

MINERS CLASH WITH BETRAYERS

Pressmen's Head Exposed As Labor Traitor

The Truth About Zeigler

AS W... IT
By T. J. FLAHERTY

SOMEbody is always taking the joy out of life for the poor ministers of the gospel. When they are not sloping with their female choristers or strolling in a plot to ease a male competitor out of the way, they are chasing the devil around the lot, who sometimes appears in the guise of John Barleycorn and at other times as the personification of immorality. It now comes to our ears that "Fatty" Arubuckle did not go straight.

ARBUCKLE, you may remember, was once a noted movie actor who evoked loud guffaws from movie fans by the facility with which he took into himself long strings of frankfurters, pieces of pie and other products of the culinary art. But booze and gay women brot "Fatty" some unenviable notoriety and by the time his lawyers got thru with him he was a fit object for charity. Society women whose moral lapses were still more or less of a secret went to bat with "Fatty," acting on the theory that an offensive was the best camouflage, and no more did the audience laugh at the fat man making a jackass of himself for a consideration.

"FATTY" was at his wife's end, in so far as he had any. How to earn his living without having to return to his former occupation of cleaning cuspidors was the question. He shot of religion. He remembered scores of criminals in tight places who got back to respectability and legalised graft thru the expedient of suddenly discovering that the lord invaded their bosoms. "Fatty" borrowed a container of glycerine and turned on the moisture. When the tears were (Continued from page 5)

'MAJAH' BERRY, STRIKEBREAKER ON GRIDIRON

How Union Head Sells the Membership

This is the first of a series of articles which will appear in the DAILY WORKER, exposing the record of one of the blackest and most treacherous capitalist tools at the head of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. That is saying a good deal, but after you read the articles, you will agree that we are not overstating the case.

The strike of union pressmen and feeders, members of Locals 3 and 4 of the International Pressmen's and Assistant's Union, against the Cuneo Printing company of Chicago, has again brot the attention of organized (Continued on page 2)

For World Trade Union Unity



The Russian delegation to the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Conference held in London recently. From left to right: W. Michailov, M. Tomaki, chairman of the delegation; O. Chernyshev, I. Lepse, G. Melnichanski, secretary. As it was already reported in the DAILY WORKER, the conference in London came to an unanimous conclusion on the necessity to fight for the world trade union unity. Resolutions were passed to this effect, and a joint appeal issued to the trade unions the world over. To promote this cause a magazine, The World Trade Union Unity, is being published in London.

FARRINGTONITES FORCE FIGHT AT ZEIGLER, ILLINOIS

Battle in Union Hall; One Miner Dying

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ZEIGLER, Ill., Aug. 12.—Three labor union officials and one member of the Zeigler local of the United Mine Workers are lying in hospitals today in neighboring towns, and twenty miners are injured as a result of a clash in the miners' union hall last night.

The member of the local, a common miner but an active and courageous fighter for the interests of the union, Mike Zarich, the most seriously wounded of all participants, is fighting for his life in a Herrin hospital after being shot thru the abdomen.

E. C. Cobb, vice-president, and Lon Fox, president of Sub-District 9 of District 12, the Illinois district, are convalescing from less serious wounds at West Frankfort, while H. Hindman, president of the West Frankfort Trades and Labor Assembly, is also recovering in that city.

Oppose Enemies of Union.

The Zeigler mines, both owned by the Zoller Mining Company, and the largest producing pits in the world, remain closed while determined groups of miners gather about the streets obviously prepared to oppose the enemies of their union.

Between Unionists and Traitors.

The trouble arose over the conflict between the Farrington machine and the militant progressive membership, who have fought the machine consistently for a long time.

Last year Henry Corbishly, president of the local and a leader of the progressives, was removed from office by the Farrington machine, but was supported upon special election and restored to office.

Farrington Agents Autocratic.

The Farrington machine has not ceased to try to remove Corbishly, who stood in their way to turning over the miners to the company. The present difficulty offered them the excuse. It arose over the removal of a check weighman, and altho Corbishly tried to compose the matter and had the miners back to work pending a final settlement of their grievances, Fox and Cobb, acting for Farrington's machine, came here and removed Corbishly and other local officers.

The meeting last night turned into a battle when the miners, indignant over the removal of their progressive officers and knowing they would be robbed of an honest check weighman, clashed with the Farrington agents, who have always been supported by the ku klux klan.

Klan Mad Guns—Left Winger Shot.

The klan came to the meeting armed and the fact that Zarich, the militant fighter for the union against the Farrington machine is supposedly dying with a bullet thru the abdomen while three known-kluxers, Ellis Hargis, Bert and Oscar Farrington, brothers, are under arrest for carrying con- (Continued on Page 5)

Committee of 1,000 to Fight Sigman Treachery

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 12.—All the claims of the manufacturers that they are not taking sides in the controversy within the I. L. G. W. U. are shattered by a letter made public today by the Joint Committee of Action of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

This letter published elsewhere in this issue is confidential to members of the Association of Dress Manufacturers from their general manager Hyman Press, and it shows how the Association has arranged to cooperate with the Joint Board in fighting the three locals in the shops, and in discriminating against those workers who refuse to be ruled by the Joint Board Machine.

Making a Company Union. The letter also shows the way in which the Joint Board, to gain its ends, is willing to hand over to the bosses the rights of the shop chairmen to examine Union cards which virtually giving the Union itself into the control of the employers. (Continued on page 6.)

PROOF GIVEN OF MANUFACTURERS' ALLIANCE WITH SIGMAN GANG TO FIGHT I. L. G. W. RANK AND FILE

NEW YORK CITY, August 12.—Proof, exact and incontrovertible, that the Sigman gang in the International Ladies' Garment Workers are hand in glove with the bosses in a conspiracy against the rank and file revolt against the betrayal of the interests of the garment workers to the manufacturers, is contained in the following letter, which is a secret instruction from the bosses' organization to aid the Sigmanite Joint Board against the Joint Action Committee of the suspended left wing locals comprising the big majority of the New York membership:

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212 Fifth Avenue
New York
Confidential To The Members Only
"In order that we may be of better service to you, and in order to avoid any possible inconveniences or trouble in your shop, please observe the following:
"1. Do not admit anyone from the Union unless accompanied by a representative of the Association or a credential bearing my signature.
"2. Do not forward any communication to your shop chairman unless the communication bears the printing on the envelope of the Joint Board or International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and is sent from 130 East 25th street.
"3. When engaging new help please be sure that these workers have Union cards from the Joint Board and countersigned by Julius Hochman, Manager of the Joint Board of Dressmakers' Division.
"Very truly yours,
"ASSOCIATION OF DRESS MFRS., Inc.
"(Signed) Hyman Press, General Manager."

POLICE RAID THE AMALGAMATED HEADQUARTERS

Put Frame-up Charge Against Union

"Mike" Grady, touted ace of Chicago's toughest squad of detectives, headed police armed with sawed-off shotguns in a raid on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at 409 South Halsted St., late yesterday afternoon.

Five wagon loads of workers were taken in the raid. All officials of the union who were in the headquarters at the time were taken by the police. The police refused to say who had been placed under arrest and who was merely being taken to be questioned.

Workers who were in the union offices at the time of the raid say that an assistant manager of the International Tailoring Company was with (Continued on page 2)

POPE BREAKS WITH FASCISTS WHEN HIS PRIESTS ARE SLUGGED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Cardinal Gasparri, in an article taken as representing the pope's views, gave the Italian government to understand, according to the Times, that if the government intends to replace moral strength with violence it can no longer count on the approval of the "holy see."

The pope did not object to violence against workers, but when catholic priests were attacked he became excited.

The following statement was issued today by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, concerning the conflict which arose in the Zeigler, Illinois, Local of the U. M. W. of A., where members of the local were wounded and some are dying as a result of a clash between the membership and the sub-district officials:

THE treachery and class collaborationist policy of Frank Farrington, president of Illinois District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America by reason of corruption of union elections, has finally resulted in bloodshed at Zeigler, Illinois, where the miners from the pits, driven to desperation by the sub-district agents of the Farrington machine, went out on an outlaw strike.

From the meager reports received at this hour, and the previous situation in the Zeigler local and the sub-district, it can be said that had not Lon Fox, president, and E. C. Cobb, vice-president of the sub-district, acted as the agents of the coal companies at Farrington's behest, instead of the representatives of the miners whose interests they are supposed to safeguard, this situation would never have arisen.

THE history of this particular case is as follows:
One of the Zoller mines at Zeigler was working with one check weighman, who found he could not take care of all the coal that was coming over the scales.

He asked and received from the local union an assistant, who was accepted by the company and worked for six weeks. But the company, like all coal mine owners, wished to cheat the miners on weights, and after six weeks of unquestioned work—fired the assistant off the scales.

The first check weighman, finding it impossible to check all cars coming up, first protested and then, his protest ignored, quit, leaving the miners without a check weighman on the scales.

THE miners, finding out there was no union check weighman to watch out against false weights, ceased work and came out of the mine. The local president of the union, Henry Corbishly, called a mass meeting that evening, and advised the men to return to work with one check weighman, pending a final decision between the company and the union, according to the district agreement. This happened last week.

But meanwhile the company had wired the sub-district officials, alders of the Farrington machine who stole their office last December with false ballots and manipulation, stating that a strike had been called at the mine and asking support in ending it.

The sub-district officials, thirsting for an excuse to attack President Corbishly of the Zeigler local, known as a courageous and progressive leader of the miners against the Farrington machine, hurried to Zeigler and deposed Corbishly from office in the local.

THE miners bitterly resented this autocratic action of the sub-district officials who were clearly seizing upon an excuse to remove Corbishly as an obstacle to Farrington's policy of betraying the miners' interests to the mine owners.

At the meeting Tuesday night the outraged miners protested against the autocratic action of the sub-district officials in illegally removing Corbishly from office and the conflict arose during which there was a violent clash as told in the news columns of the DAILY WORKER.

THIS incident in the struggle of the rank and file of the miners' union to prevent the Farrington machine from turning the organization for which strike after strike has been fought, and men have suffered and died to build up as a protection against the mine owners—over to the companies as a company union in fact not in name, should rally the miners in every district and every local in the nation to a militant campaign to protect their union from disruption and destruction by the Lewis-Farrington machine, a campaign provided for in the program of the Progressive Miners' Committee, and to drive from office the corrupt and criminal class collaborationist Lewis-Farrington machine who stops not even at bloodshed to aid the mine owners and retain their usurped position in the U. M. W. of A.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
William Z. Foster, Chairman,
C. E. Ruthenberg, Secretary.

SOCIALISTS ARE BACK OF GERMAN FASCIST PLOTS IN SOVIET UNION HEINZ NEUMANN TELLS THE COURT

MOSCOW.—The social-democratic party of Germany bears responsibility for the formation of the fascist society, Organization Consul, Heinz Neumann, representative of the Communist Party of Germany, told the Soviet court which found the fascists Dittmar Kindermann and Wolochit guilty of terrorist acts.

Coming at this time, the attempt of the German fascists to create trouble between the Soviet Union and German is significant, Neumann said, as (Continued on page 3)

Labor Must Fight Its Own Political Battles

Statement of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party in Reply to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its recent meeting, declared its intention to return from its last year's political excursion into the camp of La Folletteism, back into the old haunts of punishing "enemies" and rewarding "friends."

The leading bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, mostly dominated by democratic politicians, consider the moment opportune for this retreat.

Firstly, they believe that the death of outstanding leaders of the La Follette movement, of La Follette, Ladd, and Stone, weakened sufficiently the ideological influence of that movement over the working masses to get a consent of these masses for the retreat.

Secondly, they see that the gradual but decisive disintegration of the democratic party in the south proceeds in the direction of a crystallization of a labor party, with mass support of tenant and poor farmers. In this the democratic bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. see a dangerous tendency which they wish to check if possible.

Thirdly, they are preparing to lead the hosts of organized labor in America back into the camps of the old parties, for the coming municipal elections in New York, Cleveland, and other important cities, and for the congressional elections next year.

The trend of the toiling masses of America away from the folds of the old parties, the democrats and republicans, became so strong and irresistible during the last few years that the agents of the old parties in the leadership of the A. F. of L. feared for their political influence. So they decided to make a concession to the tendency of the rank and file. They could do that so much easier as this concession not only tended to keep them in a position of influence and leadership, but it also prevented a greater danger for them and their capitalist friends, that of the development of a political mass organization of the workers, A LABOR PARTY.

The La Follette movement, in its distinctly pro-capitalist character, temporarily supplied a safe harbor to protect the pro-capitalist bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. from the threatening storm of LABOR IN POLITICS, FROM A LABOR PARTY.

La Follette, the political representative of small capitalists, independent manufacturers and well-to-do farmers, represented sufficient antagonism to the rule of Wall Street representing big capital that his political catch-phrases could serve as a bait for the exploited masses.

But even at that, the La Follette movement is considered too radical and too dangerous by the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, and rightfully so. The interests of the petty bourgeoisie represented by the La Follette movement are sufficiently antagonistic to the rule of Wall Street to force this social group temporarily into a friendly attitude toward the workers.

The petty bourgeoisie cannot hope to free itself from the economic oppression by big capital without the aid of the proletariat. Its temporary friendliness toward labor is the price it is willing to pay for support.

Thus, the La Follette movement really has more to offer to the workers than the old parties. It is for this reason that the La Follette movement, in spite of the latter's pro-capitalist character, really represents a step in advance for the American proletariat.

The La Follette movement is a clear manifestation of the disintegration of the political rule of capitalism, and is, in itself, an important factor in this disintegration.

Aside from all these important considerations, the La Follette movement represents progress because it leads the workers at least one step away from the old rut of adherence to the old capitalist parties. The all-important phenomena in connection with the La Follette movement was that it represented largely the first and decisive step of large masses of workers away from the old parties.

Experience will soon enuf teach the workers that the petty bourgeoisie may try to use them politically but can never lead them. The inner antagonism of two social groups in one party, petty bourgeoisie and proletariat, will quickly find its concrete expression in different political aims and will drive the workers to the next step away from the capitalist parties—from the La Follette movement to independent political action, to a labor party.

Development will not stand still even there, but it will proceed from independent political action to revolutionary political action, from a labor party to adherence of the proletariat masses to Communist leadership.

The pro-capitalist bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. realizes this and therefore takes the first opportunity to urge the step back again. But the workers of America cannot follow the executive council of the A. F. of L. in this step. Too important are the issues and too many things are at stake. Not one of the battles of labor could in the immediate past nor can at present proceed without the interference of the government. Militia "protects property" and shoots striking workers; judges "protect property" and forbid strikes, picketing or boycotts; police "protect property" and club the workers on the picket line. Wherever the workers get into a scrap with their bosses for better wages, shorter hours or other improved working conditions, the political power of the state is sure to step in in the form of a judge, the police, the militia or a government commission in order to help the bosses against the workers.

The Workers (Communist) Party calls the attention of organized labor to this situation. There is no other way out for the workers than either submit to ignoble defeat or to fight back in the field of politics. There is no escape but the organization and the marshaling of the political forces of labor in the same (Continued on page 3)

'MAJAH' BERRY, STRIKEBREAKER ON GRIDIRON

How Union Head Sells the Membership

(Continued from page 1)

labor to the strikebreaking role played by George L. Berry, ever since he became president of the union.

Before I proceed to lay bare the career of this notorious labor faker, a few words about the Cuneo strike are necessary.

A few months ago the executive board of the Pressmen's Union No. 3 made a tentative agreement with the Cuneo company relative to the elimination of one man on the rotary presses, as a trial proposition. This agreement was subject to ratification by the union. A special meeting of the local voted down this proposition and reaffirmed their action at a subsequent regular meeting. The Cuneo company appealed to George L. Berry, president of the International union, claiming that the tentative agreement was legal without the ratification of the union, and Berry, following his usual policy agreed with the company and ordered the local officers to put the agreement into effect.

The Nature of the Scheme.
The Cuneo company, acting on Berry's instructions, put the so-called economy scheme into effect. This was the scheme:

It was tentatively agreed that whatever profits was realized out of the economy following the introduction of the new scheme that it would be divided equally between the company, the pressmen and the feeders. It should be noted first of all that this new system knocked out one man from each press right off the reel. He was among the unemployed army. Economy meant nothing to him. His place was in the bread line unless he could find some other job. The company did not worry about that.

But there was a fly in the economy ointment—for the workers. A certain standard of production had to be maintained before the profits out of the economy scheme could be divided and the experts of the Cuneo Printing company saw to it that the standard was sufficiently high so that no extra change should get into the pockets of the pressmen or feeders. It all went into the Cuneo treasury.

The Men Rebelled.
Naturally the men rebelled and struck the shop. Berry immediately proceeded to send in scabs just as he did in New York more than once. One of his vice-presidents, a fellow by the name of Shuford Marx, went to the Cuneo Printing company, promised them that the International and the "board of directors" (that's how they pronounce it) were behind the company, and that they would bring the striking pressmen and feeders to terms.

This is what is taking place now in the plant: Berry's cronies are running the plant, one of them a New York East Side character, by the name of Seymour Singer, being superintendent, and another fellow named Sam Fox, night foreman. Berry tools in other printing concerns are sending in help to break the strike.

What is Berry's Gratitude?
The question may be asked: Where does Berry come in on the economy to be derived from the introduction of the new system in the pressrooms? This is a legitimate question, as labor fakers never do something for nothing, not even for the bosses. In fact, the only reason they serve the bosses rather than the workers is because the bosses have more money and it can be gotten by doing very little more strenuous work than holding down a chair in a soft drink parlor or tipping the chorus girls at a cabaret.

Before getting down to brass tacks with the "Majah" a few words about his leading tools are in order. And what a collection they are!

First on the order of merit comes Seymour Singer, foreman of the presses in the Cuneo plant and suspected inside man for his boss in Local No. 3. Besides trying to reduce the pressmen on the presses from two to one, Singer also keeps the boss informed on what transpires inside the local union.

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WORKERS PARTY SHOWS LABOR MUST FIGHT ITS OWN POLITICAL BATTLES

(Continued from page 1)

way as the workers marshal and organize their economic forces in the unions.

The condition of the masses of workers in the coal mining industry are untenable. Fight alone can improve them. A strike is impending. The government is preparing even now for such a strike. And it is preparing to enter this strike on the side of the mine operators against the miners. These conditions demand imperatively of the workers to organize and fight politically, thru a party of labor and for labor exclusively.

In this emergency the executive council of the A. F. of L. declares that organized labor must go back to its "tried" policies of punishing enemies and rewarding "friends." But the great tragedy of the political principlelessness of our American Federation of Labor is that it leads the workers to pay the reward before the "friend" proved himself true, and that the enemy is "punished" after he had inflicted the injury. Even the executive council of the A. F. of L. declares that all too frequently has labor learned that pledges in party platforms do not mean anything. Yes, all too frequently has labor learned that—and yet now it is told again by the executive council of the A. F. of L. to rely on these pledges and to elect "friends." Labor has relied on such promises in electing its "friend" Ammon of Colorado as governor. Ammon repaid for this reward by the massacres of the striking miners and their families in Ludlow. Labor has relied on its "friends" for getting relief from the injunction evil. The Clayton act was hailed by the leaders of the A. F. of L. as a result of labor's policy of punishment and reward. But the Clayton act was found to be viciously against labor. Labor elected "friends" to get the Clayton act—but now it is just as ardently attempting to elect "friends" to free it from the bondage of this act.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks the executive council of the A. F. of L.: Why are not the capitalists bothered with these problems? Is it not because the capi-

talists have parties of their own? Are the republican and the democratic parties not their parties? Yes, these parties and their representatives do what capital tells them to do. Capital does not need to reward friends and punish enemies, because CAPITAL IS IN POLITICS ITSELF AND DOES ITS OWN POLITICAL WORK.

Labor will not succeed in solving its manifold problems until it follows that example, until it discards "friends" and "enemies" and goes into politics itself thru a party of its own, a labor party, composed of labor and representing nothing but the interest of labor.

The Workers (Communist) Party declares that in the face of this evident necessity, dictated by labor's interest, it is a betrayal of labor when the executive council of the A. F. of L. attempts to lead the working masses of the United States back into the folds of the old capitalist parties. Labor has tried this method. It has made it the helpless victim of unscrupulous capitalist politicians, who were invariably its "friends" when they needed labor's votes, and who were just as invariably its enemies when labor needed their help. From these experiences the workers must conclude that their only hope is in a party of their own, a labor party. To the organization of this party labor must pledge its support. Labor must fight its own battles. Nobody fights these battles for it.

Therefore organized labor must answer the action of the executive council of the A. F. of L. with the slogan:

"For a Labor Party!"

Let labor fight for its interests on the political field thru a party of its own, a labor party, just as it fights economically thru organizations of its own, the unions.

HAIL TO THE LABOR PARTY IN AMERICA!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA.

W. Z. FOSTER, Chairman,
C. E. RUTENBERG,
Executive Secretary.

The Gangsters' Pal.

Who is this Seymour Singer? What is his record? Singer is charged by the pressmen with many derelictions. Shortly after he came to Chicago at Berry's invitation he started a "suit club." He sent his bullies around to the members of the union, advising them to join the club if they wanted to hold their jobs. The "members" were told at first that they could get a suit for \$15 each but when they went after the suit, they found all the \$15 suits sold and only \$70 ones available. The company which made the suits generously offered to give the suckers two suits for \$70 provided they got twelve more members to join.

The suits were manufactured by the Cadillac Clothing company which employed scab cutters. Singer's son-in-law and daughter were employed by the Cadillac Clothing company.

This confidence game went up in smoke and Singer then turned to peddling lots in Michigan.

Singer was once charged with counterfeiting and barely escaped jail. He was the associate and pal of the New York East Side gangsters: "Bald" Jack Rose, "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Lewis," "Kid Twist," "Jew Rosenheim" and "Stuss Singer." Four of those were executed for the murder of Rosenthal the gambling magnate, the same crime for which Lieutenant of police Becker went to the chair for in Sing Sing. Singer is accused by union men of using those gangsters to slug enemies of the "Majah" in New York when he goes in on one of his strikebreaking sprees. This is one of the gentlemen now employed by Berry and the Cuneo company to break the strike.

The Cunning Fox.
Another worthy is Sam Fox. Like his four-footed namesake, Sam has lots of cunning, tho he does not use it in the service of the working class. Fox is now night foreman in the Cuneo plant.

Fox is said to be a former stool-pigeon for a police chief in Minneapolis. He was charged with having misappropriated \$14,000 in a Minneapolis strike. He never refuted the charge. Besides being a professional strikebreaker for "Majah" Berry, Fox has other accomplishments and other interests. He is interested in the spiritual welfare of the youth. He has diplomas from the Methodist and Presbyterian churches as a lecturer on religious topics. His favorite topic is: "Bringing Religion to the Boy." No doubt the kind of religion Sam Fox would teach the boy is the kind that would make a good loyal scab out of him.

Other stable boys of the Berry padlock are Billy McHugh, who expected to step into Berry's shoes when the "Majah" became president of the United States on the jackass or democratic ticket. That the "Majah" actually expected to land in the White House shows that he is a bigger jackass than the symbol of his party.

Another one of Berry's lackeys, Shuford Marx, explained that he did not want the job as the union "was too much like Mexico; too many revol-

lutions."

Vice President Brophy is rewarded for delivering the necessary number of votes to put Berry over at a convention, by being given a little barony around Milwaukee where unionized pressmen are as scarce as hen's teeth. Brophy commutes between Racine and Milwaukee and has nothing in the world to worry about, except that the pressmen might succeed in getting rid of Berry.

With this rubbish cleared out of the way, I will start tomorrow with the "Majah," briefly relating his crimes against trade unionism, his collaboration with the boss, his plundering of the old age pension fund and the assessment alleged to be for the benefit of returned soldiers. His conspiracy to lift the charters of locals 3 and 4 and his attempt to play the feeders off against the other will make things interesting reading.

As Chicago and New York are the strongholds of the union and both sections are unanimously against Berry, the question may be asked: How does Berry hold his office? That and other questions will be answered in following articles, which will appear daily in the DAILY WORKER.

SEEK RELEASE OF KLUXERS BY FRIENDLY JUDGE

Alleged Killers Move Case to New Court

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., Aug. 12.—With the special session of the Hamilton circuit court adjourned until the regular October term, it was considered probable today that efforts would be made to have the state supreme court release D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klink and Earl Gentry from jail on bail.

They are charged jointly with the murder of Madge Oberholzer, 28, of Indianapolis, last April, following an alleged attack on her by Stephenson.

When Judge W. M. Sparks of Rushville was selected to preside over the trial following the successful move of the defense in disqualifying Judge Hines, the court made it clear that the trial could not be held before October.

Having already spent four months in jail, the defendants were understood to favor a renewal of efforts before the supreme court to obtain their release on bail.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Further evidence that the courts here are at the service of the employers was given when Justice Churchill granted the International Tailoring Company an extension of their temporary injunction restraining their striking employees from picketing.

Churchill charged "misconduct" on the part of the strikers, and thruout the hearing showed his bias in favor of the garment company.

CUNEO BINDERY CLOSES, PICKETS HALT ALL WORK

The bindery workers at the Cuneo Printing Company, where the pressmen and feeders are on strike demanding a union agreement, were laid off yesterday because there was no work for them to do, and there was no production in the two plants, the millers having already been laid off.

A committee from Printing Pressmen's Locals No. 3 and No. 4 (Franklin Union), representing the strikers, conferred with officials of the Cuneo company and representatives of George L. Berry, president of the International Union, the latter presenting the demands of the printing company, but no agreement was reached.

The strikers' committee demanded a union agreement such as governs other union shops, but Berry's representatives and the Cuneo company held out for a reduction of the press crews from three to four men. It was reported that Berry was represented by Vice Presidents Marks and William McHugh.

Berry Continues Scabbery.
Berry's Chicago tools, foremen at other printing companies, sent in a few scabs yesterday, without the knowledge of the employers. J. Hallstrom, one of Berry's fellow boosters for the "open shop," sent in scabs from the Marx Engraving Company, where he is foreman. Paddy O'Rourke, another Berry tool, foreman of the American Colorotype Company, also aided the Cuneo company by sending in scabs.

However, the pressmen do not like to do this dirty work for Berry and the Cuneo company, and the honest ones quit when they learned there was a strike on.

Members of Locals Nos. 3 and 4 are continuing their picketing, and a number of police, plain clothes men and hired slugs are guarding the plants for the company.

Amalgamation is Nearer.
The committees appointed by each local union to effect amalgamation of the two unions have met and drawn up a tentative program. A meeting will be held soon for the purpose of ratifying this program.

The strike was called when the Cuneo company, with the approval of Strikebreaker Berry, tried to introduce the short crews. The company, which is the largest in the country, planned to install the open shop in its two plants at Arthington and Spaulding and 22nd and Grove streets. If they had succeeded, they planned to inaugurate an "open shop" drive in the other shops where a union agreement now prevails. Berry, as usual, sided with the open-shoppers and ordered the strikers to accept the non-union conditions, but they defied him and walked out.

Police in Frame-up Raid Against the Amalgamated Office

(Continued from Page 1)

the raiding party and that he pointed out various persons active in the strike at the International plant to the police. Among those arrested were Business Agents De Nova and Defelice of Local Union No. 270, and Cooper of Local No. 39.

The squads drove up to the headquarters of the union with gongs sounding and piled out of the autos as if they were raiding a heavily armed booze joint. After they had made their entrance one man was assigned to watch over the girl who attends the telephone switchboard and watched her take all incoming calls. Others of the squads went into all the other offices of the union and began searching the files and desks.

Union Officials Scoff at Charges.
Grady announced to newspaper men that he was conducting the raids on information that the Amalgamated was responsible for two so-called bombings in suburban tailor shops earlier in the day.

Officials of the union who were in the offices at the time of the raid scoffed at the charges that they were in any way connected with the bombings and characterized the raid as an effort to "frame-up" the union.

Scores of Workers at Office.
When the squads had taken possession of the union offices they refused to permit any one to either leave or come into the premises. With their wicked looking sawed-off shotguns they held everybody at bay.

There were scores of workers in the offices of the union, many of them looking for work at the employment office. They were held till the police were ready to let them go. They were all questioned. The questions were accompanied by threats and much profanity.

The raid was conducted under a warrant sworn out earlier in the day in the Maxwell street police court.

That Grady has a reputation for handling prisoners in a "hard boiled" fashion and does not scruple to use the toughest kind of "third degree" leads many persons to believe that a false confession might have been forced from the men.

Capitalist Press Opens Attack on Delegations of Workers Visiting Russia

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

TODAY, the yellow press, silent as an Egyptian sphinx about the visits of the many labor delegations of other countries to Soviet Russia, breaks forth with its usual flow of venom. It could hold back its poison no longer.

The Chicago Tribune, with its Donald Day in the notorious center for the spreading of falsehoods about the Workers' Republic, Riga, Latvia, heads the procession. It is the Tribune that boasts it has no correspondent in Soviet Russia, it can get far better news, it claims, from the outside. Its attack on the German, French, British, Belgian, Swedish and Norwegian delegations, under the scurrilous heading, "Reds Vodkaize Visitors, Than Show off Nation; Use Hoodwinked Guests as Propagandists", is a typical product of the Tribune's struggle for "better news". It is the kind of attack on the delegations visiting Soviet Russia that the DAILY WORKER had already predicted and refuted in advance.

The British report, "Russia Today", stands as a pillar of unassailable truth, in the midst of grovelling press hirelings the world over. It is unanswerable, and the American press has been strangely silent about it. Every attack that the Tribune makes is answered effectively in this report now being published serially in the DAILY WORKER.

Take, for instance, the flat statement made by the Tribune's Riga liar that "The Bolsheviks never think of building buildings". The British report has many illustrations showing the new types of workers' homes that are being erected in "garden cities" on the outskirts of the large cities, in place of the slums that existed under czarism, and that are to be found in every large city everywhere under capitalism. Soviet rule is solving the building problem, especially the housing of workers, whereas every large capitalist city admits that its housing conditions are continually getting worse.

The Tribune's Riga liar declares that, "Today the number of children going to schools is less than one-tenth the number that were going to school in czarist times", whereas the British delegation backs up with facts its declaration that, school-attendance is even now "A CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENT ON CZARIST DAYS", which, of course is not at all satisfactory, one of the big struggles now being to put an end to illiteracy in all classes by 1927.

The Tribune attacks the morality of Russia's children. It is shown that any condition that existed grew out of czarism and the world capitalist war, that plunged Russia into chaos, and the abnormal conditions that existed during the period of the civil wars and the wars of intervention. The British report shows that immorality among children has been arrested effectively thru education and the Young Pioneer Movement.

The Tribune also complains about the number of telephones in Moscow. To be sure there are not as many telephones in use in Red Moscow as there are in Chicago. But neither are there bootlegging trusts, nor rope syndicates to make extensive use of telephones as it is done for instance in Chicago, New York, and other good blessed cities of the United States. It was not in the wildest dreams under czarism that the worker's home in the city, or the peasant's hut out on the land, should be equipped with this modern necessity. But that condition is rapidly changing also.

All the lies of the capitalist press cannot keep the truth from becoming known about actual conditions under Soviet rule. The new barrage of falsehoods laid down by the kept organs of the "open shoppers", should only stimulate America's workers to circulate wider than ever the truth as it is found in "Russia Today", now being published in book form and serially by labor's own newspaper—the DAILY WORKER.

CLOTH STRIKERS TO GO ON HUGE PICNIC SUNDAY

Amalgamated Observes 8th Week of Walkout

Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will celebrate the eighth week of their strike against the J. L. Taylor and International Tailoring companies with a picnic next Sunday. Chartered cars will take the pickets to the forest preserves, District No. 4, at Caldwell, and the entire day's entertainment will be free to the strikers and their families.

A break in favor of the strikers is predicted, as all of the company's foremen, who left immediately upon the calling of the strike, have suddenly returned to town. President Bates of the International is also in Chicago.

Advertise for Scabs in Vain.

The International continued to advertise for strike breakers under the protection of the scab-herding United Garment Workers Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which from the start has tried to help the employers break the strike. In spite of this advertisement, no work is being turned out and there are only a few professional scabbers inside the shop.

Word comes from Rock Island that the International, which has taken a short lease on the bankrupt Daniel Boone Woolen Mills Company, has been unable to start production. The workers in Rock Island now know of the strike, and will not scab on the Chicago employes.

Take Chartered Cars.

The strikers are to assemble early Sunday morning at Hod Carriers' hall, 514 West Harrison street, where the daily strike meetings are being held, and will then take the chartered Milwaukee avenue cars to the end of the line.

Tickets are to be distributed entitling the strikers and their relatives to refreshments, transportation, lunch and entertainment for the day, free of charge. The strikers will be sent back to Hod Carriers' hall in the evening.

Farringtonites Force Fight at Zeigler, Ill., Union Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)
cealed weapons and inciting a riot, is proof that the Klan-Farrington combination is responsible for the bloodshed.

Fox and Cobb had previously had the whole membership up in arms against them by stealing the election in their sub-district.

Did Not Call Strike—Corbally.

Corbally and other local union officers deny all press reports that they had called the miners out on a "wild cat" strike, declaring that the men came out on their own accord. The fact that the whole policy of Farrington, Fox, Cobb and the Klan had been one of disruption of the union and betrayal of the company, is charged as the basic cause of the bloodshed.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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GERMAN WORKERS VISIT MOSCOW SHOPS AND UNIONS; WILL WORK FOR ADMISSION OF RUSS UNIONS

(By International Press Correspondence)
MOSCOW, July 21.—(By Mail).—Today the German workers' delegation visited in groups 14 Moscow shops and institutions, and examined the conditions of work in them. They were present at the session of the Moscow trade union council where they received exact information upon the conditions of wages and of the trade union work.

The delegation divided itself according to occupation and then visited the various corresponding trade union headquarters and the shops.

At the central committee of the Metal Workers' Union, where 22 German delegates went, the place of the Anglo-Russian unity committee, an Anglo-Russian-German unity committee should be formed.

At the central committee of the municipal workers' union, the German delegate Graal requested to see the copies of the correspondence of the union with the international of municipal workers dealing with the entry of the Russian union into the international. Graal declared that he wished to demand the acceptance of the Russian union into the international at the coming international conference.

Amongst other shops and factories, the perfume factory "Svoboda," the aeroplane factory "Dux," the chocolate factory "Krasny Oktiabr," the tramway works, a felt factory, etc., were visited. The delegates who were received in enthusiastic mass meetings of the workers and the technical staffs, investigated in each place in long discussions with the workers their mode of life, etc.

On their side the Russian workers asked about the conditions of the German workers. The delegates visited the colony of the workers which is being built in connection with the factory "Bogatyr," hospitals, schools and children's homes. The delegation will remain in Moscow till July 25.

There is Work to Be Done.
To the DAILY WORKER: Until Communism is ushered in and becomes dominant all over the world, nothing can be expected in the form of betterment.

Let us all unite in organization work, subscriptions to Communist publications, books, pamphlets, magazines and get workers to read O'Flaherty and Engdahl's editorials, and turn on the electric light in their worry driven domes.

This change cannot come overnight, but steady educational and organizational work will bring us an agreeable surprise in the not distant future. Notice the example that is being set by the despised "Chinese." The U. S. S. R. and the Communist International is accomplishing the miracle that is worth while.

If I can be of any service in defense of comrades, or any kind of work that will get results, let me know.—Frank Anderson, Chicago.

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

SWEDISH WORKERS IN RUSSIA GIVE PLEDGE OF UNION UNITY

MOSCOW, July 21.—(By Mail).—Today the Swedish workers' delegation arrived in Moscow and was greeted at the station with the same enthusiasm by thousands of Moscow workers as the German delegation had received.

Upon their departure from Leningrad, the Swedish delegation addressed a unanimously adopted letter of greetings to the Leningrad working class, in which amongst other things was said that the Swedish delegation was convinced that the information which the Swedish and the international working class had received upon the real nature of the situation in Soviet Russia would lead to a strengthening of the united front.

The delegation on its side promised to do everything possible to spread the idea of international working class unity and the truth about the Soviet Union amongst the widest masses of the Swedish working class.

Socialists Are Back of the German Fascist Plots Against Soviet Union

(Continued from page 1)
monarchist government of Hindenburg is trying to enter the allied anti-Soviet block and line up the country against the Soviet Union.

The hearing of the witnesses for the prosecution, Drotschmann, Kander, Schadrina and Kuprianov took place. Drotschmann reported how the accused came to the Comintern with the greatest insolence, presented themselves as Communists, and requested support. Kindermann alone had a party book. The falsifications in the book and the unproletarian behavior of the accused attracted immediate attention. The accused were given quarters in the Emigrant Home where they immediately attempted to sound Communists living there. Wolscht collected signatures of fugitive Communists allegedly for his autograph album. (Laughter.)

The witness Kander reported how the accused had made the most obvious enquiries about the homes of leading comrades such as Zinoviev, Stalin, Trotsky and Bucharin. The accused laid particular stress upon the possibility of entry into the Kremlin. The prosecutor produced two cards for a lecture by Bucharin found amongst the things of Wolscht upon his arrest. Wolscht denied this.

MOLDERS' UNION HAS BIG LOSS IN MEMBERSHIP

Refused Amalgamation a Few Years Ago

By A. W. HARVITT.
During the war period the Iron Molders and Coremakers' Union had a membership of 200,000 and was considered one of the strongest unions in the country. In 1920 they commenced to lose their membership. They lost many during and after the strike in Detroit, and have been going steadily downhill till at present time they have only about 25,000 members left throughout the United States and Canada.

Lack of Leadership.
The reason this condition prevails is because of the lack of militant leadership, and lack of confidence in the leaders they now have.

The largest shops in Canada and the U. S. are completely demoralized by the open shop.

There are still some militants in this union, so that if they would start to organize their forces, they could save the situation and bring the union back. They would have to force out the fakers who have been the cause of their ruin, and do the same as the rank and file of other unions who have taken a militant stand.

Years ago the I. A. of M. approached the leadership for amalgamation. At that time these leaders told these brothers to go and get a reputation before they could talk to them. Now it would appear that the Molders need a reputation. There are still some militants in the Molders and Coremakers that are hoping for the time when they can put their shoulder to the wheel and show some of the fighting spirit that a real union man should have.

German Fascists in All Night Fights, Scores Are Injured

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Two persons were seriously injured and scores badly knocked about in numerous clashes throughout the night between nationalists and republicans causing several police interventions.

TEN WORKMEN HURT, 40 IN PRISON AS RESULT OF STRIKE IN MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Ten workmen were in the hospital today and forty were in prison as the result of fighting between strikers and non-union workmen in a glass factory here.

BELGIAN DEBT AGAIN SUBJECT OF COMMISSION

First Parley Made No Headway, U. S. Balky

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Their first proposition rejected by the American debt commissioners, the Belgian envoys met again with the Americans at the treasury today to resume discussion of Belgium's capacity to pay the \$451,000,000 borrowed from 1917 to 1919.

Neither the Americans nor the Belgian commissioners would reveal the details of Belgium's initial proposal, but it is understood that it involved a differentiation between war and post-war debts.

The Belgians said that money advanced while hostilities were in progress went for "a common cause" of defeating Germany, and as such should be considered in the light of munitions and other war material.

Greek Government Sells Public Lands Uses Money for War

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Greek government has authorized the sale of public lands as a means of raising funds to build a fleet of airplanes, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens.

BREAD TRUST GETS MILLIONS IN PROFITS WHILE WHEAT GROWERS AND BAKERY WORKERS GET NOTHING

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The growers of the wheat and the actual bakers of the loaves of bread which issue from factories in motor truck fleets get a very small part of the price, a U. S. department of labor study of distribution of money spent by the consumers shows. The farmer's receipts from an ordinary pound loaf amount to about 1 1/4c while bakery labor gets less than 1 1/4c.

Combined their return is just about 3 1/4c or less than 1.3 of the 10c, paid by the consumer. The combined margin of the bakery trust and the retailer amounts to nearly 36 per cent.

Huge Fortunes To Trust.
The following table derived from government figures shows the approximate division of the consumer's money in the case of a pound loaf sold in Chicago:

Cost of bread	Cents	Per cent
To farmers for wheat	1.53	15.73
To grain elevator	.07	.75
To railroads	.31	3.14
To milling company	.62	6.45
For other materials	2.00	20.62
To bakery labor	1.71	17.43
Baking company's slice	2.26	23.31
Retailer's slice	1.50	15.37
Total	9.70	100.00

Huge fortunes comparable to those connected with the steel and railroad combinations have been built on profits realized from persuading people to give up home baking. Practically all of the big modern baking plants have been built out of profits rather than thru investment by the millionaire owners.

This is reflected in the fact that an original investment of \$37 in General Baking Co. stock in 1920 is today worth \$960. Ward Baking Co. common stock, originally given away as a bonus to preferred stockholders, is now worth \$325 for each original share.

KRIM DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR RIFFIANS

Refuses Fake "Peace," Syrians Face British

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Abdel-Krim has replied to the "peace terms" of the Spanish and French governments that he will not discuss an armistice until the independence of the Rif republic is acknowledged.

An official French statement stated the war office has received a telegram to this effect from Primo de Rivera, Spanish dictator. Krim's emissary conveyed this information to Rivera.

The "peace" terms had provided that the Rif country should be under a Spanish protectorate.

British Attack Syrians.
BEIRUT, Syria, Aug. 12.—The British authorities at Palestine have dispatched a machine gun contingent to the northern border of Transjordan which is now attacking the Syrians who are in revolt. The British are attempting to drive the Druse, who are fighting French imperialism for independence of Syria, back into the French mandated territory.

A Second Morocco.
British airplanes are patrolling the border between the French and British mandated areas.

The French are exceedingly weak, as most of their troops were withdrawn to fight the Moroccans. The British are playing a part similar in some respects to that played by the Spanish in Morocco. They are attempting to insure their own colonial possessions by attacking the revolting Syrians, but also eye the French bankers jealously.

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

Charge Britain Guides U. S.

The pamphlet asserts that the American foreign policy is dominated from Downing street on all things pertaining to eastern affairs. It says that capitalism is frightened by the Chinese and Soviet rapprochement and that the American money bosses are now enslaving China under the pretense of eliminating Bolshevism and Communism.

It adds that America, while playing the role of benefactor, upholding democracy and ostentatiously proclaiming its friendship for China, is working hand in glove with the Japanese and British imperialists.

Daily Worker Editorial Used in China.

This pamphlet is the second large publication in English for wide distribution, the first being a leaflet quoting the DAILY WORKER editorial of June 26, and using its title—"Get Out of China."

The leaflet pointed out that the Communists in America, as in other countries, were the only dependable friends of the Chinese national liberation movement and quoted the DAILY WORKER's editorial which, in part, said:

What the Daily Worker Said.
The American working class must do two things at the same time: They must demand the publication of the results of the machinations of Secretary of State Kellogg while he was ambassador to Britain, and they must also demand and enforce the withdrawal of all American forces from Chinese waters and Chinese soil.

These demands must be made to stop the murder of Chinese workers. They must be made also because four nations, even in the face of the need for a united front against the advance of the revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, cannot operate in a field so rich as China, without a world war arising out of imperialist rivalries.

Army Depot Burns.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 12.—After an all night battle with flames at the Pig Point ordnance depot, in which a hundred soldiers, firemen from Portsmouth, and the Norfolk fire boat Vulcan participated, the fire was under control and danger of the main ammunition depot, containing hundreds of tons of explosives, blowing up had passed. The depot is half a mile from the scene of the fire.

CHINESE BOYCOTT RILES BRITISH MINISTER; CHINESE REPRINT AN EDITORIAL FROM DAILY WORKER

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 10.—The boycott against the British and Japanese is having telling effect upon the trade of these two nations, and—as usual—Britain is raising the Christian god as a barricade to protect business. The British legation in Peking is sending out loud wails to the capitalist press agencies that the "lowly and righteous missionaries" are being persecuted.

This is true only in so far as the missionaries of England are taking active sides with the imperialist butchers of the Chinese strikers. Canadian sky pilots of the Episcopalian church, including Bishop White, had to leave Kailfeng, as they could get no food or service of any kind from Chinese, who refused to deal with them, work for them or allow them to have any sort of supplies controlled by Chinese.

No Wonder He is Sore.
In Peking, the British minister has reason for indignation by reason of his large retinue of servants, 179 in all, striking and setting up a picket line at the British legation, permitting his British majesty's person and family to do the drudgery of the legation and his household, or live in dirt. The British minister declares that this is irrefutable proof that the Soviet government is behind the boycott.

The Students' Union has issued a pamphlet in English, which gives in convincing detail proof of the fact, hitherto hidden by American imperialist deception, that America is in conspiracy with England and Japan to crush the national liberation movement under the pretense of "opposing Bolshevism."

Exposes American Lies.
The pamphlet traces the history of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and shows how Japan used the agreement to cloak aggressions on the continent of Asia, mentioning the twenty-one demands of 1915 and the steal of Shantung province and vast interests in Manchuria. It says the American interests were inconsequential when the agreement was first signed, but now the American interests are great, necessitating a combination with Japan and Great Britain for mutual protection.

The pamphlet asserts that the American foreign policy is dominated from Downing street on all things pertaining to eastern affairs. It says that capitalism is frightened by the Chinese and Soviet rapprochement and that the American money bosses are now enslaving China under the pretense of eliminating Bolshevism and Communism.

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ANTHRACITE STRIKE HAS STALE MATE

Operators Playing to Force Arbitration

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 12.—Pending the expected Lewis reply to the "conciliatory" letter of Samuel D. Warriner of the anthracite operators, the hard coal strike situation in the delaware with both sides wanting the other side to make the next move.

The operators, thru Warriner's letter, are pressing for no cessation of work and offering arbitration as a substitute for direct settlement. The miners have had their fill of arbitration, and it is hardly expected that even John L. Lewis will dare to concede an agreement to arbitrate differences in his letter to be sent Warriner—probably today.

May Reopen Conference.
If the letter of Lewis is humbling enough, however, the operators are likely to accept a proposal to resume the disrupted conference, and rely on stalling along until the strike is upon them, then again trying to force arbitration—while selling out the surplus stock of coal on hand at top prices.

The operators have taken the position of flat opposition to the modest 10 per cent wage raise asked. But they have somehow a touching faith in arbitration.

Daily insistence of No "Interference."
Coolidge is still keeping his "hands off" in such a way that he has them "on." Which is to say that while declaring every day that he has no intention of "interfering," his opposition to a strike, "reminders" that oil and gas and other facilities make anthracite out of date and a punishment on all these arguments of the operators, to the effect that it necessary he will "interfere" after all.

Government Intervention is not expected before a strike is called. And Governor Pinchot, a fake liberal of Pennsylvania, is still silent as to what he will do if a strike of 150,000 miners breaks loose in his domain.

Will Lewis Surrender Again?
Two years ago he called both sides to Harrisburg and hornswoggled the miners into accepting his arbitration award of a 10 per cent raise. Pinchot has that ever since that the miners should have been grateful for his having given them this insufficient dole, and he seems miffed now, because the coal miners did not vote for his favorite bone dry bill.

The operators are confident that Coolidge will force the miners into arbitration when the strike is once begun, and the employers are sitting pretty waiting for Lewis again to say—"We cannot fight against the government."

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

SYRIANS WIN ANOTHER BATTLE WITH FRENCH, WIPE OUT 166 SOLDIERS

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The rebel Druse tribe in Syria killed 166 soldiers of a French column in a surprise attack, Premier Painleve stated in his repeated explanation of the French reverses. Only sixty Frenchmen escaped.

BRIAND TO SEE CHAMBERLAIN ON FALLING EMPIRE

Syrian and Rif Wars Worry French Bankers

LONDON, Aug. 10.—With the international situation clouded with several threats of trouble, Foreign Minister Aristide Briand of France arrives in London tonight for conferences tomorrow and Wednesday with Austen Chamberlain, British secretary for foreign affairs.

Their talks supposedly will deal only with the French reply to the latest German note on the security pact, but it was understood today that Briand and Chamberlain would exchange informal views on other of the threatening situations confronting their countries and other nations of Europe.

These may include the French and Spanish campaign against the Rif in Morocco, the revolt in Syria, Britain's possible friction with Turkey over the Mosul mandate, strained relations between Germany and Poland over the Danzig dispute, failure of French and German commercial negotiations, and relations with the Soviet Union.

Foreign Exchange.
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.55 7/16; cable 4.55 13/16. France, franc, demand 4.66; cable 4.66 1/4. Belgium, franc, demand 4.48 1/4; cable 4.49. Italy, lira, demand 3.60 1/4; cable 3.60 1/4. Sweden, krona, demand 26.55; cable 26.55. Norway, krona, demand 18.57; cable 18.59. Denmark, krona, demand 22.96; cable 22.98. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 75 1/4; cable, no quote.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The bootblackening firm of Day & Martin, which has been famous in London for almost a century has gone into voluntary liquidation, unable to compete with shoe shining preparations imported from the United States.

My Flight From SIBERIA

By LEON TROTZKY

\$1.00 BOARD BOUND

Before the close of the examination the prosecutor read without comment three documents which are characteristic of Kindermann:

1. The will of Kindermann made in Durlich in September, 1924 before his departure for Russia, in which he leaves all his scientific property as the complete property of his family and requests that in case nothing shall be heard from him within six months, enquiries are to be made at the Russian Embassy upon the place of his grave;
2. A declaration of Kindermann upon his attitude to the Soviet Union in which he praises himself as almost a Messiah of the Russian and German understanding and in which, despite the attempts to give it a communist color, the nationalist characteristics and forms of expression are very clear;
3. A letter of Kindermann from prison to the students home in Berlin, Friedrich Strasse, in which he declares that his nationalist German spirit gives him strength. Hereupon the prosecutor declared that upon the basis of the statement made during the examination, Kindermann had always concealed the fact that he was a Jew, both in Germany and in Russia.

Kindermann replied that he had not concealed this fact, but that on many occasions he had not mentioned it (laughter). This was to preserve good relations between him and his nationalist friends such as the student Heinicke and also towards his traveling companion, Von Dittmar. The expert Heinz Neumann asked the accused Kindermann if it would have been possible for him to have obtained recommendations from the fanatical anti-semitic Professor Eduard Meyer if the latter had known that he, Kindermann, was a Jew, and that in the same case he would have been able to maintain connections with Kai Donner, the father of Finnish fascism? The same applied to the Hakenkreuzler students home and to the ex-Prime Minister Michaelis.

Dittmar then declared that he had never been an anti-semitic and that further Kindermann had always denied the fact that he was a Jew, otherwise he would not have been able to mix with such people as the Bishop of Bergen or Frau Bauer. The embarrassed Kindermann declared that all the persons mentioned with whom he was in contact only in scientific or economic matters, had not party or religious prejudices, they, however, actually did not know, with the exception of Frau Bauer, that he was a Jew.

RELEASE OF MRS. WIEDEMAN AND 2 CHILDREN, JAILED AT BORDER BY U. S., SECURED BY LABOR DEFENSE

Mrs. Matilda Wiedeman, a radical of Lettish birth, and her two children arrived in Chicago after being released on \$4,000.00 bail from the county jail at Warren, Minn. They were arrested on a charge of illegal entry while coming from Canada to visit relatives here. The mother and the children fell sick as the result of their confinement. John H. Hieno a Duluth attorney representing the International Labor Defense effected their release on bail.

Mrs. Wiedeman, who came to the United States in 1907 and lived here for nine years before moving to Canada where she owns a home, told her story to International Labor Defense. She said her daughter Selma was born in Philadelphia and is eleven years of age.

When the arrest was made at Pembina, No. Dakota, Mrs. Wiedeman was informed that only she and her boy, Waldemar, were under arrest. Waldemar was born in Canada. But Selma was born here and therefore could not be proceeded against for coming into the country of her birth.

Paying for Jobs With More Than They Drew

By MIRIAM ALLEN DEFORD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—The California State Labor Commission is opening a campaign against labor defrauders who offer jobs on payment of cash bonds from workers, and then default on the so-called jobs. One man advertised for workers in a gravel plant, requiring a \$100 cash bond. He had a scoop on a cable stretched across a river, and after securing a number of men, with \$100 each, he disappeared and left the workers with the scoop as their sole reward. Another man has been appointing "office managers" for a non-existent timber products company, requiring bonds from \$500 to \$5,000 each, and then moving on. Both of these men are now under arrest, and other cases are being investigated.

"GAS MASKS, HERE COME MINE GUARDS!" NOW STRIKERS' CRY

FARMINGTON, W. Va., August 12.—Struck by tear gas bombs thrown into a crowd of union men and their wives who were doing picketing at No. 9 mine of the Jamison Coal & Coke Company here, Mrs. Julie Scrinto is lying ill under doctor's care.

There were 30 pickets who were reported as gassed by the tear gas bombs, thrown by armed mine guards. The local doctor attending Mrs. Scrinto, who is dependent upon the company for good will which means anything in West Virginia, has tried to deny that she is ill from the tear gas. "Not necessarily," was his observation.

Storms Strike California.

BRAWLEY, Calif., Aug. 12.—Three counties of southern California were checking their losses today following lightning and hail storms of terrific violence which culminated in a tornado that virtually leveled the little settlement of Rockwood, five miles from here, where five persons were injured by flying timbers.

Hoover's Famous Bank on Russia's Economic Vacuum Looking Fishy

Russian goods sent to Great Britain and northern Ireland last year were valued at nearly \$100,000,000.

Warren, O., Organizes Negro Congress Branch

WARREN, Aug. 12.—At the Hippodrome Hall in Warren a most successful meeting for the purpose of setting forth the program and aims of the American Negro Labor Congress. The interest shown in this meeting the colored population proved that the Negro is not apathetic to his position in society.

Comrade Wallace T. Metcalf of Youngstown, Ohio, acted as chairman. Comrade William White of Girard, Ohio, spoke concerning the industrial and social position of the Negro in American life. Comrade Roy Mahoney, E. Liverpool, Ohio, spoke on the A. N. L. C. and outlined its program and platform.

Over 100 Negroes were present in the audience. A branch of the congress was organized and a committee of action formed. More than fifty gave their signatures and pledges to uphold the National Organization.

PICK YOUR DAD IF YOU WANT TO BE CAPITALIST

Growing Percent of Wealthy Did So

By LELAND OLDS. (Federal Press.)

Development of a closed hereditary wealthy caste in the United States is revealed in a comparative statistical study of American millionaires and multimillionaires by Pitirim Sorokin of the University of Minnesota. Sorokin's study, which covers 228 rich men who are now dead and 248 still living is published in the Journal of Social Forces by the University of North Carolina.

"The wealthy class of the United States," he says, "is becoming less and less open, more and more closed into a caste-like group. This conclusion is supported by the percentage of hereditary transmission of occupation from father to son. While in the deceased group only about 49 per cent of the rich men had the same or a similar occupation to that of their fathers, among the living group this percentage is about 7. Furthermore we shall see that the percentage of those who started their moneymaking career as wealthy men is also much higher in the living than in the deceased group.

Wealthy Families Are Closed Shop.

Sorokin found that the percentage of rich men who had merchants, manufacturers, bankers, financiers or business men for fathers rose from 12.2 per cent of the earlier generation to 75 per cent of those still living. On the other hand he found that the percentage descended from farmers decreased from 24.6 to 7.3 per cent in a generation, that the percentage descended from physicians, teachers and ministers decreased from 8.8 per cent to 4.4 per cent and the percentage whose fathers were workers from 7 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

His figures showing the proportion of American millionaires who started poor, middle class and rich in the two generations are:

Proportion of Millionaires starting in Life	Per Cent Deceased Group	Per Cent Living Group
Poor	28.5	19.4
Middle class	21.5	27.7
Rich	29.7	52.7

"The percentage of those who started their careers poor," he says, "is twice as high in the deceased group as in the living group. The percentage of those who started their careers rich is also almost twice as high in the living as in the deceased group. In the light of these figures we must recognize as only partially true the statements of many wealthy men that 'there is always room at the top.' The space for poor men at the top, he thinks, is becoming narrower.

Sorokin also finds that those born rich have an opportunity to arrive at the top earlier than the rest. His figures showing when those born poor or middle class attain wealth add when those born rich become responsible managers of big enterprises reveal that 75 per cent of the millionaires born poor became rich no earlier than 41 or above while 77 per cent of those born rich become captains of industry and finance between the ages of 20 and 40 years.

RUSSIA TODAY

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

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(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The British trade union leaders' report on Soviet Russia, which is running serially in the DAILY WORKER, Saturday took up the subject of foreign trade in the Soviet Union. Transportation, industry and agriculture have already been described in the official report. The union leaders concluded that foreign trade and agriculture is steadily improving, and told how the finances of the Union have been placed on a stable basis. The New Economic Policy in relation to agriculture was explained. The industries are increasing production, the report stated. Recent instalments of the report dealt in detail with the relation of the Union with foreign countries. The regulation of trade, financing, foreign bank credits, statistics of foreign trade, status of foreigners, were some of the subjects dealt with. The instalment concludes that foreign trade is workable, and that harm is being done Britain by the absence of full diplomatic relations.

(d) The "Nepman"

Under the New Economic Policy the private trader or Nepman, as he is called, has come into existence. He also comes under the heading of the man who receives no benefits, for in the eyes of the Soviet State he is not classed as a worker. So long as he is making money and can pay the top price he is able to receive ordinary comforts. He can join a private club, if such exists, and he is perfectly free to do what he likes with his money during his lifetime. His position is, however, very precarious. It is difficult to see how he can form the nucleus of any durable class in the new system. Taxation and the cost of living are too heavy to allow of his savings becoming any provision for the perpetuation of his family or firm.

At first he became a serious competitor to the Government and Co-operative stores. He studied the psychology of his customers and displayed his wares in a manner not considered necessary in the State-controlled stores. In fact, he served his customer better and thus encouraged him to spend his money. Now, however, the co-operatives are changing their methods. The art of salesmanship and advertisement are being carefully studied. The customer no longer finds it necessary to make up his mind on the doorstep of a co-operative what he actually intends to buy in order that he may have it dug out of a drawer or case and take it away. He may now enter with the indefinite hope that he will be persuaded to buy something.

In this manner the Nepman has served his purpose, but it is doubtful whether he has consolidated his position, since the co-operatives are now beginning to compete among themselves.

Tsarist and Sovietist Society

These economic factors have naturally wrought great changes in the social structure and method of living. It must, however, be borne in mind that the social side of Russian life before the Revolution was based on somewhat different standards to our own. The Russian aristocracy and the large landowners were a nation apart. They were a comparatively small class, mostly educated abroad and brought up on European standards. They now no longer exist as a community in Russia. Roughly speaking, the rest of the nation was divided into three classes. Firstly, the middle or bourgeois class, which consisted of merchants, Government officials, officers in line regiments, managers, clerks, and professional men; secondly, the industrial workers, mostly drawn from the peasant class and, thirdly, the peasants themselves. The second of these, the workers, is the basis of Soviet society the other two are more or less built into it.

Within these three distinct classes there was very little subdivision. The middle class mixed freely among itself and lived well according to European standards. It thought more, however, of club and restaurant life than of what is known as British home comforts. The feature of the home was the reception rooms for the entertainment of guests. Bedrooms, private rooms, and bath-rooms were often badly equipped. The servants invariably slept in the kitchen. The hospitality of this class was unbounded, and no return was ever expected from those who could not afford it.

The position of the working class generally was far below that found in any other European country. Much, however, depended upon the firm or undertaking. In some of the large electrical works and heavy industries the workers had already reached a comparatively high level of comfort in 1914.

The standard of living of the peasants was probably the lowest of any class in Europe. Their cleanliness and morality were certainly below the standard of a Hindu coolie.

From this it will readily be gathered that many of the social developments appearing in Russia today are the effect of natural evolution under a revolutionary system which is prepared to ignore any tradition which interferes with the public good.

The social benefits in education, art, sport, and recreation which the nation as a whole is enjoying under the new system are self-evident. In order to obtain these it is no longer a question of money or position; it is now merely a matter of choice and inclination.

Position of Women

The greatest change, however, in the social structure has been brought about by the new status of woman. Relatively speaking Russian women always were in many respects more independent than the women of other countries. That is probably why they have made so good a showing both in their own and other countries during the Revolution and among those who emigrated or were exiled.

In Soviet Russia they have now been made by law entirely independent of man. A summary of the Family Law annexed to the preceding chapter shows that the leading part taken by Russian women has now been given legal recognition. What is right for a man is right for a woman and vice-versa. Her responsibilities

ities are equal with his, so also is her freedom. Marriage is a contract by which both parties are equally bound or free by mutual consent at all times. An illicit or unregistered marriage is rendered unnecessary by the facilities given to divorce, which can be obtained at once by mutual consent. The father is, however, responsible for the children until they are 17 years old to the amount of one-third of his income. A man who has had children by three separate women would thereby be in a somewhat precarious position.

This code, it is claimed, is based on common sense and human nature. An unhappy marriage, it is stated, creates the very worst atmosphere for the upbringing of children and, it is contrary to the dictates of nature for a man and woman to live together as husband and wife, when all affection has ceased on either side; such unions are considered immoral, and should be dissolved at once.

Family Life

This new outlook on the social and family side of a nation's life bound up as it is with the whole economic system is undoubtedly tending to destroy what is known in this country as family life. There will be small possibility of laying the foundations of a great and famous family. The units will scatter and often forget from whence they came. But this new conception does not necessarily mean any increase in immorality, profligacy, and license. The responsibilities placed on the man by law are an adequate safeguard against such results. As a consequence, there is probably less immorality in the sense of irregular sexual relationships than formerly. Whether the new code is likely to prove a national evil or not must be left to individual judgment and to future results.

Sexual Immorality

From the British point of view Russia was never a particularly moral country. The new regulations and laws are based on the theory that sexual morals are greatly matters of personal conduct which must be left to private conscience and can only be dealt with by education and environment, not by legislation. Legislation is therefore, in the first place confined to protecting the innocent from the wrongs and evils which arise from sexual immorality. Secondly, it is concerned with suppressing the commercial exploitation of immorality. Thus prostitution has for the first time in Russian history been made illegal. But the measures taken to stamp it out are mostly levelled against the man. Any payment to a woman for this purpose by a man with whom she is not regularly living is a criminal offense on the part of the man.

The former Government-controlled licensed houses, where girls were exposed for hire at a recognized fee, have been closed. In Tsarist days these houses were a recognized Government institution; the opening ceremony was undertaken by a police officer and the premises blessed by Russian Orthodox priests. Private and illegal establishments can probably be still found in the large towns, and the Delegation saw many women serving terms of imprisonment for keeping such immoral houses. Such procuring for profit is most severely dealt with by the law.

Immorality among Children

Much has been written on this topic in certain sections of the Press. It undoubtedly exists as it existed before the Revolution. In conversation with school teachers the Delegation learned that the worst point was reached during the period of the Civil War, when life was abnormal in every respect, and the atmosphere of excitement and passion was at its height. At that time it was impossible to cope with it owing to lack of teachers and supervision. Education, and especially the Young Pioneer (Boy Scout and Girl Guide) movement have done much to arrest it.

Religion

The Delegation had opportunities of attending religious services in the churches and mosques of the towns they visited and of holding conversations with priests of various shades of opinion.

The Russian Orthodox Church, which was formerly a strong arm of the Tsarist Government, has, as a result of the Revolution, been disestablished and disendowed. That is to say, all its property has been nationalized. The congregations now pay rent to the State for their buildings, and the clergy are supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Churches with an interesting history and architectural splendor are considered national monuments and are kept up by the State. St. Isaac's in Leningrad and St. Vasilii at Moscow are now undergoing extensive repairs.

There would appear to be little alteration in the Church Service. There is no change in the beautiful unaccompanied singing of the Gregorian chants by magnificent choirs, and in the gorgeous vestments of the priests. The attendance is certainly not so large as formerly; perhaps because it is becoming doubtful whether going to church is still the most profitable occupation for a worker's Sunday.

The Holy Shrines at all the main street corners of the large cities are still open and well patronized. Priests in the dress of their calling are still seen about the streets. Most of them, however, appear to have had their hair cut, and hair, long to the top of the shoulder, is seldom seen.

There appears to have been no actual persecution of the clergy as such, but those who have thought fit to take political action against the State have met with exactly the same treatment as any other political agitator who infringes the State regulations. The hoarding and hiding of former church treasures and funds is dealt with according to the penal code, which protects the State against persons who infringe the laws of nationalization.

A very strong propaganda in the Press, the schools, colleges, and Trade Union clubs is, however, carried on against religion generally, and especially as practiced by the old Orthodox Church. The kissing of crosses and ikons is prohibited by the

Ministry of Health as being accountable for the spreading of infectious diseases, especially consumption and syphilis. The practice, however, still survives; though long queues of infected children waiting to receive the sacrament from the same chalice are no longer seen. The remains of certain saints whose bodies were supposed to be preserved intact, and whose forehead was exposed through an aperture in the lid of the coffin to be kissed by thousands of pilgrims, have been exposed to public view as dust and bones, while the supposed forehead was shown to be but a puckered piece of leather fastened to the coffin lid.

At one time propaganda against religion took the extremely offensive form of mock ceremonies outside the churches, accompanied by ribaldry and grotesque effigies of priests and church images. This had no official authorization, and has been put a stop to.

The Lenin Cult

The Russians are essentially an emotional people, and easily appealed to collectively. Their leaders are, and always have been, great masters in crowd psychology. This method of handling the people was most efficiently practiced by the old Tsarist priesthood. Many critics of the effects of crowd psychology, as practiced by the Soviet leaders, state that Karl Marx and Lenin have now taken the place of God and the Tsar. In its broadest sense this is probably true among a certain section of the people. The worship of the memory of Lenin is certainly a cult. Hats are always removed by visitors to the "Lenin Corners"—little rooms set apart in the factories and clubs and dedicated to the memory of Lenin. The body of Lenin himself is embalmed, and lies fully dressed under a glass case in the Mausoleum against the Kremlin wall in Moscow. A red flag with a red light thrown upon it flies night and day over the building. Two sentries, rigidly motionless, with fixed bayonets, guard the body day and night, while sentries patrol the building outside. At specified times the Mausoleum is open to the public. A flight of steps, carpeted in red, have to be descended to reach the chamber, whose walls are draped in red and black. Not a sound is heard, or a word spoken as the batches of a hundred people at a time file around the embalmed body of the late leader of the Revolution. It is stated that during the great Revolution festival at Moscow peasants who had arrived from the country had to be told not to cross themselves as they passed his picture.

The Living Church

As a natural result of this deep-rooted desire of the Russian for religious observance of a more orthodox kind the Living Church has lately come into being. It is quite possible that this may ultimately take the place of the old Orthodox Church, and that when the memory of Lenin has taken its place in history the great Russian revolutionary reformer will himself be canonized.

The Living Church claims that Russian Communism is the practical expression of Christian Communism, and the correct interpretation of the New Testament. It justifies the attitude of the Soviet Government in denouncing the old orthodox faith and the abuses practiced by its supporters. The kissing of ikons and holy images is forbidden to its followers, and sin is not condoned by the payment of a fee or the utterance of a prayer. The new Church and other nonconformist denominations are perfectly free to carry on any form of propaganda in their own cause, provided they do not use it for political purposes, and accept the new laws of the State. Their activity against the anti-religious propaganda of the workers' clubs and schools is very considerable. Most of their congregations are, however, composed not only of those who feel the want of a real reformed religion, but also of those who want to stand well with the authorities.

Liquor Control and Drunkenness

The sale of alcoholic drinks, such as light wine and beer, is not forbidden. The manufacture and sale of vodka over 20 per cent in strength is, however, prohibited. There are no stand-up bars either in the towns or in any of the clubs, and strong drink is usually only served with a meal or consumed at home. Very severe fines and loss of privilege are imposed in the workers' clubs for drunkenness. Occasionally a man is seen on the street who has had more than is good for him; but to those who knew Russia before the Revolution there is certainly very much less drunkenness in the streets and public places than formerly. Illicit distilling and dealing is a criminal offense.

New Social Customs

The ceremonial language of social intercourse has changed very much, and among the workers there is a marked absence of bad language. Popular expressions formerly so much used in almost every class of society seem to have disappeared entirely.

A woman Communist would be offended should a man open a door for her, or even step aside to give her priority. The old Russian custom practiced by the upper and middle classes of bowing over, or kissing, a woman's hand in salutation, has disappeared. The custom of men raising their hats to each other, formerly practiced by all classes, is falling into disuse. Men, however, still continue to kiss each other on occasions. There is a strong campaign against constant hand-shaking.

A curious indication of a tendency to form fresh class distinctions is the new method of address. A member of the party, an associate in work, an employe, a servant, or a peasant, is always addressed as "Comrade," a stranger is addressed as "Citizen," while the patronymic (John the son of John, or Charles the son of Tom, as the case may be) is reserved for members of the family and near friends. The custom of wearing badges denoting the post of the wearer is of great convenience, and a good substitute for the wearing of orders.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Defense Conference for Sacco-Vanzetti Active in Mass. City

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12.—Sometime ago a Sacco-Vanzetti defense conference of Springfield, was organized comprised of several different organizations including the Workers Party branches of this city.

The May Day meeting, the collection of which went for the Labor Defense Council and Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, brot in \$24.00.

On the fourth of July we held a picnic for the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense. The surplus of which amounted to \$312.42, which is the largest sum of money ever collected at a local picnic, or any other single gathering of radicals.

The right wing of this city, with the exception of the Italian Branch of the S. P., did not support us. In spite of the fact that they were invited to cooperate with us to help the two martyrs of the class war—Sacco and Vanzetti.

The local conference hopes to bring some rays of hope into the hearts of Sacco and Vanzetti and other martyrs of the class war.

F. F. FELDOR, Secy of Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

Father Badly Hurt Trying to Save His Children from Auto

DETROIT, Aug. 12.—Peter Hallick is at the receiving hospital today fighting for life after he cut an artery in his wrist in an attempt to go to the rescue of his children, two of whom were killed when an automobile ran them down, and a third may live. The children were left motherless ten days ago when Hallick's wife died.

The father rushed to the door to go to the rescue of his children. The door would not budge. Frantic, he raised his fist, crashed thru the boards, and cut an artery. He was taken to the hospital with his injured child, both fighting for life.

NEW YORK CITY LEFT WINGERS CALL MEETINGS

Communists Required to Attend

By B. MILLER Industrial Organizer

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 12.—Meetings of the industrial fractions are not being properly attended. Organizers must see to it that members attend their fraction meetings regularly.

Shoe Workers The shoe workers are waging a militant struggle for the amalgamation of the unions in the industry. Great progress in this direction has been made by the shoe workers, but much remains to be done until success is obtained.

Metal Workers There will be an important meeting of all members of the metal section of the T. U. E. L. including the following: trades: Machinists, sheetmetal workers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, coppermiths, metal polishers, chandeliers, structural and architectural iron and bronze workers, jewelry workers, moulders, patternmakers and auto-workers, including painters, wood-workers, trimmers and machine hands.

Laundry Workers The laundry workers are undertaking a drive to organize the trade in which they are terribly exploited. An important meeting of all comrades in this industry will be held on Sunday, August 13, at 3 p. m. at 108 E. 14th street.

Carpenters The carpenters are making a fight for the recognition of officers elected by the rank and file and for improvements in conditions in the industry. A big general meeting will be announced shortly. Comrades should not fail to attend local meetings at this time as it is most important.

Big Time for All at Seashore Concert and Ball on Saturday Nite

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A seashore concert and ball is being given by the Bath Beach Branch of the Workers Party on Saturday evening, Aug. 15th, at Bay Plaza hotel, Crosby avenue and Bay 22nd street.

A beautiful concert has been arranged. Among other numbers it includes singers from the Russian opera, several selections by Mr. Glogold, violinist, and the Workers' mandolin orchestra.

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

U. M. W. A. PAPER, "THE ILLINOIS MINER" CENSORED BY FARRINGTON MACHINE; MEMBERS DENIED SPACE

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

ARTICLE XIV

The following communications and letters will show the super-human effort that was made by Tumulty and Thompson, Watt and Parry in their attempt to have the cases constitutionally disposed of, but to no avail.

Nothing proves more clearly than the correspondence that Farrington and his chosen vampires were out to wreck the progressive mines, at any cost, and the constitution was not permitted to stand in the way of this work. The miners' paper was likewise closed to the expelled. They are forced to pay for its upkeep, but they were not allowed to use its columns to bring their case before the rank and file.

Farrington no doubt watches that end of it, but it is noticed that Farrington used the front page to misinterpret the appeal that was sent out by Tumulty in behalf of the rank and file miners who were demanding that Thompson and Watt tour the state and expose the rottenness of the machine.

"Springfield, Ill., June 27th, 1924. Mr. Editor, Illinois Miner. Dear Sir, While in conversation with you the morning that you addressed the miners at Staunton, you informed me that 'all letters of a constructive nature would be printed in the Illinois Miner.'

"Therefore, having in mind the many evils existing in our union, and with a hope that these evils may be banished from our midst, I am submitting for the information of the rank and file the following two rulings and some figures relative to the last election of officers in the miners' union. I submit these facts and figures with a sincere hope that it will save our union from being dragged down into the mire which must inevitably befall our organization if such as these continue to prevail.

"At the last election of officers of District No. 12, I saw secretaries of local unions putting the district ballots into a grip and taking them away from the polling places before they were counted.

"On Dec. 15th, 1922, I wrote the following telegram to President Lewis, and the answer follows:

(Copy)

"Springfield, Ill., Dec. 15th, 1922. Mr. J. L. Lewis, president U. M. W. of A., Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Under article eleven, section eleven, International constitution, rule whether local recording secretary is privileged to take ballots from polling places before being counted and return same to be counted the next day. Wire reply immediately. (Signed) JOE TUMILTY.

"Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 15th, 1922. Joe Tumulty,

"Your message received, ballots must be counted at regular voting place by legally elected tellers and under no circumstances would the recording secretary or any one else be privileged to take ballots from regular voting place before being counted. (Signed), JOHN L. LEWIS.

"On Jan. 11, 1923, I wrote President Farrington asking him the following question, and the answer follows.

(Copy)

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 11th, 1923. Mr. Frank Farrington, President District No. 12, U. M. W. of A.,

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, August 13, 1923.

Name of Local and Place of Meeting

- 5 Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Dolton, Ill.
15 Carpenters, 112 S. Ashland Blvd.
27 Carpenters, 8416 S. Halsted St.
241 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
424 Carpenters, South Chicago, 11097 Michigan Ave.
504 Carpenters, Ogden and Kodak.
115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.
18424 Federal Labor Union, 3119 N. Robey
499 Firemen and Engine-men, Springfield and North Ave.
348 Journeymen Barbers, 180 West Washington St.
26 Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3 Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
Nurses, 721 Gilpin Ave.
Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
271 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26 Paper Hangers, 58 E. Van Buren St.
3300 Park Employees, 810 W. Harrison
Railway Clerks, 85th and Blackstone.
1289 Railway Clerks, 212 S. Halsted St.
1344 Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green St.
817 Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 815 p. m.
120 Signalmen, 120 W. Washington St.
743 Teamsters, 2204 Houston Ave.
Wood Turners Union, Liberty Hall, 120 W. Roosevelt St.
(Notes—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)
(Notes—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

Mine Workers' Bldg.

"Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir, and Brother:—Will you rule if it is legal for the secretary of a local union or any of the tellers to take the ballots cast in the district election to their homes before they are counted and bring them back the next day and count them? (Signed), JOE TUMILTY. Jan. 15th, 1923.

"Mr. Joe Tumulty, Springfield, Ill.

"Dear Sir and Brother: This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Jan. 11th, in which you asked me the following question: "Will you rule if it is legal for the secretary of a local union, or any of the tellers to take the ballots cast in the district election to their homes before they are counted and bring them back next day and count them?" Answering the same I refer you to the foot note of section 15, article 11, district constitution, which reads as follows:

"The ballots from the time the votes are cast shall be in the personal custody of the local tellers or kept securely locked up by them until the complete vote is tabulated and counted."

"Considering this section of our law, it is my opinion that the local tellers can take the ballots away from the polling places to such a place as they may mutually agree to take them for tabulation, or if the tellers authorize the secretary of the local union to act as custodian of the ballots until such time as the tellers could assemble to tabulate them, I am of the opinion that the tellers would have the authority to authorize the local secretary to take care of them.

"There is nothing in our law that makes it necessary, for the tellers to count the votes at the polling place and I so rule. (Signed) FRANK FARRINGTON, President."

"It is passing strange that President Farrington would make such a ruling when there is nothing in our district constitution that gives the secretary

or any of the tellers such privileges. "Let me ask, how can the ballots be in the hands of the local tellers, or kept securely locked up by them until the complete vote is tabulated and counted. If President Farrington allows the secretary of a local union to take them to his home and keep them all night to himself?"

"To those of you who were in the Peoria convention and can recall how I pleaded with the president for the right to ask a question of the committee on constitution when resolution No. 110 relative to Sec. 15, of article 11, or our district constitution was up for consideration, you will be able to understand by now just why President Farrington, did not allow me to ask my question.

"He will say that he did not stop Tumulty from asking a question of the chairman of the committee, he will say that the delegates by a vote said that I could not ask the question, but do not forget that the delegates did not know what I wanted to ask, and I did not ask the delegates for the right to ask a question.

"The chairman of the committee on constitution wanted to answer my question, and the president of the convention was the one who would not let the question be asked, and President Farrington, down in his heart, knows why.

"Now as to the figures relative to the election I would like some of you members to get a copy of the returns of the last election of district officers, and it is my opinion this is what you will find—there were over 4,000 more votes cast for president than there were for any other district officer, you will find around 300 more in one local union alone, and that local union was No. 992 of Zeigler, Ill.

"You will recall that delegate Corbally told you of how he was taken away from the polling place early in the morning by a bogus subpoena and kept away all day, and when he asked, 'Why am I being held here, he was told 'Oh, you are on the wrong side.'

"You will also find that President Farrington carried only four local unions out of eighteen in Springfield, and these four are the only ones where the ballots were taken away from the polling places before they were counted.

"I have been a local teller in and around the mines of Springfield, Ill. for the last twelve years and I have the first ballot to see yet where a man marked his ballot for one of the presidents and did not vote for any other candidate on the district ballot, but it will be found, according to the returns of the district tellers' report, that one out of every 17 members that voted marked his ballot for one of the presidents only.

"I have heard President Farrington say to the miners, 'please your damned selves who you vote for, I am going to be your next president anyhow.'

"I heard a board member of this district say, 'I am going to be the board member of this district just as long as I want to.'

"Look up L. U. No. 317, No. 399, No. 2355, No. 2403; all in board member district No. 5, in Springfield, Ill. these locals took their ballot away from the polling places before they were counted. This kind of work has been going on in Springfield for years I am told, and this in my opinion is what gives these officers so much confidence just before election time.

"So in closing I hope that before the next election of officers takes place that the rank and file of District No. 12 will tell President Farrington in plain language that no one will be allowed to take the ballots away from the polling places until they are counted and tabulated. There is an ulterior motive in such acts as these, and for the best interest of our union I hope that the district executive board at its next meeting will go on record against this kind of a practice, and that all local tellers be notified accordingly.

"Yours truly, TUMILTY." (The Editor of the Illinois Miner would not print the above letter—Alex Reid.) (Continued tomorrow.)



BUILDERS AT WORK

Did You Ever Get a Sub?

Tell Us About It!

One from another, in comparing experiences, we discover new "wrinkles", new methods of doing necessary propaganda work.

Many Builders, enthusiastic about their accomplishments, have written in about them and their letters have proven help and inspiration to others.

But perhaps you also have secured subs for the DAILY WORKER—for the Workers Monthly—or you have sold books or pamphlets to other workers. Just how did you succeed in getting results in this most necessary work of our party?

Write it up and send it in to the DAILY WORKER for this column. Make it short and snappy and tell us in your own words, just what good methods and what bad methods you have found in this work.

Let other workers learn from your experience, just what to do and what to avoid; tell others whether you used sample copies; the credit system; did you go to your shop-mates or to your union—tell others so they can also learn.

In this way we can help others to help themselves and in this way you can help to build an army of real Builders to make a greater Communist press in this country.

Decide tonight and be sure to TELL US ABOUT IT!

DETROIT WORKERS HAVE WEATHER MAN FIXED TO SMILE ON PICNIC SUN

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—The Workers' Party of Detroit is holding its grand international picnic for the benefit of 11 Laborers and the DAILY WORKER in Campbell's Grove Park, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The workers of Detroit are invited to attend the picnic, enjoy themselves, and at the same time support the only daily paper in the English language that fights the battles of the working class in this country, and also assist the Italian paper in America that leads the Italian workers in their struggle for their class interests and against international fascism.

The program committee has devised many new and novel stunts for the entertainment of the picnicers. Dancing, games, eats, refreshments, peppy music by good orchestra, a lot of fun and a good time for everybody. Also good speakers.

Campbell's Grove is an ideal picnic grounds. The dance pavilion furnishes an irresistible temptation to the nimble-toed to do their stuff, and special arrangements have been made with the weather man to loosen his bag of balmy breezes. It is but two blocks from the end of the Mack Ave. car line and there is adequate space for parking cars.

Cotton Firms Combine. BOSTON, August 12.—(FP)—Amosek Manufacturing Co. of Manchester, N. H., and Parkhill Manufacturing Co. of Fitchburg are uniting in one operating company. Amosek's investments will be held by a separate company. Amosek claims to be the largest cotton goods manufacturing concern in the world and employs 17,000 workers in its mills, including worsted and woolen branches. Parkhill employs 1,700 in cotton goods production and dyeing.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

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

MEXICAN FAKER TO PERFORM IN LOS ANGELES ZOO

Morones Expected to Clinch Darwin Theory

By HELEN VOLL.

LOS ANGELES, August 12.—The Central Labor Council has presented Horn with a resolution and a copy of Gompers' Seventy Years of Life and Labor, as a remembrance, for having served for four and one-half years "in a most fair, impartial and satisfactory manner, and during that time labored earnestly for the upbuilding of the council and maintenance of its good reputation in the community". "Deep regret" is expressed because of his retirement, "and he is assured of the best wishes of the delegates to this body for his future welfare and success in whatever field of endeavor and usefulness his lot may be cast". (Citizen, July 31.)

He is expected to continue attending meetings regularly as delegate to the council from Beer Drivers Local 227 of which he is a member.

A letter has been received from President Calles of Mexico in which he says in effect that Luis N. Morones has been instructed to address the picnic to be celebrated at Seelig Soo on Labor Day, September 7th.

What will the Mexican workers think when they see the difference in treatment accorded this Mexican jumping bean—no—"Mexican Gompers", and compare it with that which they themselves receive at the hands of "organized labor". The committee is also trying to get the son of Hiram Johnson to relieve himself, in Seelig Soo, of whatever hot air he may have in storage. Would it be out of place to suggest to the committee—Horn—whoever it is, that they communicate with Judge Raulston of Monkey Trial fame. He too, would surely enjoy being exhibited in Seelig Soo.

FOR RENT

Furnished Room with all modern conveniences. Party member preferred. Very reasonable. Address: Daily Worker, Box 120-X

COAL MINES OF OHIO PAY BIG FOR WAGE CUT

Sheriff, Bloodhounds, Trace Tipple Fires

POMEROY, Ohio, August 12.—Two coal mine tipples were destroyed by fire early Saturday morning, making four so destroyed since the mine owners of this region violated the Jacksonville agreement and cut wages to the 1917 scale.

The fire Saturday was first reported from Rutland, where the tipple of the Blackstone company was in flames. A few minutes later the Rutland Tipple Power House, a heavily stocked store, a loaded car and other property was reported afire at a point four miles from the first fire. An estimate of the damage is \$150,000.

The Rutland tipple crossed the county road and it is claimed that the supporting timbers were saturated with inflammable liquids. At the Blackstone tipple it is alleged a "torch" was found, on which Sheriff Rice is trying the sberlock stunt of looking for finger prints, tho the use of gloves may prevent this source of fording a clue.

Sheriff Rice is hot after the alleged incendiaries with bloodhounds and other dogs. The bloodhounds are accompanied by special deputy sheriffs to "scour the hills."

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The first publication in England of this most complete report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, caused a great stir in the world trade union movement.

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WM. F. DUNNE

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Our Party and The Negro Masses

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE theses of the Second Congress of the Communist International on the National and Colonial Question, drawn by Comrade Lenin and constituting one of his greatest contributions to the theory and practice of the proletarian revolution, say:

The constant violations of the equality of nations and the infringements on the rights of national minorities practiced in all the capitalist states in spite of the democratic constitutions, must be denounced in all propaganda and agitational activity of the Communist International, within, as well as outside parliament. It is likewise necessary, first, to explain constantly that only the Soviet regime is able to give the nations real equality, by uniting the proletariat and all the masses of workers in the struggle against the bourgeoisie; second, to support the revolutionary movement among the subject nations (for example, Ireland, American Negroes, etc.), and in the colonies.

THE resolution of the Parity Commission on the question of our party among the American Negro masses gives a practical expression to the theses of the Second Congress and the contributions to the role of Communist parties among colonial peoples and national and racial minorities made by the Fifth Congress in the light of the rich experiences gained since the Second Congress.

The concluding paragraph of the resolution of the Parity Commission reads:

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.

BUT between the general tasks as outlined in the theses of the second congress and the goal towards which we drive described in the conclusion of the Parity Commission decision, there is a long series of immediate problems and tasks with

which the Parity resolution deals. For that reason it is necessary that all party members read carefully the resolution and understand it, not as an academic expression of our attitude towards the Negro masses but as a program which must be followed and given life in our daily work.

The Parity Commission resolution points out the leading role of the Negro industrial worker and the important part he plays in the liberation of both his race and the whole working class. Speaking of the one-third of the Negroes who live in cities and towns, the resolution says:

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 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.

THIS categorical statement of the Parity Commission resolution should dispel effectively any tendency to make the Negro rural population the main center of our activity. The Negro farmers, like the white farmers, have a mighty part to play in the proletarian revolution but the hegemony of the national liberation movements, which precede it, must always be vested in the working class vanguard.

The importance of the trade unions as centers for the struggle against discrimination within their own ranks and as weapons in the battle for full social, political and economic equality is emphatically stated in the parity commission resolution. The tasks of our party inside the unions in organizing the Negro and left wing white trade unionists for struggle against racial hatred and the resulting enmity and restrictions as well as our task in stimulating organization among unorganized Negro workers to force entrance to the unions on an equal basis are fully stated. No comrade who reads this portion of the resolution can have any excuse for minimizing the importance of breaking down all barriers to Negroes in the trade unions as a major task and of the tremendous part the unions can play as joint organizations for the strug-

gles of black and white workers.

AS in all other important problems of our party differences of opinion have arisen and discussion has raged over the relative importance of social and economic demands of the Negro masses as the basis for Communist agitation, propaganda and organization. In the heat of the discussion some comrades have lost sight of the fact that the two cannot be separated but inevitably combine into and make up the political demands around which center the liberation struggles of the American Negroes.

The resolution of the Parity Commission makes this quite clear when, in speaking of and listing the "social demands" of the Negroes it says:

In the course of the struggle for such demands we will demonstrate thru experience that these aspirations can be realized only as a result of a successful class struggle against capitalism and with the establishment of the rule of the working class in the Soviet form.

IN other words, the social demands of the Negro masses to direct the attention of the inferior social status forced upon them by American capitalism and to direct their attention to the class nature of society as the cause of this oppression.

It is obvious that social demands vary in importance for the work of our party in proportion to the success of the Negro masses in different sections of the country in securing relief from the more flagrant forms of oppression and persecution. It is plain, for instance, that in certain cities of the north the slogan of "abolition of all racial discrimination in the unions" has more agitational value than that of "equal educational opportunity" for the reason that Negro children are not discriminated against in the schools there as they are in the south.

It is necessary that our slogans are not realized simply as random shots but that they are adjusted to the various concrete situations that exist.

THE work of our party in the American Negro Labor Congress, the objectives for which we were elected to the congress as an important factor in determining our attitude towards it are clearly set forth in the Parity resolution.

The importance of the congress is that it will be the first gathering of Negro proletarians held in this country that has been organized as an expression of the class consciousness of the Negro masses and giving voice to something more than a mere desire to secure an alleviation of the more out-

standing evils within the framework of American capitalism. The task of our party is to give the utmost aid to this militant group, to support it actively, to strive to give it a real mass character and make it the leader of the Negro toilers as against the spineless and treacherous leadership which the Negro intellectual and middle class elements now exercise.

THE correct attitude of our party towards the Garvey movement with its hopeless program of migration to Africa is stated by the resolution in its section dealing with the American Negro Labor Congress:

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.

The Garvey organization (The Universal Negro Improvement Association) is characterized further as follows:

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.

This should serve to correct the tendency heretofore manifested by some leading comrades to look upon Garvey as a "natural" leader of the American Negro masses and thereby unconsciously aid his work of confusion and betrayal.

THE section of the resolution dealing with the labor party and the Negro masses takes this question out of the realm of abstract propaganda and links it up with the daily lives of this oppressed group. Our labor party agitation among the Negroes must be used to bring them into the broad struggles of the whole working class.

The need for a firm Communist stand

as the primary necessity for our work among the Negro masses cannot be over-emphasized. The fact that because of historical conditions large sections of the Negro industrial and agricultural workers are more backward than even the white workers in similar districts makes it vitally necessary that our Communist Negro fractions be among the best trained, disciplined and most resolute of our comrades. Because of this, and in spite of the great need for large numbers of Negro Communists, we must not, in building our fractions, sacrifice quality for the sake of quantity. From among the Negro trade unionists, the unorganized industrial workers and from such organizations as the American Negro Labor Congress, we must draw into our ranks the most conscious and militant of the Negro workers, building Communist leadership as a result of our mass activity.

THERE is no longer a reason for a difference of opinion over the tasks of our party among the Negro masses. We know that we must concentrate our efforts in the industrial centers and there develop mass organizations and leadership that can and will fight the battles of the Negro workers in city and country. We know that we must make our party the recognized defender and leader of the Negro masses and that this can only come by sincere and untiring application of our whole party to the tasks as stated by the Parity resolution.

Our work in this field will require much patience and persistence and we will do well to remember the words of Lenin:

The age long enslavement of weak nations by the imperialist powers, has given rise to a feeling of rancor among masses of the enslaved. . . as well as a feeling of distrust towards the proletariat of those nations. These sentiments can be completely rooted out only by the abolition of imperialism in the advanced countries. . . Thus it will take a long time for these national prejudices to disappear. This imposes upon the class conscious proletariat of all countries the duty of exercising special caution and care with regard to these. . . sentiments still surviving in. . . the nationalities which have been subjected to lasting enslavement, and also of making necessary concessions in order more speedily to remove this distrust and prejudice. The victory over capitalism cannot be fully achieved unless the proletariat and the toiling masses of all nations of the world rally to their own accord in a harmonious and close union.

Foiled Again!

Desperate Desmond, a melodramatic comic strip character found much favor several years ago, chased the heroine daily to the delight of lovers of the sensational and daily reached the last strip only to see his prey slipping from his grasp. "Foiled again" he would say, as he gnashed his teeth with rage.

The Illinois chambers and associations of commerce are in the Desperate Desmond frame of mind over their failure to shut the prison gates on several local trade unionists, including Theodore Vind, former president of the South Chicago Trades-Council.

The trade unionists were indicted in 1919 during labor troubles in South Chicago on a frame-up conspiracy charge. Failing in the first effort to convict them, the prosecution continued until it succeeded in securing a conviction.

Of course, the reason why the capitalists pursued those representatives of labor, is their activity during labor disputes. Vind was particularly obnoxious owing to his work in the steel strike. Due to the efforts made by the local unions in Chicago and vicinity in behalf of Vind and his associates, the governor felt that it was the part of political wisdom to pardon them. Only two of them spent any time in prison. The governor's office had to admit that the trades unionists were framed by the chamber of commerce.

Now the notorious open shopper, Glenn of the Illinois manufacturers' Association, the same gentleman who led the hue and cry against the Herrin miners, is out protesting against the pardon of Vind and his comrades. If the working class were properly organized, Vind would never have been indicted or convicted on such a framed-up charge and there would be no need for representatives of labor to go hat in hand to a capitalist governor asking for favors, which the workers are strong enough to take in their own right.

Scabbing on the Pressmen

George L. Berry, international president of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, is now doing to the members of his own union what Tom Rickert of the United Garment Workers is doing to the striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. There is, however, a trifling difference. "Majah" Berry is hiring union scabs to break a strike that is participated in by members of two locals affiliated with and paying per capita tax to the union of which he is president. Rickert is hiring union scabs to break a strike on a rival union. If a choice can be made between the two labor crooks, the breaks must be given to Rickert.

Just as soon as Tom Rickert's agents showed their scabby faces in Chicago the DAILY WORKER turned the spotlight on them, and brought down upon their heads the condemnation of the Chicago labor movement. Thru the initiative of locals of the machinists' union, and the lead given by the DAILY WORKER, the Chicago Federation of Labor officials were forced to take action, thus earning the censure of the president of the American Federation of Labor, the angel guardian of official scabbery.

It was a splendid thing for the Chicago trade union movement to place the stamp of its official censure on union strikebreaking. Even tho' no action developed out of the censure, it was something anyhow. Similar action should be taken in the case of Berry's scabbery. Here are men on strike to prevent another big printing company from establishing open shop conditions under the union label. Berry wants the same kind of unionism in the printing industry that Rickert wants in the clothing industry. As the Amalgamated Workers are fighting for genuine unionism in the clothing industry, so Locals 3 and 4 of the Pressmen's and Assistants' Union are fighting in the printing industry.

The delegates to the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor should go on record against Berry's strikebreaking tactics. Local unions should take up the matter.

This is a vital matter. The interests of one union man are the concern of all. If Berry succeeds in breaking the strike at Cuneo's big plant, he will have dealt a bad blow to the unions in the printing trades and will give aid and comfort to the growing open shop movement in Chicago.

Today the DAILY WORKER begins a series of articles exposing the career of "Majah" George L. Berry. Not only will the spotlight be turned on the "Majah" but his tools will also come in for their share of the limelight. The object of this expose is to show the rank and file that they cannot have a real organization until they organize to drive Berry and his corrupt gangsters out of office.

What They Learned from the War

The billions of dollars spent by the House of Morgan during the war, or more correctly, spent by the government for the House of Morgan, were not entirely mispent, not if the scab-coal operators of West Virginia know anything about it.

Members of the Miners' Union and their wives were doing picket duty at a mine of the Jamison Coal and Coke company, in Farmington, West Va., when they were charged by armed mine guards who used tear gas bombs. As a result of this attack the wife of one of the strikers is lying ill under doctor's orders.

This is what the miners are getting in return for their loyalty in turning out coal to enable the army to study the latest wrinkles in gas during the war. Then the enemy was the German; today it is the American worker who seeks enuf bread and butter for himself and his family. "We can't fight the government" shouted John L. Lewis, when he crawled into his hole before an injunction in 1919. Well, whether Lewis fights the government or not, the government will fight the miners. The government of the United States is the tool of the capitalist class.

The miners of West Virginia are learning this fact. They are getting an object lesson in tear gas democracy.

William Green finds that the caliber of the men recommended for the judiciary is deteriorating. Terrible William! Our capitalist system is liable to go to hell unless you keep your eye on it.

If William Green paid more attention to the organization of the workers so that they would be strong enough to form their own government, he would not have to worry about capitalist judges.

CAL PLANS HUGE WAR AIR FLEET, BIG BIZ ACTS

Push Commercial Route for Combat Craft

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., August 12.—President Coolidge released the announcement that he favors the use of the naval dirigible Los Angeles by a private corporation for commercial aviation. Coolidge is interested in building commercial aviation so as to have a large air force available in the next war, it is known. Coolidge said the other naval dirigible, the Shenandoah, might be leased to a private concern.

John Hays Hammond, Jr., Herbert Satterlee of New York, and Fred S. Hardesty were the representatives of air craft companies who conferred with Coolidge with regard to securing the aircraft. Coolidge intimated he will give consent for the navy to man the crews on the proposed airlines from New York to Chicago, Omaha and St. Louis.

Admitting that the Coolidge government is speeding war plans, Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, said: "The government is anxious that lighter than air service should be developed commercially. This would give the government great advantage if aviation were highly developed for purposes of national defense. All commercial ships and aviators would be at the service of the government in war time."

"The government has already decided to carry out the provisions of the Versailles treaty under which it acquired the Los Angeles, and lease the ship for commercial purposes."

The identity of the government with big business is thus more and more openly admitted.

Moscow Art Players Coming Here in Dec.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The Moscow Art Musical Studio Co. of ninety-five artists will come to this country this December in response to an appeal signed by 24,000 leading American artists and art lovers. The company will give a repertoire including several modern Russian operas.

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

(Continued from Page 1)
scrubbed away, the once-ribald clown was as pure as a eunuch.

BUT it's the old story of the sick devil turning saint and remaining in that condition until he gets well, when he suddenly transforms himself into a devil again. Who would be miserable when happiness can be had for the taking? "Fatty" has fallen. The International Reform Federation has now an unrepentant sinner on its hands. How they can tackle this mountain of sin is a big problem. We will let them do the best they can, meanwhile hoping that "Fatty" returns to the screen and devours a carload of preachers for our entertainment.

ARTHUR BRISHANE is not so cocky about his airplanes since the Rifians don't seem to be fleeing to the Sahara desert as a result of the efforts of French flyers to annihilate them. As a matter of fact, those unregenerate Rif sharpshooters defy all the best predictions of the airplane boosters and succeed in picking off French pilots as they fly overhead. The usual atrocity stories show that the campaign in Morocco is a real one. The Moors are now burning the stomachs out of the French prisoners. This is manufactured rubbish, yet we find an alleged liberal like Arthur Brisbane professing to believe it. Good luck to the Moors, anyhow, and sharp may they shoot!

IT is reported that Coolidge has ordered an investigation into the office of the alien property custodian. These grafters had charge of the property that was taken from German residents here during the war. Many of those custodians got wealthy thru their sterling efforts to win the war. Graft is running high in the United States. Strange that the ennobling virtues of capitalism runs thus to seed. If such things happened in Soviet Russia, it would prove that Communism and crookedness were synonymous terms.

WHEN an official of the Soviet government betrays his trust to the workers and peasants who placed him in office he is dealt with harshly. But here in the United States, graft is understood to go with the capitalist system, and the person found out is simply said to be out of luck. Former Governor McCray of Indiana, prominent republican party leader, is in Atlanta for getting away with millions

of dollars thru forgery. He will soon be freed. Had he participated in a strike, no prominent politicians would be found on the steps of the department of justice petitioning for his release.

GRAFT! This government is pickled with it. Major Percy Owen, of Illinois, prohibition director, former commander of the American Legion, is indicted for graft. So are many of his agents. Police officers get pulled in with monotonous regularity for graft. Postal inspectors rob what they are pledged to protect. A federal agent connected with the narcotic division, after bringing about the arrest of several narcotic agents, declares that out of the 250 sleuths engaged by the government in this work 200 are crooked.

THE little fellows usually get it in the neck. Ever since Albert B. Fall got away scot free after turning over the naval oil reserves to two oil magnates, hundreds of petty government officials have been convicted of graft. Most of them went to jail, while Albert still roams the hills as free as the American eagle. Let them graft! Let the capitalists worry about keeping their stables clean. The robbery we are concerned with is that which takes place at the point of production. We are out to abolish wage slavery and the government that exists to preserve that system. When a workers' and farmers' government is established in the United States we will take care that graft is given no quarter.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

ROCHESTER UKRAINIAN BRANCH IN LEAD PRIORI, BUT ITALIANS BANK ON POSTERIORI FOR PICNIC PRIZE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 12.—The picnic of the of the City Central Committee of Local Rochester of the Workers (Communist) Party which was originally scheduled for July 4, will be held Sunday, August 16, at Rise Range. A continuous program of music, dancing, refreshments, sports, and speakers has been arranged by the committee so that a real comradesly good time from beginning to end is assured to all.

The committee is offering a special prize to the branch that can rally the greatest number of sympathizers. The Ukrainian branch claims the prize a priori, but the Italian comrades contest that assumption and say the posteriori results will disprove the claim.

Just what the other branches believe has not become known yet, but

COMMITTEE OF 1,000 TO FIGHT SIGMAN TREACHERY

(Continued from Page 1)
To counteract just such treacherous work by the Joint Board, an Organizing Committee of 1,000 was launched Monday night at Manhattan Lyceum where 700 workers gathered to plan the details of organizing work in the shops. Registration for completing this committee continues every day at the headquarters of the Joint Committee of Action.

Czarism in Local 10. At the meeting of Local 10, the Cutters, held on Monday night, every attempt to express sympathy with the Joint Committee of Action was immediately suppressed by Manager Dubinsky. Dubinsky finally expelled for one year four members of the executive board, Horowitz, Arnold, Cohen and Tunk, who refused to obey his rule of no speeches from the floor.

"Impartial Committee" Decides to Support Left Wing.

An interesting circular has just been issued by an "impartial committee of union members," who up to this time have not taken sides in the fight against Locals 2, 9 and 22. The members signing the leaflet are B. Fried, Moskowitz, Deitchman, Guterman, Brodsky, B. Kaplan, Charles Levine, H. Feinberg, Z. Horowitz, A. Golomb, I. Deitch and S. Schiller, all cloak-makers who have at some time held office in the union and have been known as conservatives with no sympathy for radicals in the union.

Their statement tells that they feared the present controversy was going to split the union, so they went to see President Sigman about the situation. They told him the three locals undoubtedly had the mass of the workers back of them, and the union officials must recognize this.

They asked him to stop taking workers down from their jobs, and to put back the workers they had taken down.

Sigman Determined on Disruption. They asked him to stop the false elections for new executive committees for the locals and asked him to call a meeting of chairmen who should elect a committee of 25 to bring peace in this fight. They said they were convinced the workers had just cause for complaint, and they asked President Sigman to stop fighting workers, as tho' they were enemies.

At the conference with President Sigman, several of the vice-presidents were present and also Rosoff, acting editor of Vorwarts. Sigman partly refused all the demands of the impartial committee and told them if they were really friends of the union they would join with the Joint Board in fighting the expelled officers and the members of Locals 2, 9 and 22.

But the committee has decided that it prefers to join with the Joint Committee of Action in fighting President Sigman and his whole group of corrupt officials who control the union.

Young Mother Thrown Out of Home; Baby Is Born on Street; Dies

Evicted from her home in Phoenix by a constable at the point of a gun because she could not pay the rent, Mrs. Anne Cooper, 19 years old, gave birth to a baby on a roadside in a village southwest of Chicago. The baby died a short time later at the Oak Forest hospital. Hospital physicians attributed death of the child to premature birth brot on by fright of the mother and exposure.

Member of I. W. W. Jailed in Duluth for Being Alien

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 12.—Walter Cochran, a member of the I. W. W., is in the St. Louis county jail here awaiting trial on a charge of being an alien. He was arrested in Hibbing, Minn., while on his way to the harvest fields.

A CORRECTION!
In our issue of July 31 we carried an item giving credit to the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators for bringing in three subs. This should have been credited to the Glasiers Local Union No. 1057.