

PAM DECRIES ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW BUT ISSUES AMBIGUOUS INJUNCTION AGAINST UNION

An ambiguous injunction restraining certain forms of picketing was issued by Judge Hugo Pam in the superior court of Cook County which leaves it to the discretion of the court as to whether the strike of the members of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, employed by the International Tailoring Company shall be outlawed. Judge Pam earlier in the day made a decision that the so-called Illinois anti-injunction law is constitutional.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FOR the time being the ruling class of Great Britain breathe easier. The threatened coal strike has been postponed thru the orderly surrender of the mine owners to the pressure of the government. Stanley Baldwin, the agent of the collective capitalists of Britain succeeded in forcing the proud coal barons to withdraw the notices of reduced wages and longer hours they had posted at the pit heads.

BUT this compromise does not settle the question at issue. At least A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary does not think so. One thing is certain. Had not the miners strengthened themselves by an alliance with the workers in the other basic industries the operators would laugh at them and the government, instead of using honeyed words would rattle the scabbard. This is a lesson in the value of the united front.

OF course there is nothing settled yet. But this knuckling down of the mine owners before the majesty of the united might of the workers cannot help but raise the morale of the labor movement. It will also increase the prestige of the new leadership of the British labor movement. It should not be forgotten that it was when J. H. Thomas, Frank Hodges and Clynes, held sway that "Black Friday" took place. Those gentlemen and the school they represent, took a back seat in the present struggle. What the capitalists in general, the mine owners in particular and their government will be able to do during the period of respite remains to be seen.

THE mine owners accepted the advice of Stanley Baldwin. This was a surrender, no doubt, but it does not necessarily mean a victory for the workers. It was a recognition of the power of labor, but a period of lull like this is more dangerous to the workers even than a fight. The right wing in the movement will get busy. All kinds of schemes for saving the empire will be put forward. The proponents of class peace and class collaboration, will work overtime. The mine workers must never forget that

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Judge Pam's decision was typical of his attitude throughout the case. Pam seemed reluctant to offend the garment bosses and at the same time afraid to make a clear-cut decision against such a mild act as the Cuthbertson law. Pam four times postponed action on the bill for injunction. Pam's decision decides nothing.

J. J. Neiger, attorney for the International Tailoring Company, declared the bill for an injunction will be taken to the higher courts. If the company moves to Rock Island and Moline and the Amalgamated begins picketing there, an application for an injunction against the Amalgamated will be made there, Neiger said.

Pickets Are Restrained. The injunction restrains the clothing workers from "congregating or maintaining any picket or pickets at or near the premises of the complainant (the International Tailoring Company) in going to and from their homes, in a manner or in such numbers as interferes with the orderly course of business;" from "obstructing the public streets or highways at or near the premises of the complainant, or from obstructing any of the employees or persons who may seek to become employees of the complainant any vile or abusive names, including 'scabs,' or 'finks.'"

What number of pickets constitutes interference with the "orderly course of business," and what kind of picketing would be such as to "interfere with the orderly course of business," and what constitutes obstruction of the public streets or highways at or near the shops of the International Tailoring company, it is left to courts to decide, whenever the bosses, under cover of this injunction, choose to haul the clothing workers before the judges during the course of the strike.

It is not surprising that Attorney J. Neiger, speaking for the bosses, declared himself perfectly satisfied with the form of the injunction as it stands. It will not be difficult for the wealthy bosses, having at their command a large number of lawyers skilled in the pleading of cases against labor, to convince the judges of the capitalist courts that even a small number of pickets can interfere "with the orderly course of business," or that a group of ten or a dozen pickets has been "obstructing the public streets." It

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TRIAL OF FIVE HUNDRED PEASANTS OF BESSARABIA BY WHITE TERROR CANNOT PREVENT SOVIET STATE

VIENNA. —(By Mail)—Five hundred peasants of occupied Bessarabia are now being tried by the Rumanian Bojars, 500 peasants who are accused of having participated in September of last year in the revolt in Tartarbanar. At the first glance this seems improbable, but one only needs to remember that it happened in Rumanian Bessarabia and that the accused are Bessarabian peasants—then it appears very natural.

After the occupation of Bessarabia by Rumania the history of the latter is full of such mass trials. The Rumanians have more than once shed the

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LOOK WHO IS HERE?



SYDNEY BOYCOTT OF U. S. FLEET IS WIDESPREAD

Street Clashes Occur in Australian City

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 2—Trade union members have appeared at social functions given by Australian politicians to the officers of the visiting United States fleet and denounced the imperialistic aspect of the visit of the battleships to Pacific waters.

The trade unions are boycotting the fleet during its visit, and many meetings have been held in protest. The boycott is also directed at calling attention to the numerous class war prisoners in the United States.

Despite the honeyed words of the public officials, trade union members and sailors are frequently clashing on the streets here.

French Troops Leave Essen

ESSEN, Germany, Aug. 2—French troops of the occupational forces hauled down the tri-color and marched out today to the sound of fife and drum. The population was quiet as the troops left.

ORGANIZED WORKERS SEND PRAISE ON PUBLICATION OF "RUSSIA TODAY"

At no time in the existence of the DAILY WORKER has the response been as generous as the present to the serial publication of "Russia Today," The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

Trade unionists in hundreds of cities, unsolicited and with unstinted praise for the initiative of the DAILY WORKER in securing the publication of this great document, have not only sent in their subscriptions but have placed standing bundle orders for the period of the publication.

Workmen's Circle branches are among the other organizations responding with both subscriptions and bundle orders.

Individual workers, in the organized labor, socialist and Communist movements have sent in new subs with congratulations to the DAILY WORKER and expressions of support for Soviet Russia with their pledges to work for world trade union unity.

"I'll take the word of the British Trade Union, for an honest picture of Soviet Russia," writes one worker.

"The generous way the DAILY WORKER printed the first installment in a full issue of the magazine section hit me just right . . . and I read it to it's most interesting end.

"Every day that I get thru with it, my buddy at the machine next to me gets it. He's a fighting fool even if he did think that Sam Gompers was all there. You ought to hear the dis-

'ONLY A TEMPORARY TRUCE', SAY BOTH SIDES CONCERNING DELAY OF BIG COAL STRIKE IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, August 2.—All sides are taking stock of just what the armistice in the war between capital and labor means for them, since the strike of 1,200,000 miners and 5,000,000 other trades workers was averted at the eleventh hour on Friday last.

Everywhere it is recognized as only a truce, and but two weeks truce. Everybody but the Baldwin government, of course, claims that the government backed down and was forced to yield to the threat of a general strike which might have ended in revolution.

It finally agreed at the last moment to advance \$50,000,000 in subsidies to the mine owners which it had previously refused.

Capitalist Press is Bitter. The Daily Mail is particularly bitter at what they call the surrender of the government "to the Communists," it somehow being recognized that the Communists are the decisive element in the stiffening and union of the labor front.

The government was "blackmailed" by the trade unions, is the general claim of capitalist papers.

Capitalist Press Savage. The Daily Mail is particularly savage in a leader headed, "Victory for Violence."

It declared that Mr. Baldwin changed his mind under open threats of a trial of strength between the government and the Communists with the Communists victorious. This view, more mildly stated, is reiterated by the Morning Post, which says:

"Peace was bought at the price not of money only but of principle and that sacrifice of the principle will possibly be more ruinous than the crisis it averted." It declares that the terms were dictated to the government by the trade union congress.

The Manchester Guardian, a supposedly "liberal" organ, is glad that the strike was averted but deplored Mr. Baldwin's "bungling" until the last moment.

"The prime minister," says the Guardian, "has done the right thing but in the wrong way, from wrong motives and has done it clumsily, yielding not to conviction but to sheer brute force."

The Times declares that "the most critical chapter in the history of this country is closed, but only by opening another chapter even more critical."

The Miners' Federation officials all claim it is only a temporary delay, to which they had to agree by reason of the operators' withdrawal of the notices that a wage cut of 20 per cent and longer hours would be enforced beginning August 1. The operators, in turn, being insured by the government subsidy, promised at the last minute, that their profits would not suffer. So their surrender was passed on to the Baldwin cabinet. British industry as a whole must now subsidize the mining industry—consequently the kick from the newspapers representing other capitalist interests.

Some Blame Rise of Sterling. Some elements of British capital the debtor class particularly, are blaming the coal crisis on the forced rise in the pound sterling.

The Federation of British Industries, declares that the resumption of the gold standard will ultimately do good, but say that only by an ingenious "deflation of labor"—known in America as "normalcy" can the stabilization of British industry be secured against temporary difficulties of returning to the gold standard. They regard that

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PETAINE WANTS MORE SOLDIERS BEFORE ATTACK

Riffians Take a Fort, Bring Down Plane

PARIS, France, August 2—Altho there are two hundred thousand French troops now in Morocco, Gen. Naulin has sent word here by Marshal Petain demanding two more French divisions before beginning an offensive against the Riffian natives. "The offensive operations are impossible during August on account of the intense heat," says a French communique, "And will be impossible after September on account of the torrential rains."

Petaine in his report to Premier Painleve has asked more French troops from the Rhine, and insists that the troops be French soldiers instead of colonials. The colonials cannot be trusted against their black brothers, Petaine intimated.

It would be dangerous for Painleve to send more French soldiers to invade Morocco, as the workers are already raising vigorous protest against the invasion of Africa, instituted as it was by the French bankers. The sending of more troops might bring the fall of the Painleve cabinet.

The front is quiet. The Riffians have wiped out the garrison of the blockhouse at Ain Boualissa, and repulsed a counter attack near Teraoul, bringing down a French airplane.

Politicals On Hunger Strike

VIENNA, August 2.—One hundred and twenty-five Polish political prisoners in the Lithuanian bastille at Kovno are on a hunger strike because of the bad food.

STATE LABOR PARTY, AMALGAMATION BEFORE N. Y. FEDERATION MEET

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Elections of delegates for the New York convention of the State Federation of Labor is proceeding thruout the state. This convention will be held beginning Monday, August 24 at Schenectady, N. Y.

It is expected that important matters will come up for discussion at this gathering, among them being the question of a State Labor Party, State Welfare Legislation, workmen's compensation, organization of the unorganized, amalgamation, education and many other items of importance.

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The American Communist Struggle Against Imperialism

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Parity Commission for submission to the National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party to be held August 21:

1. The Basic Characteristics of Imperialism and Its Development in the United States.

A. The basic characteristics of imperialism are:

1. The concentration and centralization of industry and capital result in monopolies so powerful that they play the decisive role in economic life.

(a) Nowhere has monopoly developed to the extent that it has in the United States, the classic land of trusts and combines.

2. An immense accumulation of money capital available for investment and exportation, and a tremendous expansion of the credit system into a world credit system where groups of financiers finance first whole backward countries, their industries and governments, and later to finance even industrially advanced

countries.

(a) The United States leads in the manifestation of this tendency also. More than half of the world's gold supply is accumulated here. From a debtor, the United States has been converted not merely into a creditor nation but into the investor and usurer nation par excellence. In war debts alone the world owes the United States over 11 billion dollars. The greatest of these debtors is its nearest rival and competitor, the British Empire with four and one-half billion dollars in round numbers.

(b) The world's total debt to the United States today is more than twenty billions in the last year alone, the American capitalists increased their foreign investments by almost a billion and a quarter. The Dawes plan, the repeated French stabilization loans, the financing of countries like Germany, Austria, Italy and France, etc., and even the British dominions as Canada and Australia (the recent loan of \$75,000,000 to Aus-

tralia) indicate clearly that it is no longer a question of financing backward countries but advanced industrial countries and colonies of rival imperialist powers as well.

3. The centralization of banking capital on an ever-increasing scale, and thru its financing, credit and investment development, the fusion of banking capital with monopoly capital and the creation of a financial oligarchy on the basis of the thus originated "finance capital." In the United States this tendency has gone so far that the federal reserve system has coordinated all banking groups into a single domestic and world financing organization under the control of the most powerful and most concentrated oligarchy in the world—an oligarchy which is personified by two individuals, Morgan and Rockefeller.

4. The basic determinant of world economic and political policy becomes the export of capital and not the export of commodities.

5. There arise international monopolistic unions of capitalists which divide the world among themselves.

6. The territorial division of the world is already completed and each

shift in relative power among the imperialist nations is marked by a violent re-division of backward and even industrially advanced countries.

7. The seizure of the sources of raw materials and especially oils and metals and coal is another source of conflict for the re-distribution of the already divided world.

(a) The United States is especially favorably situated on account of its great domestic oil and mineral supply. It controls 43 per cent of the world's output of coal; 54 per cent of nearly 73 per cent of the petroleum; about 50 per cent of the copper, etc. In addition to the rich supplies of raw materials in the United States, the miserables and oils of Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, etc., are increasingly getting under the undisputed sway of the U. S. Thus the U. S. enters into the conflict for European, Asian and African raw material sources with the preponderance already assured in its favor.

8. Imperialism thus broadens to a world base and sharpens the colossal conflicts, deepens the antagonism between rival national imperialist groups, suppressing internal competi-

tion only to intensify world competition.

9. This conflict tends increasingly to a violent form, accompanied by domestic reaction, savage exploitation of subject peoples, an increasingly rapid armament race, and the piling up of ever more explosive materials in the world powder magazine.

10. It provokes increasing revolts of the subject peoples, presently evidenced by the Moroccan and Chinese situations, the growth of anti-imperialist movement in Latin-America, the Turkish and Persian situations and colonial movements generally.

11. An historical alliance is being consummated in the alliance between the revolutionary proletariat and exploited colonial and semi-colonial peoples. This basic strategy of the world revolution, elaborated by Lenin, is now being confirmed by history; we are witnessing its conscious application, not locally, not within sectional limits, but on a world-wide scale. The astonished bourgeoisie, which predicted confidently the immutable binding power of nationality over the class interests of the workers in the home industries of imperi-

alism, are being treated to the spectacle of the French Communists openly aiding the heroic Riff tribesmen to throw back the armies of imperialist France, while the socialist party, which has set up its usual "union sacrée" with imperialism, is more and more losing the support of the French masses. The opportunist leaders of the British labor party have again declared for imperialism by voting for "imperial preference," but the Communist Party of Great Britain is cementing its fighting alliance with the national liberation movements of India and Egypt. Enslaved China has turned against its imperialist oppressors; it is the beginning of the surest liberation of Asia and the mighty Kuomintang party of China welcomes and receives the support of revolutionary toilers in England, Japan, France, America—in all the home countries of imperialism. Moreover, Soviet Russia, the expression of the international victory of the working class, is China's staunch ally.

12. The imperialist struggles on all sides are an indication that the partial and temporary stabilization of capitalist industry, noted at the recent

sessions of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International, has brought no real stabilization to capitalism. This is the final stage of capitalism. Bourgeois society is hanging in the balance. It will be buried by the combined forces of the proletarian revolution and the national liberation movements of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

2. America's Independent Policies.

13. The days of "national isolation" in America have been left far behind. The tremendous strides of American imperialism constitute one of the most significant developments of world capitalism since the war. American imperialists have now subjected over three-quarters of a million square miles of territory—but these figures give no real idea of the extent of the American empire, which brushes aside boundary lines and penetrates even into the most highly developed industrial sections of Europe. In his great work on imperialism, Lenin pointed

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BOSTON RALLIES IN WAR AGAINST SIGMAN TYRANNY

Pledge Support to the New York Locals

By TOM BELL.

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass. (By Mail.) — The cloakmakers and dressmakers of Boston rallied to the support of the Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York in their struggle against the gunman rule of Sigman and Co. at the mass meeting, held in Ford Hall here.

Seven or eight hundred members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union roared their approval of a resolution denouncing the attack of the Sigman gang on the three New York locals and calling for the removal of all those responsible for the attack from positions in the union, and pledging moral and financial support to the Joint Committee of Action until the battle against the reactionary Sigman clique has been won.

Faced Threats of Expulsion.

The mass meeting was a success in spite of the threats of expulsion made by the local fakers against and worker attending the meeting, and the gang of thugs that the local Sigman gang brot to the meeting with them.

The speeches on the New York situation were given by Louis Hyman, Rose Wortis and C. Burckovich all members of the Joint Committee of Action set up by the three New York locals to conduct the fight against the Sigman machine. The recital of the incidents of the New York struggle enthused the meeting and even the local officialdom and their thugs were kept quiet by the enthusiastic applause from the audience.

The resolution which was carried by the meeting is as follows:

"We, the Boston members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, assembled in mass meeting in Ford Hall, Boston, on July 30, 1925, having heard the reports of the attack on Locals 2, 9 and 22 by the Sigman machine condemn the actions of Sigman and Co. in suspending the executives and managers of Locals 2, 9, and 22, the biggest locals in the International.

Charged Union Is Weakened.

"We declare that this was an unwarranted attack on these locals to suit the reactionary purposes of Sigman and Co. and weaken our union in face of the attacks of the manufacturers. The tactics of the Sigman machine in breaking into the offices of these locals at midnight with the aid of thugs and gunmen, taking possession and throwing out the legally elected officers before giving them a trial, is not only a violation of the constitution of the International but is a violation of the principles of trade unionism.

"We demand that those responsible for these attacks on these locals be removed from responsible positions in our union as they have demonstrated their unfitness for holding office by their actions. The suspended officers of Locals 2, 9, and 22 must be reinstated, the reign of thugs and gunmen abolished, and the rights of locals and individual members respected.

"We pledge ourselves to support the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9, and 22 and to help them morally and financially in their struggle until our fight for a strong union controlled by the workers had triumphed."

AS WE SEE IT -- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1) the war is not over, that it is only a truce and that there can be no solution of the conflict short of the abolition of capitalism.

WHAT is a fish fan? Perhaps it is a school in which political fish stories are hatched, but the Fish Fan's Club of Chicago did not become famous thru retelling yarns but thru retelling booze, unless truth and prohibition agents are strangers. We would not say a word about the matter but for the fact that the case has political significance and may be of interest to our readers who live in parts of the United States where capitalist law is held in respect. There being no such place, so much the better for the story.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, while mayor of Chicago was known as a good fellow. In fact he was as good as capitalist mayors could be. The Chicago Daily News and the Tribune got on his neck and they stayed there until he decided that being mayor was not his favorite indoor sport. He refused to run for reelection. When he stopped running lots of good fellows stopped drawing their pay from the city. Other fellows equally deserving took their places. There was weeping and gnashing of teeth in many places and the fact that the Volsteadian lid had driven the goddess of spiritual comfort to cover, made it harder for those victims of political misfortune to bear up under the blow.

THOMPSON being hearty as well as hale conceived the idea of organizing a club where his friends could mourn the past befittingly. He chartered a goodly ship, and loaned a harbor from his friends on the Lincoln Park commission, where the vessel could be parked. Many men of renown joined the crew. The official captain was an old salt by the name of Stuart who served before the mast as political editor of Hearst's Chicago Evening American. Being an editor Stuart was qualified to keep the ship's log.

EVERYTHING went along swimmingly in the good old Fish Fan's galley, until, so the story goes, a reporter for the Chicago Daily News, was baffled in his effort to get a berth on the prohibition staff of the local sacramental wine wholesaler. The reporter blamed his ill luck on the captain of the Fish Fans and immediately proceeded to turn the light of publicity on the vessel. The enraged captain sued the reporter for \$100,000, this being the approximate worth of that part of his reputation which was damaged by the reporter's revelations.

INCLUDED among the Fish Fans are many, many judges, prominent lawyers, real estate men, a secretary of state, a lieutenant governor, aldermen, congressmen, state representatives and sundry other goodly citizens. In his wrath the reporter who wanted to become prohibition agent, demanded that this public nuisance be padlocked. The local foes of the demon rum, were aghast and well they might, for to raid the Fish Fans club was equal to making war on the state of Illinois, and as the part is not greater than the whole, neither were the local prohibition forces stronger than the law enforcing bodies which were at the disposal of the Fans. And who can tell but in a few years the Fish Fans Club may be the unofficial city hall? And Grand Fish Fan Thompson may again be mayor of this city.

FINALLY the government was called in and the Fish Fans got on the front page. One hundred and fifty judicial, aldermanic, legal, congressional and babbittian lockers

were broken into and rifled, with the result that Belmont Harbor, where the good ship Fish Fan was berthed is much more 100 per cent American than it used to be. Thompson, Stuart and the big fellows are keeping out of the scrap—in the open. A few goats will run the gauntlet of courts, bonds and bailiffs. But those who favor liberty and the sanctity of the locker are up in arms. They believe that everybody's locker should be as sacred as his home.

THIS is a mighty good idea, but if instead of gin, wine and Scotch whiskey, the law officers found copies of the Communist Manifesto in the lockers of the Fish Fanners how many "public spirited" citizens would raise their voices in behalf of the inviolability of private clubs? Street meetings conducted by the Workers Party have been broken up here in Chicago recently and the speakers thrown in jail—a clear violation of the constitution—yet no outcry was raised. This is another proof of the hypocrisy of our petty bourgeois politicians.

CONGRATULATIONS on the ku klux klan. They have scored again and in the usual way. No, not exactly a case of rape. Third degree methods were not necessary. The Rev. R. Carl Zeigler, Methodist minister of Newark, N. J., violated the white slave law and a girl of twenty-two. Another victory for 100 per cent Americanism.

Truce Is Temporary in Big Coal War

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the trade union resistance to longer hours and lower wages is "preventing reconstruction."

Those opposed to the gold standard and the recent funding of the debt to the United States say that the increase made by these maneuvers in coal prices has cut England out of ability to sell coal abroad in competition with German, United States, and French coal, particularly the "reparations" coal from Germany. Coal, however, stands only in the foreground of what can be said to be a life and death struggle of British foreign trade for mere survival.

Capitalist Management Failure. Communists are twisting British capitalists about their previous slurs at the efforts of Soviet Russia to reconstruct its destroyed industries, now that leading British capitalists assert that British trade is "near death," with no such physical ruin as Russia faced and conquered.

Revolution Viewed "From Below" Directly connected with this view from the other side of the class struggle is the comment of the Welsh miners. Down in Wales, where 1,000,000 slaves of the pits live wretchedly when working at wages often no more than \$10 a week, the crisis of the strike is looked upon as a forerunner of the social revolution which all accept as a future certainty.

In Wales the miners are profoundly sorry that the strike did not develop, and some are bitter against the union spokesmen in London, for suspending the strike order even when their demand for a withdrawal of the wage cut notices was granted.

Angry at Postponement of Revolution. "We would rather starve while striking and making a fight than nearly starve while digging coal with no promise of better days ahead," is their verdict. In the view of the Welsh miners, the revolution was avoided only by a hair's breadth by the surrender of the government to the operators' demand for a subsidy. The miners of Wales, black with coal, are equally black with surely anger at the delay of the revolution.

BALTIMORE CITY BUILDING TRADES WORKERS STRIKE

3,000 Workers Affected by Walkout

By IRVING SOLLINS. (Worker Correspondent.)

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 2.—The Central Building Trades Council of Baltimore, with the approval of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, has ordered a strike of all building trade workers employed on city contracts. It will affect approximately 3,000 workers.

Labor leaders today were certain that the strike would be effective, whereas the city officials claim that the unions will be defeated. They are proud of the fact that so many men are out of work in Baltimore and this would give them a large reserve army of scabs.

Charles H. Osborne, head of the city building commission, one of those not very rare swindlers, stated: "They (the union workers) are licked before they start; the city can get plenty of men. After two or three weeks the union workers will be glad to come back."

Fears for Civic Pride.

Mayor Jackson, in a statement issued today claims that the union officials and workers lack "civic pride," that they are deliberately trying to work on public schools "which, quoting the honorable faker's statement, 'which are being built to educate their own children.'" Such lack of Babbit-like civic pride is inconceivable to honorable (?) mayor. Yes, of course, the strikers should be proud of the opportunity to send their children to the schools they themselves built, to the schools that teach their children to fight for the capitalist even against their own class.

Wednesday night, at the Federation of Labor meeting, Edward D. Bieretz, business agent for the Electrical Workers' Union, was vehement in his denunciation of the city officials. He charged that Mayor Jackson and Building Inspector Osborne were swindling the city taxpayers. He claims that altho the taxpayers are charged for union labor on all city contracts, the union scale is not paid, and that the city officials pocket the difference between the amounts paid for contracts and the amounts supposed to be paid for union work.

Union Leaders Not Straight.

That the city officials are crooks is not at all novel to Baltimoreans. Neither is it novel to learn that the union officials, the so-called labor leaders, are crooked. The union leaders are looking out for their own benefit, and will be willing to call off the strike as soon as they are paid sufficiently, or rather, as soon as the city officials are gentlemen enuf to divide the spoils with them.

The following are the rates paid by the city and the demands of the unions:

City Rates		Union Demands	
Plumbers	\$1.00	Plumbers	\$1.25
Carpenters	1.00	Carpenters	1.10
Electricians	1.10	Electricians	1.32
Elevator Construct	1.10	Elevator Construct	1.25
Plasterers	1.50	Plasterers	1.75
Slate Roofers	1.12	Slate Roofers	1.25
Bricklayers	1.25	Bricklayers	1.50
Sheet Metal	.90	Sheet Metal	1.20
Steamfitters	1.00	Steamfitters	1.00
Painters	.80	Painters	1.00
Tinners	.90	Tinners	1.20

Jewish Branch to Elect Delegates to City Convention

The Northwest Jewish Branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, city of Chicago, is holding a meeting tonight, Monday, Aug. 3, at 2032 West Division street, second floor of the Blitmore theater building, to elect delegates to the city convention.

Tonight Northside English

The regular meeting of the North Side English branch Workers Party will take place tonight at 8 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. The election of delegates to the city convention is the special order of business. Every member is urged to attend.

Still Drol Over Opium.

GENEVA, Aug. 2.—The secretariat of the league of nations today announced that the United States had appointed Somerville Pinckney Tuck, American representative to the seventh session of the league's opium committee beginning August 25. Tuck will succeed Representative Porter of Pennsylvania.

The Line of the Class Struggle Becomes Ever Clearer to the Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TODAY, the workers and poor farmers have another opportunity to study the bubble character of the so-called LaFollette third party movement in the results of the memorial demonstration long planned and just held in Chicago.

The date was set and this start made for the booming of the "Progressive (Third) Party" in Illinois long before LaFollette died. When the Wisconsin senator passed away, the outing at Riverview Park was converted into a "memorial," that was to "carry on," nevertheless, just as energetically for "the revolt against the old parties." But a mere handful of men, women and children, hardly more than a hundred, appeared, mostly children attracted by the amusements. The "memorial" was featured by dancing by a celebrity from one of the loop musical shows.

Perhaps no gathering of 100 people has ever carried with it the significance that this one did. It was clear testimony that the masses lured away from independent class political action into support of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket last fall had finally realized how badly they had been duped.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, widely advertised up to the very last minute, especially thru the capitalist press, as one of the sure speakers at the "memorial," did not appear. The vice presidential candidate of last year remained in Montana, not sulking in his tent to be sure, but safe and comfortable in the democratic party, of Tammany Hall, John "Wallstreet" Davis and the late William Jennings Bryan, that he never left. LaFollette's death did not take him out of the third party movement any more completely than has the desertion of Senator Wheeler.

Neither was Robert LaFollette, Jr., there. He took a prominent part in his father's campaign last year and Madison, Wis., his home, is not many hours away. LaFollette, Jr., talked long and loudly last year of the break with Wall Street, much after the fashion of his father, but the crown prince of Wisconsin capitalist politics is now busily engaged in riding the hearse of the funeral procession now almost forgotten, for a try at the paternal seat made vacant in the United States senate.

Neither were the hosts of Chicago labor officials present who climbed aboard what looked like a LaFollette triumphal bandwagon last year. They were all far away, acting in other fields of class betrayal, with the lone exception of Charles J. MacGowan, state chairman of the "progressive" party. But Napoleon in the days of his exile could not have been more isolated at St. Helena than MacGowan who found himself thoroely alone at Riverview Park.

It is well to remember that this third party, progressive movement, that has lost all contact with any numbers, is the one headed nationally by William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists, who has launched an expulsion drive against the militants of this union.

It was Johnston, LaFollette, Wheeler, Compers, with the Magnus Johnstons and the Hendrick Shipsteds, with others of their kind, but of lesser importance, who led in the attack last year on working class political action, denouncing it as the usual "Communist plot" engineered from Moscow. They offered the LaFollette "progressive movement," that was not even a third party, as against the class party of the workers and farmers. They did considerable damage by misleading labor, in the cities and on the land, for a time. But the workers are getting back on their feet and thinking straight again, putting the traitors where they belong, either forcing them into complete isolation or driving them back into the Wall Street parties with their masks completely torn away.

Experience is showing daily that the Johnstons and Sigmans have just as small a following in the unions, among the rank and file, for their expulsion policies, part of the class-collaboration effort to betray the workers into the hands of the employing class.

In Chicago, the lawyer, Joseph G. Grossburg, told the little Riverview gathering that LaFollette was trying to save the nation from "cruel feudal industrialism" on the one hand, and "Communist propaganda" on the other. But the workers are learning that such trimmers, in the trade unions and in the parliamentary arena, are the best allies of the great exploiters. The line of the class struggle, that leads to complete victory over the plunderers of mankind, becomes ever clearer to new masses of workers and poor farmers.

Judge Pam Declares the Anti-Injunction Law Constitutional

(Continued from Page 1)

will be a comparatively easy matter for the judge to construe the injunction in such a way as to outlaw the entire strike by ruling that the picketing has taken on illegal forms.

The injunction as originally drawn up by the lawyers for the International Tailoring company, which was later changed in the insistence of W. A. Cunnea, the Amalgamated's lawyer, nullified the anti-injunction act not by permitting a construction unfavorable to the workers, but by means of a clause which was later struck out. The original bill, after reciting what the striking workers may not do, goes on to tell what they may do—the pickets may peacefully walk the streets, may quietly approach employees of the company, etc., provided—and this provision would have had the effect of prohibiting picketing altogether without even the formality of a test case—provided "that nothing contained in said above-mentioned proviso shall permit more than one person to do any of the things therein mentioned at any one time or place."

Picketing by the clothing workers in front of the struck shops will go on as usual this week, in spite of the injunction handed down by Pam. Pam declared the law constitutional on the ground that similar laws are in effect in other states. In issuing his decision upholding the anti-injunction law, Judge Pam de-

clared, "We have gone a long way from the labor law of two centuries ago, when England made it a criminal offense for a laborer to quit his work in an effort to secure higher wages. "Both labor and capital must be given a wide field of action without too much interference from the court.

"The right of workers to strike and to quit their work, and induce others to do likewise, even tho the employers' property remain idle and deteriorates, was upheld by the California supreme court in 1902.

"This case is an extremely important one. The only conflict arises where peaceful picketing is concerned. I would have no hesitancy in issuing an injunction against picketing which does injury to property. But the mere parading in front of the plant and the exhibition of sign boards and placards is undoubtedly legal."

Judge Pam declared that boycotting was illegal, and that strikers had no right to attempt to keep the public from patronizing employers whose services they had left.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Great Britain, pound sterling demand 4.85%; cable 4.85%. France, franc, demand 4.74%; cable 4.75. Belgium, franc demand, 4.61%, cable 4.62. Italy, lira demand 3.66%, cable 3.67. Sweden, krona, demand 26.86; cable 26.89. Norway, krona demand 18.18, cable 18.20. Denmark, krona demand 22.38, cable 22.40. Germany, mark unquoted. Shanghai, tael 78%, no quote.

In the August Issue of the WORKERS MONTHLY

1-The Ladies' Garment Workers Awaken

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
A struggle in the needle trades as a prelude to a new era in the industry. An article of the greatest interest to every worker.

2-The Makers and Masters of Steel

By ARNE SWABECK
An unusual account of steel—and all that goes into the making of it and the workers that make it. A great article with two pages of striking photographs from the steel district.

3-LaFollettism Without LaFollette

By MANUEL GOMEZ
The LaFollette movement without its leader, the nature of it, its future, and the battle for working class political party, these timely and important factors are analyzed by the author.

4-The Consolidation of the Revolutionary Government of China

By TANG SHIN SEE
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5-Twenty Years After

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The I. W. W. for twenty years and its future. A colorful and keen article on this once great organization.

6-Factory Committee Chairman Comrade Shishkin

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7-The Organic Composition of Capital

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By ALEX REID
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9-Opportunism Within the Trade Union Left Wing

By EARL R. BROWDER
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10-American Mineral Concessions in the Soviet Union

Another step in the reconstruction and progress of the workers' government in Russia.

— AND —

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CITY STATE.....

The American Communist Struggle Against Imperialism

(Continued from Page 1)

out that it is those countries that possess capital that dominate all other nations, despite the bourgeois-democratic fiction of the equality of nations. The United States is the greatest store-house of capital in the world; capital is being constantly piled up. American export of capital has more than doubled since the war, the total now invested abroad exclusive of war debts to the U. S. government being over nine billions of dollars. The United States is the world's money-lender; no big financial deal can be put through without consulting the House of Morgan. To guarantee its investments and to open up new fields for them, the financial oligarchy centered in Wall Street makes ready use of its political instrument, the United States government. Also to monopolize markets and to control sources of raw material. American government officials travel the seven seas to do the bidding of Wall Street. American warships break strikes in Cuba and Central America, patrol Chinese rivers and engage in imperialist demonstrations in far eastern waters.

14. American foreign policy is imperialist policy. Broadly speaking, it revolves around three main slogans: the Monroe Doctrine, the "open door" and the Dawes plan.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

15. This is the official name for the policy in Latin-America. Latin-America is something more than a field for the investment of capital and a market to be monopolized, altho 44.4 per cent of America's total foreign investment is in Latin-America. The greater part of our raw material imports come from Latin-America. One of those raw materials is oil, which has become an elemental, vital factor in the life of modern capitalism—a central objective in the clash of rival imperialisms throughout the world. Latin-America is therefore considered Wall Street's eminent domain, where no foreign intervention, other than that of the United States, is to be tolerated. The Monroe Doctrine is a doctrine of "Latin-America for Wall Street." Native governments are either ruthlessly thrust aside, as in Nicaragua and Santo Domingo, where U. S. marine run amuck, putting the natives to work in chain gangs in the dust and sweltering heat of the public roads; or else the governments are intimidated, as everywhere in Central America; or they are threatened with revolution, as in Mexico and elsewhere; or they are encouraged to pro-American dictatorship, as in Venezuela and Peru. American imperialism has even created special organizations to assist in the domination of Latin-America, notably the Pan-American Union.

16. Out of the 20 Latin-American republics, 11 now have their financial policies directed by appointed officials from the United States. Six of these 11 have the financial agents backed by American military forces on the ground. Four of the remaining nine have their economic and fiscal lives closely tied to the United States through large loans and concessions giving special advantage to American capitalists.

17. The Monroe Doctrine will not lose its importance to American foreign policy with the development of the American empire to worldwide proportions. On the contrary, it will be pushed more than ever to the fore. Latin-America is the primary foreign base of American capitalism. The plan for a Mexico City-to-Buenos Aires railway is the symbol of American imperialism just as the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway was the symbol of German imperialism.

18. Latin-America is still the principal field of American imperialism and one where its sway is relatively undisputed by rival powers. Its population is almost equal to that of the United States, its territory several times greater and the whole extent of a continent and a third is unified by common language, racial and social origins, traditions and history, culture, and economic and political conditions.

19. There is sufficient homogeneity to permit of the building of a powerful continental movement of the workers and peasants against American imperialism, and sufficient resentment due to the occupation of the Central American and Caribbean countries, the sustaining of autocracies such as those of Venezuela and Peru by United States aid, the interference in the federal affairs of all of the countries, the system of financial and military advisers, the monopolistic Monroe Doctrine and the robbery of the tremendous natural resources of Latin-America.

B. The Open Door

20. The "closed door" policy expressed in the Monroe Doctrine is substituted by its exact opposite, the "open door" in the far east. America came late to the Chinese treasure house. She got her first real foothold during the world war, with the activities of the American International Corporation and the Asia Banking Corporation, and since that time has been expanding her interests rapidly. Commerce with the orient constitutes 25 per cent of all America's foreign trade. For the United States, China is principally a market and a field for investment—an unbelievably vast one, as yet scarcely tapped. The Washington conference of 1921-22 marked the definite orientation toward the Pacific of an important phase of American

foreign policy. 21. The "open door" policy is a pretended insistence upon equal rights for all imperialist nations. It was originally expressed in the Hay doctrine on China, but has since been expanded to take in Mesopotamia, Egypt, parts of Europe, etc.; in fact it has become a general slogan of American foreign policy, when not applied to Latin-America. In the far east, the policy means the playing off of Great Britain against Japan, and an attempt to dislodge both. Because of its hypocritical "open door" policy bringing it into conflict with the directly felt imperialist domination of Great Britain and Japan, the United States has created the illusion among sections of the Chinese people that her purposes are friendly. This dangerous idea must be energetically combated. Our party should take the lead in educating the Chinese as to the real meaning of the "open door" policy and the purposes of American imperialism.

The Philippines

22. The bitterness of the Philippine people against American exploitation and tyranny increases daily. Importance of the Philippines as the key to future struggles in the far east cannot be overemphasized. The anti-imperialist movement in the United States and the dictatorial policy of Wood in the suppression of strikes, murdering of natives, etc., make the Philippine situation ever sharper and more nationalist revolutionary in tendency.

23. Our party has already developed some influence among the Filipinos by its defense of their interests. The American party should intensify and increase its activities on behalf of Philippine independence, tie this up in the minds of the American workers with the situation in China and the possibilities of war with Japan. The Filipinos should be made to realize that the liberal "independence" movement in the United States is not to be reckoned with as the basis for a spirited fight against American imperialism in the Philippines, but that it must look to the Communist movement and the working class for such a fight.

A real effort should be made to organize the Filipino workers in the United States as a step to Communist organization on the islands. The immediate recall of General Wood and an investigation of his regime should be called for. Every atrocity in the Philippines should be the signal of protest meetings and resolutions in the United States. The party should explain in its propaganda for independence that a "Plattized" independence is no independence at all.

24. The campaign outlined in the party's Filipino program is to be prosecuted vigorously.

China

25. The United States continues to present itself as the hypocritical champion of the "open door" in China. It has held it "open" long enough to get one foot in. It is now trying to get the other in, and then kick Japan and later Great Britain out, and close the door in the faces of the other imperialist powers. The hypocrisy of the "open door" campaign must be exposed, the danger of war with Japan and the Soviet Union, the tyranny of the whole foreign intervention policy and its significance in making the east a storm center for a new world war must be kept in the forefront. The subservience of the American Federation of Labor President Green to the American state department has caused him to issue a pronouncement of the same hypocritical tone in the name of the A. F. of L. The party and the anti-imperialist yeague should hasten to address an appeal to the members of the A. F. of L. explaining to them the true state of affairs in China and presenting a concrete plan of action on the part of the American working class. (Similar use should be made of the Latin-American pronouncements of Green, the conferences called, etc.) Our party should intensify its work on the Chinese situation and prepare for a long campaign as the far east situation will continue perhaps for years in an acute stage. The party must demand the abolition of the four-power pact, the nine-power pact, extra-territoriality rights, concessions, etc., etc. It must seek fraternal relations with the Chinese working class and especially intensify its relations with the Kuomintang. It must propose fraternal relationships between the American and Chinese organized workers, and mobilize opinion among the American workers against further intervention and in favor of the Soviet policy in connection with China.

C. THE DAWES PLAN.

Comrade Stalin characterized the Dawes plan as an attempt to "cover and mask the desperate struggle between England and France for European supremacy, the growing hostility between England and America in the struggle for domination of the world market, the struggle of the German people against the colonial entente oppression." This was the final, amazing leap of American imperialism in its outward march, made possible by the ruin of Europe in the war and the new strength and consciousness of purpose of the American capitalists. When the after-the-war boom came to an end, it became apparent that the United States could not continue to hold aloof from European affairs. The tremendously developed industrial capacity of this country was living

with the bank vaults bursting with gold (call money was being lent at less than two per cent interest in the "outside market"), the urge to incorporate Europe with the American economic system and furnish an investment market for American capital became irresistible. The Dawes plan means not more employment for American workers, but less and more uncertain unemployment. The Dawes plan is an adventure in international monopoly built upon the enslavement of the German workers and tending to force down the standard of living of British, French and American workers as well. Together with the Hurley plan for France, the Mellon plan for Belgium, and the various systems of control imposed upon Austria, Hungary, etc., it expresses the insolent bid of American imperialism for world domination. But the plan is doomed to fail. A country like Germany cannot be kept as a colony. The attempt to do so means, as Comrade Stalin says, "to place Europe on a charged mine." Moreover, England and France cannot reconcile their multiple differences with the United States, of which the European situation offers only one phase. Another and an important one is the preponderant position of American capital in Canada, its growing strength in Australia and other British colonies. The entire European adventure of American imperialism is in itself an earnest of the approaching collapse of world capitalism. It rests upon a hundred sharpening contradictions. For the American workers it heralds the awful certainty of new wars.

26. Even before the war with Spain in 1898, American capitalism had reached the point of development where it could no longer maintain itself without giving up its isolation and being drawn into the current of world events. Money was no longer at a big premium for internal developments. American capitalists could not count indefinitely upon a constant consumption demand in this country and industry was expanding rapidly. In the United States itself, Big Business had developed to the point where it was able to dictate the entire foreign policy of the government. The launching of the United States Steel corporation in 1900, personified the fusion of banking and industrial capital. It was the world war and the events subsequent to it that the United States was able to lay the basis for its present expanded policy.

27. American imperialistic foreign policy will now be intensified, particularly as the race for oil becomes hotter, as American surplus capital continues to pile up, as the clashes with rival imperialism become more unavoidable. Already Japan and England are engaged in fierce contest with American imperialism—Japan in the far east, England in Latin-America, China, Asia Minor, Europe—over all the world. England is the main competitor, the chief capitalist obstacle in the path of Wall Street. If England could be eliminated or rendered helpless, the United States would have a comparatively free hand in Japan. At the Washington conference the United States succeeded in breaking up the Anglo-Japanese alliance and in forcing England to recede from her age-old position of mistress of the seas, thru the acceptance of the 5-5-3 naval basis. Too weakened to conduct an independent policy of her own, England had been constrained to console herself in recent years with the role of a lesser partner in America's new imperialistic ventures—as in the Dawes plan in Europe—but England and America are irreconcilable rivals. The present situation in China illustrates the impossibility of reconciling the interests of the British imperialists with those of Wall Street. Our party must understand the basis of the fundamental conflict between British and American imperialism, and must be prepared for the titanic struggle which is approaching.

28. Another factor that imperialism cannot leave out of consideration is Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia has made the first breach in the circle of world-capitalism. She represents the spearhead of the international class war piercing its way into imperialist situations. She has already shown what the far-reaching effects of this may be by her support of China. The United States, as the standard bearer of world capitalism, has of necessity become the rallying center for the battle against capitalism's mortal enemy. American workers must at all times stand by Soviet Russia in the attempts of the capitalists to wage war against her.

3. American Imperialism.

31. This "pacifist imperialism," as it has been called, is essentially warlike. The United States today spends tremendous sums of money on military and naval preparations. Thru the medium of the Citizens' Military Training Camps, Boy Scouts, etc., the entire population is being drawn into the scheme of militarization. A powerful, centralized, armed force is being built up, for use against the workers at home, and to crush the movements for freedom in Latin-America, Hawaii, and the Philippines—as well as to organize for the next war, "Navy day," "defense day," etc., are signs of the approaching imperialistic conflict.

32. The American imperialists

know that their struggle to oust Japan from China is one that cannot be settled without war. The United States is ready for that war. Hence the recent maneuvers of the fleet in far eastern waters—and its subsequent friendly visit to Australia. American imperialism is prepared to fight England but she wishes to detach England from Japan at all costs, and evidences of Australian-American entente, together with the Canadian situation, are calculated to make England think twice before she throws in her lot with Japan. Our party must conduct a relentless campaign against American militarism, inside the military training camps and out. The spread of Communism in the army, as shown in the cases of Crouch and Trumbull, is of great significance, and it is especially significant that they are stationed in a colonial possession. We must expose the imperialist purpose of "navy days" and "defense days" and we must tear the sham from off such slogans as "the yellow peril," "imitation of immigration," etc., so that the working class may respond to our fight against the coming war, imperialism and the Capitalist State.

33. The bourgeoisie develops an evermore powerful state machinery for the execution of its financial schemes, for armament, for colonial, for unquarantined areas and spheres of influence administration, and for suppression of class conflict at home.

34. The intervention of the powerful imperialist state machine in domestic labor conflicts (injunctions, use of force in strike breaking, compulsory arbitration, etc.), the growing drain of militarism and colonial wars and occupations, the imposing of the gigantic state apparatus, the sharpening conflicts leading to a new world war, the growth of unemployment due to industrial stagnation at home and export of capital on an ever increasing scale, the use of the lower wages and living standards and longer working hours among the subject nations and "Dawesified" European workers to depress working standards and wages at home—all these tendencies work counter to the tendency to corrupt the "aristocracy of labor" and identify it with imperialism, and they begin to make clear to the working class the irreconcilable opposition of imperialist opportunism to the general and fundamental interest of the labor movement.

35. Its enormous profits thru the exploitation of backward peoples enables it to bribe and corrupt main leaders of the working class and even create privileged industries and branches of industry, thus creating a "false numerous aristocracy of labor." Thus there is born the union of opportunism and imperialism, which in the United States expresses itself in the imperialist, nationalist and class-collaboration policy of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and in Latin-America in the policies of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The creation of privileged sections of the working class leads to their separation from the broad masses of the workers. This splitting up of the working class is very marked in the United States and is an important contributing factor emphasizing the division between skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, Negro and white, foreign and native, etc.

36. The American capitalists have also succeeded in corrupting with some portion of their surplus profit, leaders of the working class in some of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. (Iglesias in Porto Rico and the Porto Rican socialist party, Morones in Mexico and the Mexican labor party, De LaSelva in Nicaragua; the leaders of the Central American Federation of Labor; the fascist elements in the Cuban Railway Brotherhood, etc.)

American Imperialism and Labor Aristocracy.

37. In the United States, opportunism is ripe and overripe. The beginnings of a counter tendency are making themselves manifest. This is to be noticed in the growth of a labor party movement, the platonic response even to the abstract amalgamation campaign, the marked tendency of the seamen to break down their isolation, etc.

38. Imperialism develops increasingly its own contradictions which on the domestic field present themselves in the form of a parasitic, stagnating and even decadent form of capitalism. The capitalist is reduced to a coupon cutter. The oligarchy becomes so small and so powerful that it is possible to neutralize whole sections of the former supporters of the bourgeoisie, poor farmers, petty bourgeois, etc., and to win away whole sections of the masses that have hitherto followed capitalism.

The Tasks of our Party

39. One of the important tasks is to convince the American workers of the living reality of American imperialism, of its menace to them, and of the necessity of fighting against it. This involves intensive propaganda and organization of the left wing in the trade unions, where the labor aristocracy and especially the bureaucratic officialdom are holding the fort for imperialism. The sinister connection between these elements, the capitalists, and the super-profits must be exposed. The imperialist role of the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor, dominated by the American Federation of Labor machine, must be exposed. It is especially

important to make the workers realize the connection between the imperialist policy of the corrupted labor bureaucrats and their whole class collaboration program, such as labor banking and the B. & O. plan. While an entire section of the highly skilled workers (the labor aristocracy) is also corrupted by imperialism, these elements should not be lumped together with the official bureaucracy of the unions; consistent efforts should be made to win the more proletarian sections of the labor aristocracy away from their cooperation with bureaucrats and bosses and into active struggle on behalf of their real class interests. Anti-imperialist work in the trade unions should be linked up with concrete proposals against imperialism. "Withdrawal of troops from Santo Domingo!" "Independence for the Philippines!" "Unconditional release for Crouch and Trumbull!" "Stand by Soviet Russia!" etc.

40. Educational work must go on in our party to acquaint our members thoroughly with the problems of imperialism. The imperialist character of the present epoch must be studied in the works of Lenin, Bukharin, Stalin, Zinoviev, etc. Special effort must be made to promote an understanding of the essential unity between the proletarian world revolution and the national liberation movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. Anti-imperialist work in our party must be concentrated on the independence and anti-imperialist movements in the countries under the heel of American imperialism.

41. The second congress of the Comintern pointed out that "the policy of the Communist International on the national and colonial questions must be chiefly to bring about a union of the proletarian and working masses of all nations and countries for a joint revolutionary struggle leading to the overthrow of capitalism..." This is a tenet which we see working out splendidly all around us today, and which is ringing the death-knell of the international bourgeoisie. In Latin-America, Hawaii, and the Philippines there is a national liberation movement, just as in China and the Rif sections of Morocco. The millions groaning under American imperialist rule have indicated in no uncertain terms that they want their freedom and are willing to fight for it. The Filipinos have voted overwhelmingly in favor of independence. In Porto Rico there is also an increasing sentiment for complete independence from American imperialism. The Cuban people are struggling to throw off the vicious Platt Amendment, which is strangling them. The Mexicans stand ready to fight American intervention with arms. The Haitians fight to the death against the American military dictatorship. We must give active sup-

port to these movements. We must form direct alliance with them. This must be done in close cooperation with the other Communist parties of the continent, and we must put forth every effort to build Communist parties in these countries where none now exists.

42. There is a strong tradition of Latin-American solidarity which is a historic force for the unification of the anti-imperialist movements of the various Latin-American countries. This will be an important weapon in the struggle against Wall Street. The All-America Anti-Imperialist League was created as the expression of the liberating movement of all the exploited peoples of the continent. The Workers Party took part in the creation. Represented in the League are also the Communist Parties of Mexico, Central America, and South America, as well as student groups, labor organizations, peasant leagues, and national societies in various countries.

43. For us, the League constitutes an organizational expression of our determination to fight side by side with the exploited peoples of America's colonies and semi-colonies. While we strive to make the groups affiliated to the All-America Anti-Imperialist League recognize in the Communists and the Communist International the leaders of the world struggle against imperialism, we must work conscientiously to build up the league itself to push it into activity and to make of it a powerful driving force for the overthrow of American imperialism.

44. The following is our concrete program of joint action with the exploited peoples for the struggle against American imperialism.

(a) Expose the purposes and methods of American imperialism everywhere.

(b) Demand independence for all American colonies and unconditional withdrawal of American troops from Latin-America, Chinese and other foreign soil.

(c) Actively support Latin-American strikes against American concerns.

(d) Ideological and practical struggle against the doctrine of Pan-Americanism.

(e) Expose and struggle against the so-called Pan-American Federation of Labor as an agency of American imperialism, and the Mexican and American parties shall work out joint plans for exposing the true character of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and propagating the idea of the formation of a Latin-American Labor Federation with anti-imperialist tendencies.

(f) Interchange of delegates at conventions and close co-operation with the Communist Parties of Latin-America; fraternal relations with the parties of the Far East.

(g) Help build the All-America Anti-Imperialist League into a power-

ful organization for the overthrow of American imperialism.

(h) Immediately strive to build up sections of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League in parts of the United States, thru affiliation of resident organizations of Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, etc.

(i) Support the proposed plan of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League for an All-American Conference against imperialism.

(j) The Machete, organ of the Mexican Communist Party and El Libertador, organ of the Anti-Imperialist League (published in Mexico) should be circulated among the Spanish-speaking workers of the United States.

The American Labor Movement.

45. The decision of the Communist International on suppressed nationalities must be adapted and applied to the peculiar situation of the American Negro. The Negro, the foreign-born worker, the Mexican workers in the South, and the unskilled worker generally must receive more attention. The division of the working class into Negro and white, foreign-born and native, skilled and unskilled, organized and unorganized, must be a central point of attack for all of our efforts to overcome the labor opportunism of imperialism and unify the American working class. The anti-imperialist work forms an excellent entering wedge in this connection and should be more intimately tied up with the trade union work.

46. Among the organized workers the attacks upon class collaboration, upon the corrupt leadership, etc., should be closely linked with the anti-imperialist work. The rank and file of the labor aristocracy must be won for the class struggle and its leaders exposed in their eyes. The intervention of the powerful state machine in labor struggles must be made the basis of major campaigns. The relation of that domestic machine to imperialism must be made clear.

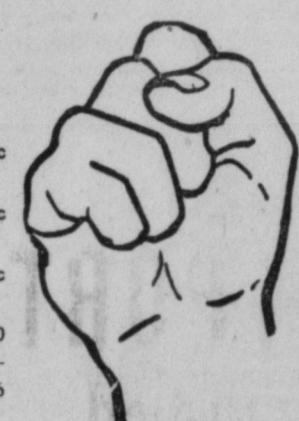
The Soviet Union.

47. All anti-imperialist campaigns must be tied up with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as the living example of a great anti-imperialist proletarian power, and with the Comintern as the world fighting organization of black, yellow, brown and white peoples in a world united front against capitalism and imperialism in all their forms. The solution of the national question by Soviet Russia has not been sufficiently explained to the American working class. Nor has been the role of Soviet Russia in Persia and Turkey sufficiently capitalized. It must be made clear that the war-plots and attacks against the Soviet Union are largely attributable to its anti-imperialist policy throughout the world. The "Recognize Russia" campaign must be intensified, and tied up with the struggle against imperialism.

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NEW YORK TAXI UNION FIGHTS POLICE OWNERS

Police Illegally Given Control of Drivers

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 3. — Altho the Amalgamated Taxi Association lost in an attempt last week to get a permanent injunction, restraining the police department from supervising and licensing taxicabs or taxicab drivers, another attempt will soon be made to test the constitutionality of the notorious Hylan police taxi bill.

Officers and attorneys of the Amalgamated conferred last night at the organization headquarters, regarding a second test case by which they hope to establish that the police department has been illegally supervising and licensing taxicabs, since the decision of the appellate division declared the home rule bill invalid. Police Commissioner Enright is heavily interested in the New York taxi companies and as a stockholder is attempting to prevent the drivers from strengthening their union.

Abandon Road to Norway

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The interstate commerce commission today authorized the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad to abandon that part of its line extending from Tomah to Norway, Wis., a distance of 28 miles. Permission to abandon the line from Norway to Babcock, Wis., was refused.

WOMAN JAILED AT BORDER FOR RADICAL VIEWS

Two Children Also Are Locked Up, Tho Ill

Mrs. Matilda Weideman, Lettish woman who has been active in the radical movement, was arrested by federal authorities while coming over the border from Canada with her two children. Mrs. Weideman has been a resident of the United States and Canada for many years, one of her children being born here. She owns her own home in Manitoba, Canada, and

she was arrested while on the way to Chicago to visit relatives. She was lodged in a jail at Noyes, Minn., when International Labor Defense received word of her predicament. Her little girl, the message stated was ill. I. L. D. immediately notified its Minnesota attorney, John R. Heino of Duluth. Heino immediately went to Warren, Minnesota, where Mrs. Weideman has been removed with her two children. Heino found them confined in jail, the mother and both children, a boy and girl, very ill. He immediately started legal action for their release and is looking after their welfare.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Rumanian artillery may be called into action to quell a serious fire in the Rumanian oil fields. The Standard Oil company asked the government to bombard the burning oil wells in an effort to stop the blaze.

BOSTON JUDGE REFUSES TO GAG THEATRE PICKETS

Strike Hits Houses in Five Cities

BOSTON, July 31.—Musicians, theatrical stage employes and moving picture operators of five cities of Eastern Massachusetts are showing solidarity in a strike against the firm of Elles M. Loew and Philip Berler which operates the Strand Theater of New Bedford, the Capitol and Dreamland, of Lynn; the Rialto, of Lowell; the Majestic, of Fitchburg and the Dorchester Theater in Boston. The strike stretches across the state

line from Rhode Island, starting when the Loew and Berler company refused to reinstate a union employe unjustly fired in its Pawtucket house. Joint strike action against all the company's theatres was quickly taken by the American Federation of Musicians, locals 193, 83, 9, 126 and 214; the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators of the United States and Canada, locals 182, 546, 245, 73, 86, 131 and 134.

Finding that pickets were keeping away the working people who furnished most of the custom before, the firm applied to Judge McLaughlin in the circuit court in Boston for a restraining order to stop the above named local unions from picketing and persuading persons not to patronize the plaintiff, from issuing circulars, explaining the strike, etc. McLaughlin turned the company down and picketing is going on without court interference.

Chinese Traitor Loses Life; General Strike Spreading to Amoy

HONG KONG, Aug. 2.—An acute situation is reported to have arisen in Amoy over the shooting on Wednesday of a Chinese merchant who was known to be friendly to the British. A Chinese secretary of the municipal council was wounded at the same time. A general strike is believed to be inevitable in Amoy and a stringent boycott is being maintained. A British gunboat has left for Amoy.

Deneen for World Court

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., August 2.—Hope for American entry into the World Court thru Senate action at the next session was held out here by Senator Charles S. Deneen, republican of Illinois who left for Chicago after having spent a night at White Court with President Coolidge.

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—Industry and trade were the subjects discussed in Saturday's installment of the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, which is appearing every day in the DAILY WORKER. Today's installment continues the story of how the Soviet government is increasing production of oil, coal and manufactures. Finances, and the relation between state and private production have already been taken up. The report of the British trade union leaders is an exhaustive and accurate study of all phases of life in the Soviet Union. Start reading it today.

Textiles

The importance of this industry lies in the prominent part it plays in the economic concordat with the peasants. In this case the industry suffered during the blockade from being cut off from its raw materials, the cotton of Turkestan and foreign wool.

TEXTILE PRODUCTION

(In thousands of roubles in pre-war values.)

1913	708,012	100 per cent
1920	69,514	9.8 "
1921-2	110,985	15.6 "
1922-3	174,106	24.5 "
1923-4 (half-year)	109,866	31.0 "

Even in 1922 these Cotton Textile Trusts made a profit of about 300,000 gold roubles. More recent results are not yet known, but prices have been lowered 30 per cent. Only 179 out of 210 factories are working, and at from 20 to 75 per cent. of their capacity.

Woolen and Linen

These industries are more prosperous

WOOLEN PRODUCTION LINEN PRODUCTION

(In thousands of poods.)

1913	2,400	100 per cent	2,093	100	Per cent.
1920	530	22.0 "	521	25.0 "	
1921-2	637	26.6 "	962	45.9 "	
1922-3	889	37.0 "	1,823	87.0 "	
1923-4 (half-year)	465	38.0 "	1,251	119.5 "	

Consumption

The high prices produced by a return to a stable currency produced in their turn a drop in consumption, as is obvious from the following figures:—

CONSUMPTION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

(Per head of population.)

Product	Year 1913	Year 1921-2	Year 1922-3	Year 1923-4	Year 1923-4 of 1913
Sugar (Russian, lb.)	20.0	23.0	4.1	7.4	37.0
Salt (Russian, lb.)	33.0	13.1	17.7	21.0	64.0
Matches (boxes)	25.0	6.7	11.5	14.0	56.0
Cotton fabric (arshins)	25.0	3.8	5.3	9.5	38.0
Pig iron (Russian, lb.)	72.0	-3.2	5.0	14.0	20.0

The Government accordingly took steps to reduce wholesale prices, which was done with remarkable effect as follows:—

PRICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

(Per cent of pre-war.)

Product	1923	1924	Reduction (per cent)
Leather	322	218	32
Foods	325	211	35
Building materials	304	208	32
Metals	207	177	15
Textiles	271	177	35
Timber	187	176	6
Fuel	210	173	18
Electrical goods	176	160	9
Paper	179	141	21
Chemicals	175	124	29
Oil	117	101	14
All products	247	177	29

The result of this has been to stimulate demand so that factories can at present scarcely cope with it. But owing to the comparative slight control of the retail market, as yet obtained by State enterprise and co-operatives, retail prices have not correspondingly come down. This is a point to which attention is being directed.

Another such point is the cost of production, which, already too high, rose during the second quarter of the year, though it came down during the third quarter. In short, Government control is being directed at present to reducing costs of production and increasing output.

Electrification

There is a 15-year programme for the electrification of industry, which divides the country into ten regions, each with 31 regional stations giving about 1½ million kilowatts, and which includes the electrification of all railways and factories. This will save haulage of fuel—in Russia a serious matter. For example, it is cheaper now to get English coal by sea for the supply of Leningrad factories than to haul it from the Don Basin.

Of this scheme there are already in operation the stations at Shatoura and Kashira supplying Moscow from peat and Oukhtina supplying Leningrad. Work is in progress at Shatoura, Volkhov, Leningrad, Kiyelov, Nijni-Novgorod, and Shkierol, which stations will be completed in 1925.

General Conclusion

Of all the compromises on which the Soviet regime is based, the first and most fundamental was the New Economic Policy. And just as it was evident to many members of the previous Delegation in 1920 that War Communism was an experiment that must get more and more extreme until it exploded, so the present Delegation have come to the conclusion that the existing economic system is not only viable, but has real vitality;

that it does not stunt, but can even stimulate the economic recovery that peace has now made possible. Further, that the proportion of present production to pre-war compares very well with that of other continental countries, and that the superior energy and efficiency developed by the novel machinery of the Soviet Government compensates to some extent for the want of capital. Finally that foreign capital now supplied to Russia should give good returns to the investor and provide valuable resources of food and fuel to the consumers of Western nations.

CHAPTER IV

TRANSPORT AND AGRICULTURE

Travel in the Union

The traveller to Russia today will find the railway service again normal, and though some pre-war luxuries are still absent, yet in punctuality and in cleanliness there is considerable improvement. One member of the Delegation sleeping in a coach on a remote rural branch line suffered from verminous cushions, but his experience was unique in six weeks' travel.

The compromise as between Communism and comfort takes the form of two kinds of passenger coach, not distinguished as Class II. and Class III., but as "soft" and "hard." The "soft" means a carriage up to good second-class standard for day journeys or a similar sleeper for night journeys. "Hard" means wooden seats or berths. The place of a first-class is taken by "wagon lits," known as "internationals" on the familiar model; which run on the main lines, generally in connection with restaurant cars. The running times are practically pre-war. Cheap excursions are run to the Caucasus and the coast in the summer, and the arrangements for reduced fares to families and workers are very liberal. Fares are much lower than in England, and, within the Union, passenger traffic may be considered as comparing well with any Continental country. Pre-war facilities are not yet restored in communications between the Union and Europe. At present the only regular routes into the Union are through Latvia, Estonia, or Finland. The steamer connections between Black Sea ports and Constantinople are quite unreliable in winter. The railway routes are reliable, comfortable, and comparatively cheap—a first-class fare from London to Moscow costs about £20 and the journey can be done for less than half that.

Ruin of Railways

But this is, of course, only a very superficial side of the transport question which is as vital a matter to the Union as it is to the United States. The wars—continental, class, and civil—had reduced the railways to ruin. By 1917 a quarter of the engines were broken down and the lines working were reduced from 70,000 to 52,500 versts, which again fell during 1918 to 20,000. The civil wars ruined 3,672 bridges, including those over the Volga, Dnieper, and other large rivers, 1,500 versts of line, hundreds of stations, and thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone lines—15,000 telegraph and telephone instruments being carried off by the "Whites." Nearly two-thirds of the engines and one-quarter of the trucks were damaged.

Rape of Shipping

Matters were as bad with sea transport. The docks and most of the ships fell into the hands of the "Whites," who burnt, sank, or carried away all they could—including 900 river steamers and 12,500 sailing vessels, barges, boats, etc. Sea shipping suffered even more. Sixty sea-going steamers, totalling 90,000 tons, were destroyed, and 300, totalling 470,000 tons, were carried away by the French and British forces in the Black Sea and sold by the French. More than half the total sea-going tonnage was thus lost, and the Black Sea was swept clean of steamer tonnage—a piece of piracy unexampled in modern history.

War Communism—Reconstruction of Railways

These figures may give some faint idea of the task that faced the Soviet Government—a far greater reconstruction of all transport with far less resources than in the case of any other war-ridden people. But it was begun in 1920, a year before war finally ended, and the Delegation in 1920 were much impressed by the labors of the "subbotniki," or voluntary workers, and the gaily-decked engines that were the result of their overtime. This was the period when the slogan (losing) of War Communism was "all hands to transport," and the results of this concentration on the transport front were remarkable. Popular energy and enthusiasm was worked up by a "war propaganda," and kept alive by daily bulletins of "sick" engines cured or convalescent and sound engines reconquered from the enemy. One of these bulletins shows that in January, 1920, the total number of engines was 9,438, of which 3,833 only were sound. In November, with final peace, there were 17,799, of which 7,451 were sound; practically all the additional recaptured engines having been damaged. The number of trucks in January, 1920, was 258,729, of which 204,983 were damaged, and in November 419,455, of which 320,309 were damaged. To give traffic a start 1,700 engines were ordered in Germany and Sweden in 1921, with 500 tank cars in Canada and 1,000 in Germany! but otherwise the repair shops kept pace with requirements. At the end of 1923 there were in reserve 2,734 sound engines and 60,724 trucks. Efforts were next concentrated on repairing the permanent way and bridges, and by the end of 1921 only 12 bridges were still impassable.

War Communism—Shipping Reconstruction

The reconstruction of river shipping was no less rapid. By the end of 1921, there had been repaired 1,360 steamers and 1,719 vessels, and refloated 76 steamers, 593 vessels, and two

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

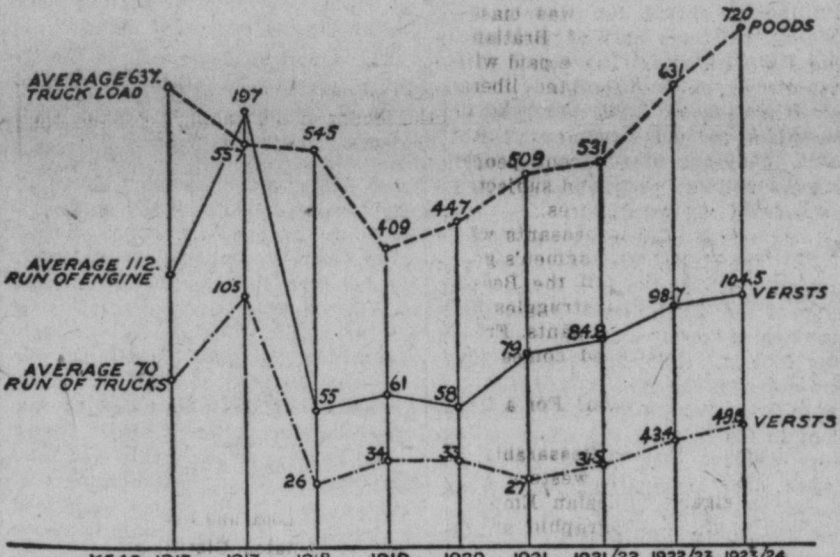
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dredgers, while an ambitious program of new construction was undertaken.

Transport Reorganization Under New Economic Policy

War Communism thus made a good beginning, but the introduction of the New Economic Policy required a complete reorganization of transport reconstruction on a business basis. Thenceforward reconstruction had to be treated as a business investment, not as an "internal front." The transition took time and was first formally enforced by a decree in January, 1922. The operation involved a complete reorganization and considerable decentralization of the Commissariat which was coupled with a technical planning Commission (Transplan). Attention was then concentrated on making the railways and shipping pay in accordance with plans for a ten years development. Steady progress has been made with this task and is perhaps none the worse for showing less sensational results than the feverish "offensives" of the War Communism. For example, the fuel expenditure has been reduced until it is 1.42 kopecks per 100 engine versts as compared with 1.03 kopecks pre-war, which is not bad after making the appropriate allowances. Damage and defalcations of freight which, in 1921-22, was as high as one pood per 50,000 pood versts has been brought down to 125,000 in 1922-23, and 750,000 pood versts in 1923-24. The improvement of the permanent way was continued; 17,000,000 sleepers being relaid, and all temporary bridges replaced by permanent. The reconstruction work can now be considered as practically complete, and the present task is to make the railways pay. This is largely a matter of making working more economical by running full loads. The average load pre-war was 66,000 pood versts, in 1923-24, it was about 22,000, in 1927, it is planned to be 33,000, i.e., half as economical as pre-war. The annexed graph shows the improvement in working conditions:—



The progress towards running the railways at a profit can be seen in the Budget (v. Finance). In 1922-23 the Government subsidy was 28.9 per cent. of the total expenditure, including re-equipments, etc. In the present Budget the railways appear to be paying their way.

Shipping Reorganization

Shipping is still in a more backward condition—though internal navigation seems adequately restored, and its economic efficiency is shown to be double that of 1922.

In the Baltic, tonnage increased since the organization of regular services in the middle of 1922, from 785,742 poods for the first half of 1922 to 7,959,028 poods in the second half, and nearly 20 million poods in 1923. In the Black Sea and Sea of Azov the average monthly freights which were 385,000 poods in 1921 and 990,000 poods in 1922, after the running of regular services in 1922 rose to nearly two million poods. But though this sea-transport continues to increase it is greatly hampered by want of tonnage and construction programs are being pressed forward. One of the Delegation crossed the Black Sea in one of the Russian regular service to the Straits and Syria and found the steamer clean and comfortable.

General Conclusion

It seems clear that the reconstruction of Russian railway transport is fairly complete and that railroads have been put on a paying basis. But that want of capital may delay profitable developments; and has already delayed, to the great disadvantage of foreign commerce, the reconstruction of shipping and the restoration of the steamer communications between the Union and foreign ports.

AGRICULTURE

Russian Agriculture and the Revolution

Russia is an agricultural country. Of the population 90 per cent. is agricultural. The pre-war export was three-quarters agricultural products, the import two-thirds for agricultural requirements.

All the same, until the Revolution, the position of the peasantry was deplorable. They only owned one-third of the land, and that mostly the worst, and the landlords kept them in a state of semi-serfage. Besides, of the land owned by the peasant, a large and growing proportion was in the hands of large farmers (kulaks) who were continually reducing the middle-sized holders to small holders and the small holder to a laborer (batrak).

Nothing was done to put the peasantry in actual possession of the land until the Bolshevik Revolution. On February 14th, 1918, an Act socialized the land by (1) abolishing in principle private property in land; (2) fixing standard holdings in different regions, and (3) abolishing rent and hired labor. By 1919, 96 per cent. of the land was in the hands of the peasantry, and 4½ per cent. under communal exploitation.

(To be continued in next issue)

"Who Is Who" in the British Delegation

HERBERT SMITH, J. P. Nineteen years president Yorkshire Miners' Federation. President, Miners' Federation of Great Britain since 1921. Vice-president, 1907. Served on several royal commissions. President, International Miners' Committee. Member of school board, West Riding (Yorks). county council and other public bodies for many years. Member, parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1913-16, and general council, 1923-24. Appointed J. P. in 1918. Member, central committee, miners' welfare and central committee, mining examining board.

BEN TILLET, general secretary of trade unions since 1889. Founder of Dockers' Union which originated from the Tea Coopers and General Laborers' Union established in 1887. A pioneer of trade union movement nationally. Contested several parliamentary elections. Elected for North Remain dockers' general secretary until amalgamation to Transport and General Workers' Union. Now secretary of Political and International Department of Amalgamated Union. Member of trades union congress general council since 1922. Member of parliamentary committee, trades union congress, 1892-04.

JOHN TURNER, associated with socialist organizations since 1884. Intimate with founders and leaders of socialist thought, such as William Morris, Belfort Bax, and other pioneers. Closely associated with prince Kropotkin from 1886 until his return to Russia in 1917. A pioneer of shop hours legislation and founder of Shop Assistants' Union. Official of this union from 1898 until retirement as general secretary after twelve years in this position until 1924. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1921; re-elected by congress each year to 1924 for period to September, 1925.

JOHN BROMLEY, M. P. A pioneer of railway trade unionism and held many positions of trust prior to appointment as branch secretary of Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Fireman, 1904. Elected organizing secretary of the union, 1910. Secretary also of conciliation boards. Elected general secretary of the union, 1914. Elected member of labor party executive, 1920 and 1921. Elected member of trades union congress general council, 1922-24. Member of labor party delegation to Ireland. Three times candidate for Barrow, elected 1924. Prominently associated with labor and socialist propaganda for many years.

ALAN A. H. FINDLAY, member of United Patternmakers' Association since 1893. Branch secretary and other offices. Elected assistant general secretary, executive department, 1913. Elected general secretary, 1917. Formerly treasurer, Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation for three years, subsequently appointed president, at present occupying this position. Elected to trades union congress general council, 1921, re-elected each year until 1924, for term ending September, 1925.

A. A. PURCELL (chairman of delegation). Member, Furnishing Trades Union since 1891. Member, social-democratic federation many years. Member, Salford Borough Council for six years. Sectional secretary, sub-secretary, organizer, furnishing trades. Parliamentary candidate, West Salford, 1910. Contested Coventry, 1923-24. Elected 1923. Successful arbitrator in co-operative and other disputes. Elected to general council, trades union congress, 1919, re-elected each year. Elected by trade union international conference, Vienna, 1924, as president. President at 1924 trades union congress. Vice-Chairman, general council. Appointed delegate to American labor convention, 1925. Accompanied the delegation to Russia in 1920.

FRED BRAMLEY (secretary to delegation). Many years actively associated with political and industrial branches of the labor movement. Several years full time lecturer on social and economic subject in connection with "Clarion" newspaper. Formerly organizing secretary, Furnishing Trades Association. Appointed assistant secretary, trades union congress, 1917; general secretary, 1923. Served on several government committees. Member of royal commission on national health insurance and national debt commission.

ENGINEERS TO ORGANIZE; WANT BETTER TERMS

They Are College Bred But Poorly Fed

NEW YORK —(FP)— Thirty-five hundred college bred technicians, employed by the city of New York, finding that their wages are pretty much on the level of manual workers' are taking a tip from the latter and organizing. They have formed the Association of Engineers of New York and have as their immediate objective salary increases of 25 per cent.

At a preliminary meeting speakers pointed out that the engineers hold the key positions in the essential work necessary to the community and that the departments of water, fire prevention, sanitation, transportation, new construction and other vital municipal activities could not operate without them. In fact, several of the speakers reminded their fellow workers, the city engineer is such a necessary individual that when the engineers of Chicago started a strike, scheduled for three days, the city called them back to work in a half hour with the promise of meeting their demands.

As a start towards educating the public to the idea that the engineer is just an ordinarily paid person wage charts have been made public showing that 76.5 per cent of the city's engineers get less wages than plumbers and bricklayers and ten per cent less than the municipal ditch diggers. Only five per cent get as much as the contractors' superintendents whose business it is to follow the plans prepared for them by the engineers.

Aldermen Strike When Mayor Appoints Pulpit Pounder Police Chief

ALTON, Ill., Aug. 2—The three Alton aldermen, arrested by Mayor H. M. Sanders, in a factional row over administration of city affairs today issued a public ultimatum that not even notification of their arrest would force them to attend meetings of the town council "until the mayor sees the light" the way they see it.

Mayor Sanders arrested the three aldermen on charges of conspiracy and omission of duty when the council members refused to attend the regular council meetings. The split arose over various policies indulged in by Mayor Sanders, mainly the selection of Rev. E. N. Maberry as a member of the police force.

Escaped With Booty.
PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 2—A bandit today held up the H. & F. Weisner jewelry store in the south business district and escaped with \$3,000 worth of diamonds, a large assortment of high grade gold watches and a small amount of money.

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.

Terror Can't Stop Soviet Republic

(Continued from page 1)
blood of the Bessarabian peasants. They have shot over 20 members of the Bessarabian Parliament, the so-called "Zfatul Zeria" in order to arrange the "voluntary" affiliation of Bessarabia to Rumania. Six years ago the Rumanian bourgeoisie started the first Bessarabian trial of the "108" and thus tried to abolish the first mass organization of the oppressed population which refused to reconcile itself with the rule of the feudal elements of Rumania.

Peasants Formed Revolutionary Committees.

The first great trial was followed three years ago by a second one with 27 accused, proletarians of Rumanian and Bessarabian towns who had joined together for struggle against the robbery of the Rumanian capitalists.

In the time between these two trials their took place that of the "47" in 1920, which was intended to destroy the Rumanian Communist Party. After this short survey of the past the present trial of the 600 appears more understandable.

What are the characteristics of this trial? The trials which are arranged periodically by the Rumanian oppressors illustrate clearly the development of the revolutionary movement in Bessarabia. We experienced a number of revolts which ended with the defeat of the peasants, because the latter did not yet sufficiently understand the revolutionary role of their class. A revolt of workers which is not at the same time supported by the organized peasants, is doomed to failure from the beginning.

A quite different picture is offered by the last revolt in Tartarburnar. We must state here above all that it was specially the peasants movement which undertook a conscious attack, the attack of a politically mature peasantry. Tartarburnar has raised high the revolutionary militant banner. It has understood that the high taxes, the suppressed economic life and the arbitrary actions of the gendarms can only be stopped by the peasants and the workers. Therefore the rebels have first of all endeavored to form a revolutionary committee.

From this we see that the revolt of the peasantry had an organized and conscious character. This organization was certainly not yet so perfect that it could lead immediately the whole population to revolt, and this explains the defeat of the revolutionary peasants movement.

Whole districts were surrounded by Rumanian gendarms and numerous villages have been wiped out completely. The unarmed population was massacred by the hangmen of Bratianu. More than 1,000 people have paid with their lives for the attempted liberation of Bessarabia from the yoke of the exploiters and hangmen of Rumania, hundreds of innocent people were thrown into prison and subjected to the most horrible tortures.

The voices of the 600 peasants who are today tried by the hangmen's government of Bratianu, call the Bessarabian peasants for new struggles for the liberation of the occupants. From the bench of the accused comes the powerful call:

"Against the occupation! For a free Soviet Bessarabia!"

Hangmen Occupied Bessarabia. Bessarabia, the south western corner of the gigantic Russian Empire, on account of its geographic situa-

tion in the middle of 1917 was an object of the desires of the Rumanian imperialists. The agents of the government of that time, Margliomanus-Makensen, which was favorable to Germany, were specially instructed to contribute to the decomposition of the Russian army on the south front in order to facilitate for Rumania the annexation of Bessarabia.

The "true Russian" General Tcherbacheff carried thru successfully the driving out of the revolutionary Russian troops from Bessarabia. Other agents of the Rumanian state, the Bessarabian social-revolutionaries Inkulez, Chaline, Katerev, Jerchan, etc., prepared the annexation of Bessarabia from within.

On the 20th of October, 1917, the incompetent congress of the Bessarabian military under active participation of the agents mentioned above, decided to call a national assembly in Bessarabia in order to establish its "autonomy". The composition of the "Statul Zeria" was decided by them in advance. On the whole 120 persons were to participate in the assembly, among them 84 must be Moldavians and 50 Moldavians must be elected to the assembly by the congress. These 50 persons, agents of the Rumanian state, were those members of the parliament, who supported the idea of the annexation of Bessarabia by Rumania.

On November 21st, 1917, the "Statul Zeria" was opened and on December 2nd it declared Bessarabia to be the independent democratic republic Moldavia. On March 27th, 1918, the "Statul Zeria" proclaimed in the presence of the Rumanian Prime Minister Marglioman the affiliation of Bessarabia to Rumania on the basis of local autonomy.

The voting took place in an atmosphere which is best characterized by the statement of the chairman of the "Statul Zeria", Professor H. Spere, shortly before the voting: "Before we vote on the question of the affiliation of Bessarabia to Rumania, I declare: Woe to the national minority that should dare to vote against the affiliation!" Before the voting several members of the "Statul Zeria", the members of the Presidium of the congress of the peasants, Kataros, Panzyr, Prachnitsky, Tehumatchenko and Litvanoff were shot on account of opposition.

On November 28th, 1918, the "Statul Zeria" declared itself against local autonomy and for complete amalgamation with Rumania. In a night session when only one-fourth of the members were present, the voting took place by lifting of hands and the votes for and against were not even counted.

Against this two-fold deception a protest was raised signed by the general secretary of the "Statul Zeria", the leader of the People's League, Jokuri, the peasants fraction, the trade unionists and 40 members of the "Statul Zeria". The so-called "Law of Affiliation" constitutes the most unheard of violation of the will of the Bessarabian workers and peasants and an act of brutal violence on the part of the Rumanian occupants.

Your Union Meeting

First Tuesday, August 4, 1925

- No. Name of Local and Place of Meeting
 - 6 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1829 S. Throop St.
 - 39 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Douglas Park Auditorium.
 - 152 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 N. Robey St., 7:30 p. m.
 - 270 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
 - 61 Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 175 W. Washington St.
 - 17 Asbestos Workers, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 30 Biliary Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
 - 298 Boot and Shoe Workers, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
 - 49 Brick and Clay Workers, Clark and Devon.
 - 21 Bricklayers, 912 W. Monroe St.
 - 136 B. S. I. W., 738 W. Madison St.
 - 237 Carmen, 201 W. Chicago Ave.
 - 58 Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield.
 - 141 Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St.
 - 271 Carpenters, 9442 Cottage Grove Ave.
 - 272 Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights.
 - 1128 Carpenters, Moose Hall, La Grange, Ill.
 - 1727 Carpenters, 14th St. Hall, North Chicago.
 - 1786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th.
 - 2786 Carpenters, Springfield and 26th St.
 - 2 Elevator Constructors, 2901 West Monroe Street.
 - 402 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
 - 188 Firemen and Enginemen, Lake and Francisco Street.
 - 5 Hod Carriers, 225 E. 15th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.
 - 6 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
 - 81 Ladies' Garment Workers, 528 W. Van Buren St.
 - 290 Michinists, 3287 Sheffield Ave.
 - 83 Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
 - 478 Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
 - Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 No. Clark St.
 - 320 Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
 - 638 Meat Cutters, 3824 W. 26th St.
 - 18 Painters, 35th and Wood.
 - 180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
 - 184 Painters, 614 S. Halsted St.
 - 191 Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th.
 - 225 Painters, 9292 So. Chicago Ave.
 - 279 Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
 - 371 Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
 - 396 Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
 - 621 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
 - 502 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
 - 468 Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
 - 2219 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
 - 12345 Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
 - 1605 Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
 - 69 Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
 - 83 Switchmen, 301 E. 75th St.
 - 16024 Street and Public Utilities Inspectors, Great Northern Hotel.
 - 712 Teamsters, Laundry, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
 - 742 Teamsters, Swan's Hall.
 - 17352 Theatre Wardrobe Attendants, 912 Capitol Bldg., 2. p. m.
 - 24 Upholsterers, Taylor and Ogden Ave.
 - 111 Upholsterers, 180 W. Washington Street.
 - 7 Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St.
 - 16171 Ward Superintendents, Palmer House, 4:30 p. m.
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

KEEP SCHOOLS RUNNING FULL YEAR, NEW PLAN

No Vacations for Kids of Working Class

From the latest developments it is more likely than not that Chicago public school children will lose their summer vacations. A committee appointed to investigate the possibilities for all year school for Chicago brought back a report strongly recommending the change. The committee was composed of assistants to the superintendent, William McAndrew with Chauncey Willard, principal of the Hale High School as chairman.

The report is now before the board of education. Edward B. Ellicot, president of the board, favors the all year round school plan. The superintendent not only favors it—he advocates it. For the board of education it means a big money saving. And since it has been the policy of Chicago's school board to place the saving of money above the needs of the children, it is more than assured that the schools will soon be running on the all year plan.

Bait for Tired Parents.

Questionnaires are being sent to the parents by McAndrew. He says they will prove to all that the parents are for the new plan. And the committee in its report further throws out bait for overworked and discouraged working class parents. The report says: "There are thousands of parents in Chicago who are gravely concerned every June about what their children will be doing during July and August, where and how they will play, what dangers they will meet."

They figure working class parents are driven by economic necessity. The mother as well as the father must supply the running expenses of the home. Whether the mother is employed in a gainful occupation, which is the case to a large extent judging from recent statistics, or whether she does all the household chores to keep expenses down, the children of working class families are turned loose upon the streets during the summer. As a means whereby they would be kept off the streets and off the hands of the busy mother the new plan is sure to be welcome. Of course the board of education would receive the surprise of its life if working class parents demand that the summer school be conducted in camps out in the open fields, where education and recreation can be combined as is being done in Soviet Russia.

Run Schools Like Factories.

The following paragraph from the report gives the keynote to the board's motive in pushing this move. "Chicago has a school plant valued at \$120,000,000," reads the report. "At present over fifty per cent of the high school facilities and ninety-five per cent of the elementary school facilities are unused throughout the summer. No industrial concern would voluntarily keep its plant idle for two months each year."

Under the proposed plan the present school year would be divided into four ten week terms, with a fifth ten weeks term added in the summer recess, thus permitting a week's vacation at Christmas, and a week's recess during the summer. A pupil would be required to attend any four of the five terms or all of them as he chooses. Teachers would work either four or five terms and be paid accordingly.

GROCERY CLERKS UNION DEMANDS HANDS OFF CHINA

PHILADELPHIA, August 2—The Fruit and Grocery Clerks' Union of Philadelphia in a ringing resolution denounced the imperialist robbers of the United States, Europe and Japan for their brutal war on the Chinese people and calling on the workers of America to take steps to prevent foreign troops from interfering in China.

The resolution is signed by Morris Rosenberg, recording secretary of the union and by Joseph Dritz, financial secretary.

A conference of all labor unions to devise ways and means of stopping further interference of foreign troops in the Chinese strike and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from China, is urged in the resolution.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.



BUILDERS AT WORK

The Party Press Is a Communist Teacher

St. Paul Shows the Way

Time and again the leaders of the Communist movement in this country and in the international have pointed out the importance of the press as a factor in building Communist parties.

The Communist international in its decision on the American question, tells us that we can build the party—and must—and tells us to do this on the basis of the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly primarily.

Comrade Lenin calls the Communist newspaper the "collective organizer" and a teacher of the movement.

And slowly as the growth and understanding of the movement proceeds we find that more and more these lessons are being put into practice by our comrades. To teach our own membership Communist practice and to reach outside workers with Communist principles witness this proof in St. Paul where Communist are doing work by means of our press:

Dear Comrades:

I am writing you to see if it is possible to get 50 copies each of the June and July Workers Monthly. We are trying hard to organize Communist fractions in the unions, but we find that many of our party members do not get the full significance of what we are doing this for, and the benefit the party will get from such organization.

The industrial committee has read very carefully the articles of Foster on the trade union fraction and think that a wide circulation of these two copies of the Workers Monthly, especially calling the attention of the members to these two articles above referred to will do a great deal of good, and help us in our work and get the membership to see the importance of being subscribers to the Workers Monthly. So far the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers have been organized on the fraction basis and the Carpenters are well under way. We have some good material in the Painters, but we also have a very stubborn reactionary group there. We are going to do our best to get a left wing functioning in the Painters. Hoping that you have copies of the Monthly on hand and that we will receive them at your earliest convenience, I am

Fraternally yours,
O. L. JOHNSON.

The Workers Monthly was sent to these comrades to help secure among them the understanding of the importance of the industrial work in our party.

And the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly can help to Bolshevize your local as well. Get a bundle each month (this month especially)—and let no professed Communist be permitted to go without subscribing to these official organs of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Russia Today

The Official Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Russia

This unbiased report of a Commission of British Trade Union leaders and experts after a visit to all sections of Soviet Russia, giving an accurate and complete picture of the world's first workers' government as it is today—

Will be given with every half year subscription (at a special rate) to the only working class newspaper in America that gives accurate day to day news of not only the Russian and American labor developments—but registers in every issue the progress of all world Labor—

5 Mos. Sub to the DAILY WORKER (6 Mos. in Chicago) \$4.50
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THE DAILY WORKER

"America's Only English Communist Daily"

Chicago, Ill.

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But also to own a subscription to the only English daily in this country fighting the workers' battles.

Tell your shop-mate and member of your union of this splendid opportunity.

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A new sub accepted at 2 months for one dollar.

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to get both a sub to the DAILY WORKER and RUSSIA TODAY.

Enclosed find \$5.00 for copy of RUSSIA TODAY.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS



5164. Yoke and flounce effects are among the newest fashion features. The model here portrayed will develop well in printed crepe, combined with plain crepe. It is also attractive in figured silk and crepe de chine.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size is made as illustrated, will require 2 1/2 yards of figured material and 2 1/2 yards of plain material 32 inches wide. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 1/4 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.



A SLENDERIZING DRESS
4392. This one-piece dress is becoming to youthful and to mature figures. Gingham with linen would be fine for this, or rattice with binding in a contrasting color. Taffeta too will be attractive for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. The width at the foot of the dress is 2 1/4 yards.

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 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

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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.

Advertising rates on application.

Capitalist Graft

Why do capitalist politicians fight so vigorously for election to office? The reason is not far to seek. The answer to the question is: Graft.

The New York bonding firm of Sinnott and Canty, are suing newspaper owners and others to the tune of \$13,000,000 damages for publishing news in connection with the relations of the bonding firm to the Hylan administration.

John P. Sinnott, leading member of the firm is brother of Mayor Hylan's son-in-law and private secretary. The firm had \$500 in cash when they incorporated in Albany in 1922, with a capitalization of \$10,000. Sinnott was the owner of \$200,000.

What political power means to the politicians can be gathered from the fact that on Hylan's school construction contracts, involving \$24,000,000, the contractors paid into the firm of Sinnott and Canty the sum of \$163,000 in bonding premiums. Politics pays.

Mayor Hylan's enemies among the capitalist gangsters are making those revelations because they are out in the cold. When they succeed in defeating him, others will get the cream of the loot. It will only be a question of what gang will have the choicest seat at the pie counter.

During the czarist regime in Russia, graft was rife. From the highest officials of the state to the most menial employe, everybody was for sale. But since the Soviet government was established things have changed. Those who take liberties with the property of the workers and peasants today, do so at the risk of losing their heads. The result is that there is less corruption in the Soviet government than in any government in the world, despite its inheritance of corrupt officials from the old days.

Capitalism and corruption are synonymous terms. Communists refuse to get excited because the capitalist politicians rob their own government or rob each other. We only make use of those revelations as proof of their hypocrisy and crookedness and to point out to the workers as we did in the Teapot Dome scandal, that capitalist government besides having as its main object the suppression of the working class is also a rogues' hangout where the robbers of the workers also fleece each other.

The Tribune as Crusader

The role of crusader to free Italy from dictatorship is essayed by the Chicago Tribune, after its correspondent George Selde was expelled from that country, by Mussolini for the alleged bias of his news in favor of the anti-Fascist opposition.

The Tribune warns the Italian government that even tho the news agent sent out of Italy by its correspondent may not be entirely satisfactory, the stuff that will come from Paris, Geneva, Helingsfors or Riga, will not be near so palatable.

In other words the Tribune threatens to lie indiscriminately in retaliation for the expulsion of its man. It is not very likely that the Tribune can say anything so bad about Mussolini that will stagger on the wrong side of the truth. But the threat sheds light on the Tribune's policy. It shows that its devotion to facts does not interfere with business. Its readers want news about Italy, so any news is better than none.

The Tribune says it has no prejudice against fascism. This is very true. But it happens that fascism is not the kind of capitalist dictatorship that suits the Tribune's business at this stage of the game. Too much government, too much interference with the individual if that individual happens to be a member of the bourgeoisie or petty bourgeois classes. This is not comfortable. Had Mussolini confined his assassinations, suppressions and persecutions to the revolutionary working class movement, the Tribune's correspondent would not have occasion to arouse Mussolini's wrath. The writer would be too busy acting as Mussolini's press agent in lying about the radicals as he had previously lied about Soviet Russia.

The Tribune will not convince those who know its shamelessly reactionary policy, and its utter disregard for truth where the interests of the working class are concerned, that its present offensive against Mussolini comes from an honest heart or because of loyalty to the truth. The Tribune simply believes that Mussolini, having temporarily wrecked the working class movement, has outlived his usefulness. But when working class democracy, thru the dictatorship of the workers and peasants is established in Italy it will have no more bitter enemy than the Chicago Tribune.

A Friendly Visit

The United States fleet is in Australia, after going thru a series of maneuvers at Hawaii, having for their object, preparation for a war with Japan. There is no significance to the Australian visit, we are informed, by the admirals of the American fleet who reply to the addresses of welcome from the Australian politicians.

The governor general of Australia toasted the king and the president, let us hope in water, and dwelt on the enduring friendship that exists between the people of the two nations. It seems to us that we heard those sentiments before, and unless we are mistaken they were bandied between British and German statesmen shortly before they started out to kill each other by proxy.

Admiral Coontz, speaking for the House of Morgan was not behind in handing out the soft stuff, tho it must be admitted that he added a note of originality to the proceedings unusual in a like situation.

He said: "Our visit to the south seas is a friendly one. If every nation would send a vast number of its citizens to visit other nations, a greater toleration would be fostered." Good, but the admiral did not say that those visiting friends should bring along their howitzers, poison gas, submarines, battleships, battle planes, Zepelins and sundry other tokens of capitalist civilization. It strikes us that the millions of United States citizens that were sent to Europe in 1917 and 1918 did not contribute materially to making the United States better liked in Germany, at least not among the widows and orphans of the German workers that were killed by the bayonets of the American visitors. Admiral Coontz talked heap much hokum, tho the freshness of the output was welcome.

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

CORPSE OF LOS S. P. GIVES OFF STRONG AROMA

Only 23 Present at Debs' Coast Arrival

By L. P. RINDAL
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 2.—The socialist party held a "regional red card convention" (as they called it) in the Labor Temple of this city. A resolution demanding the recognition of Soviet Russia was sent back to the committee on resolutions, but a motion in favor of recognition passed.

"We do not want to go against the wishes of Debs," said one self-styled leader, flashing a hostile look thru his glasses. This individual was also responsible for a motion demanding the release of all traitors in the Soviet republics. The motion passed 57 to 6.

These 63 souls were the voting strength of this "mass" convention of which more than half were new members. Thru the effort of Attorney E. W. Henderson, an I. W. W. defender, a resolution against the criminal syndicalism law was passed. A few "socialists" objected to the language used.

Praise Strikebreaker Calls.
In the Mexican situation Coolidge and Kellogg were condemned and Calles praised. The "delegates" (many curiosity seekers, scraped together on the spot) were also in favor of the new S. P. paper, the "American Appeal." However, only a few dollars were collected for its support. A sum of \$200,000 is needed, they said.

Hard Up for Members.
The only credential necessary was a membership card, or an application for membership.

On the handbills Eugene V. Debs was compared with Lincoln, Huss and Jesus.

Not a Labor Convention.
The fact that the convention was called to order early in the morning when the slaves are working or looking for a job seems to indicate that this gathering was a "nep-men" affair, not a real labor convention. The word "high-brow" was also used in this connection by Attorney E. W. Henderson mentioned above. An air of the middle class surrounded the "convention."

Hero Worship.
At about 9:45 Debs came—And the kissing game began in earnest. Gene seemed to be a real expert at it, too. Men, women and children of all ages had to be kissed. Lovely women that had not been kissed for 60 years had the time of their life. Everything nice indeed. But the class struggle can't be built on hero worship!

The Resurrection.
When the meeting was opened, 25 bewildered souls were present. The chairman, Debs, had a hard time to make these people, strangers to each other, feel at home. The S. P. must have been dead and buried for a long period.

And now the martyr and savior is here for the resurrection. Therefore the reference to Jesus on the advertising for this convention, I suppose, in Minneapolis, however, the situation was worse. The S. P. convention in that city, according to Debs, started with three people. One couldn't help but feel sorry for the old fighter.

Most of the forenoon was taken up by Debs' usual speech making. A few others spoke long enuf to say that Debs was the "greatest man in the socialist convention in the civilized world. But such a praise does

AGENCY SHARKS AND EMPLOYERS FILCH FAT FEES FROM WORKERS

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Talk about the slave market in New Orleans before 1860! Sixth avenue in this city in 1925 has nothing on it. All day long in front of private employment offices crowds of unemployed wage slaves may be seen eagerly scanning the tall signboards in the hope of finding a buyer of their idle labor power and a feeder of their empty stomachs.

That's where the slave of 1860 had it on the slave of 1925. He always was sure at least of his next meal. That's why the disappointment of the worker, put him to work for a week or so and have him back looking for another job and shelling out another fee inside of no time. Great scheme, isn't it?

No Jobs in Sight.
The peculiar thing is that the state financed employment office on Pearl street, run by the American Legion is daily crowded by able bodied men and women, and some not so able bodied as a result of the late lamented fight for democracy.

All day these men and women hang around this office, and seldom is there a job in sight. No fees you see. And we are now living in a period of republican Coolidge prosperity. What a damned lie.

But the man with glasses (mentioned at the beginning) was the most hostile of them all. He blamed all the trouble now going on in the clothing industry on the Workers Party and Moscow. He turned things upside down and called the Communists "scabs."

Abramovitch was praised as the one who told all the truth. This yellow-fish found plenty of opposition, however and no motion was passed on the subject.

In the afternoon a motion to open the doors to the gallery carried. Debs wanted to admit everybody, evap members of the W. P. Said "yellow-fish" objected to the Communists, and the officials "forgot" to carry out the will of the membership.

Hopeless Effort by S. P.
In spite of the socialist boast that "Posters, window cards, letters, automobile signs, and small cards by the hundreds and the thousands are being distributed, besides 10,000 copies of The Labor World and an equal number of the Daily Forward"—the "huge outpouring" of "radicals" and "hundreds of enthusiastic socialists" did not turn out to be a "great socialist revival"—unless the curiosity seekers at the Hollywood Bowl can be called "a pilgrimage and a new crusade" for socialism. The people do not care for the S. P. By fighting against the cause of labor the S. P. has disappeared—and the real champions in the class struggle, the Communists, have gained in strength.

Harmony—No Class Struggle.
Nearly all the speeches were tuned on the peace and harmony harp. And that at a time when the imperialists are running roughshod over the workers and their interests in every corner of the world. Not a word was said about the workers' struggle in China or the war in Morocco.

Another Abramovitch Liar.
The rest of the few "leaders" present warmed up only when the Communists were mentioned. Cameron King, of Oakland, slapped at Moscow. Herr of San Francisco and Los Angeles, remembered the time when the "Workers (Communist) Party used its scissors" on the S. P.

DISABLED WAR VETERANS TOLD BY U. S. THEY MUST LIVE ON \$20.00 MONTHLY, HOLMES GOES ON TOUR

By EMIL E. HOLMES
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 2.—The writer and several disabled comrades are on a tour of Minnesota for the purpose of attempting to place the facts before the workers on the causes of war. We do not seek sympathy—we shall ask only co-operation to spread our message.

My case is similar to hundreds. I have today received a letter from the U. S. veterans' bureau, saying in part: "You are informed that you were given a rating of temporary partial 25 per cent, with compensation payments at the rate of \$20.00 per month on your disability of tuberculosis, pylonary, chronic, arrested and plourisy."

Also I was informed that when necessary I could apply for hospital treatment. Doctors tell me that to undertake any sort of work that will involve lifting and etc., will in all probability mean that my case will again become active.

This has been the almost immediate result, of hundreds of boys who like myself, went into the army in good health and because of gas came out with T. B. We did not enjoy much prosperity at twenty dollars per month however, so what are we to do?

At every turn we find many applicants for every job, nothing seemed left but a campaign to bring the real story of war to the workers. We will appreciate requests and co-operation on the arrangements of meetings, to secure a meeting requests should be made at an early date.

NEEDLE TRADES WORKER PLEDGES SELF TO AID COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

By WORKER CORRESPONDENT.

In the special New York needle trades edition of the DAILY WORKER recently distributed here, we made an appeal to the workers in the needle trades engaged in the struggle to join the Party. The following is copy of a letter containing an application for membership, which we think merits publication. You will note we use the name Chas. B. instead of his full name.

"I believe that the place for every class-conscious worker is the Workers Party, the party which is based upon the principles of class struggle and make no compromise with the exploiting class.

"I came to this conclusion following the struggle that is going on between the so-called left and right wing in our cloakmakers' union. This fight revealed the real friends and traitors in our movement.

"I pledge myself to apply all my intelligence and ability to enlighten my fellow workers to join the Workers Party.

Yours for the social revolution,
Chas. B., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YWL STUDENTS' FAREWELL PARTY GOES OFF BIG

Rock, Michigan, School Term Closes

By RAY AHOLA.

ROCK, Mich., Aug. 2.—The commencement exercises of the Y. W. L. Summer School were a great success. About 250 persons were gathered at the main hall from three different states. The crowd would have been larger but many couldn't come on account of the rainstorm.

Were they pleased with our program? You tell the world they were! Our speakers brot them to the edge of their seats. They went wild over our songs and recitations, and our comical dialogues brot them to the point of crying. We also had a play called "Nick in Siberia" which made the hall ring with applause. Little time was left for dancing as the program took up most of the afternoon and evening but dance we did. "Apostles of Pep," our school orchestra, did its duty well.

Departure Came and Tears.
Comrades were sorry to leave the school and to part from their comrades but the idea of advanced courses next summer cheered them up.

As a whole the courses and also the commencement program was something unheard of before and a success to the full meaning of the word.

The student body wishes to thank the local comrades of Waino for the co-operation they extended to us and also the DAILY WORKER.

Ohio Judge Held.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Judge John E. Tanney of Erie County, said to be the youngest judge in the United States, was free on \$2,500 bond today, following his arraignment before United States commissioner, F. L. Gaines, here, on a charge of conspiracy in what is said by federal agents to be one of the greatest liquor conspiracy cases unearthed since the enactment of the federal prohibition law.

CLEVELAND LABOR HEARS 'HANDS OFF CHINA' SPEAKERS

Public Square Scene of Big Meeting

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 2.—Fifteen hundred workers gathered at the Public Square here in spite of rain, at the demonstration called by the Workers Party and Young Workers League under the slogans "Hands Off China," and "Stand by Soviet Russia."

The Kuomintang branch of Cleveland joined in the meeting with two speakers, David Lee, and Warren G. Poyd, who described the miseries of the Chinese workers and peasants under the system of foreign industrial, financial and political domination now in vogue.

For Self Government.

The speakers pointed out that the Chinese are fighting for the rights of self-government and also for freedom from capitalistic domination, and outlined the program of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the founder of the Kuomintang party, which is following his teachings in opposing imperialism, and militarism and advocating international unity of the workers.

Alfred Wagenknecht, district organizer of the Workers Party, J. A. Hamilton, local organizer, and Carl Weisberg, organizer of the Young Workers League, also spoke upon various phases of the world-wide class struggle of the workers against capitalist imperialism.

Dunne, Editor of "Daily Worker," Speaks

Bill Dunne, delivered the main speech in which he pointed out the reasons behind the imperialistic designs upon China and against Soviet Russia is not only the greed of the financial interests but also the necessity they are under of finding wider and wider markets for the sale of goods and opportunities for the profitable investment of funds, and that the workers real interest is with the workers of China and Soviet Russia and not with the American financiers plotting against these countries.

The success of the meetings the Workers Party has been holding on the square is shown by the efforts of the police to embarrass the meetings. The rule against the sale of merchandise in the public parks has suddenly been so strictly interpreted as to ban the sale of the DAILY WORKER, and at the July 25 meeting, the officers forbade the sale of the daily even on the nearby street corners, on the grounds that the paper had been mentioned in the speeches from the stump.

This is only another instance however of the arbitrary policy pursued by the police department under the administration of public safety director Barry and ought to be a lesson to the Cleveland workers as to what Barry would do in case of a strike situation of any magnitude.

Sunday Picnic Successful.

On Sunday the local and district picnic at Willoughbeach Park was a surprising success in view of the very bad weather. "Mother" Bloor had one of her best days, with 28 subs, and Dunne made a well-received speech.

Get \$10,000 Worth of Diamonds.

While hundreds of men and women working in the capitol building in the loop, passed thru the hallways in their way to luncheon at noon, two armed bandits appeared in the office of the S. L. Simmons & Company, slugged one man and intimidated several others and then escaped with \$10,000 worth of diamonds.

Order a bundle to distribute there.

The Struggle Against Loreism in Our Party By Max Bedacht

the working class. This consolidation is gradually, but surely, killing whatever illusions of "chances" may still exist in the heads of American workers and is thus offering the basis of the formation of the American workers into a political entity as a class.

WHAT IS LOREISM?
A PARTY of action must strip itself for action. In order to be able to overcome all the numerous obstacles in the path of action the party must cleanse itself of all inner obstacles to action for one on that path.

Loreism is such a serious inner obstacle to action for our party. To eliminate Loreism is a major task of our party at the present time. Our coming convention must mobilize our party completely for the accomplishment of this task.

What is Loreism? Loreism is an American variety of opportunism which manifests itself internationally in this period of temporary lull in the world revolution. This opportunism makes its appearance as Brandlerism in Germany, as Trotskyism in Russia, as Bukhnikism in Czechoslovakia and as Loreism in America.

It is for these reasons that seemingly little differences in conception develop in our movement at the present time into deep going and important deviations. Loreism is such a deviation. The more our party develops into a revolutionary party of action, a Bolshevik party, the more will the foreign substances within our party come to the surface. The tremendous task of our party will need readiness and ability of action. Foreign substances, standing in the way of such action, either must be speedily assimilated in the fire of active Bolshevization and Bolshevik action, or it must be finally eliminated.

LOREISM is such a foreign substance. It presents the American variety of vacillating centrism. Eternal hesitancy before action, vacillation between one road of action and the other, and when action can no longer be avoided the invariable choosing of the wrong road, are the outstanding characteristics of this tendency.

The attitude of this tendency toward the tasks of the party are determined by an essentially petty bourgeois approach. The Communist Party for them is not an integral and inseparable part of the working class, fighting the battles of the workers—not for them, but with them—but it is a sort of settlement work with the task of uplifting. These comrades reason this way: The emancipation of the workers can only be accomplished by the workers themselves. But the workers need education to accomplish it. The party must convey this education to them. That is done with lectures, books, programs, etc. No action is needed. Action is even detrimental—because the education of the workers is not yet completed, they are not ready for action, and under these conditions action becomes adventurism and putchism.

THE total lack of understanding of the tasks of a Communist Party, paired with an utter lack of confidence in the abilities of the working class, itself, always supplies an excuse to these comrades why a certain thing should not be done at a certain time. And their aversion to action is

invariably cloaked in a mantle of "realism." This pseudo realism leads to paralysis and is one of the most dangerous manifestations of Loreism.

At the same time we find this opportunism parade under the tune of radical phrases. The division of society into two classes is a very rigid one in the eyes of these comrades. On one side is the proletariat, on the other the bourgeoisie. This concept determines the attitude of these comrades toward the farmers. The farmers belong to the bourgeoisie, ergo they are reactionary enemies of the proletariat and must be combated. No compromise with them—No alliance. That all sounds very radical, but it is not. It is, in the last analysis, only another argument against hated action. It is fundamentally anti-revolutionary because it attempts to prevent the revolutionary movement from exploiting the inner divisions of the capitalist class which are especially serious between petty and big bourgeoisie. In place of revolutionary action they want to put on the throne the revolutionary phrase.

THE more rapidly capitalism pushes onward in America, the more the growing class antagonisms call for action, the more dangerous becomes the opportunist, even tho, and the more so when he covers up his lack of revolutionary energy and understanding with a revolutionary phrase. A shining example of this manifestation of Loreism is an article written and published by Comrade Lore

two months ago about the Chinese situation. In this article Lore declares that the present struggle in China is a nationalist one, that the workers fighting under the banner of nationalism hope to free themselves from oppression. But that is Utopia, says Lore. First English, French, Japanese, etc., imperialism is so strong that the Chinese workers have no chance of victory. And even if they would accomplish the impossible it would not mean anything because the foreign exploiter would be replaced by the Chinese exploiter and things would remain for the Chinese workers as they are today. The only way to emancipation for the Chinese worker lies in the Communist revolution. But, so concludes Lore, the time for that has not yet come.

HERE we have opportunism in "Reinkulture." Here is the logical conclusion: A nationalist fight useless—a Communist fight premature; therefore your fight. No understanding of the dialectics of social struggles which can make and do make a Communist fight out of a national one, which made a proletarian revolution out of a bourgeois one. No understanding of the international character of all proletarian struggles in the age of imperialism; no inkling of the possibility that what may start as a nationalist revolt in India or China may end as a proletarian revolt in England or elsewhere. Revolutionary in phrase, but anti-revolutionary in practice, that is the leading characteristic of Loreism.