meets at 1910 W. Roosevelt Rd. Max Shachtman, Editor of the Young Worker, will speak on "The Revolt of the Chinese Workers Against Imperialist Rule." All workers are invited to attend.

Working Area Branch No. 5, meets at 19 So. Lincoln St. Sidney Borgeson, will speak on "The Worker Correspondent." Comrade Dunne's pamphlet, called the "Worker Correspondent" will be used as a basis for discussion.

Working Area Branch No. 6, 2613 Hirsch Blvd. W. F. Dunne, Editor of the DAILY WORKER, will speak on "The Revolt of the Chinese Workers Against Imperialist Rule." All workers are invited to hear Comrade Dunne.

Shepherd Trial Nears End. The trial of William D. Shepherd, charged with murdering his millionaire ward by feeding him typhoid germs, is nearing its end. Defense attorney William Scott Stewart demanded freedom for his client. Assistant States Attorney Charles Gorman demanded the gallows.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

COMMONS HEARS CHAMBERLAIN ON SECURITY PACT

Foreign Minister Faces Strong Opposition

LONDON, June 24.—Austen Chamberlain, foreign minister, defended the proposed Anglo-French security pact in the house of commons tonight.

Confronted with the open hostility of the liberals, the laborites and part of the conservatives, the foreign minister defended the pact as a great forward step in preserving the peace of Europe. Chamberlain seemed to be on the defensive.

"I can assure the house," he said "there has been nothing in private conversations regarding the pact which impairs the fullness of the information given in the commons."

"The suggestion has been made that I have been pursuing a personal policy and that I have fallen a victim to the seductive wiles of M. Briand. Such ideas are pure moonshine.

"Our policy toward the pact," Chamberlain continued, "is the policy of a united cabinet. We have only one object. That is to make peace secure and war impossible—at least make war as remote as possible. The British government cannot consider any unilateral pact nor any alliance against a third party."

Great Britain is not obligated to assist the Franco-Polish military alliance, in the event of war between Poland and Germany over their eastern boundary, foreign minister Austen Chamberlain said.

While admitting that a Polish-German war would embroil France, if Germany was the aggressor, Chamberlain assured parliament that Britain's obligations would be limited to her obligations as a member of the league of nations.

Doriot, Communist, Demands an End of North Africa War

(Continued from page 1)

another "Moscow plot," charging that the Communist International was aiding Krim, and that "Krim is surrounded by a group of German and Russian adventurers."

Painleve told the chamber that his government would keep the French troops on African soil, in an attempt to conquer the Rif country.

Socialists For War.

In spite of the fact that the socialists have withdrawn their formal promise to support the Painleve government, only one socialist joined the 29 Communists in voting against Painleve's imperialistic war policy. Painleve was given a vote of confidence, 510 to 30.

Painleve's Drive.

Painleve silenced the socialists by telling them that the war against Morocco "is no longer a colonial war, but a war by European civilization against the Moscow utopia and the dark ideas of the Orient."

Painleve's speech showed that the government supported by the same elements which less than a year ago approved Herriot's recognition of the Soviet Union, and the signing of a treaty promising mutual friendly relations, has taken a definitely hostile attitude toward the Soviet government.

Goaded on by zeal of the French imperialists to conquer the rich natural resources of Morocco and yoke the Rifians to the wheel of French capitalism, Painleve made a hysterical anti-Communist speech.

Painleve Represents Bankers.

"It was not Abd-el-Krim who began the offensive against us," said the premier. "Abd-el-Krim merely acted as the tool of the plotters who rule Moscow and the Communist International."

Painleve added that, "such are the fruits France has reaped from the recognition of the Soviet government."

The Communist deputies replied, showing that the Painleve government is guarding the interests, not of the workers, but of the French bankers. The French workers have nothing but poverty and death to expect from a continuation of the invasion of the Rifians' country.

Tangier Near Revolt.

TANGIER, June 24.—A general uprising of the natives of this city threatens, and the Spanish Directory has asked that five hundred Spanish troops be permitted to land. Great Britain has refused to allow the landing of more troops, however. Tangier is ruled by the Spanish, French and English governments under an international agreement.

The peasants have protested against raids on their homes by Spanish soldiers stationed along the international borders. They also protest against the heavy taxes levied by the international government.

Mexico Appoints Labor Attache.

MEXICO CITY, June 24.—Mexico has sent a "labor attache" to Buenos Aires, and will send such representatives to the United States, the Soviet Union, Germany and France, shortly, to gather information about labor conditions.

The Rose Bush Pinched the Rich Lady's Nose!

This and other things happen in the delightful working class stories in the book

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

(Translated by Ida Dalles)

With four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

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These stories will make your children proud of being in the working class—and it will bring them into its fighting ranks of the future.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

MANY "LOONEY GAS" VICTIMS ARE INSANE, DIE IN STRAITJACKETS—DU PONTS SUPPRESSED ALL NEWS

NEW YORK CITY, June 24.—Following the disclosure that at least eight persons were killed of tetraethyl lead poisoning in the du Pont plant at Deep Water, new details are disclosed which reveal that the du Pont company suppressed news of the deaths and spirited insane workers to hospitals maintained by the du Ponts.

The du Pont company owns the newspapers of Wilmington, Del., and news of injuries from the deadly poison were kept out of the papers. There were 300 injured at the du Pont plant at Deep Water, most of whom were made insane by the "looney gas". Eighty per cent of all workers at the tetraethyl manufacturing plant became horribly ill.

That others died of the poison, the cause of whose deaths were not recorded, is indicated by the facts regarding the case of John Domesse, a plumber, who died on September 11, at Delaware hospital, Wilmington, after working at the plant. Altho Domesse's death was recorded as "typhoid," Dr. Lawrence J. Rigney, who treated him admitted that the patient had tetraethyl lead poisoning, "which did not help him much," he added.

Records "Disappear"

The death certificate of Domesse was signed by Dr. John Russo, of the hospital staff. It was claimed at the Delaware hospital that "no records of the symptoms of Domesse's case can be found."

Harry A. Zanes, who contracted the poisoning on Sept. 9, 1923, was sent to the emergency hospital owned by the du Ponts on their powder works, six miles from Wilmington. He suffered horrible nightmares, could not eat or sleep, and on Sept. 19 because violently insane.

After three months, Zanes was sent back to work in the plant and on September of last year was again poisoned, for the third time, "The last time he didn't know he was working with lead," Mrs. Zanes declared.

Dies In Straitjacket

The death of Frank W. Durr, who expired in a straitjacket on Sept. 23, 1923, violently insane, illustrates to what lengths the du Pont company went to escape publicity of the deaths. There was no story about Durr's death in the Penn's Grove paper, his home, at which he died, altho the Penn's Grove Record displayed a half column account on the first page two days afterward of the death by electricity of Otto J. Barkdull.

Barkdull had worked for the company for twenty five years, since he was twelve years old.

Kept from Papers

Thomas C. Summerill, editor of the paper, said, "They suppress things at the plant. Whatever we print we pick up from the workmen."

All the men who died were classified in the death certificates as "dye-workers," altho that was not their work.

The du Pont company made arrangements with the Salem Memorial Hospital, to which the du Ponts give annual contributions, to care for the poisoned workers from the Deep Water plant. These cases have been the hospital's chief source of revenue. An executive of the "dye works" is on the hospital's board of directors. All the men who died were under treatment at this hospital. The du Ponts supplied male "nurses" to restrain the violently insane workers.

"Cancer of Stomach"

At the hospital it was reported that Frank Hanley, 23 years old, who died there on August 12, 1924, had died of "cancer of the stomach," but it later leaked out that he had been killed of the tetraethyl lead poisoning.

When asked if any inquest would be held over the death of Robert Hunt-

WORKERS' AID TO GIVE PLAY BY JOHN LASSEN, WANT 250 VOLUNTEERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 24.—The International Workers' Aid and the Labor Defense Council have arranged an outing together with a performance of a pageant, which will take place on August 23, at Pleasant Bay Park. The pageant "Victory" was written by Comrade John Lassen, the well-known Hungarian writer, and depicts the victorious struggle of the workers.

This pageant will require the co-operation of about 250 comrades for the mass scenes and 15 comrades for the main parts. Rehearsals will begin at once—and the comrades must respond. The first rehearsal will take place at 35 E. 2nd Ave., entrance on 2nd St., on Friday, June 26, at 8 p. m. This pageant will be a grand affair and will be a new step in the production of proletarian plays in this country. Do not forget the date and the place.

SOVIET PROGRAM IN OIL INDUSTRY IS CARRIED OUT

Plans Made to Increase Big Production

MOSCOW. —(By Mail).—The total amount of the exploitation and the realization of oil and oil products on the home, as well as on the foreign, markets for the first six months of the current working year, October-March is as follows:

3,301,333 tons of oil were produced which is 48 per cent of the annual plan.

The naptha-fuel amounted to 1,731,667 tons—44 per cent of the annual plan. On the home market, there were sold 114,500 tons of oil, on the foreign market—103,167 tons, forming 17 per cent of the annual exportation. 457,167 tons of oil products have been realized on the home market and 375,835 on the foreign market, or 47 per cent of the year's plan of oil products exportation. In the second half year, it is expected to produce 3,840,333 tons of oil. The exploitation of oil-fuel will probably amount to 1,977,167 tons; 421,834 tons of the latter quantity are for sale on the foreign market, forming 71 per cent of the oil-export plan.

In the second half year, 316,166 tons of oil-products will be realized on the home market, and 624,266 tons on the foreign market, making 77 per cent of the total exportation plan. In the beginning of the year 1925-26, the stock of oil fuel will probably be about 1,921,000 tons, or somewhat lower than the tentative program, whilst the sale of naptha fuel will, to all appearances, exceed the quantity obtained by 250,000 tons. For the same reason, the stock of oil products will be somewhat lower than provided for in the program.

In the year 1925-26, it is proposed to obtain 7,355,000 tons of oil. This quantity may be even increased by \$32,350 tons, if the number of pit holes is larger. The Naptha Syndicate is taking urgent measures, at present, for developing the boring.

Let us for the present put aside political differences, and begin working together to improve our shop conditions. It will give us a chance to understand our struggle and also solidify us for the future when the working class will rule and there will be no privileged few.

Greetings to all workers in the Morey Company plant. Let us stand for unity of all workers in our plant. Your Shop Correspondent.

Ban on Canadian Banknotes. MOSCOW.—In connection with the recent discovery of a factory in Montreal, Canada, issuing considerable quantities of forged banknotes, the State Bank of the U. S. S. R. has ordered its agencies and branches to suspend all operations with Canadian banknotes.

Soviet Films in Orient. MOSCOW.—The Russo-Oriental chamber of commerce proposes to organize an industrial exhibition in Harbin, in which the Soviet film industry will be represented, about 55 Soviet released films are to be sent. The main object of this exhibition of Soviet films is to take up relations with the Japanese and Chinese film hiring firms, which up to this day have been supplied with films by American production only.

Spirit Victim Awry. When Harry Baker, who was taken to the Salem hospital after the poison made him insane, jumped from his window and tried to escape, the incident became public. Baker was immediately spirited away to a private sanitarium at Gladwyn, Pa., where he is still under treatment.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

WORKER URGES UNITED FRONT IN SHOP STRUGGLES

Relates Daily Grind in Morey Company Plant

(This article is the first of a series that I will send weekly to the DAILY WORKER. These articles will deal exclusively with the workers employed in Morey Company and conditions under which they earn their daily bread.)

ASTORIA, L. I., June 24.—Morey company employs from 40 to 50 men, most of whom are ex-socialists, ex-I. W. W., ex-social revolutionaries, ex-monarchists and all ex-members and ex-leaders of some political activity. But at present outside of the daily routine of eat, work and sleep, they do little. The result: Conditions in this shop are worse than I have seen them anywhere.

How They Work.

Hours of labor daily are 8 and 45 minutes. Starting at 7:45, we work continuously until 12. Then comes lunch. They eat their dry lunch in 30 minutes. The shop tools, machinery and surroundings are so dirty and the washing facilities are so poor that much of this 30 minutes is wasted in washing up. For instance there is one sink with six faucets for all the men. The water comes in so slowly that it is a disgrace for the firm to be so cheap. That half-hour lunch time does not leave a breath of space in which workers could get together to discuss shop matters or any other matters.

Boss Keeps Constant Watch.

Then from 12:30 to 5 the grind is continued with Mr. Himoff, the boss, keeping close watch of all of them. What he misses—a few of his loyal "slaves" some of them working for as little as 63 cents an hour, report to him. (In this first article I will not give their names, hoping they will become real men. But if they do not change, I will not hesitate to expose them in my next article.)

The grind is kept until 5 p. m., which is unjust because no time is allowed for washing up and so much must be wasted due to the washing facilities I have already described.

In case of injuries received on the job there is iodine and dirty bandages, which is kept in a tool crib where dirt and grease are plentiful and workers, who at times injure themselves, risk getting blood poison.

The system employed in this shop makes every order a "rush order" and as soon as orders are completed there is a lull in work and the men are laid off. Sometimes they are not sent for when the next order comes in—that is the way our boss gets rid of the "undesirable" workers.

Rush One Day; Nothing Next.

Relations among the workers are to a great extent unfriendly on account of political differences. However, they should realize that without unity our boss will keep on getting richer and we will keep on being driven—in ignorance.

Let us for the present put aside political differences, and begin working together to improve our shop conditions. It will give us a chance to understand our struggle and also solidify us for the future when the working class will rule and there will be no privileged few.

Greetings to all workers in the Morey Company plant. Let us stand for unity of all workers in our plant. Your Shop Correspondent.

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Letter Exposing Perlstein's Duplicity

M. Perlstein, Mgr. F. J. Chaloupka, Sec'y Treas. Ch. Kreindler, Business Agent

OFFICE TELEPHONES MAIN 111 CENTRAL 6933

JOINT BOARD

Ladies Garment Workers Union

I. L. G. W. U. A. F. OF L.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 1024-26 WALNUT AVENUE

CLEVELAND, O.

December 7, 1922

Mr. Geo. Wisznak, "Freiheit" 47 Chrystie St. New York City.

My dear Wisznak:

I am sending you a corrected copy of the statement you intend to print. Look it over again and please try to be as careful as possible not to make the impression that you favor me. At the same time, it is exceedingly to my opinion, essential that the cloak-makers should begin to talk about the differences of opinion which exists about the entire situation.

Sooner or later I will have to come out in the open, although in many cases I did, but that was not far enough for at least the intelligent members to realize what is really to be done to put the Industry on a higher plane and assure the cloak-makers with a better living.

We expect to have a meeting of the General Executive Board in January. Something may develop at that meeting. If not, I intend to write a few articles for the press anyhow. The trouble begins in having these articles printed. To go to the Freiheit under the present circumstances, that that would not help the cause; on the contrary, that would give them a good chance for a good come-back at me where the issues involved will be substituted by "rechte and linke" and will give them a chance to be triumphant..

The trade is in a terrible plight and every person would really want to see conditions of the workers improved, realizes that we are drifting with no pillow, with no destination, but drifting with the winds and it seems that I am the only one to make that necessary move to make our members see things that they may not see at present, but they surely feel it because it is in their bones, because after all, they are the ones who are suffering.

The most important question for me now is to decide how the move should be made whereby it should bring the desired results.

In the meantime print the statement and let us see further

-2-

developments.

Drop a few lines.

Fraternally yours

M. Perlstein

P. S. Enclosed you will also find a statement given by Schlesinger to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

PERLSTEIN LETTER EXPOSES HIM AS INTRIGUER FOR SELFISH END IN 1922 WHEN HE SOUGHT SPLIT

(Continued from page 1)

fended the left program in the unions. They Know Him.

The "Freiheit" at that time was already wise to Perlstein, however, and did not print the article, it knowing that the article was "favoring" the left wing only just to the degree Perlstein thought necessary to curry favor with the cloakmakers.

Also, in the article Perlstein tried to attack Schlesinger for the latter's opposition to standards of production, which Perlstein had advocated and installed in Cleveland. Perlstein defended the standards of production, and for such things the "Freiheit" had no space.

Perlstein Wanted a Split.

But there was still another reason why the "Freiheit" the fighting paper of the Jewish workers in America, did

not publish Perlstein's article. It knew Perlstein. It knew that to attain his end, to become president of the cloakmakers, he was then planning to split the western office from the I. L. G. W. and make of it a separate union. The "Freiheit" knew Perlstein and did not print his article in 1922.

By reading Perlstein's letter, printed with this article in today's DAILY WORKER, the Perlstein of 1922 can be compared with the Perlstein of 1925. "What did he mean by the letter? Let him explain to the membership." So demands the left wing.

In the letter he covers up his plan for splitting the I. L. G. W. with sanctified words about accomplishing something for the cloakmakers. But what do those words mean in the letter, "Not to make the impression that

you favor me?"

He Came Out in the Open. What did Perlstein mean when he said, "Sooner or later, I will have to come out in the open"? What were the "further developments" which he was then seeking?

The left wing and the "Freiheit" knew even then what Perlstein meant by the intrigue, the sign of those who seek personal advance at the sake of the movement. So the left wing avoided him as if he were a pestilence.

The Perlstein Flip.

As soon as he found this out, as soon as he saw the left wing would not allow itself to be used by him, he switched around and began to intrigue from the other side. He gave up the split plan and sought to ingratiate himself with the machine. He joined with them and began attacking the left wing. In that way he hopes to become chief of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Then he can double cross the other fakers who are today fighting with him against the revolt of the betrayed rank and file membership.

The Case of Dominick Venturato

By Max Salzman

LOST in the whirlpool of events, has been the case of Dominick Venturato. The frame-ups workers who have been active in the interests of their class have not all been brought to light. Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, and the cases of countless others are well known to the workers of this country.

The case of Dominick Venturato was just a bit different. Venturato is one of the many valiant fighters for the working class, who is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. He was arrested and charged with murder in greatest strikes that this country has ever known.

Venturato, was a militant member of the United Mine Workers of America. His record of activity was one that any worker could be proud of. At the time of his arrest he was for 3 years the President of Local 3953, of the United Mine Workers of America at Oco, Ohio.

ONE of his duties as president was to settle the grievances of the men in his local. His determined stand for the rights of the men won him the hatred of the mine owners. A man with a record like that of Dominick Venturato was a danger to the coal operators, so Venturato had to be done away with.

Venturato, to-day is serving a life

sentence on the Ohio State Penitentiary—a price which he is paying for his loyalty to the workers.

John I. Major, part owner of a scab mine at Lafferty, Ohio was killed on the morning of June 27, 1922. Shortly after this, Venturato, Agosti, and 11 others among whom were Robert Farmer at that time Vice President of Sub-District 5 of District of the United Mine Workers of America were arrested and charged with murder.

OHIO is the birth place of the United Mine Workers. It is natural that when the men were out on strike that they would urge the men in the scab mines not to work until the strike was settled. The miners use every peaceful means to have these men strike with them. The answer of the companies was to import an army of gunmen who did everything in their power to terrorize the union miners. Men who wanted to go to their homes had to get passes from the company. While walking to their homes these gangsters and gunmen thrust their revolvers in the faces of the strikers, attempting to intimidate them. The miners grew indignant and reported their grievances to their officials who called a meeting of the men of all the miners locals to be held at the miners Hall at New Lafferty, Ohio. At this meeting the men were going to discuss the situation.

When Venturato's case came to trial chief witness against him was a 17 year old boy named Stanley Kublack, who it is reported now enlisted in the marines shortly after the trials were over.

Kublack was a miner for 18 months. At that time he had been released from the Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster, Ohio, where he had been sent for stealing money. He is supposed to have been released on parole. Kublack was arrested on July 8, 1922, 11 days after the shooting took place. He was questioned in the office of the Prosecuting Attorney. Here he stated he had no knowledge of the affair. After he insisted on this, he was taken on the third floor of the jail and kept there alone for two days until he "decided" to tell the "truth." An indication of the extent to which he was scared into testifying against Venturato can be seen from the following testimony of Kublack given at the trial.

"THERE is another thing I want to say that I was locked up over there by myself and I was so scared and everything, and begin to cry so I thought I might as well tell the story and might go quicker out home and that's why I told the story too."

While Kublack was in jail he was visited by his step-father, Mike Ku-

black and a friend of his family, Mike Ogesick. Ogesick, on the witness stand testified that Young Kublack told him the following: "That if he did not say that Venturato had the shooting he would be sent to penitentiary."

Anyone could readily see that this boy had been threatened and that he was forced to make these statements against Venturato.

KUBLACK in his testimony said that Venturato showed him a gun and said it would do the work. He then said he began running away, but peculiarly enough he began running toward the miners meeting. He then testified that he saw Venturato shoot first in the air and then into one of the machines. It is peculiar also that out of the entire crowd all those Kublack could recognize was Venturato and Dominick Arsenia, in spite of the fact that he lived there long enough to know every miner present.

The testimony of this terrorized child was refuted by three women witnesses, who lived on farms near the scene of the shooting. They all agreed that the man who did the shooting had on a dark cap and coat. Dominick Venturato at the time had on a light shirt and a Panama hat.

BESIDES, Daniel McNoble testified that he met Venturato the morning of the shooting and walked with

him toward the meeting and were taken to New Lafferty by an auto driven by Joe Walchi, and that they never saw young Kublack that day.

At another time Kublack testified that Venturato was a few feet behind the first auto, while three other witnesses testified that Venturato was about 250 feet from any of the machines.

AND it was on this kind of testimony that Dominick Venturato, militant proletarian fighter, was railroaded to prison for the rest of his life. So for his loyalty and devotion to the working class, for his support of militant policies in his union, for his leadership of his fellow workers in strikes, Dominick Venturato, must pay the price that so many militant workers have paid before.

Besides Dominick Venturato two other workers were tried, Dan Agosti and Robert Farmer. Agosti, who like Venturato is an Italian was at first tried before a jury which disagreed. The second time he was tried he was found guilty and likewise sentenced for life. Farmer was later tried and acquitted. After this the cases against all the others were dropped. It might be mentioned that Farmer is an American and that the prosecution was not able to raise the cry of foreigner against him as they did against Venturato and Agosti.

Comrades and fellow workers! Dominick Venturato is rotting his life away in the state penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio. We must free him. A storm of protest must be raised that will force the capitalists into freeing this militant fighter.

NUMEROUS LABOR BODIES INDORSE JUNE 28 MEET

Defense Conference to Aid Class Fighters

Letters from dozens of local, state and national labor and fraternal bodies endorsing the national conference for labor defense, continue to pour into the office of the Labor Defense Council, the initiator of the conference.

The recent decision of the U. S. supreme court, upholding the validity of "criminal syndicalist" laws on the books of thirty-five states and the wholesale jailing of striking miners in West Virginia have called forth letters and telegrams of commendation for the timeliness and necessity for the conference for wide-spread activity in workers' defense.

Picnic of Workers Party in New York Pronounced Success

NEW YORK, June 24.—Three thousand comrades and sympathizers gathered at Pleasant Bay Park at the Workers Party picnic, where every man, woman and child enjoyed himself to the limit.

The Juniors were there in full force and paraded about the grounds singing their revolutionary songs—until a storm broke and everybody had to seek shelter.

Egypt Is Anxious to Develop Relations with Soviet Union

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Egypt is very much interested in the development of trade relations with the Union of Soviet Republics, a representative of a big Egyptian commercial firm told Odessa newspapermen in a recent interview.

The Egyptian firm wishes to purchase railway sleepers, Portland cement, coal and kerosene in the U. S. S. R. As for the union, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade is actually engaged in negotiating the purchase of big consignments of cotton and jade directly in Egypt, without Liverpool's medium.

Dawes Meets Young at Boston KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, June 24.—Vice-President Dawes invaded the Ballwick of U. S. Senator George H. Moses, one of the most pronounced opponents of any chance in the senate rules. The vice-president on Friday in Boston will meet Owen D. Young, his American collaborator in drafting the Dawes plan for German reparations payments.

CONFERENCE OF N. Y. WORKERS' SCHOOL ON THIS FRIDAY NIGHT

NEW YORK, June 24.—A conference of all workers' school students will be held Friday evening, June 26, at school headquarters, 108 East Fourteenth St. The purpose is to review school work, discuss educational achievements and problems of future activities.

PHILADELPHIA, NOTICE!

Second Annual Picnic given by FREIHEIT GEZANG VEREIN Sunday, June 28, 1925, at Flaxman's Farm DIRECTIONS—Take No. 50 car on 5th Street, get off at Church Lane, walk two blocks east. MUSIC, SINGING, GAMES AND REFRESHMENTS

OUR PUBLICATIONS -

(CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY)

Extract from a Letter Sent by the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee Communist International to the Central of the German Communist Party.

In the first place a few words on the good points of the Internationale. These are as follows:

- 1. The urgent question of the workers' report and the Dawes plan is dealt with in detail. 2. The German C. P. is kept thoroughly informed both as to the preparations for and the results of the fifth world congress. 3. Good supplements (such as Der Parteiarbeiter) and excellent complementary pamphlets on up to date questions are issued with the paper.

The Faults of the Internationale.

1. The Internationale follows no consistent revolutionary Marxist (Leninist) line. A few examples may be adduced in proof of this:

a) Whilst number 19-20 contains a good article by Comrade Maslow on Trotsky's Lenin book, the next number publishes another discussion of the same book (why a double review?) by A. Emel.

With respect to this latter review we should like to make the following observations:

Comrade A. Emel's discussion of the book contains a number of errors and shows that the reviewer is very inadequately informed on the subject of which he treats. Comrade Emel counts Trotsky to the "old guard," Trotsky never belonged to the "old guard" of the Russian C. P., and the reviewer of a Trotsky book published in 1924 should be aware that one of the main points of contention during the last great discussion in the winter, 1923-24, was precisely the estimate made of the old Leninist guard attacked so severely by Comrade Trotsky.

Further: Comrade Emel sees in Trotsky's pamphlet "A treasure for the biography and history of Lenin," whilst in the previous number Comrade Maslow had rightly maintained precisely the contrary. (Which of these opinions is shared by the editors?)

Comrade Emel censures Trotsky's criticism of the C. C. of the Bolsheviks during the Kerensky period, as also with Trotsky's arguments in his comparison of October, 1917, with October, 1923. He would have done better to first inform himself as to the soundness of these arguments, before carrying—doubtless unconsciously—grist to Trotsky's mill.

Comrade Emel censures Trotsky's "many omissions," but does not state the nature of these omissions, nor does he expose the "one-sided" and "misleading" statements which he admits Trotsky to have made.

Comrade Emel should know that the resolution adopted by the XIII party conference of the Russian C. P. against petty bourgeois tendencies in the party

(this resolution was published in the German language, and is known to the German C. P.) requires these tendencies to be energetically combated. The central of the German C. P. is fully conscious of the international importance of combating Trotskyism, and is an energetic supporter of the Russian C. P. in this combat. The exposure of the "one-sided" and "misleading" statements in Trotsky's pamphlet is an urgent necessity, and at the present juncture (number 19-20) was published at the end of the summer of 1924, after the XIII party conference) Comrade Emel should not have "reported on the positive purport of the booklet only," but should rather have laid all emphasis on the negative import.

b) A further example: In a review on Comrade Maslow's pamphlet: "The new era of pacifism," Comrade Fogaras treats us to the following nonsense, for which Comrade Maslow's pamphlet offers him no justification whatever:

"The labor government in England is the parliamentary ideological form of transition from the rule of industrial capital to that of financial capital. This is a phenomenon taking place on an international scale. It is likely to be of decisive significance for the immediate future."

COMRADE FOGARASI seems to believe that the "transition from the rule of industrial capital to that of financial capital" has only taken place quite recently in England. It is true that in England financial capital entered on its rule later than for instance in the United States or in Germany. But the transition had already taken place before the war, so that it is absurd in the year 1924, to assume abruptly that the labor government is the "parliamentary ideological form" of this transition.

Further: The rule of financial capital means the rule of imperialism. But the English labor government, the representing a government of bourgeois influenced trade union bureaucracy and labor aristocracy, and not pursuing an imperialist policy, is not an example of an expressly imperialist policy of financial capital. The fact that imperialism, that is, financial capital, employs the services of the corrupt leaders of the labor party, does not by any means signify that these willing servants are better able to reproduce the ideology of their masters than these masters themselves. Lenin has expressly emphasized that imperialism can assume the most varied forms of rule. That British imperialism is willing to put up with the hypocritical pacifism of the labor men at times, under certain circumstances, is no proof that it considers precisely these labor men to be its most suitable and best representatives.

If Comrade Fogaras's new theory were right, it would signify nothing more nor less than the actual capitulation of financial capital to trade union bureaucracy and labor aristocracy. The history of class warfare shows that an ideological capitulation must be preceded by an economic capitulation. If we follow Comrade Fogaras, we must thus arrive at the conclusion that in England the rule of financial capital has actually ceased to exist. Besides this, Comrade Fogaras's "theory" implies of necessity the continuation of the "democratic pacifist era" (thus a super-Trotskyism!) until the social revolution, since the labor government is an important constituent of this "era," representing in Fogaras's opinion the parliamentary ideological form of the rule of financial capitalism, and up to now no one has prophesied a further stage beyond that of financial capital.

CENTRAL ASIA EXPORTS COTTON, WOOL, SILK, FRUITS, LIQUORICE

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The characteristic feature of the economy in the Soviet Republics of Central Asia is the increase in their production of goods, most and sometimes all of which are used for exportation abroad or to the industrial regions of the U. S. S. R.

The cotton culture having reached a considerable development in Central Asia has the greatest importance as only 5.7 per cent of this production is employed for satisfying the demand of the local peasantry. The cotton oil cakes are exported abroad.

In 1924-25, according to the plan for the exportation of raw material of the Central Asia Republics, the amount of the products of cotton culture is about 76 per cent of the total export from Central Asia. It may be noticed that Central Asian cotton oil was exported in fairly large quantities abroad in the pre-war period.

The Karakul Sheep-breeding. Among other branches of production of Central Asia, the breeding of Karakul sheep is a branch of the greatest importance. The principal regions of this sort of sheep breeding are Bukhara, two Turcoman areas, formerly called Horeama (Khiva), the southwestern part of Turkmenistan, etc., the best sheep are the Bukhara sheep, their high quality being above competition.

In the year 1923-24, 600,000 pieces of Karakul were obtained in Bukhara, 80,000 pieces of which were sent to Persia and Arghanistan. In the year 1924-25, it is planned to collect 800,000 pieces of Karakul, 600,000 of which are intended for exportation abroad thru the central board of the people's commissariat of foreign trade.

Wool. In 1924-25, it is estimated that in the territory of the republics of Central Asia there will be produced about 8,000 tons of wool. The largest quantity of wool is to be had in Bukhara; in the pre-war period, more than 4,000 tons of wool were collected there. However, the Bukhara wool is coarse and its quality is lower than that of Horeama and Kashgar.

Silkworm Breeding. The exportation of silk cocoons from Central Asia amounted, before the war, to six million rubles. At present, the silk cocoons exported from Central Asia aggregate some 50 per cent of the pre-war quantity. The silk cocoons are to be exported to Persia, Afghanistan, western China and to central regions of the Soviet Union.

Liquorice. Liquorice has always been exported from Central Asia mostly to America. The supplies of liquorice used for preparation of liquorice medicinal stuffs amount to thousands of tons and are found on the banks of Amou-Daria. In 1924-25, the crop is estimated above 10,000 tons, the greater part of this quantity being intended for exportation.

Wine and Fruits. In 1925, the area occupied by orchards amounts to 15,112 dessiatins in Central Asia, or 67 per cent of the pre-war area. The vineyards occupy 15,502 des. or 66 per cent of the pre-war area. In 1925, about 400,000 barrels of wine and 40,000 of alcohol will be produced. Part of this quantity is intended for exportation. It is intended to produce this year 2,110,000 poods (about 35,166 tons) of dried fruit. Of this quantity, 5,000 tons dried fruit of the so-called Californian system of drying will be specially prepared for exportation.

Russia Sells Much Oil. MOSCOW.—The "Azneft" has sold to the Anglo-American Society 158,335 tons of petroleum to be delivered in October. Further negotiations are under way with the same company about the sale of 576,670 tons of petroleum to be delivered in the year 1926-1927.

lation of financial capital to trade union bureaucracy and labor aristocracy. The history of class warfare shows that an ideological capitulation must be preceded by an economic capitulation. If we follow Comrade Fogaras, we must thus arrive at the conclusion that in England the rule of financial capital has actually ceased to exist. Besides this, Comrade Fogaras's "theory" implies of necessity the continuation of the "democratic pacifist era" (thus a super-Trotskyism!) until the social revolution, since the labor government is an important constituent of this "era," representing in Fogaras's opinion the parliamentary ideological form of the rule of financial capitalism, and up to now no one has prophesied a further stage beyond that of financial capital.

THE application of the English form of labor government to the whole world is again Marxist for Marxism has to discover and make allowance for the various specific forms in which the "democratic pacifist era" makes itself felt in the different countries.

And finally, the sentence stating that this "parliamentary ideological form" is a phenomenon "likely to be of decisive significance for the immediate future" is in direct opposition to the views held by the Comintern, which characterized the "democratic pacifist era," at the fifth world congress, as a mere phase, and not by any means an epoch or era likely to be of long duration.

WHILST the Comintern conceives the proletarian revolution in Europe, as everywhere else, as the culmination of the acutest aggravation of the those class antagonisms arising out of increased imperialist reaction (fresh wars and the like), Comrade Fogaras assumes that the labor government is going to provide the conditions for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the social revolution. He thus believes that a pacifist phase endeavoring to smooth away class antagonism (even if the pacifism involved is a mere pseudo pacifism, inconsistent and incomplete) creates the best preliminary conditions for the proletarian revolution. This is a purely menshevik view, imagining that the transition to seizure of power by the proletariat can be carried out by passing from stage to stage, without a revolutionary rupture of ruling class conditions.

Comrade Maslow's pamphlet deserves a better review. Comrade Fogaras would have done better to report on Comrade Maslow's argumentation, and on the valuable data supplied by the pamphlet, than to present us with his own false theory.

c) Further examples of lack of the consistent pursuance of the line of revolutionary Marxism are furnished by the whole of the reviews written by Comrade Lukacs. These are perfect models of dead and abstract criticism, based on purely literal Marxism. Lukacs' criticism of the articles

PROGRESSIVE BARBERS PLAN PICNIC SUNDAY AT MILWAUKEE WOODS

Every militant trade unionist in Chicago is invited to come out to the Progressive Barbers' picnic next Sunday at Milwaukee Woods.

The program provides for one continuous round of fun, and unless you are unable to forget the labor fakers in your union, we promise to keep your hilarity at high pitch the whole afternoon.

There is going to be wrestling, racing, pie-eating contest, and many other games. Two well-known Progressive barbers have challenged each other to a shingling contest. The subjects will be picked from two girls in the crowd.

Take a Milwaukee Ave. street car to the end of the line and a committee will take you to the picnic grounds. Come early!

Foreign Exchange. NEW YORK, June 24.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 9-16; cable 4.86 1-16. France, franc, demand 4.64 1/2; cable 4.65. Belgium, franc, demand 4.62; cable 4.62 1/2. Italy, lira, demand 3.69 3/4; cable 3.70. Sweden, krona, demand 26.74; cable 26.77. Norway, krona, demand 17.25; cable 17.27. Denmark, krona, demand 19.51; cable 19.53. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand, 80.00; cable, no quote.

Blast on Jap Warship TOKIO—Four sailors suffered burns in the explosion of a boiler on the Japanese warship Nagara during manoeuvres off Nagasaki today.

"RALLY AGAINST REACTION" WILL WIND UP NATIONAL DEFENSE MEET

The wind up of the national conference of working class defense and relief organizations, held in Chicago next Sunday, June 28, will fittingly take the form of a great "Rally against Reaction" at Temple Hall, headquarters of the Plasterers' Union, located at Van Buren street and Marshfield Ave. A long list of splendid speakers, including Bishop William Montgomery Brown, will address the meeting.

There is much interest in this meeting even in conservative local labor circles, the Hodcarriers, Stationery Firemen and others purchasing tickets in addition to the Machinists, Bakers and Garment workers who always come to the aid of such causes. No other affairs are permitted on that day and please will be closed in time to enable the crowds to reach the mass meeting by eight o'clock.

On the Periodical "Die Internationale" (Communist Party of Germany)

written in celebration of Kautsky's 70th birthday, in number 21-22, contains a purely formalistic criticism of Kautsky, instead of a clear exposition of the ideological collapse of the "Marxism" of Kautsky's followers, that is, of the ideology of the second international. Lukacs employs the same methods of criticism as Fogaras, leaving the reader in the dark as to the actual purport of the book reviewed. A proper criticism of the quoted, and subjected to a thorough and birthday celebration writings required that striking passages should be concrete analysis.

THE "Internationale" publishes nothing referring to important new publications in the spheres of bourgeois political economy, philosophy, sociology, history, natural science, and religion. Nothing, or at least nothing of value, in the way of enlightening criticism of that prostitution of Marxism which flourishes today more arrogantly than ever before. Bourgeois philosophy, natural science, and religion are today more prone than ever to mysticism. The belles lettres and art of the bourgeois, its most powerful weapons for the corruption of the mental powers of the working masses, are scarcely accorded any notice whatever in the "Internationale."

Last but not least, it must be counted to be one of the greatest faults of the "Internationale" that it preserves silence on the subject of the many so-called "Communist" pseudo Marxist publications sailing under the flag of proletarian revolution. Such scandalous productions as Wittvogel's writings should be subjected to annihilating criticism in the "Internationale," if this really wants to be considered as a periodical working for the Bolshevization of the German C. P. This is literature of the worst possible character! A periodical cannot agitate for Stalin's book on "Lenin and Leninism" on the one hand, and on the other hand for such un-Marxist publications as Korsch's "Quintessence of Marxism"; Lukacs' works, or Wittvogel's elaborations. And it does not suffice to preserve silence on the subject. One path or the other must be taken. The Herculean tasks confronting the revolutionary proletarian vanguard demands the best, the very best only with regard to theory!

2. The "Internationale" is further lacking in a systematic campaign of protest against German social democracy. It devotes too little attention to the international problem of imperialism as expressed in its concrete successive stages, not only on the continent of Europe, but all over the world.

SOCIALISTS OF ESTHONIA STAY IN GOVERNMENT Aided Fascisti Crush Workers Revolt

BERLIN, June 24.—Esthonian socialist papers report that the social democratic party at its recent convention voted to approve the participation of the socialists in the fascist government that carried out a wholesale execution of Communists recently.

The two socialist ministers who accepted government portfolios after the workers' revolt, were permitted to hold on to their jobs, but were asked to urge the conservatives not to use the defense of the republic act which was passed after the uprising, against other than Communists. The government is suppressing all labor organizations and political parties of the workers. The socialists are treated with special favors.

A letter was read from the labor and socialist international congratulating the Esthonian social democrats on their support of the government and stating that the authorities were justified in proceeding against the Communists with severity.

The Estonian deficit this year will be 240,000 marks. This deficit is expected to be met by a contribution from the British treasury.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

4. There is an entire lack of system in the selection of the subjects, length of articles, and choice of literature to be reviewed. Whilst one and the same question is dealt with in three or four articles (without any essentially new point of view being discussed), other equally urgent matters are not dealt with at all. Thus the "Internationale" has for instance not published one single article on the fundamentals of the Bolshevization of the German C. P. in theory and practice since the fifth world congress, although Comrade Ruth Fischer's detailed reports suggested ample material.

5. The print is too small, quite unbearably so in the literature column, especially for workers.

Suggestions for the Reform of the "Internationale."

1. The periodical should be converted into a weekly of the same size as the numbers now being published. The print should be improved.

2. The central should better control the paper.

3. When Russian questions are dealt with the editor of the "Internationale" should in every case secure the collaboration of leading Russian Bolsheviks.

4. The central of the German C. P. should urge that the "Internationale" should be written in a more vivid, energetic, and careful style, and the dogmatic, abstract, and formalist treatment of subjects be avoided. The periodical should be made accessible to the advanced worker.

5. The "Internationale" must arrange for a disposition of material permitting the application of revolutionary Marxism to every sphere of human interest, to political economy, philosophy, sociology, history, natural science, religion, literature and art. The theory and practice of German social democracy must be combated much more energetically, thoroughly, and comprehensively than has hitherto been the case. Above all the concrete requirements of propaganda work for the Bolshevization of the German C. P. should invariably be kept in view.

6. The "Internationale" should have correspondents in the different brother parties, enabling the periodical to be kept au courant with regard to the development of these brother parties.

7. The "Internationale" should follow the example of the old "Neue Zeit" in publishing supplementary numbers dealing with the latest problems in politics and science, or even of literature and art. It would perhaps be possible to enclose a supplement in every fourth number (that is, once monthly), again following the example of the old "Neue Zeit," devoted especially to philosophy, problems of general interest in natural science, belles lettres, and art.

8. The "Internationale" must maintain the closest contact with the agitation and propaganda department of the central of the German C. P.

Chicago Labor Defense Meets Friday, June 26

The last meeting of the Chicago Conference for Labor Defense and Relief prior to the National Conference, will be held at Greek Workers Hall, 722 Blue Island Ave., on Friday, June 26, at 8 p. m. sharp. These meetings begin on time, are conducted with snap and get over in time to enable delegates to attend other meetings if necessary.

The meeting, at which preparations for the National Conference and the big mass meeting at Temple Hall, will be of utmost importance.

Leningrad Mint Busy

MOSCOW.—The Leningrad mint has received an order for coining four million golden chervonets of 10 rubles each; this coining operation will be started July 1st.

WORKERS! RALLY AGAINST REACTION!

Unite against criminal syndicalism laws, against deportation of foreign-born workers, prison sentences for labor leaders on trumped up "seditious" charges, frame-ups of strike leaders, and all other phases of the American capitalist terror.

Come in masses to the great

Protest Demonstration

TEMPLE HALL, Van Buren St. and Marshfield Ave.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 28, 8 P. M.

Prominent representatives to the National Labor Defense Conference, and former political prisoners, will speak. This includes, thus far:

Bishop William Montgomery Brown Alexander Howat C. E. Ruthenberg William Z. Foster and a member of the I. W. W.

WORKERS NEED 50,000 HOUSES IN PA., REPORT

Not Told, However, How to Get Them Built

HARRISBURG, June 24.—Pennsylvania needs at least 50,000 more houses for workers, the state department of health announces after a housing survey. "The people who lack homes are living with other families in overcrowded sections. They are creating even in the smaller towns the disgraceful slums where disease and crime breed," the department relates.

The result of living in quarters "distasteful to them and beneath their previous standards of living, the health of the children in these families is menaced and the industrial efficiency of the wage earners is being impaired."

City planning and zoning to eliminate overcrowding and lack of sanitation is urged by the department in addition to the immediate construction of houses to overcome the shortage. The department does not suggest who shall build the necessary houses nor that landlords bring rents down in vacant but more expensive residences.

Financial Statement As Issued by Labor Defense Council

Along with the following financial statement the Labor Defense Council wishes to call attention to the large sum required for legal and defense expenses for a period of a little over 4 months (\$9,561.96) and to call for generous contributions toward meeting expenses in connection with the June 28th conference, the Pittsburgh cases which come up again in about three months from now, and the various deportation and other cases. The Defense Council is left at the present time with only a few hundred dollars on hand, having had to pay out over \$4,000.00 in June, as indicated in the footnote. This was, mainly, an advance for the Pittsburgh cases that will apply for the trials in October.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL Statement of Income and Expenses. General Fund for Four Months Ended May 31, 1925. Income: Subscription lists \$4,238.89, Interest on bail bonds 286.14, Buttons 15.50, Locals 2,935.33, Unions & Fraternal Organizations 1,608.28, Individuals 2,789.38, Meetings 709.77, W. P. Branches 5,173.01, Interest on Bank Deposits 1.84. Total Gross Income \$17,749.61. Cash in Bank, January 31, 1925 505.45. Total \$18,255.10.

Expenses: Printing & Postage \$2,048.95, Circulars & Publicity 3,255.12, Advertising 834.26, Administrative Expense: Office Wages 1,048.00, Office Supplies 198.96, Rent (including settlement of old leases) 561.42, Collection of Funds: Miscellaneous Expenses 374.96, Interest & EX. 142.21, 2,923.55, 5,161.81. Attys' fees 2,094.26, Other Legal Expenses 3,467.70, 5,561.96. Total Expenses \$14,723.84. Balance May 31, 1925 3,531.26. Total \$18,255.10.

Note—In the first week of June, Defense & Legal Expenses totaled over \$4,000.00. Our books are audited regularly by J. M. Ullman & Company (Certified Public Accountants).

Soviets Co-operate with Persia. MOSCOW.—The Central Geographical Observatory of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has drawn up a plan for the erection of eight meteorological stations in Persia with Soviet-Persian capital.

FREE STATER IN UNITED STATES IGNORES FAMINE

Senator Moran Boosts Ireland's Scenery

(Continued from page 1) world, but they are particularly painstaking in their efforts to conceal the real state of affairs here, and of course no mention of the extreme poverty all over the country, and the state of real famine which actually exists all along the Western Seaboard, is made.

Milk and Honey for Plutes. Of course Senator Moran does not know anything of the poverty and starvation in this country, and as far as he is concerned it certainly is a land of milk and honey, he can travel all over the United States of America, and stop in the best hotels and "eat drink and be merry" at the expense of the people, and quite naturally does not see or know anything of the famine conditions, under circumstances; but if he wants to know, we would urge him to take a trip this time thru the west of Ireland and visit such places as Carratigue, Portacloy, Ballyglass, and around that way in Mayo, or Teelin, Killybegs, Ardara, Kilear, Dunglee, in Donegal, or perhaps he could induce some of the American tourists to visit these districts, where they could spend some of their superfluous dollars to the great advantage of people in these districts, they will hear a very different story from that alleged to have been given to the American press by Senator Moran.

The Workers International Relief know something of the real conditions and are doing everything possible to alleviate the terrible sufferings of these poor people, and every day are receiving letters telling some harrowing tales of sickness and starvation, while Senator Moran tells of the beautiful scenery and lives on the "fat of the land."

On Verge of Starvation. "Many families are on the verge of starvation here, and are simply living on black tea and dry bread, potatoes would be very necessary just now, the turf is as dry today as it was in January, the potatoes are easiest cooked for them. The number of cases of fever are increasing, also there are cases of consumption, the doctor has prescribed cod-liver oil, again, do you think you could supply a little of this? I trust you will do your best and let me have some potatoes. Life is very hard here for the poor folk. Until the end of last month the Free State authorities were supplying bread and cocoa in the School, but this is all ended.

"The wretched and starving children would be extremely grateful for bread and margarine if funds do not permit the luxury cocoa. "No words of mine can express to you how much appreciated your kindness was with the poor semi-starving peasants, I had to turn scores away without anything for them, their sad, sorrowful tales of poverty is heart-rending. Poor creatures! Poor creatures! They try to conceal their extreme state of misery to the last. I have visited little thatched cottages where families live to the number of ten and twelve, huddled together in a place unfit for human beings to dwell in."

The above are a few extracts from letters which are received daily at the office of the Workers International Relief, 47 Parnell Square, Dublin, and as the American say "sort of give the lie" to the alleged statements of Senator Moran on the great prosperity in Ireland. We could quote from hundreds of letters to the same effect. Fortunately the Workers Interna-

RED ARMY GUARDS SOVIET UNION AGAINST PLOTS OF CAPITALIST STATES, COMMISSAR FRUNZE SAYS

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—In his report on the present condition of the Red Army, delivered to the Soviet Congress, Frunze, People's Commissary of War and Navy, reviewed the gradual reduction of the Red Army from 5,000,000 to the present 562,000.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Frunze declared, had, comparatively speaking, the smallest army in the world: 41 soldiers to every 10,000 inhabitants, against Rumania and Poland's two hundred (not including the colonial troops).

To every one thousand square kilometers there were 27 soldiers in the U. S. S. R., which compared with 560 in Rumania, 700 in Poland, etc. The cost per head of population for the maintenance of the army was less than 3 rubles in the U. S. S. R. as against 11 rubles in Poland, 13.5 r. in France, etc.

Prepare New Anti-Soviet War. Dealing with the failure of the proposals the Soviet government made to foreign countries relative to disarmament, and referring to the increase of armaments of the great powers, Frunze declares that the false charges launched against the union for its alleged participation in the events in Estonia and Bulgaria, as well as the latest preachings of general moral and financial boycott of the Union of Soviet Republics, ought to be regarded as tentative psychological preparation of foreign public opinion on the occasion of organizing a new intervention against the union.

Such facts as the Helsingfors and the Riga Conferences or the resolutions adopted at the conference of the Little Entente at Bucharest, the military union between Poland and Rumania, are attempts at practical realization of the idea of an anti-Soviet block.

Develop Defense Forces. This situation, stresses the People's

tional Relief has, thru its efforts been able to relieve hundreds of families in Mayo and Donegal by supplying food and clothing, and also seed corn and seed potatoes in order to try and prevent a recurrence of the same famine conditions next year, and are at present providing for the school children in at least two of the schools in Mayo, we are not doing near as much as we would like, but are doing all we can as funds permit, and have certainly brot a little hope and comfort to many families in Mayo and Donegal. Half the cost of a trip to America would keep a number of families in comparative comfort for a considerable time, and we respectfully suggest that at least some of the money squandered in advertising the beautiful scenery and wonderful hotel accommodations be spent in saving the lives of the innocent victims of natural calamity and government incapacity.

St. Louis Workers in Firm Stand with the Curlee Strikers

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—Enclosed is a resolution regarding the circle strikers which was passed at the T. U. E. L. meeting at the Labor Lyceum.

John Braun was chairman of the meeting and addressed the workers, outlining the league's program and its policy in this strike. After his opening speech, this resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Members of the Trade Unions of St. Louis Workers Party and Young Workers' League in mass meeting assembled hereby express our hearty support of the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in their strike at the Curlee Clothing Co., and

Whereas, We feel that this strike is a just one and that the workers in order to better their conditions, are forced to battle with their organized force against the bosses and their tools, the police press and etc., and that we condemn the actions of the police in slugging the strikers, and

Whereas, It is the duty of all workers to belong to trade unions and work for the emancipation of the working class from wage slavery, Therefore, be it resolved that this body of workers pledge all support to the strikers and win as many workers to their support as possible.

SOCIALISTS CAME TO SHED A TEAR OVER S. P.'S BIER

The Corpse Did Not Even Wriggle

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, June 22.—(By Mail) After several weeks of advertising and beating of drums, announcing the coming of the socialist Messiah who would lead the faithful into the promised land of socialism, the "all-day conference" of the socialists of Minneapolis was about as dead a proposition as has ever seen outside a graveyard.

One dozen persons, that is the count, I swear it by my father's beard, appeared to pick up their rusty swords and resume the adjourned battle with the forces of evil. And a more discredited collection of fakery never gathered under one roof.

Van Lear Crowned King. There was Murray King for instance, the champion red-baiter of the "Star" in whose breast the divine fires of revolt did not kindle until Van Lear gave him the toe of his boot and jerked him off the payroll. There was the red-baiter Albert G. Bastis from the sixth ward, the meter expert, and Lynn Thompson, county commissioner. Instead of being a conference to rejuvenate a sickly party it turned out to be a funeral ceremony. It was generally admitted that the group of renegade socialists that gathered there qualified for the role of palbearers.

The only workers visible around the place, outside of a few Communists who managed to get in, were the workers who were repairing the car tracks near the building in which the conference was held. Debs was disgusted with the crowd or rather with its smallness. He dwelt nostalgically on the glorious past of the socialist party when crowds cheered his words. "It is a strange thing that has happened to the socialist movement 'there' said Debs. "Only a few years ago I spoke to cheering thousands in the army."

They Need the Money. Most of the local social partyites did not want the socialist party to enter politics, but it should have a paper and carry on educational work. The main merit of this plan would be that it would provide a few very necessary jobs for deserving socialists.

Gabriel Soltis, spoke during the open discussion. He reminded Debs that when he was here in 1923 his parting advice to the socialists was to enter a socialist candidate for mayor in the elections. Soltis charged the socialists with having betrayed the workers and selling them to Leach, the republican candidate for mayor. He pointed out that they prevented Debs from holding a meeting in Minneapolis during the farmer-labor campaign of last year, for fear his prison record might hurt the "cause." Debs in reply said, "If what you say is true comrade, it is no wonder the socialist party is dead here."

The Flowerpot Scene. The fakery was very much excited over this bombshell of Soltis, and resorted to many tricks. One genius by the name of Dave Shier, seized a flower pot and rushing up to Debs embraced him vigorously and stuck the flower pot under his nose, hoping that it would prevent him from seeing Soltis. As Shier had already spoken to Debs the sudden uncontrollable gust of affection caused some surprise, until its object was learned.

During the afternoon session, while discussing the policy of the promised "American Appeal," the national weekly which is scheduled to appear next year, Soltis declared that any paper that would not stand for the united front of labor against capitalism, would not receive the support of the American working class. This drove William Henry into a frenzy. He said it would follow the policy of the S. P. and would support internationally, the McDonalds, Vanderveides and the other traitors that Soltis denounced. Debs agreed with Soltis, but showed that he did not understand the united front by making a bitter attack on the Communists, bringing up the old gag that they sabotaged his release from prison and that they were too cowardly to defend armed insurrection during the Michigan trials.

After Debs wound up his attack on the Workers Party, the meeting adjourned, having accomplished nothing except the official burial of the socialist party of Minneapolis.

Several of the socialists laughed as one of them, was heard to remark: "Well, this is how Abe Cahan's money is going."

TO RENT. Housekeeping rooms, 811 E. 41st St. Newly dec., 1/2 block to park, surf., "L" and bus line; phone, elec, laundry. \$6.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS Seven Places. 62 W. Van Buren 42 W. Harrison 180 N. Clark 118 S. Clark 66 W. Washington 167 N. State 234 S. Halsted PHONES, HARRISON 8614-7 Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee. Comm. and Bakery: 1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549



Red Week Saw Real Communist Building

Kansas City Communists Admit They Learned Something.

During RED WEEK hundreds of new subs were received. More subs than usual are now coming from those Builders who were on the job. But subs secured were not the only thing that Red Week did to Communist Builders.

E. Hugo Oehler, acting city agent of Kansas City, Mo., advising us of the successful organization of their campaign and pointing out their experiences says:

"The comrades have themselves changed their opinions regarding drives. Formerly not very enthusiastic about DAILY WORKER drives, they now realize a feeling of revolt among workers that economic conditions bring to the fore.

They did not believe that workers not previously knowing of Communism would meet us with such friendliness. Enclosed find fourteen dollars and five cents to be included with that which Comrade Buehler sent in for our quota. Some more subs will follow in a few days and others will send in cards directly."

These Kansas City Builders went to the workers in their homes and learned that the DAILY WORKER is welcome—because the DAILY WORKER is voicing their demands and their aspirations.

It is ALWAYS welcome—in the shop and the trade union and wherever workers gather. Go there with bundles of the DAILY WORKER and get subs as other Builders have done in

The Second Annual Sub Campaign

These subs were received on Monday, June 22: PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Samuel Weinberg (4); Israel Minkoff (4); Lena Rosenberg (3); A. Warren (3); P. A. Lucas (2).

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Geza Szepesi (12); M. S. Schneider (7); Lena Chernenko; Katterfeld; Fred Cammer; Schulman; Dora Kleinman; H. Puustinen; Jimmie Higgins.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—P. B. Cowdery (13). CHICAGO, ILL.—Harrison George; Natalie Gomez; Chas. Schwartz (3); N. Dozenberg.

DALLAS, TEX.—Konstantin (4). CINCINNATI, O.—L. A. Weeks (5). WEST FRANKFURT, ILL.—Tom Haka (3).

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Stanley Korade (3). PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred Merrick (2). AKRON, O.—A. J. Kolaida (2).

CLEVELAND, O.—J. Rankin; E. Schweitzer (3). MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Dan Stevens (6). PATTERSON, N. J.—B. Leib (6).

SPOKANE, WASH.—Geo. Bloxam (3). UKIAH, CAL.—John Auer (3). ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Hedlund (2).

BALTIMORE, MD.—Irving Sollins. WARREN, O.—M. Popovich. SAN PEDRO, CALIF.—Jean Stevenson.

These subs were received on Tuesday, June 23: LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Paul Reiss (10). OMAHA, NEB.—David Coultas (14). BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Jos. Horwath.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Chas. Varga (2); S. Zalek (2). KANSAS CITY, MO.—E. Hugo Oehler (4). CHICAGO, ILL.—Nels Kjar (2); H. L. Holman (2); John Heindriksen.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—I. Amir (6); Fred Cammer; Rose Baron; Jos. Caduch.

WORCESTER, MASS.—Eteempain (3). STAMFORD, CONN.—A. Sookol. DAISYTOWN, PA.—V. Kernenovich.

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Walter S. Mitchell (2). ANACORTES, WASH.—D. Branham. PALMYRA, ILL.—Wm. B. Ridgeway. MT. VERNON, WASH.—W. Spohr.

RUSH THOSE CAMPAIGN SUBS!

Only six more days remain and only those subs will be included in the campaign quotas that arrive in this office no later than Tuesday, June 30.

CANADIANS HOLD PICNIC TO AID MINE STRIKERS

International Affair July 1 at Merriton

MERRITON, Ont., Canada, June 24.—An international picnic will be held at Emmett's Park, Hertzell Road, here on July 1, Dominion Day. The International picnic committee, in charge of the affair, has sent out the following notice:

"Fellow Workers:—The international committee hope that workers of Hamilton, St. Catharines, Thorold, Welland, Niagara Falls, Chippawa and Port Colborne will all join together to make this picnic a success. The proceeds are to be forwarded to the striking miners of Nova Scotia.

"A large and interesting program has been prepared, and many prominent speakers will be heard. A first-class orchestra has been provided for dancing, and refreshments can be purchased on the grounds.

"The picnic starts at 10 a. m. Admission will be thirty-five cents, children free. In case of bad weather, a grand concert will be held at the Ukrainian Labor and Farmers' Temple, Thorold Park, Ont.

Copper Mines of Soviet Union Are Rapidly Restored

MOSCOW, (By Mail)—It is learned that the copper works of Kyshtym and Tanalyk in the Oural, the Ridder zinc and lead enterprise, the mine areas of the Kirghiz steppe, which were the object of concession negotiations with Urghardt, are now in the following state.

The Kyshtym copper business is being rapidly restored. The works of Bogomilovo and Dektiarino, with their annual production of 600 to 700 tons, have such considerable stocks of prepared and explored copper that, working at a normal rate, they could in a year and a half yield the above-mentioned amount of products, whilst in the course of the above mentioned preliminary negotiations the concessionaires had maintained that it was impossible to complete the work of restoration before six years or so. The Karabash works will soon be restored and may eventually be put into operation even during the current year.

The Soviet government has decided to proceed immediately with the organization of the Ridder business with the help of state means, establishing this enterprise as the principal basis for the development of the zinc and lead production of the country and for the general exploitation of polymetal Altai ore. The sums assigned for the two year's plan of work amount to five million rubles, out of which 1.5 million rubles are to be delivered this year before October. The preparatory work is already going on. The program provides for the organization of a primary production amounting to 6,000 tons of metal yearly, guaranteeing the independent growth of the business in future. Considering its high rentability, the Ridder enterprise is expected to yield about 40 per cent on the capital.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street.

Advertisement for 'The State and Revolution' by V. I. Ulianov (Lenin). Includes a small illustration of a person and text describing the book's importance.

Advertisement for 'SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES' and 'FRAUEN-KRANKEN-UNTERSTUETZUNGS-VEREIN FORTSCHRITT'. Lists meeting times and addresses.

Advertisement for 'E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS' and 'Without Charge'. Lists various lunch spots and offers special services.

Large advertisement for 'The Daily Worker' featuring a contest. Promises a \$5.00 worth of books for the best story sent in. Includes contact information for the publisher.

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

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

Business and War

American businessmen make up more than a third of the delegates to the convention of the International Chamber of Commerce now in session in Brussels.

Seymour Gilbert, agent-general of reparations under the Dawes plan, and an important cog in the House of Morgan machinery, holds the chairmanship of the transfer committee—the most important body at the gathering having as its function the recommendation of measures for the control of commodity exchange between the various countries.

The premier position of American imperialism in world affairs is typified by the numerical strength of the American delegation. In 10 years—from 1914 to 1925—the United States has changed from a position of semi-isolation and non-participation in European affairs to that of military adventure in the world war and domination thru international loans which is expressed by the Dawes plan.

All over Europe are American financial advisers whispering in the ears of and giving orders to rulers. When persuasion fails there is always the threat of a stoppage of credit—enough to bring the most recalcitrant ruler into line at present. Some day the threat of denial of credit and the foreclosures of House of Morgan mortgages will be challenged by some desperate ruling class and then the war drums will begin to boom.

Businessmen are businessmen when the normal measures of capitalist production and exchange prevail. But we have passed thru the period of peaceful development of capitalism, the struggle is for the re-division of the world and the businessmen of yesterday are the militarists of today.

American capitalism can no more colonize Europe by peaceful methods than it could take the land from the Indians without war. It is of no importance that American financiers appear as advocates of peace at such conferences as we mention. Their policy is one of financial conquest, the American government is their government and will either make war for the finance-capitalists or be replaced by a government which will. Far from being an era of peaceful readjustment the present period is one of preparation for slaughter on a scale hitherto unknown.

Imperialist war is business competition carried to its logical conclusion.

The Employers' International

King Albert of Belgium yesterday opened the third congress of the International Chamber of Commerce in Brussels. This congress is attended by 780 delegates, all leading figures in the various capitalist countries and persons whose views are listened to with attention by their governments.

Whatever decisions this conference arrives at, will become the written or unwritten laws of the governments to which they owe allegiance. The delegates aim to bring about international harmony in business and to reach agreements that will contribute to the stabilization of business and the increasing of profits. These profits must be made at the expense of the working class who produce all wealth.

The International Chamber of Commerce of the capitalists corresponds to the trade union international of the workers. But whereas the bosses have unity, the workers have not. The employers are joined together in a mighty organization to solve their mutual problems and fight the working class. The workers are disunited and the reactionary leaders fight unity as vigorously as do the capitalists.

The present meeting of the employers' congress in Brussels should give added impetus to the movement for international trade union unity sponsored by the Russian and British trade unions. The Dawes plan for Germany was sponsored at the Rome meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce. The workers of all lands must meet and adopt their plans to bring the world under the rule of labor and abolish the kind of business which is only legalized robbery.

French Communists Write Revolutionary History

It is very unpleasant for the 200 members of the French Communist Party who are in jail following raids made on their homes by the Painleve government in its efforts to stop resistance to the war of conquest in Morocco, but the French government by this action has centered the attention of the working class and the peasantry on the war—exactly what the Communists were trying to do.

Painleve is going to demand that parliamentary immunity be taken from the Communist members of the chamber of deputies and in all probability his demand will be acceded to by the servile agents of French imperialism in the chamber, including those disguised as socialists.

In the meantime the French army meets defeat after defeat and the spirit of rebellion grows in the French colonies.

The French Communist Party is writing a glorious page in working class history. It is giving to the workers of all the world a brilliant example of the Communist application of the principle of solidarity with the oppressed masses in the colonial countries.

"Scabby Bill" Lee's conference between railroad capital and labor is indefinitely postponed. He blames the hot weather for the postponement. The fact is, that Bill smells so badly to the brotherhood membership that any one of their officers attending the conference would have thereby signed a warrant for this political execution.

American business has 250 delegates at the International Chamber of Commerce meeting in Brussels, yet there is no outcry against internationalism on the part of our patriots. But if the American workers had 250 delegates to the Communist International what a nightmare our 100 per cent Americans would have!

The Soviet government is floating an internal loan of 300,000,000 rubles. It's own banks will subscribe the entire amount, without any trouble. The international bankers who thought they could starve Russia financially did not think straight.

The Enslavement of China

By Wm. F. Dunne

ARTICLE XII.

WE have traced the development of foreign intrigue in China from the 40's to the period of the world war. We have seen that all the great powers pursued the same course in China—that of weakening and dividing the Chinese nation, of insisting on the right of foreign missionaries and businessmen to privileges far in excess of those enjoyed by the Chinese themselves; when outbreaks occurred after the patience of the extremely patient Chinese had been exhausted, the foreign powers used these outbreaks as an excuse to increase their military forces and for additional demands upon the Chinese nation.

The Boxer indemnity forced from China by united action of all the great powers in 1900, and guaranteed by foreign control of the customs revenues, was the first great blow struck at Chinese sovereignty by the imperialist nations acting as a bloc. From this period on the rise of Japan, with the increasing influence of Great Britain becomes the factor of chief importance in China.

WE have seen that Japan and Great Britain succeeded in eliminating czarist Russia and Germany and that as a result of these adventures Japan has become the foremost imperialist power in China with Great Britain as her principal imperialist rival and the United States acting as runner-up because of her increasing interest in the Pacific.

China was brought into the world war by promises made by the allied nations; these promises were to the effect that all the grievances of the Chinese would be heard and adjusted at the peace conference. In this intrigue the United States played a leading role.

BUT imperialist promises are made to be broken and having been led into the world war with the result that the Chinese militarists at home gained the upper hand over the Chinese republican movement and civil war tore the nation to bits, the Chinese found that the peace conference was not for supplicants but for aggressors. Japan, not China, was the oriental power to whom the western imperialists catered.

Japan received from the peace conference an endorsement of all her acts of robbery in China. Under the Versailles treaty, without consultation with China, Japan received the spoils of war in Shanghai. In other words, the territory that Germany had held only by lease, became by this treaty the possession of Japan with the peace conference acting as the procurer.

THE portion of treaty dealing with this question is in articles 156, 157, 158. In reading these sections legalizing the most brazen robbery of all those bloody thefts perpetrated in the name of "democracy" during the world war, it should be kept in mind that the territory and properties mentioned belonged, not to Germany, but to China. The agreement, as to no such country as China existed, is made between Germany and Japan. Article 156 read in part as follows:

Germany renounces in favor of Japan all her rights, titles and privileges . . . All German rights in the Tsingtao-Tsinan-fu railway, including its branch lines . . . its subsidiary stock . . . mines, plant and material for the exploitation of the mines, are to remain acquired by Japan . . .

The German state submarine cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and from Tsingtao to Chefoo . . . are similarly acquired by Japan . . . Article 157 says in part:

The movable and immovable property owned by the German state in the territory of Kiaochow as well as the rights that Germany might claim . . . are and REMAIN acquired by Japan . . . (Emphasis mine.)

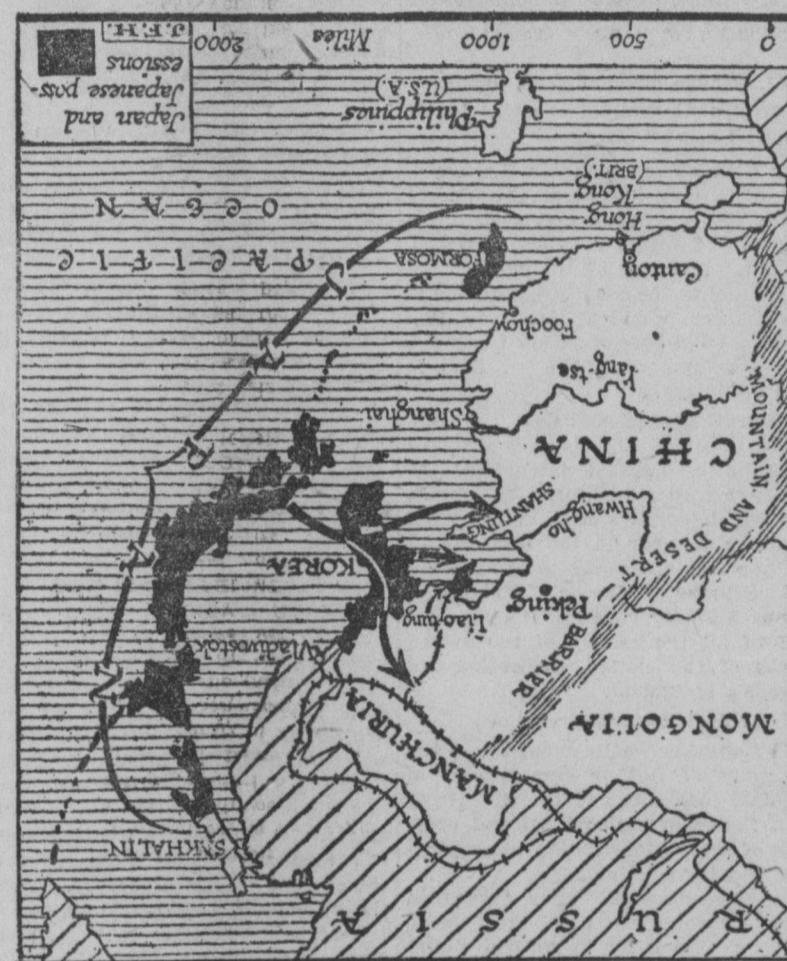
ARTICLE 158 is the most amazing of all. It is an admission of the utter illegality of the whole proceeding but takes the necessary steps to make appeal against it on this ground impossible. The situation was exactly the same as if a landlord, having occupied the premises of a rival, had then demanded and received all deeds to the property which the rival in turn had forced a third person to give him. The article reads:

Germany shall hand over to Japan, within three months from the coming into force of the present treaty, the archives, registers, plans, title deeds and documents of every kind, wherever they may be, relating to the administration, whether civil, military, financial, judicial or other, of the territory of Kiaochow. Within the same period Germany shall give particulars to Japan of all treaties, arrangements or agreements relating to the rights, title or privileges referred to in the two preceding articles.

It will be noticed that China is not even mentioned in these three articles.

THE demands made in these three articles had all been conceded to Japan by Great Britain, France and

Japan's Powerful Position in China



(From Lansbury's Weekly, London.)

Italy in secret agreements made in 1917. The decision to legalize these secret agreements was made by Lloyd George, Clemenceau—and Woodrow Wilson.

The Chinese delegates made desperate efforts to secure a modification of these articles. According to Thomas F. Millard they made the following proposals:

China would assent to have the German concessions in Shanghai vended directly to Japan in the treaty of peace, thus saving Japan's "face" in the matter.

Japan to promise, same also to be written in the treaty, to restore Shanghai and Tsingtao to China in two years.

China would agree to repay Japan for all expenses incurred by Japan in the military operations required to take Tsingtao from Germany. (New York Times, July 25, 1919.)

The Japanese and their supporters gave these concessions no consideration.

THE Chinese learned their lesson. They had received blow after blow from the democratic nations allied with autocratic Japan, they had been given complete proof of the hollowness of imperialist promises and concrete demonstrations of the determination of all the powers to take their pound of flesh from bleeding China.

In a speech delivered in New York City on July 25, 1919, a representative of the Chinese republican government in Canton said:

We hope our defeat will serve to arouse the sentiment of all China, to the end that she will depend upon herself and that her sorrow will be her national salvation. The war started as a conflict of right with might, but I do not see that the end of the war justifies that idea. Germany is crushed, but there is another Germany in the Far East, and perhaps this will not be the last war, for there will surely be another if justice is not done now.

THE president of China also voiced the new spirit in an interview published in the New York Times, Jan. 17, 1919:

Some western people hold the view that it would be a great benefit to China if the railroads, present and prospective, could be internationalized until such time as China could take full control of all the leased zones and concessions, and likewise be internationalized as a temporary measure. From the point of view of China, however, A VERY DIFFERENT POLICY RECEIVES GENERAL ENDORSEMENT, namely that, with the view of preserving her territorial integrity, all railroads, leased zones and concessions should revert to her. ABSOLUTE AND COMPLETE CONTROL, INTERNATIONALIZATION BEING UNTHOUGHT OF.

It is this spirit that is finding expression in the strikes and demonstrations against foreign control of China, today, actions participated in by all sections of the Chinese population.

AMERICAN imperialism seems to prefer to fight Japan and Great Britain after they have secured control of China rather than to enter into active competition with them for territorial concessions. This is the only theory that explains the manner in which American diplomacy became an instrument of British and Japanese domination in China during the world war. That it was dictated by the

most powerful interests in America is shown by the interesting revelations made by Paul S. Reinsch concerning his visit to the United States while minister to China under the Wilson administration:

"Among great private organizations I conferred with members of the National City Bank; J. P. Morgan and company; the Guaranty, Trust com-

pany of New York; Kuhn, Loeb and company; the General Electric and American Locomotive companies; the Standard Oil company of New York; the International Banking corporation and the American International corporation; the Chase National Bank; the Siems-Carey company; Pacific Development corporation, and the Continental and Commercial bank of Chicago."

TODAY the Chinese masses are in revolt but they are hemmed in by the imperialist web woven during the last 75 years and strengthened during the world war. Only on the west and north has a breach been made in it where Soviet Russia appears, more powerful than czarist Russia ever was, but playing a different role—that of a militant champion of the oppressed Chinese masses, an enemy of world imperialism.

The map appearing with this article shows the dominant position of Japan since her acquisition of the territories formerly held by czarist Russia and Germany. It will be noticed that she controls the entire sea-coast of China with the exception of the port of Hong Kong which is a British sphere of influence. North-eastern China is under her control but the Chinese Eastern railway with its terminus at Vladivostok is operated jointly by the Chinese and Soviet governments. Mongolia and the more northern section of Manchuria have very friendly relations with Soviet Russia.

THE valley of the Yangtze is a scene of rival operations for British and Japanese imperialism and it is at Shanghai, at the mouth of this great navigable river that the center of the present movement against the foreign powers is located. Canton is the stronghold of the Kuo Min Tang.

With the explanations given the map makes it easy to understand why the Chinese liberation movement is directing its energies first against Japan and second against Great Britain.

The map also shows the extremely tough job that American imperialism

has on hand in attempting to dislodge Japan from her pre-eminent position in the Far East.

It will also be seen that could the imperialist powers come to an agreement and make Japan their agent, the task of subjugating the Chinese nation, for a time at least, would not be so very hard. But Japan is already too powerful to suit Great Britain and the United States. Neither is Japan willing to fight the battles of her two principal rivals.

Meanwhile the Chinese liberation movement and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics grow in power.

IN the Far East there are many conflicts in progress:

First, the drive against China by the imperialist nations opposed by the Chinese liberationists and Soviet Russia.

Second, the conflict between Great Britain and Japan, Japan and America, America and Great Britain for control of China and the Pacific.

Third, the conflict between Soviet Russia as the representative of the workers and peasants of all the world, and world imperialism.

None of these conflicts follow a straight line. There are advances and retreats, temporary alliances and breaking of alliances, minor and major alignments and a play of forces that at times makes understanding difficult.

But under all the intrigue and maneuvering is the clash of the two great forces in this imperialist era—that of a ruling class striving to hold its privileged position and that of the oppressed masses, yellow, white and black, fighting for power to determine their own destiny in a world where the dictatorship of the working class in Russia points the way out for the masses of all the world.

(This is the last of this series of articles. The next series will be called: "China's Fight for Freedom" and will deal with the rise of the Chinese liberation movement and its meaning for the working class.)

MELLON PLAN TO REDUCE TAX ON RICH ANNOUNCED

Saves Millionaires Over \$300,000,000 a Year

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The United States surtax on high incomes is certain to be cut drastically in the next session of Congress, chairman Green, of the house ways and means committee announced here. The tax will be cut \$300,000,000. Green who is following out the wishes of secretary of the treasury Mellon and President Coolidge, said. The surtax maximum will be cut to 25 per cent.

Mellon does not desire to send his plan for reduction of taxes on high incomes directly to Congress, since it is known that Mellon is head of the aluminum trust and a multi-millionaire and will profit by the cut, but Mellon has conferred with Green, Senator Smoot, another wealthy man, who was involved in the Teapot Dome oil scandal, also conferred with Green. The bill reducing the millionaire's taxes will be known as the Green-Smoot bill. At a hearing of the ways and means committee, Mellon will advocate the passage of this bill.

Finance Committee Tables McAndrew's Teachers' Wage Cut

The finance committee of the board of education voted to table Superintendent McAndrew's revised teachers' salary schedule which came up before them. Action was postponed until next fall.

McAndrew appeared before the committee with an accountant and argued that the school funds showed a surplus of \$17,000,000.

Miss Haley of the Teachers' Federation fought the schedule on the grounds that the large bulk of the teaching force of Chicago would be given a cut in wages whereas the principals would receive so large an increase as to make it impossible for the board's funds to cope with the increased cost. The schedule has so many loopholes there is no telling who will be made to suffer to make up the deficit. Favoritism under the new schedule is not an improbability.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Furriers in New York Hold Big, Wonderful Union Demonstration

(Continued from Page 1)

The call of the new joint board to cease work at four o'clock and come to Cooper Union. Such mass gatherings were never before known in the history of the union. Under Kaufmann rule meetings were held only when necessary to deceive the membership or collect money.

Forward Attacks the Union. But the new administration represents the masses who, within fifteen minutes, surrounded Cooper Union from all sides, immediately packed Webster Hall in an overflow meeting, then Astoria Hall, then—unable to obtain other halls, turned away in many hundreds, disappointed in failing to get in.

Yesterday's Forward attacked the union for calling the meeting, saying, "Why was it necessary to break agreement, strain relations with the bosses, give up several hours work just now?"

But, inside the halls, the question became clear: "We wanted to prove whether we have with us workers of the trade," declared B. Gold, manager of the joint board. "We wanted to test the strength of our organization. We are surrounded on all sides. On one side is the infamous Kaufmann organization committee, from whom we took their fat jobs and stopped their graft; on the other side is the yellow Forwards, and on the third side is the Manufacturers' Association, which wrote us a few hours after the Forward's article appeared, declaring that we broke the agreement by calling this meeting at four o'clock, but since this is the first time, they forgive us for the crime."

And It Showed Them!

"We say to all enemies of the Furriers' Union, we do not break the agreement; but remember that the furriers are united and powerful enuf to meet all attacks and battle for better conditions. We called this meeting to show you the strength and power of the union membership."

Other speakers were Fanny Warshafsky, Sorkin, Wexler and Eleston. Several agents of Kaufmann tried to obstruct the meeting by heckling, but when the speaker called out to them: "How louder, brothers, you have to show Kaufmann you are earning your few dollars," the hecklers were hooted out of the hall.

Two Resolutions.

Two resolutions were adopted: First, demanding a special convention, with new elections in order to eliminate the destructive constitutional amendments which the Kaufmann machine smuggled thru the last convention. Second, a pledge on the part of every member to stand by the new administration for a clean union and protection of the interests of the workers.

The meeting ended with a tremendous demonstration of complete solidarity of all the workers with the new joint board.

Harvester Co. to Open New Plant. HAMILTON, Ont.—It is said that the International Harvester Company of Canada will soon open a large twine factory at its plant here.

CLASH OF RADIO INTERESTS HITS McMILLAN TRIP

Wilbur Calls Halt to Low Wave Equipment

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Secretary of the navy Wilbur has confirmed reports that he ordered the U. S. naval officers with the MacMillan arctic expedition, now at Sydney, Nova Scotia, to abandon the trip unless Donald B. MacMillan, the commander, agrees to use the navy's radio equipment.

Second to MacMillan in command is E. F. MacDonald of Chicago, multi-millionaire who owns a radio corporation in Chicago. This radio company manufactures low wave length radio sets and it was these which MacMillan had intended using.

Wilbur ordered the destroyer Putnam to Sydney to deliver the navy's radio equipment, which is of standard wave length, to MacMillan.

It is that that clashing interests of radio manufacturing companies, anxious to secure the advertisement of having their equipment used on the expedition to the north pole, form the basis for the disagreement.

In a later statement Wilbur said he had no objection to the short wave radio equipment being taken along, but that that both should be carried on the expedition.

Italy to Bargain with U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—On Thursday negotiations begin between representatives of the Italian government, and secretaries Kellogg and Mellon, and Senator Smoot with regard to the settlement of Italy's debt to the United States. The Mussolini representatives will plead for more lenient terms on the ground that Italy's financial condition is bad, and the Coolidge government will bring the threat of withdrawal of private credits to bear to force payment from Italy.

Portugal Also Has "Interests."

LISBON, June 24.—Measures looking to the safety of the Portuguese community at Macao, China, to which the general strikes of Shanghai, Canton and Hong Kong have spread, were under way today.

The ministerial council approved the sending of the cruiser Carval Hoarajujo to protect Portuguese interests.

City Politicians Seek More Power.

John A. Watson, legal aid to John B. Fergus, was appointed special counsel for the city to lead the fight of the Chicago politicians for a legislative reapportionment thru court action.

Seek Iron in White Sea.

MOSCOW—An expedition of the Institute for scientific exploration of the North has started for a trip from Leningrad to the region Koldo on the White Sea for investigation of iron formed at the bottom and on the coast of the White Sea.

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

Coming THE NEGRO AS AN OPPRESSED PEOPLE IN THE JULY ISSUE OF THE WORKERS MONTHLY
By WM. F. DUNNE
NEXT ABOUT JUNE 25