

## REARMY CHIEF WELCOMES GERMAN LABOR

AS WE SEE IT  
By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor has repudiated its feeble and faltering adventure in the direction of a political party, in opposition to the parties of the democrats and republicans, when it returned to the mis-named nonpartisan policy sacred to the bureaucracy, which never misses an opportunity to support one or other of the old parties according as their individual interests may be served. When the executive council decided to support LaFollette in the last election, it did so by a majority of one, Gompers casting the decisive vote. Green was opposed to this policy.

EVEN Gompers supported LaFollette under pressure from the rank and file. Coolidge's prosperity promises and threats of unemployment with other factors helped the G. O. P. to bury the LaFollette campaign. At the present time there is little enthusiasm among the workers for a break with the democratic and republican parties. The elections are away off and while the capitalist parties are preparing their fences the workers are apathetic. But this apathy is only short lived, and the ukase of the labor bureaucracy against independent working class political action will prove as effective as old King Canute's order to the tide.

THE barrage against Mussolini conducted by the Chicago Tribune still continues. What the devoted Trib is now publishing appeared many times in the DAILY WORKER. We did not expose Mussolini merely because of the methods he uses to maintain his dictatorship. It's the dictatorship of any other class but the working class that we are opposed to. And when somebody rises to say, that we are everything but democratic, we plead guilty to the charge but at the same time claim that the will of ninety-five per cent of the population even when expressed thru a dictatorship is more democratic in the real sense than the rule of five per cent over the ninety-five per cent, under the camouflage of a democracy.

FRANCE is fighting for civilization in Morocco. At least this is what Premier Painleve tells us. And no less a person than Karl Von Wiegand, German correspondent for the Hearst papers reinforces Painleve's statement. When France was fighting against Germany both Germany and France were fighting for civilization. So far, Abd-El-Krim only claims to be fighting for the freedom of his country from French and Spanish rule. And despite Arthur Brisbane's airplanes, Krim seems to be doing nicely.

THE British Tories are not at all pleased over the turn taken by the coal strike negotiations. Baldwin bought peace at too dear a price they claim. The addition to the taxation burden is not what bothers those gentlemen so much as the moral effect of the government being forced to surrender to the might of the workers. Should the workers get the idea into their heads that they possess the power to make all the British capitalists bite the dust, the British Tories would not have to worry about taxes.

THE crown prince of Germany (he still carries the title), would like to tour the world like the prince of Wales, but he can't. For one thing he hasn't got as much money as the (Continued on page 2)

### MASS PICKETING TO CONTINUE AT GARMENT PLANT

Striker Is Arrested; Benefits Are Paid

The striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will continue to picket the struck plant of the International Tailoring company and the J. L. Taylor company exactly as they have during the past five weeks, it was announced at the strike meeting yesterday. Judge Hugo Pam's decision, upholding the constitutionality of the Illinois anti-injunction law, but restraining certain forms of picketing, will not hinder the Amalgamated strikers.

The injunction was interpreted by William A. Cunnea to mean that only "violent" picketing is unlawful. The attorneys for the International Tailoring company, however, declare they will endeavor to prevent mass picketing as a result of the writ.

#### Injunction Not Posted

The International company is obviously disappointed that all forms of picketing were not outlawed by Pam. No copies of the injunction have as yet been posted on the walls of the struck building at 847 West Jackson, the usual procedure when an injunction is issued. It is reported that the International is contemplating ignoring the injunction until an appeal can be taken, or a test case be taken to the supreme court.

#### Picket Is Arrested

One more arrest has been made, Tony Gollotti, a picket, being kept in jail for several hours before his release on \$400.00 bond.

The strike meeting at Hod Carriers' Hall was well attended yesterday. All seats were taken and the strikers were standing along the walls. They were enthusiastic over the upholding of the anti-injunction law, and loudly applauded the statement of business agent Rothbart that picketing would continue exactly as it has in the past.

#### Strike Benefits Paid

The J. L. Taylor company, which is owned by the same employers, but separately incorporated, will apply for an injunction on Thursday and the fight must be waged in court all over again if it is removed.

But the strikers know that their battle for union conditions will not be won or lost in any court, and they are determined to picket in the face of court orders or police clubs.

The usual strike benefits were given out yesterday, \$12.00 to strikers with dependents, and \$8.00 to single strikers.

Cunnea was in conference with the Amalgamated officials yesterday as to the meaning of the injunction issued by Judge Pam.

#### Picketing Is Lawful

The verbal decision rendered by Judge Pam stated, "Now, gentlemen, you have my opinion. I am upholding the constitutionality of the Act (Cuthbertson anti-injunction act). I will refuse to grant any injunction in this case which prohibits picketing in itself. I recognize the right of labor to peaceful picketing and persuasion."

Lawyers for both the Amalgamated and the International presented to Judge Pam forms for the writ, and Pam did not use Cunnea's form as his model, but amended the writ proposed by the employers.

### THE SOCIALIST ROLE IN MOROCCO



### WON'T CHECK FIGHT, SAYS LOUIS HYMAN

Discuss Resignations of Feinberg and Perlstein

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 3.—The resignations of Feinberg and Perlstein from the Joint Board were discussed this evening at Cooper Union, at a meeting of shop chairmen and shop committees called by the joint committee of action, of locals 2, 9 and 22.

The call for the meeting went out to the members on Friday, and they were urged to remember that the battle is not yet won; that Feinberg and Perlstein are still vice-presidents of the union; that the joint board machine is still in power and as corrupt as ever; and that until these things are changed and the expelled members of the union are re-instated, the fight must go on.

The meeting tonight discussed the events of this past week and made plans for the future, especially with reference to the shops and the workers' jobs.

Arrest British Police in Thibet.  
OURGA, Mongolia, Aug. 3.—Three members of the British military police in Thibet have been arrested for exceeding their authority, according to word from Lhasa.

### THOUSANDS ATTEND WORKERS' PICNIC, VILNIS WINS POPULARITY CONTEST, ENGDahl AND DUNNE SPEAK

Four thousand workers attended the fourth annual workers' press picnic at Riverview picnic grove, Belmont and Western Ave., Sunday, to enjoy the dancing, games and music, and to listen to the speeches of J. Louis Engdahl and William F. Dunne, editors of the DAILY WORKER.

Vilnis, the Lithuanian Communist paper, carried off the Communist press popularity contest, with 14,020 votes, Rovnost Ludu coming second with 10,256 votes and the Metal Trades Worker taking the booby prize with 140 votes. Each vote cost one cent and there was much rivalry for the prizes, which were a percentage of the receipts.

The picnic grove was decorated with red banners bearing slogans coined by Marx and Lenin, and posters with pictures of the Communist leaders. The banner of the South Slavic Federation, with pictures of Marx, Lenin and Ruthenberg, entitled "Our Leaders," excited much comment.

One of the novelties of the picnic was a wall newspaper. The large borders depicting workers and farmers hailing the red dawn of the Communist revolution, was painted by Lydia Gibson. The newspaper carried articles by worker correspondents describing the meaning of the workers' press, and giving humorous quips at the expense of the bosses. Hundreds of those present took delight in pulling the long-tail that was fastened to the caricature of William Jennings Bryan.

The DAILY WORKER did not take part in the voting for the most popular newspaper, as forty per cent of the receipts went to the Communist English daily, and it was taken for granted that the DAILY (Continued on page 2)

### POLICE KNOW WHO ARE ENEMIES OF THE BOSS; ARREST LEFT WINGERS

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 3.—A fine of \$10 each was imposed on Abraham Lupin, Anna Solomon, C. S. Zimmerman and L. Greenberg who were arrested July 22 in front of 164 West 25th street.

These defendants were arraigned in Jefferson Market Court and the hearing in the case took three days. Altho Zimmerman was arrested because he urged an officer to arrest one of the thugs who was attacking the pickets, and altho the others had committed no offense and were simply peacefully picketing, all of them were found guilty of disorderly conduct and fined.

French Did Their Part.  
PEKING, Aug. 3.—Reports that France has not co-operated in protection of foreigners in China are untrue, the French Minister declared in a statement today. He said the policy of his country in China was unchanged.

### FRUNZE, COMMANDER OF SOVIET FORCES, WELCOMES DELEGATION OF WORKERS VISITING RUSSIA

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 17.—(By Mail)—Comrade Michael Frunze has published an article in the Pravda entitled "Welcome!", in which amongst other things, he says:

"The awakening interest of wide circles of workers in Europe in the work of reconstruction in Soviet Russia is one of the most significant phenomena of the present time. The many workers delegations which were recently our guests and who represented all possible shades of political opinion, are proof of a profound psychological change which has taken place in the West European working masses.

"The working masses seem to lose ever more their confidence in that picture of affairs in the Soviet Union presented to them by the bourgeois and social democratic press. The truth begins to be victorious.

#### To See for Themselves.

"The working class feels that the actual situation in the Soviet Union is very different from what they have been informed. However, they do not dare to take the word of the all too few friends who are prepared to tell them the real truth. Therefore, they have decided to form their own opinions upon the basis of their own observations.

"A few days ago we parted from the Franco-Belgian delegation. At the moment we are greeting a numerous German delegation which consists exclusively of workers from the shops. This fact is sufficient to insure them the warmest possible greeting in all parts of the Soviet Union, quite apart from their political opinions. They can be sure that not the smallest detail of our life and work will remain hidden from them.

Joy in Victories—Sympathy in Defeats.

"The working masses of the Soviet Union know that our successes will awaken the spirit of common joy and proletarian pride, and that our deficiencies and mistakes will not awaken a malicious pleasure in them, but honest sympathy and the fraternal wish to help us.

"The workers of the Soviet Union can, with an easy conscience show the German workers many important things. Above all, the feeling of lack of confidence in their own strength that is given to the German workers by the disruptive and oppor-

(Continued on page 2)

### FRENCH DRIVE ON RIFF FAILS TO MATERIALIZE

Natives Mass Troops Opposite to Queznan

PARIS, France, Aug. 3.—Rifians are massing around Queznan, sixty miles northeast of Fez, Moroccan capital, to repel any attack of the European invaders in that sector. The French have been bringing up troops and heavy artillery.

The long heralded attack on the Moroccans, which the French boasted would drive the Rifians to destruction, has not materialized. The war office announces that the drive will begin when the heat of summer has passed.

However, it is known that the Spanish aid not yet signed an agreement to aid a proposed French attack to any real extent, and England has made it understood that she frowns on any maneuver that would establish either France or Spain opposite the English fortress of Gibraltar.

### GREEN UPHOLDS SCAB POLICY IN GARMENT STRIKE

Praises Renegades for Scoring Communists

Commendation for denouncing the Communist and condemnation for giving verbal support to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in its strike against the International Tailoring company, was the double barreled message sent by President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor to the Chicago central body. The letter was read to the delegates attending last Sunday's meeting of the federation.

The Chicago Federation of Labor took the position that the action of the United Garment Workers in recruiting strikebreakers for the International Tailoring company, against which the Amalgamated was on strike, was a piece of scabbery and could not be condoned by the labor union in Chicago. This action was urged on the Federation by the DAILY WORKER, the Trade Union Educational League and the Communists in the locals.

As the Communists surmised, the attack made on them by Fitzpatrick and Nockels at the same time as the resolution against the United Garment Workers was passed, had for its object a form of protection against the wrath of Green for opposing what Jeff Peters of O. Henry's story would call a "legitimate form of scabbery" that is, scabbery conducted respectably under the banner and label of the American Federation of Labor.

Fitz Said Wright was Right

Prior to the reading of the communication from president Green, delegate Lichstein, of Painters No. 275, created a mild sensation when he denounced the United Garment Workers as a scab organization, and not only that but he deplored the general deterioration of trade unionism, as exemplified by some international unions. He instanced cases where labor leaders deliberately broke strikes on their own members.

Perhaps he was referring to Berry of the printing pressmen. What ever (Continued on page 2)

### AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSES RAILWAYMEN RIGHT TO VISIT SOVIET

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 17.—(By Mail).—Yesterday's report upon the arrival of a delegation of Austrian railway workers in Kiev is incorrect. Actually it is known that the Austrian government refuses the permission to leave the country to the Austrian railwaymen who have upon their own initiative formed themselves into a party of fifty to use their holidays for a journey of study into the Soviet Union.

### TWO WORKERS REPORTED DEAD IN WILKES-BARRE, PA., MINE BLAST

WILKES BARRE, Pa., Aug. 3.—Two men were reported dead and seven seriously burned as a result of an explosion of gas in the Bormance colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal company today.

## The American Negro and the Proletarian Revolution

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

#### The Negro in American History.

THE Negro has played an important role in American history. First his labor transformed the southern wilderness into an empire. More than a score of heroic slave revolts enrich the forgotten pages of American history. The

smoldering fire of slave rebellion was one of the immediate forces impelling the first centralization of the government of the capitalist republic—the adoption of the constitution and the formation of the national army.

From being a passive center of the bloody struggle of 1861, the Negro was transformed in three short years into the black shock troops which

helped to turn the tide of war against the southern oligarchy. Thus the Negro toiler played also his part in the consolidation of the capitalist republic.

"Abolition," however, did not free the Negro laborer from all of the impediments of chattel slavery. The decade of "reconstruction" closed with a rapprochement between the northern capitalist class and the defeated southern landlords, who obtained a free hand to exploit the Negro masses to whom the land was not allotted and

who remained in a position of semi-slavery, politically disfranchised, victimized by super-exploitation and by exemption laws.

TODAY the majority (about 8,000,000) of the Negro population consists of exploited farmers (mostly landless tenants) and agricultural laborers, and has a status little above serfdom. About one-third (4,000,000) of the Negro population are residents of cities, towns and industrial districts, where their occupations range from domestic and miscellaneous

labor to industrial labor in the heavy industries. Practically without exception these are held by law and custom within the bounds of a labor caste, segregated, habitually terrorized, and exploited to a greater degree than any other section of the proletariat.

Nevertheless, unlike the Negro rural population, a large portion of this group, especially in northern industrial centers, has won the right to exercise the franchise. A number of them have come into the labor unions

and consequently have been drawn directly into the general struggles of the American working class. From the Negro industrial workers the leadership of the American Negro mass movement must come.

The "Negro bourgeoisie" is but a petty-bourgeois section, small in number and of little significance as exploiters except insofar as they become agents of the big (white) bourgeoisie in the role of poisonous propagandists in reformist race movements or in capitalist political parties. With the

latter exception the Negro petty-bourgeoisie as a whole itself suffers under racial persecution.

In chattel slavery the aspiration of the Negro was to attain the condition of "free labor"—the wage slavery of the white worker. The remaining special inequalities of the Negro discrimination in employment, exclusion from trade unions, inequality of pay, cause great masses of Negro workers even today to regard the position of the white worker in industry as one (Continued on page 6.)



# NEW BLOOD BATH OF CHINESE SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH RIFLES SETS SMOLDERING CHINA AFLAME

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 3.—The opinion of the imperialist nations that the upheaval of the Chinese people against foreign oppressors would subside if Peking diplomats only would stall along and delay settlement with mere promises of future fair dealing, is seen to be a completely mistaken estimate of the Chinese national liberation movement.

Every day's delay and every new deception only embitters the Chinese and adds new fuel to the flames.

## British Using Rifles, Killing Four

Yesterday, when Chinese workers at Nanking demanded the wages due them from the International Export Company, a British concern, they were provoked by clubbing and insults and finally fired upon by British with rifles, killing four Chinese. One Britisher was also killed in the melee.

Students then began to round up British throughout the city, capturing one and taking him to the university, while the others fled to the refuge of foreign warships. American blue-jackets from the U. S. gunboats landed to post a guard over foreign properties.

Food and water are being cut off from the British by the Chinese boycott throughout all Chinese ports. Soviet Unionists Arrive at Shanghai.

A delegation of five from the All-Russian Trade Union Council arrived here in response to the invitation from the All-China Federation of Trade Unions to investigate the Shanghai strike situation. The head of the delegation, addressing a meeting of Shanghai unionists, greeted them in the name of the Red International of Labor Unions and declared that the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia are deeply interested in the conditions of the Chinese workers and peasants.

The indignation of the Chinese people is increasing at the continued deception and slighting of the Chinese by the foreign diplomats. They are asking why the original report of the diplomatic commission which investigated the Shanghai massacre was suppressed, and are charging that Britain and other imperialist powers are now preparing a whitewash of the blood-thirsty municipal council in a new inquiry.

## Charge Whitewash of Shanghai Council.

C. T. Wang, member of the Chinese government, is being asked by the Peking government to lead a judicial inquiry into the Shanghai massacre.

"Why a judicial inquiry now? Had such an inquiry started immediately after the deplorable affair in Shanghai it would have been very proper. Being a lawyer, I would have supported it. However, the diplomatic corps took a different course when it appointed a special commission of inquiry which went to Shanghai, investigated and reported to the diplomatic body.

"The Chinese government was duly informed that the Italian and French ministers and the American charge d'affaires would represent the interested powers in dealing with us. The Chinese government agreed in this case. Suddenly the French minister declined to serve. The report was pigeonholed and the matter was allowed to drift while the Chinese in Shanghai suffered the great hardships.

## British Ignore Chinese Sovereignty.

"After more than a month Austen Chamberlain, British foreign minister, announced in the house of commons that a judicial inquiry would be instituted without even troubling to inform the Chinese government regarding the change in the procedure. Naturally the Chinese are justified in asking why this change was made."

While expressing admiration for the British people, Wang declares that the British government's proposal for judicial inquiry "outrages decency and justice," and gives Great Britain the appearance of wishing to whitewash the Shanghai municipal council. He inquires whether the report of the diplomatic commission was favorable or unfavorable to the council.

"Can the government impose its will upon another without the latter's consent?" Mr. Wang demands. The other members of the Chinese high commission assume a similar attitude.

## Anfu Party Meeting Disfavor.

In spite of this pro-liberation sentiment showing definitely in such high places, the Peking government is more and more arousing against it the hostility of millions of Chinese because the provisional president, Tuan Chi-jui, is lining up with the imperialists and is supporting Chang Tso-lin in his efforts to suppress the Shanghai strike.

## The political party of reaction among the Chinese, the Anfu clique, controls Tuan Chi-jui, a weak personality, and it is claimed that the real ruler is Tsao Ju-lin, a crafty politician of the Anfu clique known all over the orient as "Japan's best friend."

## Speed Naval Armament.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—That the United States government is speeding its war preparations is shown by the arrival at the Norfolk navy yard of the battleship Texas, to undergo modernization. Several other large battleships will also be remodeled.

## U. M. W. OFFICIALS DENY PLEDGE TO AID BRITISH, LEWIS NOT INTERESTED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Denial that the United Mine Workers of America had promised to aid in the general strike of the British miners, was made here on Thursday, while the British strike was still expected, by Phil Murray, vice-president, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, of the U. M. W. of A. when asked about a report from Paris that the American Mine Workers' Union had pledged itself to "carry out any action the Miners' International would ask." Lewis, when asked, said he was sleepy and was going to bed. So much for his interest in the British miners' strike.

The report from Paris on Thursday last quoted M. Vigne, secretary of the Miners' International as announcing such a pledge had been made in response to a cable sent the U. M. W. of A. by Frank Hodges.

This is now officially denied by Murray and Kennedy, who add that they "are unable to explain Mr. Hodges' remarks." Evidently no reliance can be placed upon the officials of the U. M. W. of A. to support the struggle of the British or any other miners.

## ENDING OF HARD COAL SITTINGS SEEMS CERTAIN

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—Early collapse of the conference between representatives of the anthracite miners and operators, who have been meeting here for three weeks considering the miners' demands for increased wages, was foreseen today as the result of the demand of John L. Lewis, international president of the Mine Workers, that the operators end their "shadow boxing" and send representatives empowered to act.

Unofficial word reached here from Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the operators' committee, who is at Lancaster, Pa., that the personnel of the operators' committee would not be changed.

This was regarded here as meaning that the conference would break up soon after the next session, scheduled for next Tuesday, reconvenes. Lewis is declared to be determined to end the sessions here unless the operators send representatives who will not have to report back to higher officers.

A strike call is certain to go out, it was reported here, in the event the negotiations are broken off. It is believed, however, that the federal government will step in and attempt to bring about a settlement immediately if such action is taken. And Lewis, in that case, would again betray the miners by giving in, it is thought.

Union leaders have accused the operators of desiring a strike so that surplus coal stocks may be "worked off" at famine prices. The operators, however, have denied this and countered the miners' charges with a suggestion that the miners continue to operate the mines pending a decision of outside arbitration.

The present wage agreement will expire at the end of this month. At the present there appears no prospects of a new contract being signed before September 1.

## Thousands Attend Workers' Press Picnic

(Continued from Page 1)

WORKER would have carried off first prize if entered.

The complete list of the Communist papers taking part in the contest, and a number of votes cast for each is given below:

Vilnis	14,200
Rovnost Ladu	10,256
Il LAVORATORE	1,916
Freiheit	2,850
Young Worker	3,354
Radnik	1,382
Young Comrade	1,193
UJ Eloré	1,548
Workers Monthly	1,468
Novy Mir	1,025
Ny Tid	1,975
Faznana	541
Empros	511
Volkszeitung	590
Ukrainian Daily News	500
Slovenia	465
Stradneeck	455
Delnik	320
Amalgamationist (printing trade)	295
Progressive Barber	238
Progressive Building Trades	189
Prog. Metal Trades Worker	140

## Notice!

To allow for special meetings for election of delegates by branches and shop nuclei to the Chicago City Convention, the City Central Committee meeting of August 5th, Wednesday, is called off.

Workers Party, Local Chicago, Martin Abern, Secretary.

## GREEN UPHOLDS SCAB POLICY IN GARMENT STRIKE

### Praises Renegades for Scoring Communists

(Continued from page 1)

Chairman Fitzpatrick declared the point well taken and motioned Lichenstein to proceed, which Lichenstein did to the approval of a large number of delegates who applauded his speech.

Finally the painter finished his remarks and peace reigned supreme until the clerk read Green's letter. The portion referring to the Communists is the old boilerplate that every stool-pigeon in the United States knows better than a crow-thumping bush habitist knows the old testament. But what he had to say about the Amalgamated was plenty. Those who expected Green to favor the entrance of the Amalgamated into the American Federation of Labor were over sanguine, if Green's letter means what it says.

It frankly states that the Chicago Federation of Labor was not acting in accordance with neither the letter or the spirit of the laws and usages of the A. F. of L. when it supported a "dual and seceding union" against the United Garment Workers, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L. The Amalgamated was refused admittance to the A. F. of L. Green continued, and they can never return until they first make terms with Rickert and company.

The Philadelphia convention, Green declared warned all bodies affiliated to the A. F. of L. to give no recognition to the Amalgamated. Who chartered the Amalgamated? Who gave them jurisdiction over certain work? How can the A. F. of L. recognize an organization it did not charter? These were some of the questions Green hurled at the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The ethical aspect of the case—meaning the scabbery—was not involved Green insisted. It was only a matter of rules and procedure. He was in office to discharge his official duties, and while regretting the "unfortunate conditions in the Chicago clothing market" he warned, the local central body that "dual and seceding organizations can only return to the fold of the A. F. of L. after preliminary agreement with the officers of the union from which they seceded."

During the discussion which followed reading the letter, delegate Lichenstein again took the floor and aroused the wrath of delegate Fitchie of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union. Fitchie rose to a point of order and proceeded to make a speech, exhorting the language of delegate Lichenstein, who was talking for honest trade unionism.

"We have been listening to this kind of talk for five years and it is about time it should stop" declared Fitchie, a giant hulk of a man who very rarely attends the sessions of the federation. While he was getting his anger off his chest a delegate shouted "sit down," and a considerable section of the delegates applauded the suggestion. But this is just the way Fitchie could not be induced to sit down. His 250 pounds of beef and muscle hurtled madly across the floor inviting the hardy youth who urged him to resume a sitting posture to reveal his identity. When the animated mountain of protoplasm was in front of the chairman's table, with delegate Wright impeding his progress by hanging on to the tail of his coat, a hardy delegate rose and said: "I told you sit down." This delegate a structural iron worker, appeared to have a soothing effect on the angry Fitchie and he retired to his chair, having changed his mind about eathing up the delegates for lunch.

Lichenstein, continued to talk and say things. He said that it was time scabbery in the American Federation of Labor died a violent death and his international union would help to put the tin hat on it. He wore Amalgamated labels on his clothes and he said the members of his local were heart and soul for the Amalgamated in the present strike. He also accused Rickert of selling his label to convict labor contractors. Perhaps this may be news to the noted crusader against convict labor, Kate Richards O'Hare who is now on the payroll of the United Garment Workers and of the National Garment Manufacturers' Association.

## A Monocled Delegate

Earlier in the discussion delegate Soderberg of the Journeymen Tailors, a well dressed gentleman (that's what some of those fellows call each other) expressed his indignation against the Amalgamated and said that the only labels the A. F. of L. recognized were those of the organization and Rickert's outfit. Soderberg wore a monocle after the fashion of the Duke of Cornwall and Ellis Seales, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal. Fitzpatrick hopped rather lightly on

## Raise Class Struggle Standards Against This Nonpartisan Betrayal

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

TODAY, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor stands recommitted to its worm-eaten non-partisan political policy. In following LaFollette last year it wandered just a little from its "reward our friends and punish our enemies" position held for years under the leadership of Gompers, who confined the working out of the policy to the capitalist parties alone, fighting all attempts of the workers at class political action.

But gone are the days when this policy of political class-collaboration can be put over with impunity. Gone with the death of Gompers! Gone with the passing of LaFollette! Gone with the wrecking of the hope, to which American labor has desperately clung, that something good can come out of the Wall Street parties, especially because they contain some so-called "good men".

Five million men and women, mostly workers, voted for the LaFollette-Wheeler "progressive ticket" last year because they thought it was a break with the republican and democratic parties. There was to be a new deal of some kind. Instead of building their own labor party the workers were duped into accepting this burlesque of a bourgeois third party. Today these workers stand disillusioned. They must make the next move. They will not all go backward.

The announcement of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy that it is going back into the camp of the capitalist parties comes quick on the heels of the declaration of LaFollette, Jr., that he wants to take the place of his father as republican senator from Wisconsin. Both moves are indications that their sponsors feel the masses will forget and return to their serfdom in the political catstals of the capitalist foe.

The whole political development since last November's election has sharpened the cleavage between labor and capital in the arena of politics. The twilight zone that might have been presented by a third party has been swept away. William Green, the present head of the A. F. of L., a democrat like Sam Gompers before him, is trying vainly to call into being another such a twilight zone in the resurrection of the non-partisan policy. This political strategy never appealed to the workers in the cities, and the poor farmers got their fill of it in the betrayals of the Nonpartisan League.

The fight of the rank and file of the unions against class-collaboration policies, and their instinctive revolt against the expulsion, suspension or discipline of militants, is sufficient indication that the workers do not intend to readopt the degrading role of meek lambs in the oft-repeated labor tragedy of "The Lion and the Lamb", in which the lion and the lamb are supposed to lie down together in peace and harmony, according to the best precepts of the National Civic Federation. The experience has always been that the lamb has been found inside the lion; the workers betrayed to their exploiters. This is what William Green and Matthew Woll, and others of the A. F. of L. executive council, which also includes T. A. Rickert, head of the United Garment Workers of America, that is leading the strikebreakers against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' strike in Chicago, are trying to do in the political struggle.

Rickert's scabbing in the industrial war now raging in Chicago's clothing industry, that received the condemnation of the Chicago Federation of Labor, is typical of the political scabbery espoused by the A. F. of L.'s non-partisan political policy.

Against the class-collaboration of their officials, the workers and poor farmers will raise the standards of the class struggle more vigorously than ever. Against the endorsement of "good men" on the democratic and republican tickets the energetic fight for the labor party enlisting the broadest masses of those who toil, those whose sufferings are increased by the alliance of the labor bureaucracy with the capitalists.

The readoption of its once discarded "non-partisan policy", by the A. F. of L. officialdom, is a challenge to American organized workers that will be answered quickly by a closing of ranks in the class fight against all labor's oppressors.

## KLAN MURDERED WOMAN FOUND IN WELL, IS CHARGE

### She Had Opposed K K K and Been Threatened

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 3.—The ku klux klan here today was charged with attempting to coerce or persecute Miss Cora Stallman, 48, whose body was found in a cistern on her sister's farm home Saturday shortly after Miss Stallman had received a threatening message signed "K. K. K."

Thomas Seaman, brother-in-law of the dead woman, who found her body resting in a sitting position at the bottom of the cistern, revealed that he, Miss Stallman and others in the community who had not encouraged the klan, had recently received mysterious messages purporting to come from the "invisible empire."

Belief that Miss Stallman, a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, drowned herself because of fear inspired by the messages, was dispelled when a coroner's examination showed there was no water in the lungs. Neither were there any marks of violence. Vital organs were to be sent to the university of Illinois chemists at Urbana today to determine whether or not poison had been administered. Klansmen tried to disprove connection of their membership with the apparent murder.

Several local unions, having offices in the Federation Building were declared in arrears with rent, some of them for over three years.

The delegates stood in silence for one minute in memory of John Sullivan of the Flat Janitors' Union, who died recently.

Nomination for delegates to the next convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor will be held at the next meeting and elections will take place at the meeting after.

"Pink haired" Charles Wills, business manager of the Federation News, was silent last Sunday. It is reported that the machinists panned him for his fulminations against the progressives in the union.

## 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  
The Chinese situation most interestingly explained by one who has been a part of it.

### 5-Twenty Years After

By HARRISON GEORGE  
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

By MOISSAYE OLGIN  
"A picture drawn from life," in the world's first workers' government. A story from the shop in Russia, written by an author whose Russian stories have attracted nationwide attention.

### 7-The Organic Composition of Capital

By KARL MARX  
A letter to Engels for the first time given in this country. "It will be recognized by all students of Marxian economics as a profoundly important document" advises the introduction to this valuable feature.

### 8-Lewis Performs for the Anthracite Miners

By ALEX REID  
The secretary of the Left Wing miners again so ably shows up the reaction and treachery of the leadership of the miners, and offers the remedy.

### 9-Opportunism Within the Trade Union Left Wing

By EARL R. BROWDER  
A serious and keen analysis of the forces at play to hinder revolutionary progress. No worker should miss this most valuable article.

### 10-American Mineral Concessions in the Soviet Union

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

## — AND — Another Generous Installment of The History of the Russian Communist Party

By GREGORY ZINOVIEV

## CARTOONS

By Fred Ellis, Maurice Becker, G. Piccoli and Billie Burke

## POEMS

By Sara Bard Field, Henry George Weiss, Herschell Bek and E. Merrill Root

## Book Reviews Photographs International Review

25 Cents a Copy

\$2.00 a Year \$1.25 Six Months

THE WORKERS MONTHLY

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed \$..... send the Workers Monthly for..... mos. to:

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

## For Rent:

Front bed-room. Joe Tripp, 1306 Miller street, Chicago.



THIS PAGE

Is Devoted to the Activity and Interests of the Trade Union Educational League

North American Section of the RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS

THE T.U.E.L.

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

SOMETHING TO FIGHT FOR SEEN IN SWOLLEN RAIL PROFITS; MAY RAISE WAGE AND STILL PROFIT

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

How the railroads have been increasing their profits for stockholders by laying off men is shown in an analysis of the net income of 38 important roads for the first 5 months of 1925 by The Wall Street Journal. The figures show that a majority have increased their net return compared with 1924 and that two-thirds report a larger return on their stock than in either 1924 or 1923.

Notable increases in net income for the first 5 months, compared with the same period of 1924 include: Santa Fe 20 per cent, Southern 13 per cent, Louisville and Nashville 32 per cent, Chesapeake & Ohio 18.7 per cent, New Haven 14 per cent, Chesapeake and Ohio 11 per cent, Great Northern 15 per cent, Norfolk and Western 49 per cent, Big Four 26 per cent, Lehigh Valley 28 per cent, Wabash 34 per cent, Nickel Plate 23 per cent, Delaware and Hudson 50 per cent, Pere Marquette 18 per cent increase.

Indicated returns to common stockholders for well-known roads compare with the actual returns in 1924 and 1925 as follows:

Table with columns: Railroad, 1925, 1924, 1923, Pot. Pct. Pct. Pct. Rows include Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, D. L. & W., Lehigh Valley, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Reading, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Southern, Santa Fe, Chicago and North western, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific.

Combined Net Profit Gaining. The combined net profits of all the railroads of the country for the first five months of 1925 amount to \$345,880,340, a gain of approximately \$20,000,000 over the same period of 1924. The return on the heavily inflated property investment claimed by railroad owners declined from 43.33 per cent to 4.27 per cent due to increase in the investment account in the interval.

A profit of \$72.73 per \$100 share reported by the Michigan Central railroad for 1924 shows the possibility of exorbitant returns to the owners in the present rate and wage structure of the railroad industry. The net charges amounted to \$13,627,533 on \$18,736,400 capital stock. Such earnings are the usual thing with Michigan Central. Last year stockholders' profits amounted to \$14,176,448, a return of 75.7 per cent.

The New York Central owns \$17,764,700 of this stock and the profits go to the New York Central capitalists.

Boston Mayor Asks Strikebreaker Cal to Trim Building Toilers

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Arbitration is already under way in the case of the Boston Street Carriers' Union's dispute with the Boston elevated system for wage increases from 72 to 95 cents an hour and arbitrators is on the horizon in the building trades' dispute between the Building Laborers' Union, demanding increases from 65 to 70 cents an hour to 77 1/2 and 80 cents and the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The Boston elevated system was persuaded to follow the union's arbitration program by an overwhelming strike vote and the new trend of the Building Trades Employers' Association towards arbitration follows the declaration of the United Building Trades Council and the employers' side agreed to lay before its constituent organizations a proposal of Mayor Curley that the issues be thrashed out by a board of seven, three to come from the labor unions, three from the employers and the seventh man to be appointed by President Coolidge.

Injunction Against Silk Union PATERSON, N. J., —(FP)—The Associated Silk Workers Union, independent, is contending with an injunction against picketing, secured in the chancery court in Jersey City by the Israel Kravitz Silk Co., now tied up by strike.

CULINARY WORKERS DRIVEN MAD BY TERRIBLE CONDITIONS, BEG FOR A UNION THAT WILL FIGHT

(By WORKER CORRESPONDENT)

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The culinary workers are in very good conditions in Los Angeles. Since June 1 they have been conducting a successful organization campaign in this city.

This is taken from a news-item printed in the Southern California "Labor Press" June 26, titled "Red Hot Race for Cooks' Secretary."

A Deliberate Lie.

That this is a deliberate lie is known to every worker in Los Angeles. Conditions for workers, in general, are extremely bad in this city. But the culinary workers are particularly hard hit. Hours have been lengthened, wages decreased, the workers speeded up and, in many places, the food, which is part of the wages, has been cut down either in quality or quantity or both.

Usually, by this time of the year, the great influx of migratory workers, who flock to Los Angeles to escape the rigors of a cold winter east, north and west, have left, and jobs are plentiful. The migratory workers have left, but jobs are at a premium.

Jobs Few and Hard A dishwasher's, bus-boy's or waiter's job sells at three, four and five dollars. There used to be eight, nine and ten-hour shifts, now it is ten, eleven and twelve hours of the worst kind of slavery.

Wages have been reduced fifty cents to a dollar a day. Two dollars and a half for twelve hours work is the standard for dishwashers, bus-boys and yardmen, and three dollar for waiters. At most of the places the shifts are split up, so that you work most of the day.

What is true of the semi-skilled workers is also true of the highly-skilled ones — the cooks. Their hours have been increased, wages decreased — from one to two dollars a day and work speeded up.

Union is Less Than a Joke.

Union men and women are afraid to admit that they carry a union card. The few "union houses" that there are, mostly in the vicinity of the Labor Temple. They display union cards, in the window as a matter of good business policy. Being "union houses" they can always get a moment's notice.

There is No Union Scale.

The "union houses", particularly the Leighton group, work the male help only nine hours a day. But in these nine hours they are compelled to do eighteen hours work. And the union card in the window helps attract a great number of organized workers.

The female workers fare even worse than the male-workers. There is a state law which "protects" them. They can only be exploited in eight-hour shift. However in those eight hours they must make as much profit for the boss as their more physically able brother workers, who have more hours in which to do it.

The pay, of course, is for eight hours. The Standard is sixteen dollars a week for forty-eight hours. This forty-eight hours is a relative matter. It depends on many factors: The kindness of the boss, the courage of the workers and the conscience of the authorities. The forty-eight hour law for women is violated as often as it is safe to do so, which is quite often.

"Must Attract Trade."

One of the obligations of a waitress or bus-girl is to attract and hold male trade. Waitresses and bus-girls must do this if they wish to hold their jobs. The bosses think that this is not work at all, rather a pleasure diversion. However many sister-slaves have told me that this is the most unpleasant and hardest part of their slavery.

Imagine a married woman, a mother of two or more children, who is forced to slave eight hours a day in order to keep maintain the small family. The husband and children have to be fed, the little apartment has to be swept cleaned. If they are fortunate to have a bungalow then there's still more cleaning to be done. Then there is the family wash. The children tear their clothes something scandalous. No matter how hard one patches and sews it is impossible to keep them decently dressed. In short there's work a plenty.

Same Everywhere

When she comes to work she is already tired. But now she has to don a white apron, paint her face and smile pleasantly at some gay yokel who is trying to date her up. But often it happens that the yokel is neither gay nor pleasant, but downright vulgar and insulting. However she has to stand it all. Her job depends upon it. Besides, what's the difference, it's the same in all the other places.

The cashier, or head-waiter or waitress, is the boss's stool-pigeon in the dining room, the chef in the kitchen. Workers distrust one another, grumble, but are afraid to voice their discontent. Now and then one, usually a dishwasher, rebels, throws down his apron and tells them all to go to hell! Well, there are plenty of other dishwashers who will gladly take his job.

Maddening Work

For two years I have worked in the kitchen off and on. A man must be strong, or not have the slightest consideration for his physical or mental well-being, to work continually for two years in a kitchen. If the work is not as strenuous as that of a coal mine or steel-mill it is equally as killing. If you cook you burn your brains out.

BARBERS SPRING A NEW ONE ON REACTIONARIES

Support Officials in 7:30 Closing Fight

The progressive barbers of Local 548, Chicago, continue to battle against the reactionary machine. Despite sluggings and expulsions, they have driven the officialdom into a corner where, to save itself, it has had to make a show of fight against the bosses. But the progressives are determined that it shall be a real fight and not a sham battle. Therefore, they have issued the following circular to all barbers of Chicago:

Walk Out of Barber Shops at 7:30 P.M.

After a long fought battle the progressives in Local 548 have succeeded in obtaining a universal demand for 7:30 p. m. closing.

This battle has not been without casualties. As a result seven of the leading progressives, Joseph Giganti, A. D. Albright, I. Eitington, A. Knoph, B. Poik, Wm. Wolkowsky and Paul Petras stand fined and suspended from Local 548 by action of the international officials for having initiated the 7 o'clock closing movement and other progressive measures in Chicago.

Our local officials have fought against earlier closing very bitterly. Now, all at once, they are ordering all union barbers to quit work at 7:30 p. m., in order to cover their former discrepancy.

The Chicago progressive barbers urge all union barbers in the city to comply with the order. Quit work at 7:30 regardless of what the boss says! Report at union headquarters all violation of the order and see that each case reported is taken care of. The progressives demand a strike in every shop where the bosses refuse to release the men at the appointed hour.

We wish to warn our local membership that this calls for wholehearted support to the officials, and factional differences must not affect in any way your conduct as union men. On the contrary, wherever the officials show weakness or laxity the members must untiedly insist that the officials perform their duty.

The expelled progressives renew their pledge of loyalty to unionism, and place themselves at the disposal of the union for active strike duty if a strike should occur, or any other service they can possibly render.

(Signed) Chicago Progressive Barbers "I. Eitington, Secretary."

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

ENGINEERS FORM UNION IN N. Y. ASK MORE PAY

Re-Submit Demand for 25 Per Cent Raise

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The 3,500 municipal engineers, who were recently unsuccessful in an attempt to secure a twenty-five per cent increase in salary, have formed a union, the association of engineers of New York, and will re-submit their demands for better wages and working conditions to the city.

The union, which is the largest single aggregation of the profession in the world, was formed "for the object of securing improvement of salary and working conditions."

At the first meeting several of the engineers called for an immediate strike if their demands are not granted.

If you wash dishes you break your back. If you do yard-man's work you don't know half the time where you are at. — they drive you so from one thing to another until they drive you crazy.

Any restaurant that does any sort of business is a mad house. In Los Angeles there are two restaurants, owned by the same people, which sport the name "Mad House." I worked in both. They merit the name. But what is true of them is also true of all the other restaurants. Those places which display union cards are the worst of all.

Because of the nature of the work in restaurants, particularly in the kitchen, foul air—grease and filth everywhere — back-breaking, brain-turning slavery, long hours rotten wages and general atmosphere of crankiness. Any one who works even short time in a kitchen has his or her nerves shattered, torn to pieces, the restaurant slave does not keep his or her job for long. The majority of us work only when it is absolutely necessary, that is to keep from starving.

In those two years of slavery I have done everything in the kitchen except being the main chef. Yet I never regretted when I lost a job. Whether it is as cook or pot-washer, what's the difference? They kill you anyway.

But I am not an exception. The majority of workers feel the same way about it. Most of us get sick of a job before we even start work. We know what's in store for us, and only the direst necessity forces us to remain at a job for more than several weeks. Two or three months is a considerable period of time. Six months is long, much to long.

There is not a group of workers who could be got to strike as easily as the culinary workers. Half the time they are striking anyway! They have so many grievances they could enumerate any number you please in their sleep.

A determined drive to organize these so terrible exploited slaves!

A call to battle!

A strike, a real strike! How it would gladden their starved hearts!

Fight? We would fight like hell! What do we care, can things be worse than they are?

Have we anything to lose? Only show us how. Organized! Lead!

But it is useless to expect the fakes to do anything for us. If anyone to them that the culinary workers wish to fight the bosses they would run into their little holes and shiver with fright.

"Fight the bosses? That's impossible. The bosses are organized. The bosses have money, they are strong. We are weak. We can only beg them for favors. If they are kind enough they will grant us a little something. If not we will have to get along as best we can."

"Then what do we need the union for?"

"The union makes us strong!"

"The union makes us strong." But first we must organize something that will function like a union.

There's a tremendous amount of organizational work to be done in Los Angeles. But no group of workers need it more than the culinary workers. The class conscious, intelligent workers must lead the way, the masses will follow. I know them. I know their temper well. At first it may be difficult, but once they are started they will push beyond all the other workers.

A Challenge.

The Communists must organize a nucleus in each of the local unions, cooks, waiters, waitresses and start the necessary work.

Never have the culinary workers experienced such intolerable conditions as they are suffering from now. Now is the time for work among them.

SHOE CORPORATIONS CONSOLIDATE MAKING UNION AMALGAMATION A NECESSITY; MAKE BIG PROFITS

BOSTON, Mass., August 3.—Consolidation of shoe companies into large corporations should lead to easier organization of the 215,000 shoe workers in the United States. So far, however, only about 20 per cent of the shoe workers are organized, and these are almost wholly in the small factories. From 60 to 75 per cent of all workers are employed in one-fifth of all factories, producing 65 to 75 per cent of all shoes made.

Good Profit in Golden Rule. The Endicott Johnson corporation, one of the two largest manufacturers shows gross sales of \$32,652,325 for the first six months of 1925. After allowing for all possible deductions this \$36,000,000 corporation still has a net profit of \$1,970,012 over taxes dividends and employees' profit-sharing.

This concern, with factories and tanneries at Endicott and Johnson City, New York, turns out 130,000 pairs of shoes a day. It sells wholesale, to retail stores and thru its own shops. The head of the company calls himself "Golden Rule Johnson," and opposes unionism by so-called welfare measures in his company towns.

Another Consolidation. The International Shoe Co. is a \$40,000,000 corporation with 36 or more factories, 22 in Missouri, seven in Illinois, one in Kentucky and a subsidiary, W. H. McElwain Co., having six factories in New Hampshire. The Shoe Specialty Mfg. Co. of St. Louis is a \$25,000,000 branch of the International.

The International is a consolidation of numerous smaller companies acquired from 1912 on. The company controls tanneries as well as shoe factories and owns five realty companies. Its net sales in 1924 were \$110,240,651 and its subsidiaries' sales were \$44,517,840. It had over \$7,000,000 surplus over all dividends and expenses. The Shoe Workers' Protective Union claims some organization in several international factories.

Brown Shoe Co. is capitalized for \$16,000,000. It makes 40,000 pairs of shoes daily and has factories in Missouri and Illinois. There are a number of five to ten million dollar companies making shoes; over 200 factories whose product is worth more than a million dollars. According to Sanford E. Thompson's figures quoted by the Labor Bureau, Inc., there is much waste in shoe manufacturing. The price of shoes could be cut 21 per cent, he says, by eliminating wastes incurred by workers waiting for materials and by receiving poor materials. The labor cost of a pair of shoes is under \$1.

Controls Raw Material. The dominating factor in the shoe industry is the United Shoe Machinery corporation, a \$75,000,000 concern which supplies shoe manufacturing machinery and shoe findings, or accessories, of all sorts. This corporation owns the United Shoe Machinery Co. of Maine and that of New York and the United Shoe Machinery of Belgium.

Besides supplying lasts and other essentials it has a substantial interest in the Turner Tanning Machinery Co. and supplies tanners' equipment. It operated 66 factories on January 1, 1924. Nine of them make shoe and tanning machinery and the remainder make eyelets, nails, tacks, lasts, brushes, dies, cutters and other findings. It employs 4,800 men and has over six million square feet floor space. Its patent rights alone are expected to net \$400,000 in 1925.

Controls Shoe Machinery. By refusing to sell much of its patented machinery the United Shoe Machinery corporation has a tremendous control over shoe production. It leases its machines to a large extent. It has a practical monopoly over the wood heel covering trade, an indispensable part of women's shoe manufacturing.

It has been an important influence in keeping the shoe industry highly competitive by selling or leasing its machinery to many small factories. It is cutting down the export market of American shoe factories by shipping its machines to all parts of the world. Since the war, however, the tendency toward consolidation has gained in the shoe industry and the profits of United Shoe Machinery continue as large as ever.

Los Angeles T. U. E. L. to Have Big Picnic on Sunday, August 9

LOS ANGELES, Calif., — What do you say to a big T. U. E. L. picnic next Sunday? You workers of Los Angeles ought to turn out in force to share the fun of all the militant unionists, rebels and progressives of the labor movement who will pull out to the Santa Monica (Freiheit) Beach on Sunday, August 9.

There will be games, refreshments and luncheon—don't forget the luncheon! And buses will leave Brooklyn and Mott—also Sixth and Los Angeles at 8 a. m. Or, you can take any Blvd. to the Santa Monica Pier and follow the Highway to the picnic grounds. Watch for signs—everywhere you don't believe in signs—at the first gasoline station. Tickets by bus are 75 cent including round trip and admission.

The Little Red Library

Convenient, pocket size booklets carrying important contributions to the literature of the revolutionary movement.



- No. 1 Trade Unions in America by Wm. Z. Foster, Jas. P. Cannon, and Earl R. Browder
No. 2 Class Struggle or Class Collaboration by Earl R. Browder
No. 3 Principles of Communism by Frederick Engels Translation by Max Redacht
No. 4 Worker Correspondents by Wm. F. Dunne

10 CENTS A COPY — 12 COPIES FOR ONE DOLLAR.

Send one dollar and these four—and eight new numbers, will be mailed to you as soon as they are off the press.

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

"The Source of All Communist Literature"

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.



May Try Kluxers for Girl's Murder Early Next Month

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klineck and Earl Gentry may go on trial in Hamilton circuit court here early in September on charges of slaying Madge Oberholtzer, according to well-defined reports.

These reports followed private conferences held between local members of the defense counsel and Judge Fred Hines. The judge was said to have voiced a desire to take a vacation between August 15 and Sept. 1. But that he would be ready to start the trials early next month.

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

PENNSYLVANIA RIVER GIVES UP 2 VICTIMS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

MONESSEN, Pa., Aug. 3.—For the past two days the Monongahela river has given up two victims of the unemployment.

One of the victims was identified as Stanley Maczyuski of Donora. He has been out of work for a long time, and the last time he was seen was when he left for Pittsburgh to look for work.

The other victim was Jack McKay of Duquesne. He also was in the ranks of the unemployed as he was laid off of work at the steel mill there.

Farmer-Labor Party of Oklahoma Makes an Exclusion Act

OKLAHOMA CITY, (FP)—The farmer-labor party of Oklahoma will meet as an organizing convention in Oklahoma City Sept. 6. Only members renouncing all other parties are eligible.

Enslave Filipinos Is Cry SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., August 3.—Congressman Charles L. Underhill of Massachusetts, in a conference with president Coolidge, has demanded the establishment of a naval and submarine base and the enlargement of the fortifications of Hawaii. He recommended that "we serve notice on the Filipinos that they are without the slightest chance of obtaining freedom." Underhill has just returned from the far east.

HINDENBURG SLUGGERS EJECT TWO COMMUNIST DEPUTIES FROM CHAMBER

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—The Communist deputies Hoellern and Jadasch amid utmost confusion were ejected by the police from the Reichstag while the remaining Communist members sang the international.

After several adjournments Herr Loebe ordered the police to eject the Communist members. Hoellern cried, "Hangman, I yield only to force," while he and Jadasch were being forced outside.

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

Los Angeles Police Guard Reservoir in Fear Farmers' Ire

LOS ANGELES, Calif., August 3.—Halwee reservoir at the head of the Los Angeles aqueduct was guarded by armed men as a result of a fight incident to the water rights controversy between the city of Los Angeles and Owens Valley land owners.

A detail of Los Angeles policemen was patrolling the rim of the big reservoir under orders of city officials, who had apparently been informed that the valley ranchers were planning another demonstration similar to the recent seizure of the aqueduct headgates.

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

CONSERVE COAL MINES AS PROPERTY OF LABOR SAYS BRITISH UNIONIST

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At a labor meeting yesterday at Renishaw, near Chesterfield, A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miner's Federation, said that the crisis was over for the present, but that the fight was only just beginning. He advised the miners to conserve the whole coal industry because he said it was going to be theirs.

Prepare For Imperialist War WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—More than 100 more warships and five more dirigibles is the demand of Capt. J. K. Taussing, in an article in the Journal of the Naval Institute.

Shoe Salesman Conduct Campaign NEW YORK, (FP)—The Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union is asking a minimum wage of \$35 a week, with maximum hours of 52 in negotiations for a new agreement, beginning September 1, with the Retail Shoe Dealers' Protective Association. The union's strength is largely in the Bronx and on the East Side but it is beginning an organization campaign that has for its goal the doubling of its membership and of the stores, now numbering about 300, with which it has agreements.

Investigate Metal Deal WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—That the United States alien property custodian has returned \$6,453,979.97 assets to the American Metal company, a corporation formed in America by German metal interests, leaked out here when the department of justice ordered an investigation.

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS—Following the analysis of industry and trade as it is carried on in the Soviet Union, appearing in previous installments, the official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia took up a discussion of transport and agriculture. Finances as they have been developed by the workers' and peasants' government have also been taken up. The report, issued by the seven trade union leaders who visited Russia to inform the British workers as to true conditions in the Soviet Union, continues today with a further discussion of agriculture. Yesterday's installment showed that transport is steadily improving, and the report showed that production is continually increasing, and the conditions of the workers improving.

As to the equalization of holdings, the following table shows the results of the Revolution and the policy subsequently followed of checking the acquisition of small and middle holdings by the kulak or large farmer:—

Table showing percentage of small, middle, and large holdings in 1905 and 1922.

In Bessarabia, on the other hand, the large estates of nobles, holding under Imperial grants, were also broken up at the Revolution. But since then the country has been occupied by Roumania, and large numbers of small and middle holders have been driven by pressure of taxation to sell both their new and old land to the kulaks.

The ruin caused by the counter-revolutionary campaigns, which affected the most productive regions, and the restriction of cultivation caused by the confiscation of crops under War Communism, brought Russian agriculture to a condition that threatened general famine. By 1920 the area under cultivation fell to 60 per cent. pre-war and in 1921 to 54 per cent. But Lenin had already been preparing Communist opinion for the necessity of a New Economic Policy. He saw that the peasant, no longer threatened with a restoration of a reactionary Government that would deprive him of the land itself, would no longer tolerate a revolutionary Government that deprived him of the fruits of his land.

Restoration of Agriculture

The first efforts of the Government were emergency measures to deal with the catastrophic consequences of civil war and famine—such as distribution of seed corn and potatoes. These measures reached their maximum in 1922. But there is still much to do in restoring the areas devastated. So much, however, has been done, that the Government outlay on agricultural restoration is now annually changing its character from that of relief and re-equipment to that of reconstruction by general electrification and technical education.

The New Economic Policy was, as explained by Lenin himself, introduced with a view to putting the relations between the proletariat and peasantry again on a business footing. Requisitions were replaced by a tax on agricultural produce rated according to taxable capacity and on a basis of ten per cent. of the gross production. And it is to be observed that under Tsardom the peasant was taxed, on an average, 30 per cent. of his production. Since the restoration of the currency, 1923-24, this tax is paid in money.

In return, the Government not only allows, but aids the peasant to market his produce at the best price and uses its economic control of industry to see that the peasant gets in return for produce a fair value in goods. This is the new economic contract or "clump" (smytchka) between proletariat and peasantry.

The peasant was, moreover, not only given full disposal of the fruits of his land, but the vague tenure he had held under the Land Nationalization Act is now defined in a manner entirely satisfactory to him. He is allowed to exploit his land as he pleases, to separate his holding from the community, to increase it within limits, and to hold it in perpetuity. He can lease it for not more than six years and hire labor to work it within limits. By these and other provisions of the Land Code, the State is guarded against the re-development of a landlord class, and the peasant is guaranteed all the liberty he wants in using the land.

It will be seen that agriculture is being restored on conventional lines, and that the Communists have had to renounce any rapid realization of their program of equalization of holdings and of communal cultivation. It is hoped that co-operation may fill the gap and give such help to the small holder and laborer as will enable them to improve their standing. The money tax, which has replaced the tithe in kind and the original right of confiscation, is moreover proportioned, like an income tax, to the means of the peasant; and holders of less than ten dessiatines are exempt.

Area Under Cultivation

As a result of this re-orientation there has been an immediate revival of agriculture. A comparison of the present total cultivated area with pre-war gives the following results:—

Table showing area of U.S.S.R. in millions of dessiatines for years 1913, 1916, 1922, 1923, and 1924.

The decrease by districts in cultivated area as between 1913 and 1923 and the present rate of increase are shown below:—

Table showing area under cultivation and cultivated area in millions of dessiatines for various regions in 1913, 1923, and 1928.

This shows a decrease in area of cultivation of nearly 28 million dessiatines since pre-war, and an anticipation that within five years cultivation will again be beyond pre-war in area and extending itself at an annual rate greater than pre-war. Other statistics show the following increase in cultivated area since the famine years of 1920 and 1921:—

Table showing area under cultivation as a percentage of 1916 for various regions in 1922, 1923, and 1924.

The following table gives the rate of increase since 1920, which shows that it is still slow in the surplus regions of the South-East, which used to grow for export. An increase of the British demand would increase supply:—

Table showing percentage of 1920 for various regions in 1921, 1922, 1923, and 1924.

Population and Stock

The agricultural population of the Federation, which was 109 1/2 millions in 1916, had fallen by a million in 1923. The head of horses had fallen from 31 millions to 19 1/2 millions, of which 16 millions were farm horses. In the Southern and Siberian regions the loss of horses was as much as one-half, a most serious matter. Cattle decreased from 50 million to 33 million in 1921, rising again to 38 million in 1923. Pigs similarly fell from 19 millions to 7 millions, rising again to 8 millions. All these decreases are disproportionately heavier in the regions affected by civil war and the famine. The following figures show a similar result in percentages:—

Table showing farm stock (percentage of 1922) for animals, horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in 1923 and 1924.

Table showing quantity of farm stock (percentage of 1916) for working horses, cows, oxen, calves, and bullocks in 1924.

In the famine areas the number of working horses is now 50 per cent. of pre-war, cows 83 per cent., sheep 116 per cent., and pigs 70 per cent. of the pre-war number.

The loss of agricultural machines can only be roughly estimated at about 50 per cent. Moreover, as the life of such machinery is normally only 15 years, much of it is now used up. The improvement in agriculture has created a great demand for agricultural machinery and implements. The sales of machinery by the Gosselsklad (a machinery-supply organization of the Commissariat of Agriculture) have risen from 6 to 13 million roubles. It is through supplying Russia with agricultural machinery that British commerce would be conferring a great benefit on a hundred million Russian workers and creating new markets for over a million British unemployed.

The importance of Russian grain to the population of Great Britain lies not only in the immense increase of supply possible with our help, but also in the fact that this grain, controlled by a Socialist State, cannot be included in the operations of profiteering rings.

Methods of Agriculture

An investigation by an advisory delegate of conditions in the villages of the Ukraine wheat-growing area showed that nothing was now wanting but capital to produce an immense increase in production. The ruined villages and towns were again repopulated and reconstructed and the pre-war area of cultivation was being rapidly again brought under cultivation by pre-war methods, which owing to primitive machinery give a very low percentage of production in Russia from soil of first-rate fertility. But the present conditions would now admit of cultivation by modern American methods. The individualism of the peasant-owner, that received a great stimulus from the distribution of land at the Revolution, is yielding to various influences. One such is the Communist education in the schools, in the Red Army, especially, and through the local Communist

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

Thru Courtesy of the International Publishers Co. Copyright in the United States by the International Publishers Co. All Rights Reserved. Copyright by the Trades Union Congress General Council in Great Britain.

"cells" and "centres." And this education in the advantages of collective production has less to contend with in Russian peasant life, which still retains much of its medieval communal character. Another powerful influence is force of circumstances. The new Communities now starting in the ruined districts without other resources than their own labor, fertile land, and a few primitive tools, can only exist on a Communal basis. One such Community with a common table and all property in common was visited in Russian Moldavia, one of the worst ruined areas. These people were struggling to get a bare living with the help of a camel and a cow out of some of the richest land in Europe. Some of these were educated people, and the only thing wanted to make the Community not only prosperous but producing for export was a little capital or credit to get a tractor.

Tractors

The tractor is itself an instrument for creating such methods of co-operative and communal farming as must be adopted if outside capital is to be obtained and used to the best advantage. Thus villages join together in special co-operatives to buy a tractor, and they then organize communal tillage to get the best use of it. One described the results somewhat thus: "We sent Peter, Paul, and Andrew to the tractor-drivers' class at Odessa last winter, and this summer we got a tractor. Now, Peter sits on it and 'b-r-r-r' all the morning—four hours out and four hours back—Paul sits on it and 'b-r-r-r' all the afternoon—four hours out and four hours back—and Andrew sits on it and 'b-r-r-r' all night." That is three furrows in the 24 hours, eight miles long each.

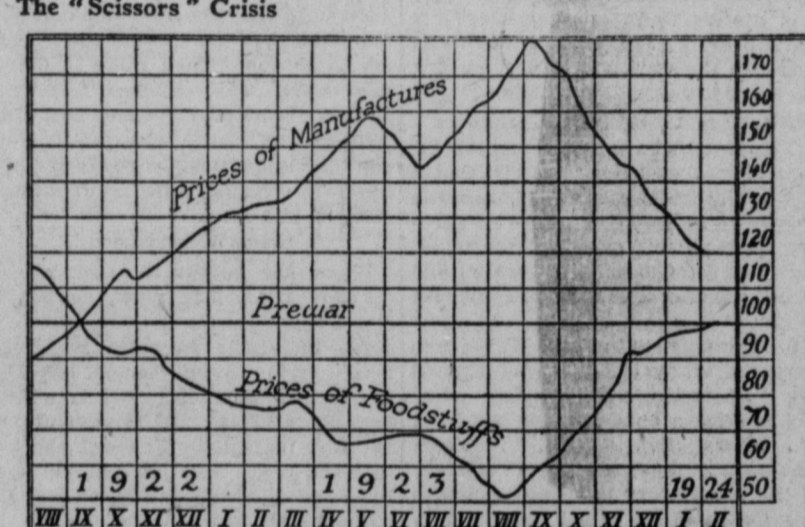
Six thousand American tractors are to be delivered, mostly at Odessa, this winter; and 3,000 drivers will have been trained by this spring. The tractors plow at a rate of five roubles per dessiatine, whereas horse-plowing costs 80 roubles. The tractor-plowed land yields on an average 15 poods per dessiatine more. What Russia wants is tractors on as long credit as possible; and they would be a most profitable investment for countries with a surplus of capital and a deficit of food supply.

The Russian Government is doing what it can. Schemes for improving breeds, dry farming, drainage works, and irrigation are under way. The estimates for the current year assign to the financing of agriculture 62 million gold roubles, of which 35 millions go to raise the capital of the agricultural bank to 90 millions. Add to this 48 millions spent in relief and you find that most of the proceeds of the agricultural tax are being reinvested in agriculture.

The "Scissors and the Clamp"

The New Economic Policy substituted a new business relationship of free and friendly bargaining for the War Communist Policy of conscripting peasant labor and confiscating most of its produce. The peasant could again sell his produce and buy town products. He paid taxes and got in return the advantage of a good government. But this new contract or "clump" (smytchka) between the proletariat and peasantry was hardly in working order before it was almost broken by an economic strain. This was the so-called "scissors" crisis, a symbol suggested by the ascending curve of rising prices in manufactures and the descending curve of falling prices in agricultural produce as shown in the diagram. These simple technical symbols—"scissors," "clump," etc.—are very illustrative of the success of the Russian leaders in giving public opinion a grasp of the economic essentials underlying political problems. Under a party system the conflicting interests of peasants and proletarians would have been exploited and exaggerated in platform slogans. The speeches on it of Rykov and Kamenev are popular lectures on economics.

The "Scissors" Crisis



NOTE.—The pre-war par value is adjusted for purpose of comparison.

The political importance of the scissors problem was that as the "scissors" opened they forced apart the "clump." The peasants could not pay for their necessities of life, so began again to stop producing. The State, therefore, exercised its economic control of prices and its subsidies to the co-operatives so as to reduce prices of manufactures and raise prices of agricultural produce. The burden involved for the Budget is shown thereunder. As appears from the diagram the "scissors" have now been closed. Indeed the authorities had soon to reverse engines, so to say, in order to check the momentum acquired.

Crops in 1924

(a) Flax.—The flax harvest for 1924 was good, being 7 1/2 million poods as against 5 1/2 million last year.

(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 1919. 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 Remaind 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, subsequently 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.



WORKER TO TELL OF EXPULSION FROM MD. CAMP

Miller to Speak at Phila., League Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 3.—The Young Workers League of Philadelphia will hold a protest mass meeting against the Citizens' Military Training Camps and American imperialism at Mercantile Hall, 849 N. Franklin St., on Friday, August 7, at 8 p. m.

Comrade Yusem of the Young Workers League will act as chairman. Comrade H. Miller who was just expelled from the Citizens' Military Training Camp for reading the Young Worker, will describe the harsh conditions and treatment of the young workers at Camp Meade, their militarization and their preparation for the great slaughters impending in the interests of the big business of this country.

Comrade Wicks of the Workers Party will speak on "Militarism and American Imperialism."

The American, the British, the Japanese capitalists look with greedy and jealous eyes upon the rich markets and fields of investment in China, in Africa, Asia, South America, and from this proceeds a mad race in armaments, in military training and preparation for imperialism wars.

The colonial peoples who are on the verge of revolt against foreign imperialism must be enslaved by force of arms; the rival capitalist powers who are seeking the same markets for the surplus products they have wrung from the exploited workers at home must be crushed.

And America stands out today as the foremost imperialist nation. The rich and arrogant American bourgeoisie is planning great imperialist slaughters for the hegemony of the world, and the C. M. T. C. are but a part of their preparations.

The workers of Philadelphia should attend this meeting, and make of it a real mass demonstration against capitalist militarism.

Wisconsin Federation Adjourns. LAKE GENEVA, Wis., August 3.—Re-electing Henry Ohl, Jr., president, and J. J. Handley secretary-treasurer, the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor closed its 33rd annual convention at Lake Geneva. The 1926 meeting will be held in Green Bay next July. Resolutions denouncing the prison labor system of the state (making goods to compete with free labor in the open market), advocating greater trade union demand for union label goods and censuring the university regents for accepting a donation from the Rockefeller Foundation featured the convention.

Fell from Truck; Speaks. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—Physicians are closely watching the condition today of Junior Towne, 6, deaf and dumb since birth, whose fall from a truck late yesterday is believed to have restored his hearing. The boy's skull was fractured. Doctors say if symptoms at the hospital last night continue, the lad's hearing probably will return and he may speak.

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

NEW YORK BOSSES HOLD DOWN PAY OF WHITE COLLAR SLAVES BY GAG OF PLAYING ON RACE PREJUDICES

By F. C. M., Worker Correspondent  
NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Below is a list of advertisements from the New York World. New York is a cosmopolitan community of dollar chasers, and competition for profits is bitter. Good christian bourgeoisie, and good Hebrew employers who want plenty of gentle patronage are quite insistent upon securing stenographers who can write business letters in harmony with the New Testament:

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced and beginners; \$12-\$35; high grade Christian applicants. Aspell Agency, 1465 Broadway, Suite 402 (42d St.).

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate; no beginners; bring references; salary, \$20 to commence; permanent; advancement. Eureka, 181 W. 14th.

STENOGRAPHER, \$25-\$318; bookkeepers and stenography, \$25-\$20; clerks, Christians, \$16; free registration. Lamb Agency, 132 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bayonne, N. J., excellent opening for bright beginner, Christian; \$18-\$20. Ask for Miss Loomis, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOK KEEPER, pleasant environment, experience preferred, Christian; \$18-\$20. Ask for Miss Loomis, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, office worker; experienced; willing to help; congenial, permanent position; Christian; no flappers; \$15. Manufacturer, Address L 41, World.

STENOGRAPHERS, Christians, (1) beginner, \$20 month; (2) railroad preferred, \$140 month; (3) clerical experience, \$25 wk. 20th Century Agency, 200 B'way, Room 301.

STENOGRAPHER, neat, pleasant Christian; typist, \$22. Greater N. Y. Agency, 355 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; fine firm, Wall St.; \$30. Starks Agency, 1457 Broadway (42d).

STENOGRAPHER, neat, pleasant Christian; beginner; advancement; \$20. Starks Agency, 1457 Broadway (42d).

STENOGRAPHERS—\$25, \$30, \$18, \$15; free registration. McCarthy Agency, 154 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER, Jewess, \$27; Christian, under \$0, \$25. National Vocation Agency, 132 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS, Typists, Christians; legal, brokerage, commercial; \$35-\$20. Arcade Agency, 59 Broadway.

Casual inspection will reveal that a Jewess is offered \$27, and a Christian, under \$0, is offered \$25. A manufacturer wants a Christian for \$15, guaranteed not to flap, and Christian clerks are promised \$16.

Attempt to Create Prejudice. The result is that Jewesses change their names, secure "positions," when jobs are not too scarce, become phony, and hold their jobs. Negro girls who are not so easily distinguished are forced to live their working hours as "white" and their off-periods as black.

As for the Christian girls, they have the inside track on the majority of vacancies, but it is not expected that all "Christian girls" will be guaranteed positions until some time after the year 10,000, barring of course the little matter of the social revolution, scheduled for a date considerably closer to 1925.

Small capitalists in this manner keep alive the prejudice among races and religions, and the fierce effort to secure a livelihood takes on the form of a racial conflict.

Want ads of this sort are very effective in preventing flapper graduates of a business college from understanding the class issue. Of course the education of prospective white-collar slaves is always difficult in view of their common expectation of becoming owners of factories and managers of offices when the boss and the 187

BOSSES AND FAKERS BOTH INSURING US

Both Going to Make Us Die to Win

By HARRISON GEORGE  
The working class of America is certainly going to be insured. Between the bosses and the labor fakers they cannot escape it.

The American Federation of Labor is starting a plan to sell death benefits to members of organized labor, in view of the fact that the unions, under the misleadership of the union bureaucracy, the benefits the members get while living are vanishing under the assaults of the employers without a fight of magnitude and determination.

These employers, however, have some schemes of their own about death benefits for the workers—derived from exactly the same idea as are the schemes of the labor fakers. The employers, too, knowing that the advantages of better wages and hours are the things most desired by the workers, yet intend to prevent the workers getting these advantages. As something "just as good" they promise them, just as the labor fakers do—death benefits.

Death Becoming Desirable. Recently, for example, 60,000 men and women railroad workers employed by the Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the Louisville, Henderson and St. Paul, have been, "willy nilly, insured by their bosses."

These companies have made a deal with the Prudential company to insure all their employees. For those earning less than \$100 a month, a life insurance of \$1,000 will be taken out. Those earning from \$100 to \$175 monthly will be insured for \$2,000 and those above \$175 will "be permitted"—as the report states, the great boon of getting \$3,000 when they die. No medical examination is required, and the policies for all will be effective when 75 per cent of the employees accept the scheme.

Boss Will "Bear the Burden" of Control. One fly in the ointment is, quite naturally, that the workers themselves are asked to pay the premiums in part—the companies will, so it is announced—bear the remaining expense and will undertake the accounting and clerical work.

What the proportions of the premiums are which the workers pay, might be interesting, but even this point is not so interesting as the fact that the railroad companies, out of the boundless generosity of their hearts (!) offer to do the "accounting and clerical work." In plain English, they offer to control the funds, not only keeping in their hands the premiums paid in by themselves and also those paid by the workers, but in addition the companies will have the power to pay—or not to pay—the benefits.

A Nice Looking Trap. Now, one need not argue further with the average worker who knows well enough to what such a control will lead, in power to coerce the workers to remain "loyal" to the company, to discriminate against active unionists and "red agitators" and to hold the whip of loss of premiums over the workers when they threaten strike, and so on.

However, the workers are not without remedy in this dilemma, which poses the question of being victimized by the bosses or led into class collaboration and defeat by their labor fakers all in the name of insurance. What to Do if You Must Die. Granting the desirability of life insurance, the workers must reject completely the poison proposal of the employers to trap them into a position of helplessness and inability to fight. Equally, the workers, especially the membership of the unions, must vigilantly demand that the union bureaucracy cease to regard life insurance as a substitute for class struggle against the bosses, and that all such "business" be taken completely out of the hands of the officialdom and put into the hands of the membership under real control by them, upon a basis of genuine co-operative management.

Must Control Unions, Too. Nor will the movement ever be secure from corruption by the present reactionary bureaucracy, until the membership of the unions, following the program of the Trade Union Educational League, oust the old reactionary leadership and establish a leadership which will fight for working class interests and not evade the struggle by abandoning the fight for wages and hours and going into the banking and insurance business to "insure" their high salaries in the face of falling treasuries and loss of membership.

More Airship Routes. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Aug. 3.—Plans for passenger airships from Atlantic City to New York were launched here today with the appointment of an organization committee to select an advisory unit of prominent capitalists to get behind the proposition.

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

POLICE SEARCHING FOR LOVE NEST OF AMOROUS KU KLUX KLAN PREACHER

MILFORD, Pa., Aug. 3.—A United States marshal with a warrant charging conspiracy to violate the Mann act today was expected to intrude upon the love nest said to have been established here by Roscoe Carl Zeigler, former Trenton, N. J., Methodist preacher.

Arrangements were said to have been made in a New Brunswick, N. J. railroad station, between Miss Margaret Roberts, of Trenton, N. J., Zeigler, his wife and William M. Chamberlin, one time fiancée of Miss Roberts, whereby Mrs. Zeigler was to file suit for divorce against her husband, Chamberlin to renounce all claim to Miss Roberts, and the former preacher marry her.

Attempts to find Zeigler in Trenton for service of the papers was unsuccessful, according to police, so the search was extended here.

Chamberlin recently found Zeigler and Miss Roberts in El Paso, Texas, and a ku klux klan representative brought them back. Zeigler was a klan representative.

others ahead of them die off or get married.

But race passions make such a very pleasant red herring. With 100 applicants for 10 jobs, the 90 losers can have such a delightful time forgetting new clothes and the price of theater tickets by organizing a k. k. k., or an a. p. a. They actually make you forget to eat.

Hebrew Waiters Strike. Strikers are picketing Seldner's restaurant in Chicago in an attempt by the United Hebrew Waiters' union to organize the place. According to Business Agent Garfield, the owner paid the union scale to a few union men but was preparing to discharge them as cheaper labor became available. The agreement provided for a minimum of \$20 a week for waiters and \$25 for countermen on 9-hour day and 6-day week.

The union has a membership of 300 and is a branch of Local 7 with a membership of 1,500, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Child Plays With Candle; Dies. HUNTINGTON, Ind., August 3.—Helena Coolman, four, died today from burns received when a lighted candle with which she was playing in the back yard of her home here yesterday ignited her clothes.

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, 1554 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 Bindery Workers, 19 W. Adams St., 6:30 p. m.
29 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., 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 St.
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, 328 W. Van Buren St.
390 Machinists, 3257 Sheffield Ave.
582 Machinists, 7414 Wentworth Ave.
478 Machinists, 4111 W. Madison St.
Marrine Fire and Oilers, 357 No. Clark St.
320 Meat Cutters, 11405 Michigan Ave.
638 Meat Cutters, 324 W. 26th St.
16 Painters, 35th and Wood St.
180 Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison.
184 Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. and 50th.
225 Painters, 2902 So. Chicago Ave.
275 Painters, 220 W. Oak St.
371 Painters, Chicago Heights, Carpenters' Hall.
396 Painters, 810 W. Harrison.
521 Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave.
522 Plasterers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.
468 Railway Clerks, Fort Dearborn Hotel.
2219 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington Blvd.
12245 Railway Clerks, 549 Washington St., 2:30 p. m.
1505 Railway Clerks, 5436 Wentworth Ave.
89 Signalmen, 426 W. 63rd St.
83 Switchmen, 901 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 Capital 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, 230 p. m.
(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)



BUILDERS AT WORK

THERE ARE BOOKS ON EVERY SUBJECT

What Do You Do with Pamphlets?

Never was there such a demand for Communist books and pamphlets as there is today. Every mail brings letters from workers throughout the country for books on all phases of Communism. Workers whose curiosity has been excited by world events, by China, by talk of the "reds," are writing, asking just what are Communist principles and just what the Workers (Communist) Party stands for.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT INCOME THIS YEAR ALMOST TWO BILLION DOLLARS

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.—The Soviet government's budget, now before the council of commissaries is almost two billions of dollars, or about three hundred millions more than the 1913 budget of the Czar's government. It exceeds last year's budget by seven hundred million dollars.

Revenue from the sale of spirits is only fifty per cent of what the czar gathered in on the sale of vodka. The government intends to issue a special international loan of \$1,500,000,000 for the support and development of Soviet industry.

Extraordinary appropriations are made for improvement in the agricultural industry. All are agreed now that the Soviet Union is economically on the upgrade and the her position diplomatically is by no means easy, her ability to resist attack was never at a higher pitch. And it is constantly improving.

Valued Terre Haute Road. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—For rate-making purposes the Interstate Commerce Commission today placed a final valuation of \$20,150,000 on the property of the Chicago, Terre Haute and Southwestern railroad, as of June 30, 1916. The road operates 362 miles of trackage.

Studebaker Makes Big Earnings. NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—The Studebaker corporation earned \$3.40 a share on the total sales for the first half of the year were \$86,569,763, against \$71,106,326 in the first half of 1924.

Learn about RUSSIA TODAY—Subscribe!

Another new Sub—Makes another Communist.

NEGRO CHAMPION WIDELY READ BY RACE PRISONERS

The American Negro Labor Congress office has recently received three letters from Negro workers in Leavenworth, stating that they had seen in the DAILY WORKER a notice of the launching of the Negro Champion and requesting sample copies. One of the letters stated:

"The way you have handled Paul Crouch's case has with little further explanation awakened many of the colored boys, and especially ex-soldiers, as to who their real champion is."

Another says, "I notice in the D. W. that the Negro Congress founded the new publication, and am satisfied from its origin that it is the real champion of the Negro workers. There are six or seven hundred of us Negro workers in here at present, many left wingers, also not as many as there should be, but sufficient to disillusion any of Marcus Garvey's adherents who had chloroformed themselves into thinking that Garvey was their savior. I am 23 years old and am sentenced to life by courtmartial."

The other says, "... As there are 600 or 700 Negroes of the more cosmopolitan type here at this time, I am satisfied that if you could see your way clear to send me a few issues, so that I would be able to show it to the boys, that they would readily see it advantage over the Chicago Defender and kindred publications."

The American Negro Labor Congress at 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, would be very pleased to receive contributions which would allow these workers to be put on the regular subscription list. Subscription to the Negro Champion is \$1.00 per year. It sells for 5 cents a single copy.

Must Hire Union Men Only. BOSTON—Only union men may be hired in his plant, Isador Millman, Boston fur manufacturer, is told in a temporary injunction granted by Judge Hammond in the circuit court.

Register Co. in Patent Fight. NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 3.—The Remington Cash Register company, of Bridgeport, today won its suit against the National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio, Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas handing down a decision in favor of the plaintiff.

The Remington company appealed to the federal court against alleged infringements of patents on adding and recording machines.

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—

8 Mos. Sub to the DAILY WORKER (6 Mos. in Chicago) \$4.50
RUSSIA TODAY \$1.25
\$5.75
BOTH FOR \$5.00

ALONE RUSSIA TODAY \$1.25

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

THE DAILY WORKER

"America's Only English Communist Daily"

Chicago, Ill.

No better opportunity has been offered to enable every worker to own not only that great document RUSSIA TODAY— 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.

ALONE A new sub accepted at 2 months for one dollar.

SEND \$5.00 to get both a sub to the DAILY WORKER and RUSSIA TODAY.

THE DAILY WORKER 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find \$5.00 for 8 months sub to the DAILY WORKER and a copy of RUSSIA TODAY.

Send to:

Name
Street
City State



# 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):	By mail (outside of Chicago):		
\$8.00 per year	\$4.50 six months	\$6.00 per year	\$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months		\$2.00 three months	

Address all mail and make out checks to  
**THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois**  
J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }  
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors  
MORITZ J. LOEB } Business Manager

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

## Green As a Moralist

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the president of the National Association of Manufacturers and also to the president of the American Woolen company, declares that it is morally wrong for the manufacturers to "reduce the purchasing power of the workers—by force . . ."

The manufacturers did not take down their bibles to learn whether there was anything in that sacred collection of hokum against putting a ten per cent wage cut in operation. They simply cut the wages and allowed Green to go to the bible.

During the Boer war, one of the Boer leaders often missed splendid opportunities of wiping out detachments of British soldiers, because the confounded general was a bible fanatic and flew to Job for comfort when he should have been administering to the wants of his cannon. The British, tho they subsidize preachers never let them interfere with the business of killing their enemies. They won the Boer war.

The textile barons also support missionaries, but if there is anything in the bible which prohibits the kind of robbery that the capitalists are engaged in, they conveniently ignore it. They "trust in god, but keep their powder dry."

William Green is also a bible student. But he served long enough in the miners' union to know that the workers never won any of their battles with bibles or by taking a "high moral ground." The power of labor and not quotations from scripture is what will impress the textile barons.

In his letter to the mill owners, Green seems to hint that it was not the reduction in wages so much as the manner in which that reduction was enforced, that aroused his anger. "The reprehensible feature of it is that this is a forced reduction in wages. (Emphasis ours.) The workers have not been consulted regarding acceptance or rejection."

The obvious inference is that had the mill owners conferred with some reliable A. F. of L. labor leaders of the Tom Rickert type and convinced those leaders that the interests of the industry demanded a wage cut, Green would not consider the blow at the "purchasing power of the workers" in so criminal a light.

What the reactionary leaders cannot condone is the tendency on the part of the employers to treat their slaves as if the labor lieutenants did not exist. Green's "solemn protest" against the ten per cent wage cut will not put any bread and butter in the larder of the mill workers. They must learn to rely on their own power and not on the sanctimonious appeals to the "spiritual side" of their masters, which appears to be the only weapon that faker Green is willing to use.

## Self-Preservation

Self-preservation is said to be the first law of nature. Like many other scientific conclusions it has been abused, but never more so than by reactionary labor leaders who have used the terms recently in connection with the action of the officialdom of the United Garment Workers in resorting to strikebreaking in an effort to maintain a caricature of a labor organization which provides them with an easy living.

The secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor justified the role now being played by Thomas Rickert, on the ground that no man would surrender to others an organization that he helped to build up, whether those others be the members of the union or their selected leaders. The law of self-preservation justified Rickert. And if the law of self-preservation is the first law of nature, then it is quite natural for Rickert to obey that law, and what is natural cannot be criminal.

The law of self-preservation compels the capitalists to maintain armies and navies, spies and agents provocateurs, preachers and labor fakers to protect them in their usurped right to rob the workers. But the same law of self-preservation compels the workers to organize for the purpose of taking away from the capitalists the right to rob them. Incidentally in accomplishing that task the workers will dispose of the capitalists. The fact that the law of self-preservation works equally well in both cases has no more effect on the struggle than has the religion of a real estate shark on his willingness to flee a cat comers regardless of religion.

When the individual interests of a labor leader clash with the interests of thousands of workers, he must go, no matter how many excuses he may dig up to justify his actions. The self-preservation of millions of workers and poor farmers all over the world demands that the capitalist system be abolished and the individual interests of a small group of parasites must not be allowed to stand in the way.

## Premature Rejoicing

When the newspapers published a statement attributed to Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' International, that in the event of a coal strike in Britain the United Mine Workers of America, thru their officials, had promised to take any action called for by their British fellow workers, none rejoiced sooner than American radicals. They assumed that Hodges was quoted correctly and that John L. Lewis actually had done the decent thing in offering the support of his organization to the embattled British mine workers.

But the rejoicing was short lived. Any doubts as to the normalcy of the officials of the United Mine Workers of America, were quickly dispelled when Secretary-Treasurer Kennedy and Vice-President Phil Murray repudiated the statement attributed to Frank Hodges and declared that they knew not what he was talking about. Lewis, when questioned on the matter, rubbed his eyes, yawned and said he was sleepy and would go to bed. This was on the day before the British strike was scheduled to start.

The officials of the U. M. W. of A. have no more conception of international solidarity than so many Australian bushmen. They are putting on a fake show with the operators in Atlantic City and enjoying the bathing beauties and the balmy ocean breezes while the operators are pulling the guts out of the organization. The hope eternal springs in the human breast, it would be a hopeful guess indeed who would harbor the expectation that Lewis and company will prove by word or act that the struggles of labor in Europe mean anything to them.

# The American Negro and the Proletarian Revolution

(Continued from page 1)

which is still to be attained. This fact has caused much confusion and complication in the labor movement. It has created the basis of the false tradition that the Negro, even when drawn into industrial labor, is a "natural" ally and reserve of capitalism. In industry the fact that any degree of modern wage slavery has represented to the Negro an advance from his former serf-like status, taken in conjunction with the "labor-aristocratic" attitude of the trade union bureaucracy, has given birth to the false tradition that the Negro is a strike-breaker.

The basis of that tradition has been undermined in the tumultuous changes of the world war. The present is an epoch in which the industrialized Negro proletariat, and also the agricultural proletariat, moves into a position with the general working class.

## The Negro Industrial Worker.

THE tremendous transformation among the Negro masses resulting from the world war and after war conditions, with the heavy migration of Negro agricultural laborers and tenant farmers into the cities and industrial districts, has placed the Negro definitely in a new position in relation to the American labor movement. From being a sectional question, the Negro problem became a national question. From being a secondary factor in industrial labor, the Negro moves into the position of a great mass employed in basic industries, and already in notable strikes in the coal fields, etc., he has shown himself eminently fitted for the front ranks of militant organized labor. The question of the full and unstinting admission of the Negro to the trade unions is placed more sharply than ever before at the door of the trade unions.

The constitutions of many of the trade unions exclude the Negro from the unions. In the case of those unions which have no such provision in their constitution the Negro is nevertheless discriminated against.

The increasing pressure of the Negro worker for admittance into the trade unions is an instrument for profound revolutionary change in the labor movement. It is no accident that the "Gompers" bureaucracy opposes the entry of the newly industrialized Negro proletarians into the trade unions. As an important and growing part of the most exploited section of the proletariat which does not share in the miserable bribes with which imperialism poisons the upper section of the working class, the mass of the Negro industrial workers is objectively and potentially a part of the left wing of the labor movement. In those unions into which the Negroes are being admitted, for instance the coal mining unions, the teamsters, longshoremen, building laborers, janitors, etc., the Negro plays an important part in strengthening the militant section of the working class. The obstinate failure to organize the general mass of unskilled proletarians, whose entry into the labor movement would serve as a further basis for proletarianizing the ideology of the trade unions and revitalizing the class struggle, is a part of the general service which the trade union bureaucracy contributes to its capitalist masters. And the failure to make a clean sweep of all obstacles to the Negroes' entry into the unions is an especially significant part of this service to capitalist reaction, for race prejudice of the white worker against the black worker is today more than ever a powerful weapon against the solidarity of the working class.

THE cause of the Negro in the labor movement is essentially a left wing fight, and one which must energetically be championed by the Workers (Communist) Party. Our party must make itself the foremost spokesman for the real abolition of all discriminations against Negroes in trade unions and for the organization of the as yet largely unorganized Negro workers in the same unions with the white workers on the basis of equality of membership, equality of right to employment in all branches of work and equality in pay. Our party shall bring pressure on the unions thru the activity of our Communist fractions among the Negroes already in the unions, getting them to fight militantly for the abolition of the color line, and by the activity of the whole left wing forcing the abolition of all racial discrimination. Our party must work among the unorganized Negro workers destroying whatever prejudice may exist against the trade unions which is being cultivated by the white capitalists, the Negro petty-bourgeoisie and the opposition of the reactionary bureaucracy as such, and must arouse them to demand and fight for admission. Our aim must be to show to the white workers that only by complete solidarity of the races can any progress be made by either and to show to the Negro workers that in spite of the anti-Negro character of some unions that in those unions where Negroes are admitted the racial question has been liquidated to the largest degree. Our demand is for the inclusion of the Negro workers in the existing unions, as against racial separation, as against dual unionism. Where Negroes are not permitted to join the existing "white" trade unions, it is the duty of

the Communists to take the initiative in the formation of organizations of Negro workers declaring in principle against dual unionism and against racial separation, and declaring as a primary purpose the struggle for admittance into the existing unions, but functioning as full-fledged Negro unions during the struggle.

## The Negro Tenant-Farmer and Agricultural Worker.

EIGHT million Negro agricultural workers, share croppers and tenant farmers live in the southern states in a condition in some respects resembling the serfdom of Europe two hundred years ago. Agricultural laborers are forcibly held in compulsory labor under corporal punishment. Tenant and share farmers, are bound to the earth, by force prevented from leaving a locality where they are adjudged to be in debt to landlords who exercise the rights of feudal masters. A racial caste system, remaining system, remaining from the chattel slave period, sharply divides the exploited masses into black and white, thus facilitating the most cruel exploitation. Political rights are practically withheld from the Negro laborer and farmer.

It is the duty of our party to take the initiative in organizing Negro agricultural workers into labor unions, together with white agricultural workers, if possible, but separately if unavoidable, and to bring such unions into the general labor movement. Another supremely important duty of the party is to promote the organization of Negro tenant farmers, sharecroppers and small farmers generally (together with white farmers of the same exploited class if possible), and to bring such organizations into cooperation as allies of the labor movement.

## The Negro and the Labor Party.

THE task of the Communists among the Negro workers as elsewhere is in its first stage to bring about class consciousness and to crystallize this in independent class political action against the capitalist class. The profound social changes of the war and post-war period have already shown indications of a papal exodus of Negro masses from the republican party; and this represents a break with tradition, a visible evidence of the beginning of the end of the alliance of the Negro with the capitalist class.

The labor party slogan and campaign possesses a peculiar usefulness in the work of bringing the Negro workers into the economic as well as the political labor movement. We shall advance the idea of the Negro workers taking an initiatory and leading part in the formation of the labor party. With this in view we shall in every labor party action prominently raise the issues of discrimination against the Negro politically, industrially, and in public customs. The disfranchisement of the Negro in the southern states must be made an especially urgent reason for the political organization of the Negro workers thru collective affiliation with the labor party; and the winning of political rights for the Negro proletarians must be placed before both white and Negro workers as an immediate objective of the labor party movement and a necessity for giving the workers' political movement its full strength.

## Negro Membership in the Communist Party.

IT is absolutely essential that greater numbers of Negro workers capable of a leading part in the struggle be immediately drawn into the Workers (Communist) Party. In all of our party actions, all party units must make an especial effort to reach and enlist the most advanced Negro workers into our ranks. In order to meet our problems it is necessary to draw these comrades into responsible party work. A great significance of our work among Negroes is that it will facilitate the task of enlarging and establishing our party in the southern states, which has become a prime necessity that can no longer be postponed.

## "Social Demands" of the Negroes.

ALL slogans of equality which are current among the Negro masses, or which can be awakened among them, which express the aspirations for equal rights and equal treatment of Negroes in political and economic life and in public customs, are placed among the demands of the Workers (Communist) party. Such are the demand for political equality, the right to vote, social equality, "economic" equality, abolition of jim-crow laws and also jim-crow customs not written into law, the right to serve on juries, the abolition of segregation in

schools and the right of Negro teachers to teach in all schools; equal rights of soldiers and sailors in army and navy without segregation in colored regiments, the right to frequent all places of public resort without segregation (hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc.) and the abolition of all anti-intermarriage laws. In the course of the struggle with such demands we will demonstrate thru experience that these aspirations can be realized only as a result of the successful class struggle against capitalism and with the establishment of the rule of the working class in the Soviet form.

## American Negro Labor Congress.

OUR work among the Negroes centers now around the American Negro Labor Congress announced for Chicago, October 25. Our party recognizes and supports this congress as a genuine expression of the Negro workers and farmers of the United States. It will be composed, according to the official call, of the following:

Delegates from Negro and mixed trade unions.  
Delegates from Negro workers in factories and industries where large numbers of them are employed.  
A few Negro workers who are known for their activity in behalf of the race.

Delegates from Negro farmer organizations.  
Representatives of Negro semi-intellectual and semi-bourgeois organizations who are sympathetic to the movement of the workers and farmers.

The congress therefore will be basically a gathering of Negro workers.

The slogans of our party will be incorporated in resolutions and placed before the congress.

At the congress a permanent organization should be formed of groups thruout the United States composed predominantly of Negro workers belonging to unions where possible. In cities where this is not possible, the control of the committees should nevertheless be in the hands of actual workers.

In the agricultural communities similar committees composed of farmers and farm laborers should be formed.

The main object of the permanent organization should be to centralize the protests of the Negro workers and farmers, to stimulate the desire for organization, to secure admittance to organizations of white workers and farmers on an equal basis and to establish organic connection between the struggles of the Negro and white masses.

The congress should connect the struggles of the Negro workers and farmers in the United States with the struggles of the Negro colonials in American possessions such as Haiti, etc.

It should connect the struggles of the American Negroes with those of the African masses and finally with those of all colonial and semi-colonial peoples.

It should address a manifesto to the Negroes of the world calling upon them to hold a world race congress.

The congress should strive to develop a leadership for the Negro movement of the world for which the American Negroes, by their superior industrial and political training are the best fitted.

Our party fractions will work for the above program.

In connection with the linking of the struggle of the American Negroes with those of their African comrades, the congress should point out the error of holding up Africa as a Negro Mecca. It must be made clear that the connection between the African and American Negro liberation movement is in the common struggle against world imperialism and that such schemes as migration, etc., are simply chimeras which serve only to confuse and conceal the real issues.

The congress should stand with Soviet Russia as the nation where a workers' and farmers' government has solved successfully all racial and national problems.

## Lynching and Race Riots.

IT is the duty of our party to meet the problem of lynching and race riots, not merely with words of sympathy, but with concrete organizational methods which can be effectively applied. The essence of the problem is to create a united class front of the working class. We shall endeavor to have established in localities where both Negro and white industrial workers are employed, permanent interracial labor committees against lynching, against terrorization of Negro and white workers, against the ku klux klan, against the use of one race of workers against the other in strikes, against inequality of pay, against race discrimination in obtaining employment, for the full admission of Negro workers into the unions with equality of membership rights, for the complete organization of both Negro and white workers into the same unions. It shall be our endeavor to have such interracial committees of workers

serve as a medium thru which the solidarity and co-operation of the working class and all workers organizations can be obtained in times of crisis such as strikes, race riots, attempted lynchings, etc., to prevent conflicts between the workers of the two races and to prevent lynchings.

## The Negro and the Army.

WITH the world war and the conscription of the Negro Youth, resentment of discrimination and other brutal treatment in the army and navy became a major phenomenon among Negro toilers. Out of this mass conception arise many slogans and demands which the Workers (Communist) Party must energetically champion, and which especially the Young Workers League can well champion: the movement against segregation of Negroes in "jim-crow" regiments; against discrimination in the kinds of tasks assigned to Negro troop units; against discrimination against individual Negro soldiers; against the sharp and brutal punishment of whole groups of Negro troops ("24th Negro Infantry" case—13 summarily hanged, 56 imprisoned); against the principle of "white officers for Negro troops" against Negro officers' failure to defend the Negro troops from discrimination, etc.

The customary employment of Negro troops in imperialistic aggression against weaker peoples (Spanish war, the Philippines, and Mexico in 1916), intensifies the duty of the Communists to awaken among the Negro masses a sense of their own relation to the class struggle in the United States, and their relation to the present world-awakening of the suppressed races; their relation to the new world-wide capitalist slogan of "white supremacy" (as in China); in short an understanding of the international role of capitalist governments and their own role in the revolutionary epoch.

## Negro Race Movements.

PARTLY as a result of the internal transformation among the Negro population in the United States and the West Indies, and also partly as a reaction to the war and the national liberation movements thruout the world (especially the colonial ferment in Africa, Asia, the Philippines, Haiti, etc.), a Negro race movement centering in the United States has been stimulated to large proportions. This movement first crystallized into organizational form among West Indian working class immigrants in New York and other United States seaports as well as the British West Indian possessions, but spread rapidly among the native American Negroes, mostly of the working class. Under the name of the Universal Negro Improvement Association a fluctuating membership, at times approaching the half-million mark, was organized. At first it showed distinctly anti-imperialist tendencies, with specific working class demands such as the demand for opening the trade unions to Negroes with equality of pay, etc., as shown in the 1920 program of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. At all times these demands have been confusedly mixed with Utopian conceptions. Rapidly, however, under the leadership of its principal founder, Marcus Garvey, the Utopian racist conception that the oppression of the Negro in America and the world could be remedied by the building of a national Negro state in Africa, and that hence the struggle in this country is unnecessary, has become the dominant note of the organization. The exploitation of the Negro masses by demagogic leaders of this organization, who copy the arts of the Jewish Zionist movement, soliciting funds from white capitalists on the ground that they will teach the Negro toilers to submit to "white supremacy" (i. e. capitalist supremacy) in this country, while officially denying but in fact cultivating the dream of mass migration to Africa, is one of the cruelest aspects of betrayal to which the black worker is subjected.

An intense sympathy with the colonial revolts of the Chinese, the Rifians, Sudanese, East Indian, West Indian and Javan peoples against imperialism, is, however, an almost universal phenomenon among American Negro workers. It exists in a militant, aggressive, non-pacifist form, not only among some of the rank and file of the before mentioned organization, but also widely beyond the limits of any organized form. This phenomenon is found in its highest development among Negro industrial workers who completely repudiate the cult of submission in America and who conceive their fate to be bound up with the American labor movement. This element of Negro industrial workers is exceptionally responsive to the Communist program in both its international and its domestic significance. Their interest in questions of colonial imperialism (forced upon them by their own persecution as an "inferior" race), increases the value of the contribution which this most exploited section of the proletariat Negro workers can make to the labor movement. The guidance of this current into the

channel of the labor movement and away from Utopianism is a very high task of our party. It involves the need of our party members working within the Negro race movement. It involves the struggle for the working class hegemony within the mass organizations of the race movement, including the struggle against the Utopian leaders—agents of the bourgeoisie. It involves combating the ideology of concessions to "white supremacy," the insistence upon an uncompromising struggle against the ku klux klan, making these major issues against the reactionary leadership. Within such organizations we must insist upon the organizations taking up the issues of the class struggle, constantly pointing to the failure of the leaders to attempt to protect the Negro toilers from oppression in America.

To accomplish this we should organize Communist fractions within the Universal Negro Improvement Association which shall strive to surround themselves with the working class and poor farmer elements for the purpose of carrying on the struggle to transform the organization into an organization fighting for the class interests of the Negro workers in the United States.

In the Negro race movements and organizations it is necessary constantly to emphasize the colonial program of the Communist International, pointing out that only with a united world front of all the exploited—only with the conjunction of the proletarian revolution with the revolt of the colonial peoples, that victory can be attained.

We should encourage the Negro workers to take an interest in and support the movement for freedom of the suppressed colonial peoples. But it is not permissible to encourage the Utopian idea that the Negroes in this country can win their emancipation thru mass migration or thru the establishment of a Negro nation in Africa. The reformist leaders (Garvey, etc.) do not have a program for the liberation of the Negro peoples thruout the world. The revolutionary movement headed by the Communist International has a program which will liberate the peoples of Africa, Asia, etc., together with the proletariat of all countries. The Communist International and its American section is a friend of all liberation movements of oppressed peoples, and opposes only the misleaders and betrayers of the mass organizations of Negroes.

Other Negro Race Movements.  
THE African Blood Brotherhood, with a program of class struggle, combined with a militant championing of the special demands of the Negro workers against racial discrimination, is an organization which has done a pioneer work of considerable value, in organizing a militant advance-guard of Negro workers. Otherwise its chief successes have been in those cases when it has employed the united front tactics for enlarging its contact with and influence upon wider circles. Our policy in relation to this organization is to have the local organizations merge with the units of the American Negro Labor Congress.

In the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Negro petty-bourgeoisie, together with middle class white reformists and under the partial leadership of the big bourgeoisie (such as represented by Senator Burton, chairman of the last republican national convention) finds the chief medium for its reformist operations. Yet it is a singular paradox, and a reflection of the now passing period of the patronizing of the Negro's cause by the capitalist class, that this organization at its last convention appeared in the role of championing, tho in a timid and "respectable" way, Negro workers' right to admittance in the trade unions. Even in this organization, under present circumstances, it is permissible and necessary for selected Communist (not the party membership as a whole) to enter its conventions and to make proposals calculated to enlighten the Negro masses under its influence as to the nature and necessity of the class struggle, the identity of their exploiters, and their leaders in the same persons and the treacherous nature of the reformist measures proposed.

HOWEVER it is only when the Communist work is so broadened and extended in the field of Negro movements as to make our party stand out as the only real champion of the Negro against lynching, all discriminating and all oppression, and exploitation that we can successfully combat the influence of such bourgeois movements.

The aim of our party in our work among the Negro masses is to create a powerful proletarian movement which will fight and lead the struggle of the Negro race against exploitation and oppression in every form and which will be a militant part of the revolutionary movement of the whole American working class, to strengthen the American revolutionary movement by bringing into it the 11,500,000 Negro workers and farmers in the United States to broaden the struggles of the American Negro workers and farmers, connect them with the struggles of the national minorities and colonial peoples of all the world and thereby further the cause of the world revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the August Issue

**THE MAKERS AND MASTERS OF STEEL**

of the Workers Monthly

By ARNE SWABECK.

(With two pages of striking photographs)