

# GERMAN WORKERS VISIT RUSSIA

## PERLSTEIN AND FEINBERG RESIGN AS I. L. G. W. RIGHT WING CALLS SCHLESINGER TO SAVE SIGMAN

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, July 29.—A new turn in the fight of the membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers was taken last night when Perlstein and Feinberg resigned their positions in the I. L. G. W. at the meeting of the Sigmanite Joint Board.

The resignation of Perlstein was popular, even in the Joint Board, which accepted it unanimously and with a sigh of relief. Feinberg's resignation was accepted by a vote of 28 to 9.

### AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, alias "B. and O. Bill" has decided to organize a "third party" this fall. Bill may need something to play with by the time the left wing in the Machinists' Union gets thru with him. Judging by the names of those appearing in the publicity story on the third party venture, Bill's plan will not get very far, but it will get Bill's name in the papers. Ousting progressives from the Machinists' Union and floating fake third parties should keep a man from dying of ennui.

THE British government's new naval plan calls for the expenditure of 290 million dollars. That is a lot of money for a tottering empire to spend on war vessels that may be out of date a few years after they are floated. But capitalism cannot help itself. It is a social madhouse. America is arming against Japan and Japan is arming against America. England is arming against both and all are arming against each other. How can such a system survive?

WHILE he was living, he was the moron's chief spokesman; now that he is dead, he is the nation's saint. This is Bryan. The theory is that a good Indian is a dead Indian. The morons are earnest in their grief over the death of the "Commoner." One can respect the morons in their desolation. But what about those who spent their time dwelling on Bryan's colossal ignorance as displayed during the "ape" trial? They are now vying with each other in heaping honors on him as one of the greatest minds that the United States ever produced.

EVEN Walter Thomas Mills, organizer for the socialist party when he was not selling "colonies" to the easily convinced, believes or pretends to believe that Bryan was the greatest figure in this country's history. He said so at "Bug House Square" a few evenings ago. Perhaps Mr. Mills had a follower of Bryan would be just the person to fall for his colony scheme. Others, who make a living by following the masses, and also by

## TORY CABINET QUIZZED ON BIG NAVAL PROGRAM

### Britain Has Forty-Nine First Class Cruisers

LONDON, July 29.—Ramsay MacDonald, former labor premier, made an attack in the house of commons to night against the government's new cruiser program. He asked the government against whom Britain was arming herself.

"We cannot say America or Japan are our possible enemies," declared MacDonald, "and if it is France the problem is not naval but aerial."

"We have forty-nine modern cruisers already, and the power next to us, is Japan, which has eighteen."

"I demand to know what is the national danger which is causing these ships to be laid down. I ridicule the idea that we spend the taxpayers' money when there is no need for such a program."

MacDonald, in opening his attack on the proposal to lay down four cruisers this year, said if the money were spent in the development of Britain's natural resources, "it would do more to promote national security and prepare for a crisis." When MacDonald was premier he sanctioned the laying down of six new cruisers.

## T. U. E. L. in Call for Fight Against "B. and O. Bill"

Calling on the rank and file in the International Association of Machinists to rally to the struggle against the crooked Johnston administration, which has embarked on an orgy of expulsions, by expelling J. F. Anderson, his opponent for the presidency of the union, the national committee of the Trade Union Educational League, has issued a statement setting forth the facts in the fight in the machinist

union and outlining a program for the progressives to follow. The T. U. E. L. statement declares that Anderson was elected even after the entire vote of Anderson locals were thrown out by Johnston's selected ballot counters. The statement in full reads:

Anderson's Suspension  
THE suspension of J. F. Anderson from the Machinists' Union by William H. Johnston is a brazen challenge to the great majority of the rank and file of the International

Association of Machinists. Having completely lost the confidence of the membership, Johnston is forced to do one of two things, either accept the defeat administered to him in the general election, or hold on to his official position thru crooked means and by launching a reign of terror against the militants and expelling all those who attempt to expose him.

The Johnston machine has chosen  
(Continued on page 2)

## DELEGATION IS GIVEN MIGHTY GREETING IN LENINGRAD ON ITS ARRIVAL IN THE SOVIET UNION

(By International Press Correspondence.)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 14.—(By Mail.)—The arrival of the German workers' delegation in Leningrad grew into a mighty demonstration of international proletarian solidarity.

At nine o'clock in the morning the steamer with the delegation berthed in Kronstadt, where the delegation was greeted by the sailors of the Baltic fleet and by the whole population with great enthusiasm. On the way from Kronstadt to Leningrad a meeting was held on the steamer which unanimously adopted the following resolution and appeal to the proletariat of the Soviet Union:

"We send you in our capacity as the first delegation of the workingmen and women of Germany, our proletarian greetings and the greetings of the working class of the German republic."

"First of all we want to thank you for your energetic support for the thousands of proletarians held in the prisons of the bourgeoisie. Despite the calumnies which the bourgeoisie has spread about you, we have come to you to learn your real situation."

"As honest workers we want to know everything relating to the political and economic situation and to the life of the workers and peasants in your country. Millions of German workingmen and working women await an objective and truthful report from us, the workers' delegation composed of Communists and social-democrats, with impatience. We believe and hope that our visit to you will strengthen the political and economic relations between the working class of Germany and the working class of Soviet Russia."

On the way to Leningrad the delegation exchanged greetings with the passing steamers. The steamer berthed in Leningrad under the singing of the International on board and on the shore where many thousands of people had assembled including numerous delegations from the shops, the trade unions and the youth organizations, who greeted the delegation with enthusiasm.

Moissev welcomed the delegation in the name of the trade union organizations of Leningrad and concluded his speech with a cheer for the international unity of the world proletariat. The chairman of the German delegation, Freiburger, declared in his answering speech that the German workers were proud to feel the ground of the first red capital under their feet. The masses greeted this declaration with storms of applause and cheers and accompanied the delegation thru the town to the Palace of Labor.

## EXPULSION WORKER FROM MD. CAMP FOR RADICALISM

### Read Young Worker, Officer Started Riot

By IRVING SOLLINS.  
(Worker Correspondent.)

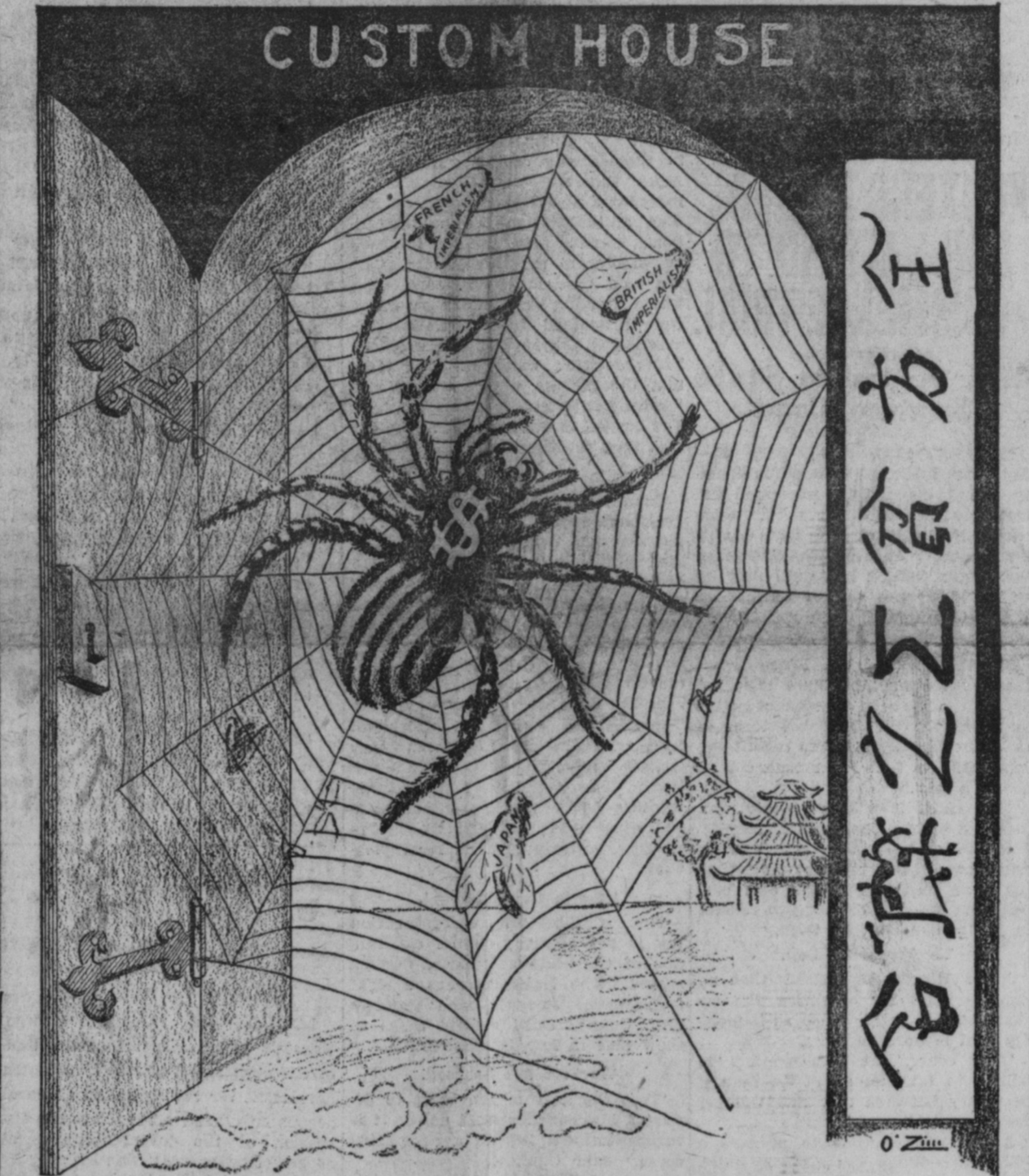
BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—Harry Miller of Philadelphia, citizens' military training camp student, was expelled from Camp Meade, Md., today charged with reading the Young Worker and distributing leaflets calling for a boycott of the C. M. T. C., and demanding hands off China. He was declared "an agent of Russian Bolsheviks" by General Upton, commandant of the camp.

General Upton declared Miller was misled by Communist bunk and class hatred and ordered him expelled from Camp Meade. Miller was arrested while reading the Young Worker to a group of students and was immediately placed under a guard of four soldiers.

The commandant of Miller's company, Captain Turner, incited a group of students to a riot against Miller but another group more sympathetic protected him from flying stones. It is significant that a riot was incited while Miller was defenceless being under guard.

Considering the fact that Miller is not a Young Workers' League or party member but that he recognizes that C. M. T. C. students are future strike breakers and cannon fodder for American imperialism it is important to note that he is called a Russian agent because he has liberal views. Miller is a member of the Knit Goods Workers' Union of Philadelphia.

## AMERICAN PLANS IN CHINA



## NEXT SUNDAY'S PICNIC EVENT OF THE SEASON

### Prominent Speakers on the Menu

Next Sunday, thousands of workers will flock to Riverview Picnic Grove, Belmont and Western avenues, to make merry at the Fourth Annual Workers' Press Picnic. Besides the usual attractions that make picnics what they are, there will be a corps of speakers headed by William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Ella Reeve Bloor, the champion hiker of the western world, will be there after beating the railroads over the continent. If the rest of the proletariat traveled like Comrade Bloor, railroad stocks would bring nothing on the market but contempt. Besides being a hiker Mother Bloor swings a vicious tongue and speaking for himself the writer would rather listen to "Mother" Bloor flaying the capitalists than play pinochle.

H. V. Phillips the genial young Negro revolutionist who is organizing the American Negro Labor Congress, will be on deck. Color will be given to the occasion by a sprinkling of Negro comrades from the South

## DISTRICT GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEET IN NEW YORK SUNDAY

NEW YORK, July 29.—A district general membership meeting for the discussion of Party problems will be held Sunday, August 2, starting at one o'clock sharp, Webster Hall, 119 E. 11th street, New York City. The speakers will be C. H. Ruthenberg and Wm. Z. Foster. Auspices District Executive Committee District Two. Charles Krumbeln, organizer.

## U. S. Makes Fuss Over Kidnapped Imperialist Ignoring Own Crimes

PEKING, July 29.—"Money and bullets!" Manchurian bandits holding Dr. Harvey Howard of the Rockefeller institute for ransom today demanded cash and ammunition as the price of his release.

Elbridge Greene, first secretary of the American legation, today was en route to Mukden to secure the aid of Marshal Chang Tsolin, Manchurian war-lord, in effecting the release of the American.

It is to be remembered that no such fuss was made by the American government to free the Chinese students illegally held by the foreign municipal police at Shanghai—or any move made, even yet—to punish these foreign police troops who continued massacring Chinese for nearly two weeks. Yet their responsibility was certified by the Peking diplomatic corps.

## BELIEVE COAL BARONS WILL FORCE STRIKE

### Operators Following Listening Policy

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—No compromise! That was the attitude unofficially expressed today by miners and operators of anthracite as they resumed their joint conference on the wage question.

They were as far apart as they were when negotiations were started more than two weeks ago.

Upon the result of the negotiations depend whether or not there will be a strike in the hard coal fields September 1.

It was freely stated this afternoon that, in the view of the way negotiations are proceeding, a "break" is inevitable, probably in a week or so when the miners will have finished outlining their case.

The union officials are getting nettled at the policy adopted by the operators. The operators in the joint conference are "listening" to the miners' demands—they are not arguing against them, as in former years. They won't have any reply until the miners have said their say. Then they will reply. If the answer is unsatisfactory to the miners, the "break" will be inevitable, those in close touch with the situation said.

## TEXTILE STRIKE IS THREATENED IN NEW ENGLAND

### Coolidge Busy Playing with Politicians

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 29.—The prospect of a new industrial problem, comparable to the impending crisis in the anthracite industry, was confronting President Coolidge today.

The latest threat is that of a complete tie-up of the textile industry of New England, brought forward by the action of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in throwing the entire power of his great organization behind the textile workers in their protest against recently enforced wage reductions.

This step by the federation head followed almost immediately upon the president's suggestion that he considered the wage reductions localized, and Green's characterization of these cuts as unwarranted, unethical and a step backward is considered generally throughout New England to have solidified the opposition of the workers.

In the meantime, a political outting—the annual gathering of the Essex County Republican Club engaged the attention of President Coolidge today.

It was reported here that the action taken by President Green was designated to assist the anthracite miners in their conference at Atlantic City. The miners are demanding additional wages. The textile workers are preparing to fight an ordered reduction.

## ANTI-BRITISH SPEECH IS MADE BY ITALIAN FASCIST SENATOR HERE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29.—Italy is dependent for her existence upon England, because of Britain's control of the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, Count Antonio Cippico, Italian fascist senator, admitted in a speech here. He pleaded that Italy share in the domination of the Mediterranean Sea.

## WOOD CARVERS TO BUILD UP STRONG UNION

### Realize Need of More Perfect Union

By F. HANZL.

In order to accomplish this most essential object of building, strengthening and perfecting our union, it is necessary to clearly understand the cause of our present state of affairs and its effect on the membership and wood carvers in general.

In order to do that it will be necessary to go into the history of its past struggles against the encroachments of the Furniture Manufacturers' Association and the development of organized capital in general, so I will point out the most significant events which I consider had the most demoralizing

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# BRITISH NAVY TO BREAK STRIKE, IS THREAT; TRANSPORT WORKERS PLEDGE 'NO COAL FROM EUROPE'

LONDON, July 29.—That the British government is preparing to break the great coal strike—if it comes—is disclosed by the statement of the cabinet that Premier Baldwin is willing to take over the mines, if the conference being held today has no results—and the exposure of plans of the British navy to break the strike with sailors and marines landed from the British fleet.

Mr. Montague, labor member of the house of commons for West Islington quoted on the floor what he claimed as a copy of a secret admiralty fleet order, containing an instruction by the Auditor-General that—"extra pay at double rates was to be credited to naval personnel employed on or standing by for work on railways, light and power works, motor transport or pumping out mines."

## A CHINESE CONFERENCE OF THE POWERS? MAYBE, BUT WE WON'T SWEAR IT

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—While the time of meeting has not yet been determined, all the powers, including Great Britain and Japan, have signified their intention to appoint representatives to a conference on the abolition of extraterritoriality in China, it was announced at the state department today.

The DAILY WORKER wishes to point out that although the above announcement is the official statement of the state department, it fully expects an equally official statement of the state department tomorrow denying the first official statement. We do not, of course, infer that the state department of the U. S. government is conducted by liars, but from the frequent contradictions put out by it upon this matter of a Chinese conference, we are bound to observe that if they are not able liars they are excellent diplomats.

This is a plain case of the British war office preparing for war against its own working class by forcing the members of the navy to scab on their brothers of the unions.

In Connection With Strike. Reading from the document Montague stated that it related to the "remuneration of naval personnel employed on, or standing by, for industrial work in connection with a strike."

Double rates were to be paid these scabs, but only single rates paid those unloading foodstuffs carried in government ships. Similar application was to be made in respect of purely local strikes.

"I would like to draw the attention of the house, Mr. Montague said, to the fact that this so far goes beyond any national emergency."

The document, he went on, stated that it was clearly understood that repayment by the firm or undertaking concerned for the services rendered would be made direct to the accountant-general of the navy.

Sailors and Marines Drafted as Cheap Scabs. Officers and ratings, before being drafted for emergency duty, were to be informed that in no case was payment to be accepted by them from the firm or its representatives unless this payment had been authorized by the admiralty. Montague declared that no "national emergency" existed to justify such activities.

He protested against—"private firms being protected at their own request upon payment at double navy rates—which will probably mean cheap strikebreakers, and against the services of officers and ratings of the government being entirely at the disposal of the firms, whether it is a question of national emergency or not."

The First Lord Speaks. "I think we ought to have from the first lord of the admiralty a very complete statement as to the precise way in which naval ratings are to be used. Trade unionists are fearing this danger. It is an extremely important question to trade unionists."

Mr. Bridgeman, declared that breaking strikes was a—"totally false impression of what the order means. The order refers to a general disturbance."

Take Sides? Not at All! Mr. Montague: (Quoting the order) "Local strikes."

Mr. Bridgeman: "I think not. Well, perhaps he may be right, but the main intention of it is to regulate the action of officers of the navy and the men in a general strike, the object being to exert what power the government can in preventing the general public of this country having its food supplies cut off. To say that the navy would take part in the strike

31. The present conference was obtained only after difficulty, since the miners were unwilling to meet the owners, telling Baldwin that the owners' proposals for a 20 per cent wage cut and longer hours would first have to be withdrawn before they would talk to them.

International Union in Action. The miners are facing the situation with stout hearts, cheered by the conference of the Miners' International at Paris yesterday, which made the decision to "Undertake international action in the event the British mine owners put their threats against the miners into execution on August 1."

European transport unions have promised to see that no coal shall reach England from the continent. A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation, declared when leaving Paris that he thought a strike was inevitable, if it does not come now it will come later a week or two.

Hall Caine Godsalves the Owners. The conference today is regarded as a last hope of bringing an agreement before the strike begins. How it is regarded by the British nation may be seen by the fact that the distinguished novelist, Hall Caine, has written an article in the Evening Standard entitled, "For God's Sake Stop!"

Sir Hall declares that if the mine owners allowed the strike to come with the whole strength of the trade unions standing behind the miners, they must not expect the miners to go back to the pits "beaten and crushed."

Predicting a national upheaval, the great novelist says: "There will be but one end and the coal owners—as owners—will not be here to see it. They will have lit their fires and perished in the flames."

Premier Baldwin is attending the conference between owners and has notified every cabinet member not to leave the city, but to hold themselves in readiness for instant call.

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## KLUXERS DENIED BAIL, AFRAID TO COMMENCE TRIAL

### May Appeal to State Supreme Court

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 29.—Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton County circuit court today overruled the motion of attorneys for D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klunck and Earl George for a hearing on a petition to release them from jail on bail until they go on trial for the alleged murder of Madge Oberholzer.

Simultaneously Judge Hines paved the way for an immediate trial for the trio when he announced his readiness to call a special term of the court "at any time" to permit the defendants to face the murder charge before a jury.

"The court is willing at this time to call a special term to try these defendants," the judge said. "They could have been tried at any time they were ready. By their own conduct the defendants chose to remain in jail rather than be tried."

To Appeal for Bail. Judge Hines emphasized that no grounds exist for admitting the accused men to bail because an immediate trial is open to them.

"The court," he continued, "is willing to take up all of the time if necessary between now and October for this trial."

A request for time to prepare a bill of exceptions was made by Ralph Waltz of defense counsel. This action, believed to be the forerunner of an appeal to be filed with the state supreme court.

The excuse given for this was that they had cast more votes than they had members.

4. The votes of 10 lodges were thrown out on the flimsy excuse that they had been delinquent in their reports. These lodges cast more votes for Anderson than for Johnston.

5. Davison refused to allow the clerks to count the ballots of 10 lodges on the grounds that he did not receive the tally sheets.

6. In the case of Lodge 441, it shows how the Johnston machine was elected. There were 277 votes for Johnston and only one for Anderson. While the record of the Lodge shows that only 39 votes were cast and they have still the blank ballots sent to them less the 39 votes cast.

A Few Strong Points. These are a few of the points that militants must press home. The suspension of J. F. Anderson, the removal by the General Executive Board of Andrew T. McNamara as business agent, the removal of Hannon, a member of the Anderson group, from Chicago and sending him out to the sticks, the launching of an attack upon the left-wing generally—shows the well-planned fight that the Johnston machine intends to launch.

A strong fighting alliance must be set up between the left-wing and the Anderson group. The slogan of the united front must be "The recall of the Entire General Executive Board." Follow this up with an honest election, and the Johnston administration will be swept out of office.

The removal of the Johnston bureau

## DECISION TODAY ON INJUNCTION AGAINST A. C. W.

### Strikers Continue a Solid Picketline

A decision as to whether or not the International Tailoring company is to secure an injunction to restrain their striking employees, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, from picketing will be rendered today by Judge Hugo Pam, Room 941, County building at 2 o'clock.

William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, surprised the court by stating his case against the outlawing of the strike in one hour, whereas three high-priced lawyers for the tailoring company had argued for four days.

The strike meeting yesterday was as enthusiastic as on the first day of the strike, the workers singing songs, and enthusiastically applauding the speeches.

No arrests were made yesterday, the police violence having been at least temporarily curbed, following the slugging of three strikers, two of whom were girls, last week. The Amalgamated protested to Chief of Police Collins and Mayor Dever against the outrage, and the protest has cowed the sluggers for a time.

Cunnea Closes Case. Cunnea in his defense of the right to strike, declared that the Cuthbertson anti-injunction law was constitutional. Replying to the case cited by the clothing bosses' attorneys in which supreme court Justice Taft rendered a decision declaring an Arizona anti-injunction law unconstitutional, Cunnea said that the law was not similar to the Illinois law. Cunnea said that in the Arizona case, where striking restaurant workers were restrained from picketing the question of the boycott was involved. Taft's decision was upon the fact that the pickets were advising customers not to eat in the restaurant. The boycott is not involved in the Illinois law, Cunnea said.

Insists on Right to Strike. Cunnea pointed out that the decision rendered by Taft was a four to five decision, Justices Holmes, Brandies, Pitney and Clark bringing in a dissenting opinion. The dissenting opinion, Cunnea said, was more in accordance with the settled laws of the majority of the states of the union, and with the picketing decisions of the United States courts.

In the decision of Barnes vs. the Typographical Union, on which all further applications to Illinois courts against strikers is based, Cunnea said, "The decision of the Illinois supreme court will not stand as a limitation upon the rights of the workers, restraining them from picketing."

Law is Constitutional. The Cuthbertson anti-injunction law is not contrary to the constitution of the state of Illinois, Cunnea argued. The legislature has a right to prescribe remedies and procedure. Cunnea cited several cases to show that the law is constitutional.

Workers Are Aroused. "It is the duty of the court to declare a law constitutional unless it is unconstitutional beyond a reasonable doubt," said Cunnea.

"These five to four decisions of the supreme court against the rights of workers to demand the limitation of the powers of the supreme court."

## Must Send An American Trade Union Delegation to Visit the Soviet Union

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, a delegation of German workers, spokesmen for the mighty battalions of organized labor in the Dawes-enclave republic, is visiting in the Union of Soviet Republics. Received at Kronstadt, the scarred Bolshevik fortress, acclaimed at Leningrad, they passed triumphantly on to the red capital of the Workers' Republics—MOSCOW.

This is the third delegation of labor from the major capitalist countries of Western Europe to cross the Soviet frontier to investigate for themselves the progress made under Workers' Rule. First the British, then the Franco-Belgians and now the Germans.

These delegations, notably the British, have been made up of labor officials affiliated in no way with the Communist movement, except thru their realization that the Soviet Union is the expression of the indomitable will of the Russian worker and peasant masses to conquer and hold all power, and that the desire of the Russian workers for world trade union unity must be realized if labor is to successfully combat the international forces of aggressive capitalism. That is a sympathetic relation that has as yet not even touched the officialdom of the American labor movement.

The report of the British Trade Union Delegation on its visit to the Soviet Union has already been spread to the world. It has been a crushing blow to the Anti-Soviet propaganda circulated so assiduously by capitalist interests the past eight years. American workers should feel glad that they have the DAILY WORKER to give serial publication to this historic document that meets with no dispute except from the "open shop" press and "bitter-end" socialist publications that have lost all influence. It is the reading of this report among the workers in the mines, the mills and the factories of this nation, that must give birth to the sentiment expressed by the Franco-Belgian delegation, speaking to the chairman of the All-Russian Trade Union Council, Tomsy, saying:

"Every honest worker, after he has seen what is being done in the Soviet Union, must fight still more energetically for the unity of the international trade union movement."

The delegation went even further when it declared that, "in our opinion, many of the fundamental principles which are applied in the Russian trade unions would be very much in place in the trade unions of our own countries."

In other words, the workers of all countries must not only close ranks for the protection of the Soviet Union, but to build their own power to achieve their own victory, and they are advised to build, even in their trade unions, according to the Russian example.

In the United States, the officialdom of labor with its "socialist" supporters, is still in open alliance with the government not only in its attacks on the Union of Soviet Republics, but in the war waged against militants in the left wing of the American labor movement. This alliance must be broken up. The reports of the British, Franco-Belgian and German trade union delegations on the conditions within the Soviet Union will help do it.

Under pressure of the left wing, the American trade unions must also send a delegation to study conditions within the Soviet Republics. Let the trade unionists of the United States follow in the footsteps of their British, French, Belgian and German brothers in taking their stand with the Soviet victory of Russian labor.

## Lloyd George Says U. S. and Britain Will Fight Against Japan

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 29.—Lloyd George, Britain's prime minister at the time of the negotiation of the Washington agreement for the limitation of naval armaments threw a bomb into the discussion of the government's naval construction program this evening by the declaration that if there were any trouble on the Pacific Ocean England and the United States would be on the same side.

## FASCISTI MOB ROMAN SENATOR AFTER SPEECH

### Italy Stirred by the Latest Outrage

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, July 29.—The attack on former Premier Orlando on the Corso Ruggiero, Palermo, after his criticism of the Mussolini government had an unfavorable reaction here today even in conservative circles. Anti-fascist were vigorous in their denunciation of interference with free speech.

While the speech which the former premier delivered yesterday, has not yet been circulated here in printed form, it is understood that he merely told his Palermo audience that the opposition to the Mussolini regime, would signalize its dissatisfaction by putting tickets in the field in the approaching municipal election in an effort to defeat the fascist candidates.

For this and for expressing general dissatisfaction with the governmental methods of the fascist, Signor Orlando's automobile was attacked and it was necessary to call out troops to quell the riot which ensued.

## Judge with Lessees in School Board Fight

Judge Joseph B. David issued a temporary injunction restraining the board of education from cancelling the leases of tenants in its loop property under dispute. The renters refused to pay the new rent levels established by revaluation of these holdings. They based their refusal on the ground that the revaluation was invalid since the committee of appraisers had not been appointed in accordance with the 1888 lease provision which fixed the manner in which they should be selected. The lessees were instructed by Judge David to pay the rent based on previous valuations to the court.

## RIFFIANS TAKE POST IN THREAT ON KEY SECTOR

### French Invaders Fall Back Before Attack

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, France, July 29.—The Riffians have launched a heavy attack against the French front at Wezzan, key position of the western sector of the invaders' front. The Jeballa natives, who made the attack, have twenty thousand men in action, having successfully completed their harvest.

The Riffians captured the fortified post of Zendoula, six miles north of Wezzan, and are now before the city. West of Wezzan, the Moroccans have pushed southward, threatening the vital line of communication between Wezzan and Kenitra.

Marshal Petain has conferred with the Spanish dictator, Primo de Rivera, in an endeavor to induce Spanish cooperation, but the Spaniards are not aiding the French invaders in Africa to any great extent.

## Next Sunday's Picnic to Be Big Event of the Season of 1925

(Continued from Page 1)

Side and by Chinese sympathizers from the environs of 22nd street. Over the oratorical battalion will preside William F. Dunne, who is known from Butte to Boston and from Swampscott to Seattle, as one of the best presiding officers in the labor movement.

The most important feature of the picnic is the business side. Frankly the affair would not be arranged at all but for the purpose of making money to keep the Communist press from wobbling financially. Even the writers for Communist papers need money with which to purchase the necessities of life, strange that it may appear, and printing presses and printers use up an awful lot of dough during the year. Not that we grudge it to them, but it must be stated here for the sake of the record.

Hence the August 2nd picnic. About it being a success there is no doubt. The very fact that a convention of the Workers Party is approaching is an added reason why the party membership should be well represented there. It is no secret that there is considerable discussion in the party at present, and like all discussions there are two sides to it. We hear that both sides will be vying with each other in contributing to the success of the picnic. Long live that kind of dissension!

P. S.—Tickets of admission cost fifty cents each. Buy them in advance. They will keep.

## Drainage Commission Awards \$90,025 for Overflow of Canal

The second batch of awards on claims for damages against the sanitary district as a result of the overflowing of the Illinois river because of the great volume of water poured into it by the drainage canal several years ago, was announced today by the commission named to hear the cases by the legislature. In claims for \$90,025 the commission made awards for a total of \$24,915. Last week awards of \$2,000 were made.

Some 250 claims, totaling \$10,000,000 are still to be heard. Awards thus far average about a third of the amounts of the claims. If the same ratio is continued the sanitary district will have a total of between \$3,000,000 and \$5,000,000 to pay within five years after the awards are made.

## Soltis Speaks at Minneapolis Street Meeting Sunday Ave.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—The regular Sunday evening mass meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be addressed this Sunday by John Gabriel Soltis on "Post War Capitalism." Hathaway will talk on "Amalgamation."

Washington Square (Seven Corners) is the place. Come yourself and bring others with you.

Forest Fire in Idaho LEWISTOWN, Idaho, July 29.—Lightning struck suddenly today in White Pine forests between Kiamiah and Kooiska, Idaho, and turned 100 acres into a roaring inferno, according to word received here. Several hundred men are reported to have quit work in nearby harvest fields to fight the flames which are out of control. A light breeze is blowing and is carrying the fire toward the heavier white pine belt.

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.

## T. U. E. L. IN RINGING CALL FOR FIGHT AGAINST "B. & O. BILL"

(Continued from page 1) the latter course, and has entered into a ruinous expulsion campaign with J. H. Anderson as the first victim.

Wholesale Expulsions Johnston is a tricky politician. The suspension of Anderson, according to the statement made by E. C. Davison at a meeting of Lodge No. 491, is to be followed by a wholesale expulsion of militants, centering the attack upon the Communists. The excuse to be given for these expulsions is that the Workers Party is a "dual union."

The Trade Union Educational League warns the militants in the Machinists' Union not to allow Johnston or his aides to sidetrack the issue. The Workers Party is a political organization and it is an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Machinists' Union to think that under this crude and stupid lie Johnston can divert attention away from his betrayals of the interests of the workers and from his flagrant stealing of the election to an attack upon the Communists.

In Desperate Fix This latest move of Johnston's shows that he realizes the desperate situation that he is in. Accused of stealing the election, he practically admits that it is true by refusing an honest tabulation of the votes cast. If the Johnston machine were really elected, as they claim, Johnston could very easily discredit the Communists, the T. U. E. L., and

the Anderson group, and strengthen his own position in the union by submitting to a recount or to a new election.

But, instead of doing that, he suspends J. F. Anderson without a trial and starts an attack upon the militants because they have gathered the facts which prove conclusively that Johnston and Davison stole the election.

"I will never be defeated as long as I count the votes," says E. C. Davison.

"I will expel any member from the union who attempts to expose my election steal," is Johnston's attitude to be carried out under the cloak of "the Workers Party is a dual union."

Rave Against Communists

In the struggle that will follow, Johnston will rave about the Communists and the T. U. E. L., but the left-wing will keep the real issue before the membership. Here are facts in the election that Johnston must answer.

1. Anderson's tellers were refused the right guaranteed by the constitution to supervise the totalling of the votes cast.

2. In spite of the large number of Anderson lodges whose votes were thrown out illegally, the real count shows that Anderson received 18,179 votes and Johnston 18,171.

3. The votes of 12 lodges were thrown out by Davison illegally, which showed that Anderson received 1,174 and Johnston 39 votes.

4. The votes of 10 lodges were thrown out on the flimsy excuse that they had been delinquent in their reports. These lodges cast more votes for Anderson than for Johnston.

5. Davison refused to allow the clerks to count the ballots of 10 lodges on the grounds that he did not receive the tally sheets.

6. In the case of Lodge 441, it shows how the Johnston machine was elected. There were 277 votes for Johnston and only one for Anderson. While the record of the Lodge shows that only 39 votes were cast and they have still the blank ballots sent to them less the 39 votes cast.

A Few Strong Points. These are a few of the points that militants must press home. The suspension of J. F. Anderson, the removal by the General Executive Board of Andrew T. McNamara as business agent, the removal of Hannon, a member of the Anderson group, from Chicago and sending him out to the sticks, the launching of an attack upon the left-wing generally—shows the well-planned fight that the Johnston machine intends to launch.

A strong fighting alliance must be set up between the left-wing and the Anderson group. The slogan of the united front must be "The recall of the Entire General Executive Board." Follow this up with an honest election, and the Johnston administration will be swept out of office.

The removal of the Johnston bu-

reaucratic machine, however, is not an end in itself. More than ever should the left-wing program of action be placed before the membership. There are over 800,000 workers who are eligible to become members of the Machinists' Union, yet the Johnston administration has reduced the I. A. of M. to a mere skeleton organization.

Endorsed Amalgamation. The Machinists' Union was one of the first organizations in America to endorse amalgamation. Johnston was elected on this program. Yet, he has not even made a gesture in this direction. On the contrary, he carried on the most bitter fight against every progressive measure. There are almost 4,500,000 workers in the metal industry that if welded together into a powerful industrial union would be able to make an effective struggle in the interests of the rank and file.

The Johnston administration, however, believes in class collaboration. In fact Johnston, thruout the world has become the symbol of class collaboration and betrayal of the working class. He is better known as "B. & O. Bill" than as Wm. H. Johnston. He would rather make the Machinists' Union an auxiliary to the Employers' Association than to develop it into a fighting organ of the class struggle.

Johnston more than any other man, deliberately blocked the labor party movement. His policies in the C. P. P. A. are chiefly responsible for the swinging of the labor party sentiment into the middle-class reformist LaFollete camp. The left-wing must push vigorously the organizing of a national Labor

Party based upon the trade unions.

Burning Questions. The program and policy of the left-wing must be presented during the recall campaign. International Trade Union Unity, recognition of Soviet Russia, hands off China—all of these burning questions must be discussed. These are the real issues and the left-wing, led by the T. U. E. L., will not allow them to be sidetracked by Johnston's raising the "red" scare.

The Trade Union Educational League calls upon all militants to unite in the struggle against the reactionary Johnston administration on the basis of the following platform:

- (a) Abolition of the expulsion policy and reinstatement of expelled.
- (b) Recall of Johnston.
- (c) A special convention of the I. A. of M.
- (d) Recount of the election vote.
- (e) A national left-bloc-progressive conference.
- (f) Abolition of the B. & O. Plan.
- (g) Campaign for amalgamation.
- (h) Organize the unorganized.
- (i) For a Labor Party.

The National Committee Trade Union Educational League.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Great Britain, pound 4.85½, 4.85½. France franc 4.73½, 4.74¼. Belgium franc, 4.62, 4.62½. Italy Lira, 3.66½, 3.66½. Sweden krona, 26.85, 26.88. Norway swede, 15.44, 15.46. Denmark krona, 23.03, 23.05. Germany mark, no quote. Shanghai tael, 78.50, no quote.

RED CANDIDATES IN TOLEDO ALL UNION MEMBERS

Workers Party Runs Class Struggle Vets

By A. W. HEWITT, W. C. TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29.—Toledo Workers Party is in the second week of their campaign for municipal election.

A successful street meeting was held on the corner of St. Clair and Orange St. Saturday night, at which Comrade Buehler, Comrade Wm. Patterson and Comrade Bruce T. Smith participated as speakers.

The speakers had been competition from a bunch of holy rollers who were very anxious to save our souls and who tried to drown out our speakers by yelling at the top of their lungs.

Comrade Bill Patterson, who was the main speaker of the meeting, has some voice himself so he held the crowd regardless of the interruption.

The Workers Party in Toledo will have seven candidates to vote on in the primary election which will be held in August.

The candidates will be for mayor, vice mayor, and five councilmen. Wm. Patterson is candidate for mayor.

Comrade Patterson has spent many years in the labor movement, as a member of the Longshoremen's Union, and claims the distinction of being the oldest union member in Toledo.

Comrade Patterson has been a speaker and agitator in the class struggle the biggest part of his life; he has been in many free speech fights, and is a delegate to the C. L. W.

We believe Comrade Patterson is the oldest candidate in the Workers' Party, having passed three score and ten.

Comrade Bruce Smith has been a union man ever since going into the employ of the railroad company, 33 years ago, as a brakeman. He is now a conductor.

Comrade Smith was elected to the council from his ward in 1917 on the socialist ticket. He was kicked out of the council because he refused to support the war and buy liberty bonds.

He was also threatened with being tarred and feathered and lynched. He was elected in 1921 to the council and served two years in the council.

He became popular with the workers, by saying that he thought that blue denim overalls suited him better, and he that they looked better on any working man than a kaki uniform of Uncle Sam.

Gus Vossberg, the oldest candidate on the Workers Party ticket for council, belongs to the Patternmakers' Union and is one of the oldest members in the union in Toledo. He is a delegate to the C. L. W.

Comrade Vossberg is an old fighter in the class struggle. Comrade Patterson, Smith, and Vossberg, were three of the oldest members of the old socialist Toledo immediately joined the left wing.

Comrade Buehler, candidate for the council is the secretary of the English branch of the Workers' Party, Toledo.

He has been the most active member in the branch since it was organized in Toledo. Comrade Buehler was a member of the Machinists' Union till he was expelled for belonging to the Workers Party, and the T. U. E. L. He has been hounded and spied on in the places where he was employed because of his work for the party.

Comrade Chapman, candidate for the council belonged to the Machinists' Union till he was kicked out for belonging to the Worker Party, and the T. U. E. L.

Comrade Parker belongs to the Patternmakers' Union and has been a member since his apprenticeship. Comrade Ishler, candidate for the council, belongs to the Railroad Clerks' Union.

Amateurs in Touch With MacMillan. LONDON, July 29.—Amateur radio operators who are keeping Commander Donald MacMillan's Arctic expedition in touch with civilization, today reported clear and continuous reception of signals from MacMillan's ships, now 400 miles from Etah, Greenland.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES. Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt. Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS. Seven Places. 62 W. Van Buren 42 W. Harrison 169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark 66 W. Washington 187 N. State 234 S. Halsted. PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7. Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread. Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee. Commicary and Bakery: 1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549.

LOCAL 280 OF MINE WORKERS' UNION PROPOSES PROGRAM OF STRUGGLE TO DISTRICT FIVE

By IRWIN, Worker Correspondent. PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 29.—Taking the lead in proposing real measures to solve the serious problems of the coal miners of Western Pennsylvania Local No. 280 of New Eagle, Pa., which was formerly the mainstay of the reactionaries but has recently elected a left wing slate into office, has submitted to the district board of District No. 5 a program of action.

While the district office never seems to bother about the plight of the membership it is thus again demonstrated that leadership in the fight to improve the conditions of the workers can be expected only from Communists and from the militants in the T. U. E. L.

The program of action proposes that the district board call a special district convention to take up as a first point, unemployment amongst the miners within the district and necessary measures of relief.

40,000 Miners Unemployed in Pa. There are a total of 273 mines in District 5, approximately only 50 of which are working, most of these are only working part time. It is reported that 40,000 miners are unemployed in the state most of them having been unemployed for months and during the period of work were employed only part time. Many miners' families are on the verge of starvation.

The policy of John L. Lewis, followed by all his lieutenants, of attempting to drive a great number of miners out of the industry will have dire consequences now when other industries are making retrenchments and daily throwing workers into the streets looking for jobs.

The militant elements contend that effective measures for relief of these many unemployed miners can and must be secured, while they also point to the record of the district and international officials who have not yet lifted a finger to obtain relief. They are proposing and have been proposing for a long time, as one effective remedy, the shorter work day with no reduction in wages.

The charge frequently made by the standpat officers that Communists are "destroying the union," is being hurled back into their teeth backed up by the fact that expulsion of the best fighters certainly serves to weaken the union and if continued will lead to ultimate destruction.

The militants demand that this policy cease and those who call themselves leaders of the union and are maintaining themselves in leading positions, take the initiative to unite all the forces for the struggle against the coal barons.

The second point proposed to be solved by this special convention is the demand for preparation for an active fight against the attempt of the operators to enforce the 1917 scale in the district and to break down working conditions.

The Pittsburgh Coal company, which has closed down all of its 52 mines formerly operated under the union agreement, not very long ago elected new officers. These officers were elected on a pledge to smash the union. They are undoubtedly trying to make good. It is being rumored that a number of these mines are to open early in August with notices posted that the 1917 scale will go into effect. At any rate facts are available aplenty to prove the active preparations made by the operators to reduce wages.

The militant miners rightly contend that if the membership is just kept waiting for slow starvation it will not be able to make the best of the fight. They propose that measures be taken to strengthen the union in every respect and to keep the membership on the alert so that whatever form of resistance the conditions may require the membership will be actively moving with a stronger feeling of class solidarity.

Best Defense an Attack. They contend that the best way to meet an attack is by an offensive rather than meekly giving up one position after another and that to meet the united coal operators it is necessary to make a campaign to organize the unorganized miners and to establish union control and union conditions everywhere.

The third point proposed for the special convention to take up is definite settlement of all the grievances obtaining in the mines which are now working such as the question of dead work, loading of cars, etc. Today in many instances the system of check waimen does not function. Miners are required to load bigger cars for less pay than the agreement calls for, with less pay for dead work. In almost every controversy on existing grievances the district officials have thrown up their hands exclaiming "We cannot do anything, we have no power." This, the militants maintain, is to turn tail, accept defeat in advance, and will strengthen the operators in their fight against the union.

Relief for Moundsville Prisoners. The fourth point proposed to be taken up is the securing of relief measures for the families of the Moundsville prisoners and an active campaign for their immediate release.

A number of members are yet being kept in the Moundsville prison for their participation in the Cliftonville march in 1923 in behalf of the striking miners and for the organization of unorganized territory. Some little relief was afforded during the first period of their incarceration. Today that has ceased and the officialdom which could use the influence of the union to have the men released, is making no effort whatever.

No Expulsion of Left Wingers. The next point proposed by the militants is a complete abolition of the

TOPEKA WORKERS FIND REACTION IN UNION RANKS

Fight Capitalist Talk at Workers' Forum

By JESSE A. KEEBLE (Worker Correspondent) TOPEKA, Kan., July 29.—I attended the Industrial Council last meeting and it made me sick of heart, but I came away feeling thankful for a few things, that some thing had not been settled, so opportunities were still open.

No speakers had been chosen for Labor Day. The reactionary committee had asked Gov. Reed of Mo. and BeRrus Jenkins of the Kansas City Journal Potat to speak. They had declined, thank god, so there is still a chance of getting in a real speaker.

The open forum was discussed and adopted but the forum committee is not very promising. One is a labor faker not much brains of his own but he is advised by the whole exploiting bunch, so he can disrupt many moves for progress.

Another member is a lady, completely under church chloroform. Not much head of her own but easily influenced. The third member is an old worker in the socialist party, Now a Communist, a shrewd thinker but he is old and feeble and been in the fight so long that he is somewhat discouraged.

Those who opposed forum idea were afraid it would become a socialist organization. It will be more than that if we can make it.

A movement was started to form a study club from A. F. of L. Headquarters. Our study clubs are forcing the old A. F. of L. to get busy and give them a substitute.

Monthly earnings were as follows: April, \$13,376,821; May, \$13,803,455; June, \$13,443,947.

STARVED SEAMEN PROTEST; JAILED AT BALTIMORE

East Indian Crew Got \$5 to \$7 a Month

BALTIMORE, July 29.—(FP)—Food, food, food, was the cry of 20 East Indian members of the crew of the British ship Teaharger, which arrived here from Calcutta. When the half starved seamen threatened to desert the ship and seek assistance from the British consul the captain had six arrested and lodged in the police station to await a hearing before the British consul.

The seamen stated through the only one of their number who could speak English that they had been starved nearly to death on the trip from Far East, and that each man had only received four ounces of meat twice a week. Their wages were between \$5 and \$7 per month.

Eight Miners Die in India. SIMLA, India, July 29.—Eight miners were killed today in the collapse of a tunnel in the gold mines here.

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

DEPARTMENT STORE WORKERS ARE MENACED BY KU KLUX KLAN, GET NO VACATION, SMALL PAY, FOR SLAVERY

By PLAV, Worker Correspondent.

Conditions in the large downtown department stores, such as Hillman's and the Boston store are growing worse for the employees. Wages are low enough, and are being cut still more, and the workers are entirely at the mercy of the employers, being fired often without cause.

Klansmen are at work in some of the stores, attempting to gain control. Foremen in some of the food departments are pursuing the policy of firing those who refuse to join the Kluxers, and favoring those who are members.

In the food department of one of the big stores, where I was working, the Klan is nearly in complete control. Some of the help have been fired irrespective of ability. Tickets were left at some of the clerks' stations in this store, urging the employees to come to Klan meetings. Jews and Catholics are not favored when this can be done.

"Work" is Only Cry. In some of the other stores you have a horde of overseers who drive the men. "Work, work" is their only cry. In some stores you must notify the boss or his assistant when you go to the wash room and the straw boss soon begins hunting for you and yelling at you as tho you were a criminal.

If it is a busy day before lunch the boss comes around and tells you, "Only 30 minutes for lunch today, boys." Of course, you get no extra pay for working overtime.

Salary Cut, Vacation Denied. A good example of the small wages paid can be seen from the fact that the Boston Store pays the stockroom workers \$10.00 per week.

One employe in this store was fired just before vacation for changing his address without notifying the company. He was taken back after losing a week's work, but his salary was reduced \$2.00 per week, and he was deprived of a vacation. Thus do the

FAKERS LEWIS AND FARRINGTON IN MUTUAL GRAFT ACCUSATIONS EXPOSE EACH OTHER'S SELL-OUTS

By ALEX REID (Secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee) (Article VI.)

The following extracts from letters that passed between Lewis and Farrington speak for themselves. They show what the fakers think of each other, and may enlighten the reader on the Lester strip mine deal. "Springfield, Ill., November 2, 1922.

"Mr. John L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Indiana. "Dear Sir and Brother: Board Member Dobbins told me that you made a statement to the Board that things in Illinois were corrupt, and that a contract had been entered into between two substantial officers of this district and W. J. Lester to allow his strip mine to operate during the recent strike.

"Dobbins also told me that you said Harry Fishwick and myself were the two substantial officers you referred to. He further told me you said the Lester strip mine office had been robbed and the attorney general had all papers in connection with the compact.

"He further stated that you told him that Robert M. Medill, director of the department of mines and minerals in Illinois, had made the compact and that the money was to be split three ways, namely, between Medill, Harry Fishwick and myself. He further said that you told him that I was verging on a nervous breakdown because of a mental disturbance over the matter.

"Dobbins said that you stated to him the information came from Mr. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' association and that he, Dobbins, could secure further information from L. F. Lumagel, a coal operator in this state.

"I am not at all disturbed over this matter, but I do intend to expose those who are attempting to defame my good name. I am anxious to arrive at the facts so that I shall know how to proceed in clearing up this matter. I shall appreciate an early response to this communication.

"Yours truly, (Signed) F. FARRINGTON, President. (Copy of Lewis' Reply.) "Springfield, Illinois, November 9, 1922.

"Mr. Frank Farrington, President, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Illinois. "Dear Sir and Brother:—This will reply to your communication of November 2. Mr. Dobbins' memory is somewhat inaccurate as to my statement to the International Board and my later conversation with him when he called on me.

"The whole story of Medill's prostitution of his public office and attempted bribery of certain coal operators in Illinois during the strike, is so infamous and corrupt that I do not care to discuss it here. I have no objection to discussing some phases of it with you personally if you desire. About a month ago I discussed the same subject with Vice President Fishwick.

"Yours very truly, JOHN L. LEWIS, President. To this letter from Lewis, Farrington replied partly as follows: "I was told the president of the South Western Coal Operators' association stated that the Kansas Coal Operators would pay almost any price to get rid of Alex Howat as president of the Kansas miners, and considering the outrageous manner in which you treated him and the Kansas miners, in order to get rid of Howat as president of the Kansas miners, I have as much reason to believe that you collected a handsome sum of money for your part in the Kansas trouble as you have to believe that I was to collect money for allowing the Lester strip mine to operate.

Lewis' Fake Fight. "An influential operator with whom I happen to know you had dinner during the month of December, told me you said that you believed the miners would have to take a reduction, but in order that you may escape the responsibility, a strike would be called, the government would then intervene, and break the strike." (The miners will remember the statement that "we cannot fight our government"—made by Lewis—A. R.)

"I heard you collected \$100,000 from Kentucky operators for permitting them to operate during the last strike."

What About This, John L. Lewis? "I heard that instead of borrowing one hundred thousand dollars from the Harriman Bank of New York, that you

CONVENTION OF DISPATCHERS IN PEACEFUL CONFAB

Intends to Enter the Banking Business

By CARL HAESSLER (Federated Press)

Re-electing their general officers and reaching decisions with practical unanimity, the American Train Dispatchers' Association closed its 6th general assembly in Chicago the 6th of July. The union was organized in Spokane in 1917. President J. G. Luhrs and Secretary-Treasurer C. L. Darling have served since its inception. Their new term is for 4 years.

The convention, attended by 90 voting delegates and 100 others, voted for a widow and orphan death benefit fund. The benefit will begin with \$300 when there are 300 members interested and will rise \$1 with each additional member. Authority to enter the labor banking field was also voted. On the political field the resolution of the previous biennial convention to affiliate with the conference for progressive political action was sustained against 3 dissenting votes.

Against Speeding Up. The membership has held its own and the financial condition has improved despite the determined and ingenious attempts of the railway companies to undermine the association by company unions. The A. T. D. A. has a considerable majority of the 5,000 working train dispatchers in the country and its net financial worth is \$206,739.10. Dues are \$20 a year.

Speeding up of dispatchers, in common with all other rail employes, is reflected in a resolution of protest demanding federal, state and company action to correct it in the interest of train safety. Dispatchers now have to deliver their own orders by telephone in many cases where railroad telegraphers once did the work. They have to protect the rear of trains in place of flagmen. They have to work too much territory, man too many circuits, handle too many train sheets and are held responsible for the accuracy of clearance cards. All these practices are condemned as hazardous, unnecessary and unsafe.

President E. J. Manion of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers has also made many protests against the hazards and hardships of train dispatching by telephone instead of by telegraph.

received \$750,000, from this bank and that three members of the directorate of the bank are operating nonunion mines in Pennsylvania, and the extra \$650,000 which was given to you and which the public never heard about was given with the understanding that you withdraw the aid of the International union from the nonunion fields of Pennsylvania."

Another instalment on the faker tomorrow.

Learn about RUSSIA TODAY—Subscribe!

ELLA REEVE BLOOR NOW HITCH-HIKING THRU STATE OF OHIO

(Special to The Daily Worker) EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 29.—Ella Reeve ("Mother") Bloor arrived in this city today, fresh and in fine spirits as if the three thousand miles covered on her hitch-hiking cross-country tour for the DAILY WORKER was only a short walk.

"A walk like that is good for you," she told some of the local workers who listened to her story of the trip since leaving San Francisco on June 1.

The fighting sixty-two year old veteran was prepared to hold meetings here today and tomorrow, proceeding to Cleveland on July 30 and going to Stuebenville on August 1.

"It's great to be back on the old stamping ground" Mother Bloor said. "The past two weeks success in organization and building up of the DAILY WORKER with new subs make me feel that my Ohio hiking is going to be more successful than any. Communism is surely being welcomed by Ohio workers."

Meetings arranged thru the local Ohio units with the co-operation of the district office of the Workers (Communist) Party at Cleveland, will bring Mother Bloor to the following cities on this schedule:

Tuesday, July 28—E. Liverpool. Wednesday, July 29—E. Liverpool. Thursday, July 30—Cleveland. Friday, July 31—En route. Saturday, August 1—Stuebenville. Sunday, August 2—Stuebenville. Monday, August 3—Dillonvale. Tuesday, August 4—Yorkville. Wednesday, August 6—Neffs. Friday, August 7—En route. Saturday, August 8—Coshocton. Sunday, August 9—Columbus. Monday, August 10—Columbus. Tuesday, August 11—En route. Wednesday, August 12—Mansfield. Thursday, August 13—Akron. Friday, August 15—Warren. Sunday, August 16—Cleveland. Monday, August 17—En route. Tuesday, August 18—Toledo.

Authorities Try to Suppress Union. REDFIELD, S. D., July 29.—Three I. W. W. delegates were jailed by the local police, their supplies stolen and seventeen members of the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union 110 who accompanied them were illegally deported from Redfield Friday.

The authorities claim that the I. W. W. had put off five non-union men from a freight train between Tular and Redfield and had been impolite to those in the town who refused to join the union before going on the job.

Harvest workers alleged that the attack by the authorities is not because of any supposed assaults on scabs, but is directed against the Agricultural Workers' Union to cripple its organizing drive and interfere with its demand for decent wages and conditions in the harvest.

Rush that Sub—Campaign ends July 1!

A DEBATE! Bertrand Russel vs. Scott Nearing (Negative) (Affirmative) RESOLVED: THAT THE SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPLICABLE TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION By arrangements with the League for Public Discussion, this interesting book (with photographs and brief biographies of the debaters) can now be secured at the special price of— 50 Cents Each (In board covers) The Daily Worker Publishing Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

# NEW FAKE ARMS CONFERENCE DUE AFTER 'SECURITY'

## America Seeks Vantage Over Rivals

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 29.—President Coolidge today let it be known that American imperialism is anxious to see the European "Security Pact", as the anti-Soviet bloc is called, to be realized.

It is understood that with the supposed "security" thus afforded the western European rivals, against each other, the "security" of all against the Soviet Republics can get more unified consideration.

By making the western European nations unite against the Soviet Un-

ion, a better field for applying the Dawes Plan and the temporary "stabilization" of the bankrupt countries permits America to extend its grip over its debtors.

With "security" supposedly assured, Coolidge aims also to force a reduction of rival imperialists' armed forces by the apparently "peace loving" maneuver of calling another "disarmament" conference. As soon as the "Security Pact" is signed, Coolidge intends to invite the various nations again to Washington to discuss further reduction of their navies and air forces.

### To Stage Another Farce.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 29.—A new world conference looking to further disarmament, will be called by the government of the United States immediately following the perfection by the nations of Europe of the impending security pact, should the latter prove possible, it was indicated today at the summer White House here by an official spokesman for President Coolidge.

# SECRET NAVAL MOBILIZATION PLANS VANISH

## Japs Tracing Trick Don't Work

TOKIO, July 29.—Seijiro Suzuki, a clerk in the naval stores bureau of the navy department today faced court martial charges that he attempted to sell alleged secret naval papers to F. E. Jordan, an American.

Suzuki wrote Jordan asking 10,000 yen for the papers in question. Jordan immediately turned the letter over to the police and Suzuki's arrest followed. It is understood that papers dealing with naval mobilization plans are missing from the navy department.

A spokesman for the navy department declared today that the papers

which Suzuki offered for sale are not secret and are quite valueless.

Jordan, an official of the American trading company, has lived in Japan for five years. His home is in Cleveland, Ohio. It is believed that Suzuki's action was only a trap to try to find out who had received the genuine plans now missing.

### To Seek Dismissal of Suit.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Hearings on the motion to dismiss the national capital's evolution case were postponed today until Friday by Justice Siddons in the District of Columbia supreme court.

Delay was granted by the court to permit attorneys for Loren H. Wittner, treasury clerk who brought the suit, time to prepare answers to the dismissal motion.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

# BRITAIN MAKES NO CHANGE IN RUBBER POLICY

## U. S. Protests Will Be Disregarded

LONDON, July 29.—The foreign office in a statement today goes out of its way in explaining that ambassador Houghton, in presenting the request of the American government for a modification of present restrictions on the exportation of crude rubber from the British empire, emphasized only the effect of the present policy on the United States.

The statement voices deep regret that the British government is unable to give any assurance of a change in policy.

### HELP!

Let the gunboats load the guns,  
Send marines ashore.  
More wages? Ha! here comes the buns  
That they've been hungering for!

Marines and sailors, forward step;  
Machine squads ahead;  
God damn those chinks! We'll take the pep  
Out of their hides with lead!

Quick, for God's sake, Uncle Sam,  
Our pocket book's at stake!  
Help, for Christ's sake, Uncle Sam,  
The cursed strike to break!

Then from the hands of hungry men,  
And in the name of God,  
We foreigners will grind the "yen"  
And we will wield the rod;  
And take the goods and sell at home  
to put men on the shelf,  
And make the lousy unions groan—  
For God's sake, Sammy, help!  
—By Henry George Weiss.

# WOOD CARVERS TO BUILD UP STRONG UNION

## Realize Need of More Perfect Union

(Continue from Page 1)

effect upon the wood carvers and our leaders in the past, and brought about this most unhappy state of affairs.

The Lockout of '91.

The beginning of our downward career started about 1891 when the Furniture Manufacturers declared a lockout against the Wood Carvers' Union. I was only on apprentice at that time, but I can recall the great union spirit that manifested itself among the wood carvers at that time. I remember when the boss came in the carving room in the shop where I was working and told the wood carvers that they must work ten hours a day or get out! (They worked eight hours a day then).

The carvers thought that the boss had gone crazy thinking that he could compel them to again work ten hours per day. And I am sure that the same spirit existed thruout the ranks of the Union carvers at that time. They didn't realize that something was happening, in the furniture industry that they were being organized upon a large scale. The wood carvers had to face something which they hadn't had to face before, and that was—organized capital.

The wood carvers went into the fight with the best of fighting spirit. They stayed out nine months without a break in their ranks, and fighting every inch of the way. The leaders showed the fighting spirit so necessary in leadership, going thru battles unflinchingly.

Defeated But Not Whipped.

Despite solidarity and their devotion to the union, the strike which lasted eight months went down to defeat. I believe that fight left some scars and deep wounds on our pioneer leaders, some of whom are still with us, for they don't show any semblance of their former fighting spirit (and I hope these lines will revive some of their former fighting spirit), or else it is the different defeats they went thru since the fight mentioned above that created such a hopeless outlook in their minds. I can appreciate anyone going from defeat to defeat may experience a serious effect from them.

The trouble is that these leaders never took enough pains to analyze the real cause of their defeat. They only blamed it on various petty things that happened, which are only natural in any fight, and they only followed the reactionary if not corrupt leaders of the larger labor unions.

We must realize the great power that is arrayed against us, when we are contemplating any action against the organized furniture trust, and not only the organized trust but the whole state apparatus from soldiery down to police. It only depends upon to what extent the power of the state is necessary to crush the workers in their strike for the just cause of their own protection.

A Crime Not to Study and Act.

Now, we cannot allow such a state of affairs to exist in our ranks for I consider it a crime for anyone to sit idly by and make no effort to remedy the same, if he has any ability. We must from now on bestir ourselves in a campaign of building up our own forces. We must get every unit in our union in action in this work. We must see to it that every wood carver and carving machine operator be within our fold. We must awaken the spirit and solidarity of unionism in our ranks. We cannot longer tolerate the damnable indifference of their duties to their union.

We must see to it that we bring about such condition in our union whereby we can enforce our constitution and by laws, which have become only a dead letter, and that every member get the full protection he is entitled to according to our by-laws and constitution. And how can this be brought about?

Most of the carvers who are not in our union at present have been members at different times heretofore. No doubt that they think they have just reason to stay out. They may have some grievance due to short-sightedness all around. And of course there are some who think selfishly, who always let someone else do the fighting, and he is only blacklegging.

All Lose Or Gain Together.

But even those we must convince that, due to their behavior, we are bound to go down in defeat, and they must naturally go down with us and accept worse conditions. Therefore, it is their duty to come in with us and help to maintain a better standard of living.

We must always point out to them how the bosses are well organized with their manufacturers' association, chamber of commerce, etc., which only recently held its international congress. And not only that, they have the whole state apparatus at their disposal, the soldiers, courts, police, and all the capitalist press to mould the mind against the interests of the union men on strike, and various other institutions.

Therefore, it is the duty of every worker to take the lesson from the capitalists and proceed to do likewise—perfect his union. Built powerful industrial unions. Since we see how the state is used, we must set up our own political party based upon trade unions for their protection.

# RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—The preceding instalments of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia told how well the Soviet government treats its counter-revolutionary political prisoners, and described the Soviet form of government. The preface and introduction told of the extent of the travels of the seven members of the delegation, who, visited not only the industrial centers, but took extended trips thru the agricultural regions. The last two instalments took up the question of Soviet finances, which is being continued today. The instalments will appear in the DAILY WORKER every day.

### Taxation, Soviet and Tsarist

An independent calculation, based on estimates of the total national income pre-war and at present, after all necessary allowances and adjustments shows the present Budget to be 65 per cent. of the pre-war Budget.

This impression is because the burden, though reduced by one-Russia itself, that present taxation is heavier than pre-war. This impression is because the burden, though reduced by one-third, is thrice as hard to bear. First, because of the reduced productive power, reserve resources, and taxable margins. Secondly, because these new taxes have not yet been accommodated to, and absorbed by, conditions of life. They are only just emerging from the primitive stage of confiscation and the secondary stage of payment in kind. Thirdly, because this new taxation is largely a substitution of direct for indirect taxes. This, though it really relieves the burden on the worker and peasant, makes him realize what the burden is. Abolition of the sale of alcoholic drinks over 20 per cent. strength is a measure which has immensely helped national recovery, and will in time produce a national renaissance, but its fiscal effect has been to require 700 millions per annum new direct taxation to replace the national revenues from vodka—and this does not include 250 millions of local revenues. The peasant paid this pre-war 900-1,000 millions far more readily than his present 200-300 millions direct taxation.

### Economies

In order to lighten the burden and to balance the Budget, Russia has severely reduced expenditure. Military expenditures, as elsewhere explained, have been greatly reduced. The Red Army expenditure can be estimated as about one-fifth Tsarist expenditure. Further, the enormous expenditure on the economic and educational experiments of War Communism have been removed in the first case by the New Economic Policy and reduced in the second case by a policy of severe economy. Public services, lighting, transport, all are now charged for as elsewhere; excepting educational and medical care, which remains free.

The Government departments and those enterprises not abolished or put on a business basis as trusts, etc., had their staffs reduced by half. Finally, the Central Budget was relieved of all expenditure that could advantageously be left to the local Budgets—such as education, public health, roads, etc.

We may, in fact, estimate that State expenditure has been reduced by the Revolution to one-quarter of what it was. And there does not seem to be any region in which it can be still further reduced. It is indeed the avowed intention to increase it considerably at the earliest possible moment in respect of education, public health, etc., and also in respect of a new national debt to be incurred for re-equipment of industry and agriculture.

To these recent economies must be added the economies of reconstruction originally effected by the Revolution, such as the abolition of the national debt, the interest on which had risen to 400 million per annum, even before the outbreak of the war. The war more than doubled this in interest on its new foreign debt of nine milliards, and in addition accumulated 16 millions of internal debt—so that the total annual interest would have been at least 1,200 millions. A smaller saving was that on the Tsarist subsidies of 55 million to the Church, and of some 16 millions to the Crown and Court.

### Corruption

Another saving (as important as any, has been the successful campaign carried on by Communism against corruption. It is impossible to make a comparison in figures—one can only say that the Tsarist officialdom was on the whole as corrupt as Soviet officialdom is on the whole conscientious. Under War Communism fraudulent officials were shot if Communists, or if non-Communists were severely sentenced. Though there is today a relaxation from this extreme rigour, the efficiency and probity of Soviet officials are maintained at a very high standard. Add to this that the total expenditure on administration, police, judicature, and central government generally, which was 480 millions under Tsarism, is to-day reckoned in pre-war roubles 190 million.

### Direct Taxes

The taxes at present in force are:—

(1) The Income Tax falling on the townspeople and well-to-do, producing in 1923-4 about 63 millions.

(2) The Industrial Tax, which produced about 68 millions, is a tax paid on the profits of all financial, industrial, and commercial enterprises and is graduated to the character of their produce, i.e., production of or trading in luxuries is rated highest, and so on down. This tax is, of course, generally transferred to the consumer, but efforts are made to check this transfer in the case of private enterprises serving no useful public purposes. On the whole, it is estimated that two-fifths of the tax is paid by the urban middle class, and an equal amount

by the town workers and clerks, the remaining one-fifth falling on the peasants.

(3) The Rural Tax paid by the peasants and producing about 158 millions per annum.

### Indirect Taxes

(4) Excises on sugar, tobacco, tea, wine, beer, and such like, mostly imported products. The proceeds amount to 242 millions.

(5) Customs duties, producing 59 millions.

(6) Duties amounting in all to 66 millions, of which the most important are a rate on urban buildings and lodgings and taxes on Bourse operations—on hawkers, and on entertainments.

All these indirect taxes may be roughly estimated as falling one-fourth on the peasantry, one-fourth on the middle class, and one-half on the workers and clerks.

This gives the general result that of the total amount of the revenue raised by taxation about one-half is paid by the peasantry, one-third by the workers and clerks, and one-sixth by the middle class. And when it is remembered that the latter class also contribute in the form of loans free or forced, it becomes evident that, in the first place, they are now able to work at a profit, and in the second place, that a large, perhaps the largest, part of that private profit is absorbed by taxation.

### Central and Local Finance

Another important feature of Russian finance is also still under elaboration, and that is the respective responsibilities of the Union, of the Federations forming the Union, and of the Republics forming the Federations.

The actual financial powers at present held by the various components of the Union are so varied in precept, vary so much in practice from the precept, and are so clearly still in rapid development, that it is impossible to review them here. The principle underlying these precepts and practices is, however, clear enough. It is to consider as a financial entity any unit in the Union that seems capable of conducting its own finance—whether that unit be a Federation like the R.S.F.S.R. or a self-governing Republic like Georgia. This is subject, however, to the financial supremacy of the Union in all matters specifically assigned to the Union. And, in matters of finance, Union authority includes the conclusion of external and internal loans, the establishment of a general economic plan for all industries of general importance, the production of a general Budget which must comprise the Budgets of the constituent Republics and assign to the latter the necessary resources from Union revenues, the exploitation of mineral wealth, woods, and water, and the granting of all concessions. This obviously assigns to the Union an authority that would, if fully exercised, centralise the power of the purse entirely in Moscow. Local financial authorities cannot impose fresh taxation without central authority.

### Analysis of Budget as to Central and Local Finance

The Budget of 1923-4 can be allocated between Central and Local Departments as follows: U.S.S.R. (Union), expenditure, 85.9 per cent.; revenue, 95 per cent. R.S.F.S.R. (Russia), expenditure, 9.8 per cent.; revenue, 3.2 per cent. U.K.S.S.R. (Ukraine), expenditure, 2.3 per cent.; revenue, 1.1 per cent. Z.S.F.S.R. (Trans-Caucasia), expenditure, 1.8 per cent.; revenue, 0.6 per cent. B.S.S.R. (White Russia), expenditure, 0.2 per cent.; revenue, 0.1 per cent. These figures show that at present the Union is financing the Federations, whose local revenues are insufficient to cover their cultural and administrative expenditures. The local budgets of these Federations show the following results:—

	Revenue	Expenditures	Deficit	Deficit
				Per cent of Revenue.
R. S. F. S. R.	1,252	1,458	206	16.5
U. K. S. S. R.	325	333	8	2.4
Z. S. F. S. R.	63	76	13	11.8
B. S. S. R.	22	24	2	9.1

### Budget Procedure

The procedure by which the Budget is framed by the Commissariat of Finance in co-operation with the Gosplan—the expert State Planning Commission—is most interesting, but too intricate to report here. It appears to ensure a consideration of the Budget in the general interests of national economy, and a proper control of the central and local administrations and industrial interests. The function of the Gosplan in this respect appears to be one of the features of the Union administration that has an instructive value for all Governments of a federal structure, or that are undertaking social reconstruction. An Act of October 29th, 1924, not yet published, but which was put at the Delegation's disposal, requires (Article 9) that the Gosplan shall report to the Council of Commissariats and the Commissariat of Finance as to the consonance of the Union and autonomous Budgets with the general program of Governmental and social economy, and also as to the effectiveness of its execution.

### General Conclusions

Financial reforms and reconstruction, in so far as concerns this latest and last stage of it—a definitive Budget without a deficit—is not yet fully achieved. But on the present lines it should be attained in the next few years. And the general conclusion that will be come to in respect of Union finance by any impartial inquiry is that, not only is it now on the right lines, but is a long way ahead of Continental countries which are at present profiting by the confidence of the foreign investor.

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

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### CHAPTER III

### INDUSTRY

The outward appearance of Moscow and other principal towns is almost the same as it was before the war, except for an improvement in cleanliness. Shops are open and the middle-class is again in evidence, pursuing its usual life of private profit and pleasure. But the object of the Soviet system in the economic region is to organise production and consumption so as to exclude exploitation of the worker and peasant. And this has resulted in a very complete change of conditions under the surface.

### War Communism

Under War Communism the whole administration of industry was officially organised under 59 Head Centres, which again were under the Supreme Economic Council. This so-called regime of the Head Centres (Glavi) was mainly occupied with supporting the war fronts against foreign invasions and "white" incursions and with supplying the immediate needs of the population from old stocks. Most of the skilled workers were in the ranks, and until peace no effort could be made to revive industry. Production fell, until in 1920 coal was only 27 per cent. of pre-war, salt 30 per cent., ore 2 1/4 per cent., engines and ploughs about 14 per cent., while the total production fell from six and three-quarter milliards to one milliard. But this War Communist system of "Glavi," that had brought the Revolution through a series of wars, any one of which would have overthrown a less strong and stable war administration, soon showed that it was unsuitable to peace conditions. Indeed, it became clear that Russian economics were in a vicious circle. Industry could not produce because the agricultural population could not buy; which, again, was because they could not get industrial products, ploughs, engines, etc. Moreover, the attempt to supply the industrial population by forcibly requisitioning food supplies from the peasantry had led to what was practically a new civil war between the workers and peasants, and the peasants had consequently curtailed production until it was sufficient only to meet their own needs.

The failure of War Communism when at its height in 1920 was due to its artificiality. While it professed to be revolutionising the political system into a more real relationship with economics, it was really trying to revolutionise the principles of economics so as to reconcile them with its own political ethics. Russian Communism was at war with capitalism, and in war the laws of economics, like other laws, can be ignored for a time. It is the last and greatest achievement of the Russian Revolution to have recognised, as it did in 1921, that this war was being prolonged at a progressive risk to the real results of the Revolution.

Various alarming symptoms, such as the growing armed resistance of the peasants to requisitions, the Cronstadt revolt, and the growing demoralisation of the workers, made it necessary to abandon the Communist experiment and re-establish a business relation on which the existence of the Soviet system depends, required, in the first place, a substitution of taxation of the peasantry for requisitions, and, in the second place, a restoration of freedom of trade in foodstuffs and the products of small industry.

Russia made peace with the enemy within the gate in time. The subsequent three years under this Socialist compromise, known as the New Economic Policy, show very different results in material prosperity and in moral progress than did the three preceding years of uncompromising War Communism.

### New Economic Policy and Nationalisation

The first measure of the New Economic Policy did practically, though not in principle, denationalise the conduct though the control of industry.

The nationalisation of industry had been, in fact, much less systematic and sweeping than is generally supposed. "Workers' control," established November 14th, 1917, was followed by confiscation of certain enterprises, but it was not until the decree of June 28th, 1918, that the large industries were generally nationalised. Smaller industries were still only dealt with specifically and sporadically until the height of War Communism, when by a decree of November 29th, 1920, all enterprises employing more than five workers with machinery or ten without, were nationalised, and private property in small industry was legally abolished. But this last development was never generally realized, and was almost immediately reversed by the New Economic Policy. The smallest enterprises up to 20 workers were first denationalised by a decree of December 10th, 1921, which also left under private control any larger enterprises not already nationalised. Further, under the decree of March 22nd, 1923, the exploitation of enterprises of any size might be denationalised for a period by concession.

The small industries and home handicrafts (Kustarni) were as a whole never really nationalised at all, though the decree of September 7th, 1920, attempted to do so. Their freedom of trade was restored them by a decision of May 17th, 1921, and was formally regulated by a decree of July 7th, 1921. Therein small industries are defined as those which employ less than 20, and no one may engage in more than one enterprise.

(To be continued in next issue)

### COPS BEHAVE AT SECOND MEETING TO AID CHINESE

#### Workers Party Ready to Make Fight

NEW YORK, July 29—(FP)—The Workers Party and the Young Workers League held a successful Hands Off China meeting on Union Square, scene of a police invasion the previous week that broke up a similar meeting. Officials of the party had served notice that they would continue to meet and would test the law on this issue and the American Civil Liberties Union had announced that its legal staff was available for the party in such a test.

Speakers included Charles Krumbin, district organizer for the party; Professor Jerguson H. Lamb of the southern Chinese University at Shanghai; Rebecca Grecht and I. Amter. A resolution unanimously adopted declared that "this meeting of workers declares its solidarity with the struggling Chinese people and calls upon the workers of the United States and especially the organized workers, to line up with the Chinese people against the bankers of Wall Street."

The resolution ends with a Hands Off China addressed to the United States government.

### N. Y. State Federation of Labor to Meet in Manhattan August 25

ALBANY, N. Y., July 29—The campaign against prison labor and the fight for a more adequate workmen's compensation law will feature the 62nd annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, opening in the Hotel Onandaga, August 25. Group insurance for labor unions, factory inspection and the campaign for the union label are other subjects slated for discussion.

Preceding the federation convention will be separate conventions of the state painters, electrical workers, plumbers, carpenters, stationary engineers, metal tradesmen, cigarmakers and barbers.

### SOLDIER PRISONERS THRUST INTO BLACK HOLES, DEPRIVED OF ALL COMFORTS, WORKED LIKE SLAVES

HONOLULU, Hawaii (By Mail).—On the 27th day of October, 1924, I was confined in the guard house at Fort de Russey, Honolulu, T. H. under the 93rd Article of War. When I arrived there I was stripped of my clothing and placed in a cell which held eight men. About ten minutes later, I was given two suits of fatigues, two suits of underwear and one blanket. My toilet articles were kept in the guard office until it was time for me to wash. After being confined for two days I was given my necessary toilet articles to keep in the cell with me.

Confined in Black Holes. No reading of any sort is allowed at any time in that guard house and smoking is also prohibited. If a man wants to smoke or read he has to sneak it into the cell with him, thereby learning to be a sneak thief. After being there for nineteen days I was transferred to the guard house at Fort Armstrong, Honolulu, T. H. which was a shell store room in a gun emplacement parapet. It was eight feet wide and twenty feet in length. Eleven men slept in this small cell. It could only be compared with the black hole of Calcutta. Two of the eleven men had to crawl over other beds to enable them to get out of the cell. The ventilation was very poor, and the air was foul.

When I arrived there, I was again stripped and the same regulations as at Fort de Russey were enforced at Fort Armstrong, only our clothes and toilet articles were put in a room outside in the guardroom and kept locked except for fifteen minutes in the morning, noon and night.

At these times the prisoners were allowed to wash. When I was first confined there, no reading material of any sort was allowed. Only one bath a week was permitted to be taken by the prisoners.

One cigaret after each meal was permitted the prisoners, under supervision of the officer of the day, or non-commissioned officer of the guard. After being confined for two weeks, the prisoners made a protest to the chaplain requesting some sort of recreation, which he took up with the commanding officer (Lieutenant Colonel Harry T. Matthews) and was allowed to give each of the prisoners an army prayer book.

Worked Like Slaves. The prisoners again protested against the treatment, upon which an order was issued, that if the prisoners worked hard and had good behavior reports for the week, they would be allowed smoking and reading on Sundays and holidays. Also that two baths a week would be allowed.

On one occasion while using a mattock to clear a baseball diamond of sod, a prisoner put his hand on his back and straightened up as if in pain. Lieutenant Colonel Harry T. Matthews seeing the action, told the prisoner he was the cause of all of them losing their privileges on the next Sunday.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two will make a better Communist of you.

### NORWAY FISHER FOLK BEING WON TO REVOLUTION

#### Face Difficult Problem of Organization

By DR. KARL F. SANDBERG. (Special to The Daily Worker)

OSLO, Norway (By Mail).—Of the different industries of Norway the fisheries occupy a very prominent position. Fishing to supply the daily demand for food amounts to something almost beyond compute, but when we speak of the fisheries we generally do not even consider this but think of the large influx of fish occurring regular times of the year at fairly regular places.

They are the herring fisheries of the west coast and the cod fisheries of Lofoten and Finnmark. All three take place in winter or early spring, the weather is cold, storms frequent.

Fishermen from points all along the coast, even hundreds of miles away, flock to them, choking the harbors with their vessels and emptying the stores of the town. From these harbors they set out many miles into the open sea and set their nets and lines, bringing their catch back to the harbor.

Some of them apply themselves to fishing all the year round, some work between the fishing seasons in different industries, but most of them have small farms on their home shore and cultivate these in the summer. As a class the fishermen are probably the most exploited of all labor. Of this they are well aware, and being, thru the nature of their work, men of quick decision and fearless action, they form an element of the very highest importance to the social revolution.

#### Organization is Difficult Problem.

On account of the seasonal and localized character of their work organization of the fishermen forms a difficult problem. The Norwegian Federation of Labor in 1915 succeeded in organizing the Northern Norway Fishermen's Union, the declared special object of which was "to unite the fishermen in a trade organization for the purpose of improving the condition of the class thru co-operative buying and united action in selling, with the aim in view of being able to jointly take over the production and distribution." The union secured a large number of members and formed locals all over northern Norway, but it was unable to get further than handling regular groceries and some fishing tools. In as much, however, as this could be done better thru the co-operative society and the union was unable to take hold of the preparation and distribution of the products, the locals gradually died and the union has shown no sign of life during the last three or four years.

As far as known one local only, the one in Vardo, got started with preparation of the fish; this still exists and now does a considerable volume of business. In the last couple of years two new attempts have however been made which seem to promise well, Vesteraalen Fishermen's Sales League organized and now managed by Haakon Ramberg, and West Finnmark Small Farmers' and Fishermen's Union. The fundamental idea of these is the preparation and distribution (mainly the drying and exportation) of their fish, and they are preparing to fit out vessels to follow them to the fisheries and take over their catch.

#### Fishermen Mostly Unorganized.

But outside of these the great fisher population of northern Norway is unorganized and therefore a defenseless prey both on the economical and political field. Politics does not appeal to them, any efforts at organization must therefore be based on their economical interests and necessarily take the form of co-operative association.

There is hardly any danger of this assuming the petit bourgeoisie and conservative character of the consumer co-operatives. The moment the fishermen thru their organization take hold of the preparation, distribution and export of fish they get in direct opposition not only to the local capitalists, but also the capitalist state. The apparently most non-political demands on their part automatically become measures of the great political bearing, and organizational attempts to better their conditions necessarily lead to the most uncompromising class war.

Get a bundle for every meeting of your trade union local.

### AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

robbing them, praise Bryan because they know that it pays to cater to popular prejudice. They all know that Bryan was one of the greatest windbags in American history.

UNITED STATES bankers have grabbed off a big chunk of the Stinnes coal properties. They divided the spoils with British bankers. The international bankers are floating around like buzzards ready to gobble up everything that can be turned into profits. The money they used to buy the Stinnes property belongs to the American and British workers, but the profits that will be sweated out of the German coal miners will be lavished on the parasite daughters of the rich while the producers are lucky to get a bare existence.

THE Rifians are now on the offensive, so the capitalist papers consign the news to the more secluded quarters of the newspapers. When the French were advancing the story got the headlines, and the press dwelt with glee on the slaughter of women and children by bombs dropped from the air. Even should the French imperialists succeed in winning a temporary victory, they cannot quell the aroused spirit of the natives who want to free their land from foreign rule.

BASTIANI NINI, fascist leader for foreign organizations is due for a visit to the United States. This is interesting. Nini is coming on an invitation from fascist societies in America, and will take with him greetings from Benito Mussolini himself. What an uproar would be created in the United States if Gregory Zinoviev signified his intention of paying a visit to this country on the request of the Workers (Communist) Party? Indeed, Coolidge would call out the army and the navy would be relieved from booze duty long enough to guard the coasts against the entrance of the secretary of the Communist International.

THE bourgeoisie have no objection to the coming of the fascist envoy, the Italian workers in America have. The former know that fascism stands for capitalism in all its horrible nakedness. The workers, on the contrary have reason to hate it. In Italy the Fascists smashed the trade unions and the political organizations of the workers. That is the very reason why the capitalists favor it, when the necessity for it arises.

THE Soviet government has established health resorts for peasants straight from the soil. This year, the government has assigned two million roubles for assisting the peasants to get cured at health resorts. The change in the living conditions of the peasant who emerges from his crowded hut and enters the comfortably installed sanatorium is said to be impressive.

### The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia



RUSSIA TODAY, is the official report of an impartial official body of British Labor—who (with special experts) have travelled unhindered thru every section of Soviet Russia, and in their report give a complete picture of life in the world's first workers' government.

No book in years has received so much attention from the world trade union movement. In England alone over fifty thousand copies of the book were sold. All workers who wish for world trade union unity have given high praise to this book. Capital and its henchmen have denounced it bitterly.

RUSSIA TODAY should be in the hands of every worker.

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### BUILDERS AT WORK THE SIMPLEST WAY TO GET SUBS

#### It Worked in Boston

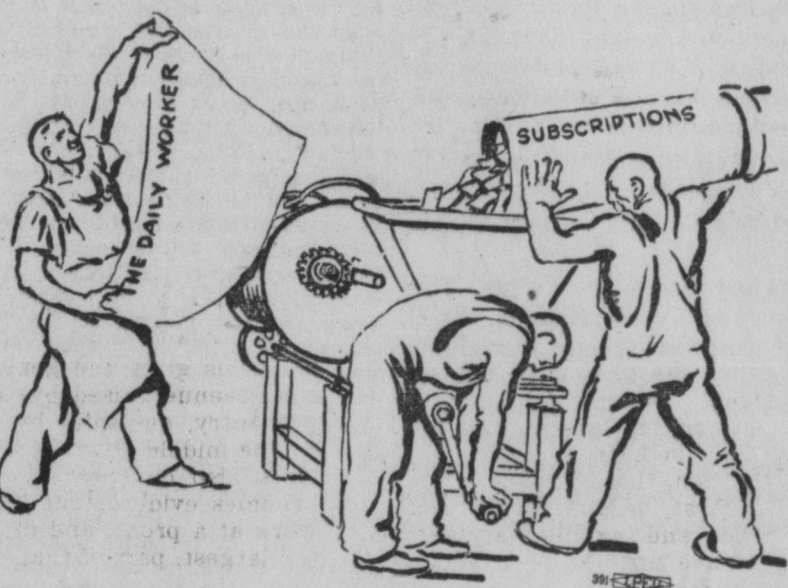
Sometimes the easiest way to get a sub to the DAILY WORKER is overlooked. And without question it is often overlooked in your branch.

For instance—do you at every branch meeting ask for subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER.

Comrade Jim Lacey of Boston brings this little fact to our attention. He wonders why nothing is said about subs received right at the meetings. He writes:

"That's the way these three subs were secured which I enclose. Charge them off against Louis Gilbert of the Young Workers League of Roxbury—and they were obtained at the last meeting of the Boston English branch of the W. P."

So the simple matter is not the least effective by a long shot. Get up on your feet at your meeting, clear your throat and throw your chest out and speak up for the DAILY WORKER. Make every member of the Workers (Communist) Party a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER to build a better Workers (Communist) Party—and surely every visitor to your branch meetings will be glad to subscribe. Simple? Surely! But also another good way to "Build the DAILY WORKER."



### GRAIN 'CO-OP' DIES; TRIED TO GOUGE FARMERS

#### Big Wheat Combine Had Operated Illegally

The four big grain companies, the Armour Grain company, Rosenbaum Brothers, The Rosenbaum Grain corporation, and The Davis-Neland-Merill Co., of Kansas City, will shoulder the possible loss of the \$4,000,000 advance to finance the first year's operation of the grain marketing Co. This \$26,000,000 fake co-operative enterprise officially died with the expiration of the options to buy the physical properties of the four companies for \$16,000,000.

Dismissal of the action brot before the Illinois commerce commission because the big co-operating concern was operating elevators in Illinois without the necessary certificate of convenience from the commission was one of the final acts of dissolution.

### TWO BILLIONS IN PROFITS IN SIX MONTHS OF 1925

#### Big Gain Over Years of 1923 and 1924

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Dividend and interest payments to the owning class in the first half of 1925 amounted to \$2,044,455,000. This exceeds by \$112,594,000 the amount distributed in the first six months of 1924 and by \$202,679,000 the first half of 1923.

The 1925 payments for six months to the owners of stocks and bonds exceed those of any full year prior to 1916 when war profits carried the annual total over the two billion mark for the first time in history. Now the half year's payments exceed the two billion dollar mark for the first time in history.

In 1913 the investing class received \$1,777,236,000, in 1914 \$1,787,376,000 and in 1915 \$1,865,112,000 in dividends and interest for the entire year.

Employment Slumps; Profit Gains. Dividends alone totaled \$548,605,000 for the first half of 1925 compared with \$523,341,000 in the same period of 1924 and \$500,205,000 of 1923. In spite of the slump in employment following 1923, the rich man's cash returns from industry show a steady upward tendency. By months the dividends and interest payments of 1923 were:

1925	Dividends	Dividends & Interest
Jan. ....	\$158,580,000	\$455,050,000
Feb. ....	79,300,000	201,000,000
March . . .	87,950,000	333,350,000
April . . .	94,450,000	404,700,000
May . . . .	59,725,000	328,225,000
June . . . .	68,600,000	322,100,000

The relative importance of interest payments to the total income of the investing class shows an extraordinary increase over prewar years. In 1913, 1914 and 1915 over 40 per cent of investment income came from stocks, the percentages being 47 per cent, 46 per cent and 42 1/2 per cent. But in 1923, 1924 and 1925 dividends have constituted only a little over one-quarter of such income with approximately 73 per cent coming as bond interest.

Mortgage on Industry. As the income of investors has increased by more than 120 per cent, the bulk of that increase represents a huge mortgage on the country's economic life, perhaps the most important result of the war from a domestic standpoint.

Here is complete absentee ownership—owners with no connection with management. It produces the exorbitant fixed charges in industry which inflate costs to the point where there must be either low wages or unemployment. The burden will continue to grow for it can be reduced only thru insolvency and insolvency means a breakdown of the system.

Dirigible in Fleet Maneuvers. LAKEHURST, N. J., July 29.—After eight hours' flight from Norfolk, Va., thru squalls, thunderstorms and a heavy fog, the naval dirigible Shenandoah returned to her hangar here early today. The Shenandoah, operating under sealed orders, participated in fleet maneuvers off Norfolk.

Political Turnover in the Argentine. BUENOS AIRES, July 29.—President De Alvear's cabinet remained in office today after refusal of their resignation offered in sympathy with the minister of interior. The minister was removed for "political reasons."

**MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA**  
by LEON TROTSKY  
\$1.00  
A story of escape from exile.

### OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A DAINY SUMMER FROCK



5161. Figured silk and crepe design are combined in this pretty model. It is also good for printed crepe, for batiste or handkerchief linen.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 years size requires 1 1/2 yards of figured material for the dress portions, it made as illustrated in the large view. Without the cascade 1 1/2 yard of plain material is required. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

A PRACTICAL GARMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN



4568. Here is a style that will appeal to the busy mother of little children, especially those of the "creeper" age. This design provides a convenient closing at the inner seam, which is very practical for children below 2 years of age. The garment may also be made with this seam closed, for the back is in drop style.

The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 6 months (1 and 2 years). A 6 months size requires 1 1/2 yard of 36 inch material.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE: Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 20 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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. PITTSBURGH, PA.

# THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.  
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4712

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
By mail (in Chicago only):  
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months  
By mail (outside of Chicago):  
\$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to  
**THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois**  
J. LOUIS ENGDALH, 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

## An International Strike

When the miners of Great Britain leave the pits on the evening of July 31st to open, what promises to be the greatest industrial conflict in the history of that country, the miners of Germany, Belgium and France may also down tools. This is the prospect that fills the ruling classes of Britain and the continent with a fear, as great as that which overwhelmed them when the gray hosts of the ex-kaiser of Germany goose-stepped over the Belgian border in 1914.

The strike of the British miners bids fair to have more bearing on the Dawes plan than the much discussed security pact, which was framed by the British and American governments to isolate Soviet Russia. The terrific unemployment among the British miners is partly due to the workings of that plan. Of course unemployment in general in England is due to Britain's loss of her dominant position in the world market to her rivals. But the Dawes plan contributed materially to the slackness in the coal industry. The Ruhr miners have been producing coal out of which Germany must pay part of her reparation's fine, and the Dawes plan forced down the living standard of the German workers so low that they can produce coal cheaper than can the workers in victorious France and Britain. And the capitalists in victorious France and Britain purchase the cheapest coal no matter where it is mined.

Not only is there a greater prospect of a united front than ever before between the miners of Europe but transport workers on sea and land promise not to move coal either from the pits or from the sidings. The world does move.

Four years ago the British miners had their Black Friday. That Black Friday was due to the treachery of Frank Hodges, J. H. Thomas and others of their ilk. But those traitors are now sitting in the bleachers. A. J. Cook, the fighting secretary of the miners, says there will be no Black Friday this time. The new leadership of the British labor movement has been perfecting its weapons for this struggle since Black Friday four years ago. This gigantic conflict find them now in a better position than ever before, with their foes fighting a losing battle. The threatened international coal strike is a significant development.

## Green as Patron Saint of Scabbery

That William Green has condoned the strikebreaking policy of the United Garment Workers in the strike of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against the International Tailoring Company, is very obvious. In his letter to the Chicago Federation of Labor, Green branded the Amalgamated as a dual-union and warned the local central body to keep its hands off the whole situation. No interference with scabbery, so long as it sails under the banner of the American Federation of Labor is the traditional policy of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy formulated by Gompers and faithfully followed by Green.

That the open-shop International Tailoring Company is making the most of Green's hostility to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is shown by the following extract from a letter written by the clothing company to one of its customers, which fell into the hands of the DAILY WORKER:

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are not and never have been recognized by the American Federation of Labor. As a matter of fact, perhaps you read it in the papers, William Green refused to sit on the same stand with Sidney Hillman. Mr. Green is president of the American Federation of Labor and Mr. Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers."

Thus William Green's action in refusing to speak with Hillman is used by this scab clothing concern to put a trade union flag over its operations. The DAILY WORKER has no reason to stick up for Hillman as against Green. Both are following the same policy in regard to the left wing in the unions. But there is something more than the personality of leaders involved here. There is the question of trade union solidarity, of trade union decency, of everything that goes to make up militant trade unionism; what the workers have sacrificed to build up for generations.

Green has given his sanction to the scabbery of the United Garment Workers. The protest of the Chicago Federation of Labor is not enough. It means nothing unless it is followed up by action. Only the radicals in the unions have a program to fight trade union scabbery. William Green is not appearing in a new role. He is simply following out the policy made sacred by the deceased reactionary Gompers. In this respect he is a worthy disciple.

The members of the unions affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor cannot in justice to themselves—not to speak of the workers who have been thrown out of their jobs—let the matter rest with a protest from Fitzpatrick and Nockels. Definite and organized action should be taken to make it clear to the scabby officials of the United Garment Workers' Union, that the sooner they take their scab recruiting office out of town the better.

French airplanes bombed a Moorish village while men, women and children were marketing. Mangled bodies of women and children were scattered over the scene after the bloody work was finished. But there was no frenzied demand for war in France in our christian press. No, because our bankers are financing the French bombers.

One evolution case is enough for the capitalists. They are putting the damper on the test case made by the Washington treasury clerk who took the bull by the horns. They have learned that there are more angles than one to evolution. And the addition of one letter turns evolution in revolution.

The Vanderbilt-Church wedding was rehearsed before the regular ceremony took place. One of the wedding gifts was a magnificent country villa. Fine world for parasites. The most pressing problem before the newly weds is to pick out a place for their honeymoon.

Admiral Horthy is a little tired of running Hungary, he says to a reporter. Perhaps the murders are not coming along as they used to in the good old days. The admiral might take a vacation in Bulgaria and get his system toned up.

# Resolution on Bolshevization of the Party

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Party Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party:

1. The process of Bolshevizing the Party implies a reconstruction of the Party organization in such a way as to render it adaptable to the requirements of Communist activity. Without a truly centralized organization, based on the workshops, the Party cannot be mobilized for action, and the Party decisions cannot be carried out with unanimity and effectiveness. Without a Bolshevik form of organization there can be no Bolshevik Party.

2. The present structure of the Party is incompatible with Communist organizational principles and, consequently, with the proper execution of Communist policies. The English-speaking territorial branch is a relic carried over from the Socialist Party which concerned itself chiefly with election campaigns. The foreign language branch tends greatly to isolate the activity of the Party members belonging to them into the channel of propaganda only among the workers of their own nationality and to deflect them away from active participation in the general class struggle which embraces the workers of all nationalities. Neither the English-speaking territorial branch, nor the foreign language branch offers the medium for mobilizing the workers for the struggle in the places of employment. Despite the wishes of the Federation members to the contrary, the Language Federation form of organization, by its very nature, militates against the necessary centralization of the Party. Moreover, the Federation form of organization is a most fertile soil for factionalism and for the sharp division of the Party members according to nationality. The historic reasons for the present form of Party organization have been, in a large measure, outlived and the conditions now exist for a progressive step forward. The Party must take this step resolutely and energetically in spite of the enormous difficulties.

3. The need of adapting the structure of the Party to its task demands a complete and speedy reorganization. The Party must supply the cohesive force which will unite the many individuals and groups of proletarians into a class. The Party must at the same time unify the activities of this class into a purposeful and decisive struggle against capitalism and finally must lead the working class in this struggle.

4. For this purpose the structure of the Party must penetrate the whole structure of the working class. The Party must have units wherever units of the working class exist.

5. The basic unit of the working class is the productive unit, organized by capitalism itself: the shop or industrial establishment. The great majority of the industrial workers are organized in such basic units of the economic structure of society. Into these basic units of the working class the shop or industrial establishment, the Party must build its basic unit, the shop nucleus.

6. The organizational problem before the Party is not the modification of the existing forms, but the complete reorganization of the Party from top to bottom on the basis of shop nuclei, international branches (street nuclei) and a centralized apparatus.

7. The Central Executive Committee accepts in its entirety the special letter to the Party from the Organization Department of the Communist International and declares its opinion that this letter, which was drawn up with the cooperation of the American delegation, lays down the correct line in regard to the reorganization of the Party structure.

8. The experience of our Party, as well as the experience of other parties of the Communist International, has amply demonstrated that the sporadic, experimental method of organizing shop nuclei is not the most successful. The percentage of Party members organized into shop nuclei, after many months of effort in this manner, is not sufficient for us to be able to say that more than the barest beginning has been made. It is obvious that the idea of shop nuclei has not penetrated deeply enough into the consciousness of the Party members and they have not been won over to a conscious and positive acceptance of the shop nuclei and the deep impulse to form them. Passive allegiance to the idea of shop nuclei does not produce the necessary results. The Party members must be inspired with a deep conviction on this question which will lead to decisive action.

9. The state of hesitation and experimentation on the question of shop nuclei, international branches, and a centralized apparatus should be regarded as passed. The Party must now aim at complete reorganization within a given time, not to exceed six months after the Party convention.

10. The Central Executive Committee proposes the following steps toward this end:  
(a) The reorganization of the Party shall be made one of the leading subjects in the Party discussion, and in the Party Convention.  
(b) Conventions of the larger federations shall be held soon after the Party convention, at which the question of reorganization shall be placed as the first item on the agenda.  
(c) A systematic ideological campaign shall be conducted in the Party and the Federations prior to the Federation conventions and for two

months after them, in order to thoroughly prepare the members for the reorganization and imbue them with the conviction that it is a necessary measure for the Bolshevization of the Party. Within two months after the Federation conventions, the organizational measures shall commence throughout the Party and must be completed within three or four months.

11. Reorganization shall be commenced from below, approximately as follows:  
(a) The larger cities shall be divided into sections and sub-sections and these section and sub-section organizations constructed. Membership meetings shall be called in the sections and sub-sections at which executive committees for the sections are elected. Complete registration of all the Party members according to residence and place of employment, shall be taken.  
(b) Wherever three or more members, regardless of their nationality or present federation membership, are found to be working in the same shop, they shall be organized into a shop nucleus. The nucleus collects the Party dues and takes over all the functions of a Party unit.  
(c) Members living on a given street or in a given neighborhood, who are not employed in any shop or who work in shops where there are no other Party members, shall be attached to other nuclei within the section or shall be organized into International Branches. All Party members in the given neighborhood, regardless of nationality or present affiliation of language branches, who are not members of shop nuclei, are to be organized into these branches, pay dues there and carry out all Party functions.  
(d) After this reorganization takes place, the present existing English and foreign language branches cease to function as units of the Party. The latter, however, should not be disrupted or dissolved. They shall be reconstructed as Workers Clubs admitting to membership not only party members but also non-party workers of same nationality who accept the platform of the class struggle.  
(e) Membership in these clubs will not constitute membership in the Party. Only those belonging to shop nuclei or International Branches will have Party rights.  
(f) Party members in these Workers Clubs shall form themselves into fractions in the same manner as in all other non-Party organizations for the purpose of exerting the maximum influence over the non-Party workers and drawing them close to the Party.  
(g) These fractions in the Foreign Language Workers Clubs are to be united locally, by districts, and on a national scale, for the purpose of coordinating and centralizing the Party work in them.  
(h) Local and District conferences of the representatives of the fractions in these clubs shall elect the local and district fraction bureaus to lead the work under the direction of the respective Party Committees.  
(i) National Conferences of the representatives of the fractions elect the National Fraction Bureau to lead the work on a national scale under the direction of the Central Executive Committee.  
(j) When the reorganization is completed these local, district and national Fraction Bureaus take the place of the present corresponding Federation committees and bureaus, but do not collect Party dues or have the functions of Party committees, since they will be under the direction and control of the respective Party Committees in the same manner as fractions.

12. In order to centralize and consolidate the Party leadership of the work among the foreign-speaking workers who are organized in these clubs, and to insure close contact of the Party with the comrades carrying out this work, the local, district and National Fraction Bureaus are incorporated into the agitprop departments of the respective party committees, either as a whole or by representatives.

13. The funds necessary for the work of the fraction bureaus are to be paid by the party out of funds apportioned from the party dues for that purpose.

14. The problem of Bolshevization of our Workers Party which later is taking only the first steps along the path of rallying the broad masses around the banner of Communism" is the problem of building a Communist Party in America.

15. The Communist Workers Party has no revolutionary traditions. Its inheritance from its predecessors, the socialist party and socialist labor party is almost completely a non-Bolshevik and un-Communist one. There has never existed a real connection between any of these parties with the life and activities of the American working class. No American proletarian party outside of the Communist Party, has attempted to theorize the American class struggle. They all have confined themselves to theorize about it. The question of the relation of the proletariat to the farmers did not even find theoretical treatment with those parties. Up to the time of the foundation of the Communist Party in America, the socialist movement was always reformist and tried to replace the struggle for power by a movement for immediate demands instead of directing the movements for immediate demands toward the development of a struggle for power. Thus the political and organizational inheritance of our party from its predecessors is in the main a liability that must be met by increased efforts of Bolshevization.

16. Under these conditions the task of Bolshevization presents itself concretely to our party as the task of completely overcoming the organizational and ideological remnants of our social-democratic inheritance, of eradicating Loreism of making out of the Party a functioning organism of revolutionary proletarian leadership.

17. The Bolshevization of our party must accomplish four general purposes:  
(a) It must establish among its members a fundamental theoretical understanding of the forces of social development and a knowledge of the conditions and the mechanics of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat.  
(b) It must develop with the party and its membership an ability for maneuvering and campaigning in accordance with the momentary needs and the possibilities of the class struggle. A Communist Party must be able to maneuver and to adapt its tactics at all times to changing conditions. Changing conditions in the proletarian struggle for emancipation must not bring confusion into the ranks of the party but must be met by a Leninist appraisal of the new facts and if necessary by a steady change of the methods of struggle.  
(c) It must increase the ability of our Party to maneuver it is necessary to establish a closer ideological relation between the Party and its leading committees. The Party must not only be required to campaign and maneuver but it must also be made acquainted with the character and the purposes of all maneuvers.  
(d) It must adapt the structure of the Party to its task of penetrating and dominating all manifestations of life of the working class and of leading the workers in their struggle for emancipation.  
(e) It must establish a harmonizing unity of theory, action and structure of the party which will secure a full use of all available energies of the Party and also insure the Party against fundamental mistakes.

18. "Without a correct theory there can be no correct practice—theory is concentrated practice," declared our greatest leader, Lenin. The slighting of the value of theory too often noticed in our Party leads necessarily to a complete lack of unified concept for Party activities. Without a unified concept the Party activities become sporadic, disconnected, planless and purposeless. Waste of energy and fruitless efforts are the result. The Party must therefore apply itself to the task of systematic theoretical education of its members.

19. The theoretical weakness of our Party and the traditional indifference to theory which has characterized the American movement render the problem of Party education especially serious and difficult. This problem is two-sided. It involves the necessity of multiplying the educational work many times over and of simultaneously convincing the party of its absolute importance and necessity. We must resolutely strive to accomplish these tasks in the coming year. The whole Party must be stimulated to interest in educational work, the entire membership must be equipped with the indispensable minimum of knowledge of Marxian-Leninist fundamentals and cares of theoretically trained comrades, capable of leading the educational work must be developed.

20. In all educational work conducted by the Party it is necessary to firmly establish the correct Communist conception of this activity. Static and one-sided conceptions of education, the separation of theory from practice and theories of non-partisan "Workers Education" must be rejected. The teaching personnel, the curriculae and the

method of instruction in all Party schools and classes must conform to the Leninist conception of education as an instrument for the Bolshevization of the Party.

21. Our educational work will not be successful if it is conducted in a sporadic manner. Educational work must be established as a permanent part of party routine, developed according to a worked-out plan and the necessary apparatus constructed in the Party.

22. While the Party is able to record considerable progress in this field during the past year, the work so far accomplished should be regarded as a mere beginning. Educational work must be established in all sections of the Party as an indispensable department of Party activity to be carried on in a systematic manner throughout all periods of the year. In order to insure the permanence and continuity and Communist character of the Party educational work throughout the Party, all phases of the work must fall under the central direction of the Central Executive Committee and must be developed from year to year according to a national coordinated scheme.

23. The Agitprop Department of the Central Executive Committee shall establish an educational section which shall have full direction and supervision of the Party educational work in all its aspects. The direct administrative responsibility of the national Party educational work shall be in the hands of the national educational director, who shall be a member of the Central Executive Committee and shall be responsible for the carrying out of its decisions. The Agitprop Department and the national educational director shall be directly responsible to the Central Executive Committee for the

whole educational program of the Party.  
24. Every district and city central committee must establish an Agitprop department with an educational sectional director. Each district and local educational director shall develop the work according to the general plan laid down by the Agitprop department of the central executive committee.  
(a) Continue the circuit system of educational lectures and classes in the Party districts.  
(b) Arrange for systematic routing of Party lecturers on subjects dealing with the fundamentals of Communist principles.  
(c) Publish periodically books and pamphlets of a theoretical nature and continue such publication according to a worked-out plan.  
(d) Conduct a section in the Party press on educational work in order to popularize this Party activity and keep it constantly before the attention of the Party members.  
(e) Give full and united support to the New York Workers School and endeavor to develop similar institutions in other large Party centers.  
(f) Organize a national Party school in Chicago for the purpose of giving intensive instruction to a selected group of Party leaders from the various districts.  
(g) Make arrangements for the holding of special lectures by the most qualified Party leaders on questions of Communist theory and arrange special debates with other political bodies on these subjects.  
(h) Insofar as practical and possible, the Agitprop Department of the Central Executive Committee should endeavor to develop educational work in the various language sections according to the same general plan outlined above.

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27. National and local Party leaders must regularly lecture in the Party school and before the membership in general about current events and the Party's judgment of them. The political committee of the Party must furnish the Party press and all educational institutions at least twice a month with an official analysis of political events and the official Party reaction to them.

28. "Without a correct theory there can be no correct practice—theory is concentrated practice," declared our greatest leader, Lenin. The slighting of the value of theory too often noticed in our Party leads necessarily to a complete lack of unified concept for Party activities. Without a unified concept the Party activities become sporadic, disconnected, planless and purposeless. Waste of energy and fruitless efforts are the result. The Party must therefore apply itself to the task of systematic theoretical education of its members.

29. The theoretical weakness of our Party and the traditional indifference to theory which has characterized the American movement render the problem of Party education especially serious and difficult. This problem is two-sided. It involves the necessity of multiplying the educational work many times over and of simultaneously convincing the party of its absolute importance and necessity. We must resolutely strive to accomplish these tasks in the coming year. The whole Party must be stimulated to interest in educational work, the entire membership must be equipped with the indispensable minimum of knowledge of Marxian-Leninist fundamentals and cares of theoretically trained comrades, capable of leading the educational work must be developed.

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(d) It must adapt the structure of the Party to its task of penetrating and dominating all manifestations of life of the working class and of leading the workers in their struggle for emancipation.  
(e) It must establish a harmonizing unity of theory, action and structure of the party which will secure a full use of all available energies of the Party and also insure the Party against fundamental mistakes.

43. National and local Party leaders must regularly lecture in the Party school and before the membership in general about current events and the Party's judgment of them. The political committee of the Party must furnish the Party press and all educational institutions at least twice a month with an official analysis of political events and the official Party reaction to them.

44. "Without a correct theory there can be no correct practice—theory is concentrated practice," declared our greatest leader, Lenin. The slighting of the value of theory too often noticed in our Party leads necessarily to a complete lack of unified concept for Party activities. Without a unified concept the Party activities become sporadic, disconnected, planless and purposeless. Waste of energy and fruitless efforts are the result. The Party must therefore apply itself to the task of systematic theoretical education of its members.

45. The theoretical weakness of our Party and the traditional indifference to theory which has characterized the American movement render the problem of Party education especially serious and difficult. This problem is two-sided. It involves the necessity of multiplying the educational work many times over and of simultaneously convincing the party of its absolute importance and necessity. We must resolutely strive to accomplish these tasks in the coming year. The whole Party must be stimulated to interest in educational work, the entire membership must be equipped with the indispensable minimum of knowledge of Marxian-Leninist fundamentals and cares of theoretically trained comrades, capable of leading the educational work must be developed.

46. In all educational work conducted by the Party it is necessary to firmly establish the correct Communist conception of this activity. Static and one-sided conceptions of education, the separation of theory from practice and theories of non-partisan "Workers Education" must be rejected. The teaching personnel, the curriculae and the

method of instruction in all Party schools and classes must conform to the Leninist conception of education as an instrument for the Bolshevization of the Party.

47. Our educational work will not be successful if it is conducted in a sporadic manner. Educational work must be established as a permanent part of party routine, developed according to a worked-out plan and the necessary apparatus constructed in the Party.

48. While the Party is able to record considerable progress in this field during the past year, the work so far accomplished should be regarded as a mere beginning. Educational work must be established in all sections of the Party as an indispensable department of Party activity to be carried on in a systematic manner throughout all periods of the year. In order to insure the permanence and continuity and Communist character of the Party educational work throughout the Party, all phases of the work must fall under the central direction of the Central Executive Committee and must be developed from year to year according to a national coordinated scheme.

49. The Agitprop Department of the Central Executive Committee shall establish an educational section which shall have full direction and supervision of the Party educational work in all its aspects. The direct administrative responsibility of the national Party educational work shall be in the hands of the national educational director, who shall be a member of the Central Executive Committee and shall be responsible for the carrying out of its decisions. The Agitprop Department and the national educational director shall be directly responsible to the Central Executive Committee for the

## PABLO MANLAPIT, IMPRISONED FOR LEADING SUGAR WORKERS' STRIKE, MADE BOSSES QUAKE, SAYS CROUCH

By PAUL CROUCH.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PORT SHANTER GUARD HOUSE, Honolulu, Hawaii.—Pablo Manlapit is the Sun Yat Sen of Hawaii. To the enslaved colonials he is a symbol of justice and freedom—and of the struggle against imperialism. His unselfish devotion and efforts for his race and class have resulted in a class-consciousness in Hawaii among the plantation workers that can not be killed, even by the brutal imprisonment of its leader.

"Manlapit could have received one hundred thousand dollars from the sugar kings if he would have called off the strike," said a man familiar with the situation. Instead of betraying his class and becoming a labor faker, Pablo Manlapit remained true to the workers. For that devotion and courage, he is paying the penalty in the territorial prison.

### Sugar Czars Use White Terror

When the plantation czars discovered that Manlapit would not follow the example of American traitors to labor they employed the white terror to retain their power over their colonial slaves. The imperialists hated Manlapit and his brave associates. But even greater than hatred was fear.

The stabilization of capitalism is only surface deep. The masses are waking from their long sleep and the coming of a new social order is as inevitable as the dawn of a new day. The struggle of the plantation slaves led by Manlapit is proof that capitalist imperialism is not secure, even when backed by a rubber stamp territorial government and the armed forces of the American autocracy.

### Workers Must Protest

During the "stabilization" period, we must fight for partial demands. Every victory of the working class hastens the day of complete emancipation. The Hawaiian worker must fight for a living wage for himself and family and for the largest possible returns for his labor until the day comes when he is master of his own land and tools and when imperialists can no longer drown his hopes of proper living conditions in a sea of blood.

Pablo Manlapit, the leader of colonial slaves against imperialism, must not be forgotten by the working class. The American proletariat should make a protest that will halt the slow murder of a martyr for oppressed races.

## Comrades Urged to Donate Books for Bronx Lenin Corner

Either a good book or the price of a good book; that is the slogan of the Bronx library committee. Come across, comrades. A thousand comrades in the Bronx means a fair sized library.

### A Book a Comrade

Don't forget comrades, that this is not a private affair; every book donated will be read by dozens of comrades anxious for knowledge which only good books can give; and every good book which you place in the hands of another thinking individual means a new convert gained. That is the most effective means of spreading Communist propaganda—literature, and libraries.

Do your bit now. A book or the price of a good book. Bring it to the Bronx headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, and leave it with the library committee in charge.

## Minneapolis, Minn., Left Wing Unionists to Meet August 3

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 29.—On next Monday evening August 3, at 8 p. m., the left wing group of the trade unions will hold their meeting at the A. O. U. W. hall, second floor, 17 South 7th street.

All members are urged to attend. Also see to it that you bring with you, at least two progressive members of your union.

## BUILDERS AT WORK IN NEW YORK

COMRADE Louis Steinberg of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators has just brought in three subs from the organizer, the chairman, and one member of the Executive Committee of his Local, who will all read the Report of the British Trade Union Delegation on Russia. None of them are Party members.

Fred Macy, an old war horse of many years' practice, sends in five subs, all members of the Bricklayers' Union. The secretary of Women's Circle No. 150, Comrade M. Lurie, remits for eight of his members who want to hear what British trade unionists have to say about Russia.

Fred Cramer, the old dependable, who is always on the job for the West Side English Branch, brings in five bucks for a bundle of five for the two months of the British trade union report. He is the first to comply with the resolution adopted unanimously by the representatives of thirty New York branches at the last two DAILY WORKER meetings that EVERY DAILY WORKER agent must bring at least one order for a bundle of five for these two months.

Comrade M. S. Schneider paid for a bundle of fifty containing the opening chapter of the report on Russia for her own personal work. From previous experience with Comrade Schneider we know that from these samples a goodly list of subs will result in due time.

There's something doing in the Young Workers League No. 28. Comrade A. Cohen dropped into the office Saturday with an ultimatum that we must give him fifty of the summer campaign pledge cards, as his entire branch intends to qualify for charter membership in the New York Daily Worker Builders' Club, which is to be organized on the DAILY WORKER excursion to Stony Island on the Hudson, September 7.