

BIG HOT TO SMASH AMALGAMATED

CHICAGO PARTY CONVENTION IN OVERWHELMING ENDORSEMENT OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The city convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held Wednesday night registered an emphatic endorsement of the political line followed by the Central Executive Committee during its entire term of office since its election in January last year. Amid enthusiastic applause and after long hours of discussion, in which the representatives of the C. E. C., whose main speaker was Comrade James P. Cannon, dwelt upon the necessity of Bolshevization of the Party and the unity of the majority and minority groups against the right wing tendencies of Loreism, the vote was announced as 69 for the resolution of the C. E. C. Majority to 40 for the resolution of the Minority.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THERE is a possibility that a general strike will take place in the coal industry. As we pointed out before, this is about the only way that the injury caused by the Jacksonville Pact could be overcome. It is now admitted by John L. Lewis that the government was responsible for that agreement. This was suspected at the time, but it is well that Lewis now admits it. If the miners' union had militant leadership one would feel more confident that the operators were facing a fight. But with Lewis at the helm, there cannot be any confidence among the workers.

WHAT can be thought of a man who admitted in an interview to a capitalist reporter, that the United Mine Workers of America, co-operated with the department of justice in getting evidence against the radicals in the union. This means that Lewis and his understrappers became stool-pigeons against the most militant members in the organization. To Europeans, this would seem impossible. Crossed the worst of the labor leaders of Britain may be, they never stooped this low.

REV. Arthur W. Brooks, a New York preacher predicted that the "threatened coal strike will be of short duration." Brooks has a long list of successful predictions to his credit, it is said, including his prophesy that Coolidge would be elected. This faker declares that the "stars in their courses" are against the miners. Yes, in so far as the sky pilots can manipulate them. However, the day of the sky pilot is coming to an end and before long Brooks and his tribe will have to go to work for a living or starve.

HAD William Jennings Bryan lived a little longer he would be worth several millions of dollars, at the rate his Florida real estate is jumping in value. Within two months before his death the value of his property increased by over three and a half million dollars. Is it surprising that Bryan should become more and more enthusiastic about the lord as his end approached? God was good to Bryan. If all the other fundamentalists got away with it like Bill, the Darwinian theory would have had hard sledding.

ANOTHER big industrial merger has taken place in the east, involving securities valued at \$145,000,000. This time gas and electricity enterprises have pooled their resources. A New York corporation gobbled up all the properties hitherto in control of the Penn Public system. Amalgamation is taking place on all sides in the industrial world. It is about time the workers took a hint and amalgamated the craft unions into industrial unions.

THE American Legion, taking the leading from William Green has denounced the American Negro Labor Congress. This is another reason why the workers should support it. Only (Continued on page 2)

SOVIET COURT HEARS CONFESSIONS OF GERMAN FASCISTS, WHO ACTED AS SPIES, SCABS AND MURDERERS

MOSCOW.—The testimony of the three German fascists Dittmar, Kindermann and Wolscht, and other witnesses, who were found guilty by a Soviet court of plotting terrorist acts, revealed that the German fascists acted as strikebreakers, and that they had intimate connections with the German foreign office and the German embassy at Moscow. If they succeed in their anti-soviet designs, they planned to go to India (Continued on page 3)

Attorney General Is Looking for Nice Nook to Take a Snooze in

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 13.—A cabinet shift that would place attorney general, John Garibaldi Sargent in the war department is possible in the event of the resignation of John W. Weeks as secretary of war, it was learned here today.

That Weeks, because of illness, will not return to Washington is considered likely here, and President Coolidge will be confronted with a difficult task in filling his place.

New York interests are backing Charles D. Hilles, republican national committeeman for New York, for the war post-folio.

GEORGE L. BERRY BECOMES MAJOR IN U. S. ARMY

Draws Two Salaries While in Europe

ARTICLE II.

George L. Berry, who now boasts that he is the only labor leader in America who has no conflicts with employers, rode into office on the slogan: "To Hell with the Contracts."

Berry went from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, and smashed contracts right and left.

He claimed to be out to establish the 48 hour week but it looks as if he was trying to smash the union instead. He succeeds in losing several large shops in Chicago. It is significant that he never made any effort to win them back.

The president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union was a plain ordinary citizen in those days. He was a union man, there was no handle to his name, even that of a "strikebreaker" which he earned afterwards. This proves what a man with ambition can do if given time.

It is said that Berry's only claim to being considered a warrior was his "gallant" act in punching old Peter Dobbs, a man of 70 years who inquired for some information at the Berry's Old Men's Home in Tennessee. Berry blackened the old man's eye. It was not for this that he got the title of "Major", which enables him to cut a big figure in the strikebreaking American Legion.

Woodrow Wilson made a "Major" out of Strikebreaker Berry, for gallant service at the front. The following facts will show where Berry faced the foe.

The Noble Warrior

As most of you remember the armistice was declared on November 11, 1918. But on November 15, Berry dictated the following letter to his stenographer. It is addressed to Trustee William J. Geary. It reads: "I have received a leave of absence from the Board of Directors which (Continued on page 2)

FOX THREATENS TO BLACKLIST ZEIGLER MINERS

Will Use Courts Against Members

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 13.—Still confined to his bed, Lon Fox, president of the West Frankfort Sub-District No. 9, United Mine Workers of America, wounded in the Zeigler mine fight Tuesday night, this afternoon outlined his plan of retaliation.

"The union will conduct a thorough investigation and every man who took part in the disturbance will be charged with inciting riot in civil courts, and on top of that they will be dealt with by the union itself" Fox said angrily.

Wholesale "blacklisting" of dozens of Zeigler miners will be employed by the union officials as a means of fighting militants.

Unionists who have participated in the strike which was unauthorized by the sub-district officialdom and who have been suspended from the organization will not be reinstated, Fox declared.

FURRIERS TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTION

Shachtman, from New York, to Speak

In no union of the American labor movement has such terrorism been practiced against the militant rank and file as in the Furriers' union, especially in New York City. That it has signally failed and the progressives in the New York shops won control of the Joint Board and have begun a fight for cleaning out the unspokeable Kaufman gang from the International letfile, should interest all workers, particularly the furriers outside of New York.

Shachtman Speaks Tonight.

Tonight the Chicago Local of the Furriers is to hold a meeting and the progressive group has sent out to the membership the following letter, setting for the program upon which they ask the members to support them locally and nationally. The meeting tonight is to be addressed by D. Shachtman, secretary-treasurer of the New York Joint Board, who is well known to Chicago furriers as their business agent for three years. Shachtman will bring to the Chicago membership the message of the progressive group and explain in detail the conflict between the rank and file and the Joint Board in New York and the slinger regime of Kaufman. The letter to the Chicago members is as follows:

Letter to Chicago Furriers.

"Dear Sisters and Brothers: On Friday, August 14th, our Local Union No. 45 will hold its election for business agent. The situation among the furriers in Chicago, as you know, is very poor. Only a little over 50 per cent of the industry is organized.—instead of 700 furriers being in our union, there are about 400. Yet nothing is being done to organize the others. Even Hart, Schaffner & Marx, heralded throughout the country as a union firm, is nonunion to the furriers.

"There are firms who have an agreement with our union and send work to nonunion shops to be done; and our local makes no protest, let alone try to stop it. What we need is a live, militant organization. This can only be brought about by the election of progressive leaders to office, and by pulling the entire membership into the active work of the union.

Against Terrorism in Union.

"This will be exceedingly difficult if the present method of terrorism that exists in our union is allowed to continue. It is well known that the best and most active members are discriminated against in the shops by the manufacturers and our present business agent, Milstein, does nothing to stop it and there is no protest against this discrimination from the union. Not only that, but active members have been threatened and some of them beaten up, when they made complaints, by those who should take up these complaints.

"You remember about a year ago when Brother Menilla, Brother S. H. Goldberg, and Brother Adler who were beaten up. Just a short time ago in our office, our business agent, Brother Milstein, struck Brother Lipton. Again Brother Lipton was assaulted by Brother Pierstein merely because he nominated Brother Israelson for business agent. Brother Lipton complained to the executive board; and the executive board, after listening to his complaint, told him to leave the meeting.

Must Leave.

"Many other active members of the union have been threatened. Even Brother Skolnik, one of the oldest members of the union was also threatened. This kind of work must cease, and we ask your co-operation in eliminating this terrorism within our organization.

"There has been no opportunity given to the members to state their grievances either in the union meetings or in our press. When Israelson, the opponent of Milstein in the present election, wrote a short article explaining the situation in our union and criticizing the way the organization is being run today, presenting (Continued on page 2)

Fourteen Hundred Teachers Are Jobless in State of Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 13.—There are 1,400 jobless teachers in Indiana, according to figures available at the office of the state school superintendent H. N. Sherwood, this afternoon.

"This is by far the largest number of unemployed teachers on record with us in years," R. C. Blackwell, assistant to Sherwood, said.

The increase in the number of teachers seeking jobs this year was attributed largely to the return to the teaching profession of many former teachers.

MASS MEETINGS EXTEND LABOR DEFENSE SEP. 13

Thousands of Workers Have Joined Branches

Extensive arrangements for Sunday, September 13th are being made in cities throughout the country. That date has been set aside as Labor Defense Day by International Labor Defense. In the afternoon, local conferences will be held at which will be represented trades unions, worker's fraternal and benefit organizations and membership branches of International Labor Defense.

These conferences will set up permanent local organizations of the I. L. D. The conferences will be followed in the evening by mass meetings demanding the release of America's class-war prisoners and to give impetus to the national movement for Labor Defense begun by the organization of the I. L. D. at a national conference held on June 28th last. Prominent labor speakers will appear at these demonstrations.

Thousands of workers are joining the branches of the International Labor Defense as individual members. New York reports 28 membership branches of I. L. D. already established. The Chicago provisional committee has sent invitations to 1,600 workers' organizations to attend its conference.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown has agreed to speak at the mass meeting following the local conference in Cincinnati. Reports from the country at large indicate that the conference and mass meetings in all the important centers of the country will be successful.

PRESSMEN REPLY TO BERRYISM BY AMALGAMATION

A meeting of all the members of Locals Nos. 3 and 4 of the Pressmen and Assistants' Union, which are conducting a strike at the Cunee printing plants, has been called for Saturday at 2:30 p. m. to ratify a program for closer affiliation of the two local unions.

Committees appointed by each local met and drafted an amalgamation program which will be presented to the members Saturday. The program declares that any attack on one of the locals will be answered by both, and that any contract entered into by one local union must be ratified by the other. The unions have decided to stick together against Berryism and the "open shop."

The strike is as effective as ever, production being stopped. The scabs sent in by Berry to run the presses have wrecked several machines thru their bungling, and others have been injured. The presses near the window are kept running, the others are closed.

Cotton Workers to Strike.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—(FP)—A strike of thousands of Indian cotton mill workers is expected when wage cuts of 11 1/2 per cent become effective as posted for Sept. 11, the assistant trade commissioner at Bombay has cabled.

HOLD AMALGAMATED STRIKER FOR \$100,000 BAIL; RAID A PLOT TO BREAK PICKET LINE, 16 HELD

Sixty-three striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America stood for a preliminary hearing in the courtroom of Judge John H. Lyle yesterday, after spending the night in jail, on trial for daring to demand decent working conditions and wages. Patsey De Rosa, one of the union members picked up in the raid conducted by Mike Grady, chief of the detective bureau squad on the Amalgamated headquarters, 409 S. Halsted St., was held on a charge of "assault with a deadly weapon," and "conspiracy," for \$100,000 bail, and sixteen members of the union were held on "conspiracy" charges with bail placed at \$5,000 and \$3,400 each. All will come up for hearing on August 21. The rest of the sixty-three strikers were discharged.

But the preliminary hearing revealed a very different and real conspiracy—a conspiracy of the detective bureau, the police, and the International Tailoring Company, with the name of the United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor hovering in the background, to do what the employers have so far failed to do—break up the picket line before the International shops and send the strikers back to work without a union agreement.

International Back of Raid.

Grady, in a speech revealing his squad as the watchdogs and servants of the employers, admitted that he had conducted the raid at the instigation of Ray Reeder, secretary and part owner of the International Tailoring Company, after a visit to the struck plant at 847 West Jackson boulevard. It was Reeder who made the complaint, and then turned the matter over to the willing Grady.

Grady exposed the real purpose of the securing of the search warrant and the arrest of sixty-two of the strikers when he said: "I learned from the owners of the International Tailoring Company that they suspected the Amalgamated of the acid throwing in tailor shops. There is a strike on at the International."

The garment bosses, failing to secure an injunction against peaceful picketing, falling with the help of the A. F. of L. union, the United Garment Workers, to herd scabs enur to break the strike, failing to move their plant to Rock Island, played a new card and brot in Mike Grady, on the payroll of the city of Chicago, to do their dirty work and break the strike for them.

Move to Stop Picketing.

"I went to the International Tailoring Company," said this friend of the bosses, "and asked if they had any trouble. They made me acquainted with Reeder, who told me that his employes had been slugged and that the strikers were parading up and down the streets in front of the building."

Then Grady laid the "evidence" secured in the raid on the Amalgamated, which will go down in Chicago labor history as one of the most outrageous attempts of the police to break a strike ever perpetrated. Grady laid two revolvers under the judge's nose, in plain view of the newspaper photographers, and said he had taken them from the offices of the Amalgamated. But William A. Cunnea, attorney for the Amalgamated, showed that these two revolvers were unloaded, and that it is lawful for any concern to keep guns in their office or home. Cunnea also showed that the iron rods, some of them wrapped in newspapers, which Grady also displayed prominently for the benefit of the photographers, were not taken from the persons of the union men but were "found" by Grady, just where Grady did not state.

Captain Stege, whose squad aided Grady in the raid on the union hall, further revealed the attempt of the International to break up the Amalgamated picket line when he made generalizations about "acid throwing," "slugging" and "terrorizing," and said: "This is not conducive to peaceful picketing."

No Violent Picketing.

Cunnea objected to this statement, declaring that the complainants must refrain from "commenting on your impressions of peaceful picketing," that this matter had already been decided in another court, that an injunction had been issued by Judge Pam against (Continued from page 2)

POLICE ATTACK ROUSED STRIKERS FIGHTING SPIRIT

Amalgamated Members Determined to Win

The raid on the offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers did not break the spirit of the members of the union who are striking against the International Tailoring Company and the J. L. Taylor Company, it was apparent at the picket line in front of those two plants and at the strike meeting at Hod Carriers' hall.

Instead of throwing fear into the hearts of the members of the union the action of the police solidified the ranks of the strikers.

Pickets Show Spirit.

The solidification was a rank and file movement. The picket line was manned by more pickets than have turned out since the strike began. The strike meeting was very largely attended. The hall was crowded to the doors.

Morris Spitzer, business agent of Pants Makers' Local No. 144, was in charge of the meeting. He told the strikers that this latest move on the part of the bosses could only be met by continued solidarity on the part of the strikers.

Shows Reason for Raid.

Spitzer pointed out to the strikers that one of the officials and a part owner of the International had been with the police when they raided the union offices and had pointed out persons for the police to arrest. "Is there any more proof needed that the raid and the charges placed against the union officials are inspired by the bosses who we have run ragged?" he asked the strikers.

In a statement given to the DAILY WORKER after the meeting Spitzer said: "This move of the police inspired by the bosses will not affect the action of the union toward the strike. If they think that it will frighten the strikers they have learned differently by this time.

Show Keen Determination.

"The strikers realize that this attempt to frame up on the union officers is an attack directly at the life of their organization.

"We Are Still Fighting."

"The ranks of the strikers and the members of the union have been solidified by the raid and the charges placed against the union members and officers. We are still fighting and we will win."

More Brotherhood Banks.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13.—(FP)—More Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers banks are to be opened in New England, according to William Paul, representative of the New England Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Securities Corporation. Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Conn., will get these new banks of the brotherhood.

DISTRICT CONVENTION NOTICE

The convention of District No. 8 of the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be held next Sunday, August 16, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

The convention will open promptly at 10 a. m. Out of town delegates are requested to report directly at the convention hall.

"WE promise to expose the campaign of lies which have been spread about you, and tell the German workers untiringly, that the Soviet Union is the one and only country of the workers."—German social-democratic worker, Offenhausen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

CHICAGO CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY UPHOLDS CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLICY

(Continued from Page 1) greatest danger to the party, and all genuine Communist elements, whatever their differences upon the past or present tactics, must unite for the safety of the party to combat the right wing as pointed out by the C. I. decision and the Party Commission and Bolshevize the party in order that it may lead the American workers to the overthrow of the bourgeoisie.

Ruthenberg Speaks for Minority. Comrade Ruthenberg, the main speaker for the minority, opened with a disagreement with the statement that the party had accomplished anything of note during the past 18 months. On the contrary, he declared, that the party remained stationary or lost numbers and influence and had failed because the C. E. C. majority had made the mistake of dropping temporarily the slogan for a labor party.

This was the burden of the minority criticism, coupled with an accusation that the majority were allied with the Loraites and only the fight of the minority had been effective against Loreism. Upon both the labor party and upon Loreism, the minority, Ruthenberg declared, had been right and its position sustained by the C. I.

The Resolution. Following the main speakers, three from each side spoke from the floor elaborating the points of their groups, and Comrades Ruthenberg and Cannon having summed up, the following resolution was adopted as submitted by the majority, by a vote of 69 to 40 as stated above:

1. We endorse fully and wholeheartedly all the decisions of the last plenum of the Comintern and also the decisions of the C. I. on the American question (the labor party and the general policies of the party) and we pledge our energetic support to carry these decisions into effect.

2. We endorse fully the decisions of the Party Commission. We particularly join the Comintern and the Party Commission in the demand that the coming party convention shall completely liquidate the factionalism which is now undermining our party and preventing its growth and proper functioning.

Unity. 3. The unification of the Communist forces in our party is an absolute necessity for its future growth. We take cognizance of the fact that the majority has worked consistently for unity in the party making all kinds of concessions to the minority. We are firmly convinced that by supporting the present Central Executive Committee we shall succeed in completely unifying our ranks for a successful struggle against capitalism.

Loreism. 4. We also endorse fully and pledge our most active support to the Comintern and Party Commission decisions providing for the liquidation of Loreism in our party. We demand that the party be united in an uncompromising struggle against this dangerous right wing tendency. We pledge our fullest support to the whole Comintern program of Bolshevizing our party, including a militant fight against the right wing, the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei, and the raising of the theoretical level of our membership.

We express our emphatic opposition to the resolution of the Finnish Branch of Superior, Wis., and we endorse fully the statement of the Central Executive Committee of the party and of the Finnish Bureau dealing with the Superior resolution as a manifestation of dangerous anti-party and Loreistic tendencies. We pledge our full support to the party in carrying on the struggle against these tendencies.

Bolshevization.

5. The Bolshevization thesis adopted by the last plenum of the Comintern points out for the American party the following three specific immediate tasks:

a) The abolition of the present federation form of organization and the fusion of all language groups into a really centralized and unified Bolshevik party built on the basis of shop nuclei and international branches.

b) More energetic activities in the trade unions and better organization of Communist fractions in them.

c) Closer attention to the everyday needs and struggles of the workers and an intensive application of the tactics of the united front.

6. We are in complete agreement with the above instructions of the Comintern and will do all in our power to assist the party in the carrying out of these policies.

Mass Labor Party. 7. We fully support the labor party policy as laid down by the Comintern decision on the American question. We pledge ourselves to support an energetic campaign for the formation of a mass labor party based upon solid trade union support.

8. We endorse the activities of the present Central Executive Committee. We mention only a few of these and express our confidence in the majority of the C. E. C. to lead the party in accord with the spirit and principles of Leninism.

The C. E. C. Approved. 9. The present majority of the party is organically connected with the mass movements of the working class. The majority has a clear and correct understanding of Communist work in the trade unions, which the Comintern has repeatedly pointed out to be among our most important and vital tasks.

10. During the past eighteen months the party, under the leadership of the C. E. C. succeeded in overcoming many difficulties and critical situations that were confronting the party. We mention only a few of these:

Accomplishments. a) The party has broken the isolation that resulted out of the last swing of the LaFollette movement, and the consequent setback of the labor party movement. Beginning with the last presidential campaign, when our party took for the first time the parliamentary field on a national scale, the party is continually overcoming its isolation and is driving ahead for wider political struggles.

b) The party is now moving decisively and clearly towards great campaigns in the class struggle generally, in the trade unions and on the parliamentary field.

c) The T. U. E. L. is developing strength and has led many effective fights of the left wing against the bureaucracy in the trade unions as for example, the last election in the U. M. W. A., the fight for the reinstatement of Alex Howat and the other miners, the fight against the Lewis-Farrington machine in Illinois, the support of the Nova Scotia miners, the splendid showings made in the elections of the Machinists and Carpenters' Unions, the present great struggle of 35,000 members of the New York Ladies' Garment Workers' local unions against the reactionary Sigman machine.

d) Despite the bitter factional fight in the party lasting nineteen months, which was aggravated by the impermissible tactics of the minority that at times has threatened the unity of the party, the party under the leadership of the C. E. C. continued to make steady progress.

Communist influence in the unions is growing despite all persecutions by the reactionary bureaucracy. The party press is extended and strengthened. The political maturity of our membership and its Bolshevik quality is continually improving. The party is getting ready for its great reorganization campaign on the basis of shop nuclei and for complete centralization of the party apparatus.

Many Campaigns.

11. During the past eighteen months the party under the leadership of the Central Executive Committee has carried thru several important united front political campaigns. Chief among them are the following:

a) The campaign against the Russian menshevik and the Second International on the occasion of the arrival in the United States of R. Abramovich. In this campaign the party was successful in defeating the immediate designs of the Russian menshevik in America, and also to bring before the American Worker the role of the Communist International and the movement for world trade union unity initiated by the R. I. L. U. and the British trade unions.

b) The campaign against the attempt of the white terror in Poland, to murder the leader of the Polish workers and poor peasants, Comrade Lanzutsky.

c) The campaign against child labor which secured the active support of many trade unions and contributed greatly towards promoting the movement of the American workers for independent political action.

d) The campaign against wage cuts. This campaign was directed towards promoting a strike movement against wage cuts, to accelerate the movement for amalgamation and to educate the workers to the necessity of political struggle as a class against the capitalists.

The C. I. Decision Final.

12. The decision of the Comintern on the labor party controversy settles the difference of opinion in our party on that very important question. It gives our party a clear policy of work and struggle for a labor party based upon the mass support of the trade unions. The mistake of temporarily abandoning the slogan pointed out by the Comintern has been corrected by the Central Executive Committee which has already outlined a program and laid the basis for a new campaign for a labor party.

What Kind of a Labor Party?

13. We support fully the insistence of the C. I. that no premature organizational steps shall be taken in the Labor Party campaign, that a party formed only by the Workers Party and its close sympathizers in close sympathizers' organizations is not a Labor Party, and that we must guard against the splitting off of the left wing from the Labor Party to transform it into a mass Communist party, but on the contrary, we must let the left wing grow within the broad movement and strive to win the masses for the revolutionary class struggle. We accept fully the position of the majority, approved by the Comintern, that we must fight for a Labor Party based upon the mass support of the trade unions.

14. We express full confidence in the leadership of the present Central Executive Committee. We are firmly convinced that only by giving the leadership of the party to the present majority will the party be able to make the best progress toward becoming a mass Communist Party on the basis of Leninism and under the leadership of the Comintern.

Inspiring Reception in Peking as Red Aviators Arrive from Red Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the inspiring details arrive of the history-making flight of the Soviet air squadron from Moscow to Peking.

It was Hsu Ch'ien, former minister in the government, a prominent member of the Kuomintang, the revolutionary party of Chinese workers, that extended the greeting for Chinese labor to these intrepid explorers of the air from the Union of Soviet Republics. Significant indeed were the concluding words of his welcome as follows:

"Today, on behalf of the citizens of Peking, I present heartfelt welcome and express warm wishes that with every day our two countries come closer together.

"Long live the rapprochement of the two great peoples!
"Long live the gallant aviators of the Soviet Union!"

The report says that Hsu Ch'ien's speech was drowned in cheers and applause. No wonder the British diplomats, in far off London, knowing that the Chinese workers are most bitter against the bandit rule of their imperialism, make every effort to stay the Bolshevik tide rising along the capitalist frontier against capitalism in Europe. While the echoes of speeches calling for the liberation of the Chinese peoples were still ringing in the ears of the throngs receiving the Soviet aviators in the Far East, British rulers are reported as offering an anti-Soviet Baltic alliance in support of capitalist rule in Poland if the Polish terrorist will only accept the Duke of York, son of the English king, as their monarch, and convert the republic into a monarchy.

There were 250 organizations represented on the reception committee, another indication of the broad sympathy of the Chinese masses, if not actual solidarity with Soviet Rule. It is also interesting to note that those who accompanied the technical staff of the red air squadron were four Communist journalists, representing the great Communist dailies, Izvestia, official organ of the Union of Soviet Republics, the Moscow Pravda and the Leningrad Pravda, official organs of the Russian Communist Party, and the representative of "Rosta", the official Soviet news agency. There was also the comrade of the "Proletkino", the Proletarian Moving Picture Trust of the Soviet Union.

The story of the flight adds to its interest when we learn that two of the flying machines were entirely Russian-made, motors and all. Two others were constructed in the Soviet Union, the motors alone being foreign-made, while only two were foreign machines.

This will not sound especially cheering to the imperialist jingoes who proclaim that Soviet Rule will not be able to develop an air fleet for defense against the air forces of capitalism.

Neither will it be welcome, for instance, to the British statesmen, lusting for the blood of the liberated Russian worker and peasant masses, to learn that the Soviet flag and the Chinese flag, side by side, decorated the airport where the flyers landed. How great the contrast with the recent incident in the Baltic Sea, when British warships passing the Soviet battleships in maneuver, ran up the old czarist flag by way of insult rather than greeting. The czarist flag came down forever in Soviet Russia with the Bolshevik triumph in 1917, but British imperialism thus shows that it still nurses the dead czarism close to its own decaying bosom.

Midst the speeches and the cheering the strains of "International" mingled with those of the revolutionary Chinese anthem, both played by a band of the Chinese navy ministry, while an address was also made by General Chang Hao, acting chief of the Chinese air department, who greeted the Soviet aviators on behalf of Chinese aviators.

Thus the germs of a Chinese Red Army sprout into life and grow. The hundred years of serfdom of the Chinese nation, in the grip of world imperialism, nears its end.

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

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a short time ago General Bullard, a southern Negro-hater, insulted every colored man and woman in the United States in his series of provocative articles, which described the alleged cowardice of the Negroes in France, during the war. The Negroes are not proud that they fought for the House of Morgan any more than intelligent white workers are. But Bullard showed what is inside the black hearts of the type that glories in the American Legion.

THE Illinois Manufacturers' association is very worried over the pardoning of Theodore Vind, labor leader and his comrades. This is not surprising. We point out, however, that the manufacturers are not so worried over the pardon of gunmen who come in very handy to them, in their wars on labor unions. Gunmen and thugs make good strike-breakers and sluggers. When the workers are properly organized industrially and politically, they will not have to worry about the manufacturers' associations and their gunmen.

THE raid of the Chicago police on the headquarters of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers shows that workers who depend on capitalist politicians always get it in the neck. Mayor Dever is responsible for the raid on the offices of the Joint Board. The raid was carried out to help the International Tailoring Company, break the Amalgamated strike. When Dever was running for mayor, the "Now Majority", now the "Federation News", official organ of the Chicago Federation of Labor, endorsed him as a friend of labor. He has shown how good a friend of labor he is.

THE Amalgamated Clothing Workers has the reputation of being a militant labor union. It deserved the reputation. It is true that Hillman

George L. Berry Is Given Title of Major for Service at Rear

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has been made necessary because of the fact that the War Department called me into active service on November 4th. Since that time I have been awaiting orders and getting my affairs into shape. It occurred to me that the ending of the war would automatically close the incident but such is not the case. I have been directed by the War Department to be prepared. I do not know what they will do with me, but I anticipate that I shall be absent for a while at least."

Pressmen laugh at the idea of Berry's board of directors giving Berry leave of absence. This is how the Board of Directors works: When Berry comes to Chicago he registers at three or four hotels and it is impossible for anybody except those who are on the inside of the clique to get in touch with him. This does not exclude the printing bosses who always seem to know where to find their servant.

Shuford Shuffles to Ulesee

When Berry thinks up some new scheme to fleece the membership of the union, he conveys the idea to Shuford Marks, who shuffles to telephone and transmits Berry's bright idea to Billy McHugh. Both those gentlemen are vice-presidents of the international union. This constitutes a meeting of the board of directors. Another vice-president who takes care of the pigs at the Pressmen's Home is not even asked to grunt. Berry handles his board of directors just like a bodyguard of eunuchs. They like the Sultan of Turkey would hand-draw their pay, say nothing but nod to every order given by their paster.

While Berry was in the employ of the United States government as a "major" he received a salary. It was not a "dollar a year" either. Yet when he returned to this country he drew his salary from the treasury of the I. P. P. & A. E. for every minute of the time he was in France, amounting to over \$1,500.00. He also drew a salary as Trustee of the Home. Berry and secretary-treasurer Orr of the international are the only trustees drawing salaries.

His Military Career

This is the history of Berry's military career. But the uniform came in handy to him since. Berry was used by Sam Gompers as a liaison officer between the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. and the American Legion which was founded by money contributed by the Dupont Powder Co. and kindred interests. The aim of the Legion was to block the forward march of the American workers, and particularly to prevent them from coming under the influence of the radicals. The capitalists felt that the tragedy of the war and the great sufferings of the masses would result in a great wave of opposition to the war and those who made the war. It was to prevent this reaction from reaching dangerous proportions, that the Legion was organized. Since then the Legion has taken part in strikebreaking activities, in several parts of the country. This was particularly so during the shopmen's strike of 1922.

Record of Scabbery

Berry's strikebreaking record is not confined to Chicago. He has done even better in New York. The details of his scabbery in New York will be told in later instalments. In order to show how well Berry stood in with the Gompers machine, and also to show that strikebreaking and corruption are not frowned upon by the bureaucracy of the A. F. of L., it is only necessary to state, that when Berry arrived at the Portland convention of the American Federation of Labor, after breaking the strike of the Web Pressmen in New York, Gompers greeted him and honored him with a call to the platform, because of his brilliant achievement in breaking a strike with the help of union scabs and detectives.

It was at this convention that William F. Dunne, then editor of the Butte Bulletin, now of the DAILY WORKER, was expelled for exposing John L. Lewis the Berry of the United Mine Workers, in the columns of his paper. The "Masjah" fresh from his scabbery butted into the red baiting with a statement that the most important business before the convention was the expulsion of Dunne, who was feared by the reactionaries because he was the only man at the convention who could make the fakery quiver with a scorching indictment of their treachery to the workingclass.

Berry Is Wealthy

Berry like many more of the high officials of the American Federation of Labor is a man of means. He is one of the biggest industrial magnates in the State of Tennessee. Those industrial enterprises were established with the money taken from the Old Age Pension Fund and the War Emergency Fund Assessment of a days pay and 25 cents a month. Among those enterprises are: The Clinchfield Mercantile Company, The Clinchfield Hydro-Electric Company, and the Clinchfield Land and Lumber Company. While all those properties are supposed to belong to the union, they are really in the names of Berry, his wife and Orr and his wife. But more about this matter later on.

(Another installment of this series will appear in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

HOLD STRIKER FOR \$100,000

(Continued from page 1)

violent picketing, and that the International had arrested no one under that charge.

Attempt to Impose Sweatshop. "I must explain the background of this case," said Cunnea. "The entire clothing trade of the city of Chicago has signed a union agreement with the Amalgamated, and they have all made money under this agreement. But the International Tailoring Company (that they saw a way to impose the sweatshop on their workers, and the man who was to have signed the agreement suddenly took sick. He stayed sick for several weeks, while the Amalgamated waited, and finally the company refused to sign a union agreement."

"Then they made an agreement with the United Garment Workers, which has not put a needle to a good garment since 1910."

Police Czar Used Wrecking Crew. Cunnea then asked that the search warrant be quashed on the grounds that it was unconstitutional. The complaint asking for the warrant, signed by Reeder, Cunnea showed, had alleged that there was dynamite on the Amalgamated premises, which had been shown untrue. Lyle reserved his decision on the quashing of the warrant.

"This police czar went down there with his wrecking crew and he found no thieves, no burglars, but men whose reputations are every bit as good as yours, Mike Grady. Where in these sixty-two union men did you find safe-blowers, and you are an expert on safe-blowers, Grady?"

Contrary to Law.

Cunnea then went into the history of the strike against the International. "On the streets of New York city certain pickets were killed," he said, "but the International found that injunctions don't make clothes, and it was that necessary to destroy the Amalgamated. The next step was to bring in this gentleman just back from his vacation—I don't know whether or not a forced vacation. These sixty-two men were held at the detective bureau contrary to law, and Stege and Grady know it."

Judge Shows Prejudice.

Judge Lyle showed his direct prejudice in favor of the International, and Cunnea served notice that he will file a petition for a change of venue. "I will break up this slugging," Lyle said, taking it for granted that the union men were guilty. "I am confident that some of those before me are guilty of slugging, and if I could identify them, I would send them to jail for five years." Referring to De Rosa, the judge again assumed him guilty, saying: "This man was present when the tailor shop at 355 West Madison street was raided." This statement was made in view of the fact that Louise Niccoli, who was the witness against De Rosa, was "not sure" he was the man.

"I believe there are thugs in the union," Lyle said.

Many of the Amalgamated members regard it as significant that the witnesses appearing against the strikers were from tailor shops having an agreement with the United Garment Workers. It is also significant that officials of the A. F. of L. garment union, on the same day as the raid took place, came out with statements denouncing the Amalgamated and the

Chicago Federation of Labor, which upheld the Amalgamated strikers in the face of a letter from President William Green of the A. F. of L., who called the Amalgamated a "dual union" and upheld the United Garment scabbers.

The Amalgamated strikers are now looking for a statement from the Chicago Federation on the atrocious raids conducted by the city police, and on the use of the United Garment Workers' name in the capitalist press as supporters of the International activities against the strikers.

Grady Was Suspended. The character of the frame-up being attempted against the union is shown by the fact that "Mike" Grady, notorious as Chicago's "toughest cop," was placed in charge of the investigation and raid immediately after he had been reinstated on the police force.

Grady had been suspended from the force for his part in a fight of police officers at Colosimo's Inn on 22nd street. Because there were not witnesses willing to appear against him he was reinstated at 11 o'clock Wednesday, and after only two hours "investigation" of the alleged bombings which the police charge was the cause of the raid, Grady and his squad descended on the union offices.

Grady Mixed in Booze Robbery. The "Inn" in which Grady and other police had their little fight is a notorious hangout for pimps, panders and prostitutes. Grady was not in the place in the line of duty. He was there "for a little fun."

Recently Grady was indicted along with all the other members of his detective bureau squad for alleged participation in a big booze warehouse robbery. He and his squad were tried and acquitted, altho the other persons tried for the robbery were found guilty.

Grady's defense was that he had protected the robbers of the warehouse, not knowing that they were robbing the warehouse.

Among those held for "conspiracy," the conspiracy being, according to Grady, to damage the International's property, were Isadore Rothbart, Sidney Rissman, Samuel Guyer, Mike De Novi, O. Defelisis, James Cooper, Sal Kramer, Don Kalamen, Brestate Felices, Reuben Block, Frank Habasek, Isaac Miller and Louis Angelo.

Included among those who were discharged by Lyle, after they spent a night in jail, were Alfonso Mondello, Vincent Agarno, Joseph Stola, Isadore Schneider, John Lomino, James Camillo, Martin Caduto, Frank Gurenski, Bernard Ralling, Stanley Rock, Victor Gelsomoni, Raymond Vanni, Joseph Tarregoni, A. Goldberg, John Mayus, John Filla, Abe Padra, Joe Garrambue, William Reeger, Sam Odelson, Morris Feldman, Jack Weaver, Don Klein, Peter Noroek, Phillip Lazarski, Jerry Poceanty, Andrew Binello, Philip Nochsauer, Mike Anzalone, Tony Rosate, Dominic Camera, John Splitz, Sam Zimmer, Morris Schwartz, Harry Kowan, Fred Riso, Ben Miller, John Gravin, Morris Epstein, Joseph Santallo, H. Rambon, John Kucera, Henry Rubin, John Doherty, Frank Sindilar, Joseph Pavik, Louis Odelson, James Murphy, Tony Galotto.

Riseman, the sixty-third arrested, was thrown into a cell when he tried to bail the other strikers out.

CHICAGO FURRIERS MEET TO HOLD LOCAL ELECTION

Terrorism Rife Under Reactionaries

(Continued from Page 1)

remedies, the article was refused publication in the official bulletin by our executive board.

Unity Needed.

"Now is the time to follow the example of our brothers in New York to clean up our union and to build it upon a strong fighting basis: to solidify our ranks, so that we will be able to meet the employers as a unified whole conscious of our mission as workers."

"Our present business agent has no policy except to do nothing or else yield everything to the boss without a struggle. Everyone knows of the corruption that exists in our union and we believe that the remedy is a sound progressive program and a militant leadership. We are giving our support to Brother Israelson, in the coming election, against Milstein because Brother Israelson stands in the present election upon the following program of action and if elected will try to put it into effect. This, however, can only be done if he has the full support and active aid from the membership.

Israelson's Program. 1. Abolition of the present policy of terrorism in our union, and the right of freedom of expression within the union.

"2. For a democratic organization in which all members will be drawn into the work of the union.

"3. Exposure of the corruption within the union and the elimination of those who have violated the union principles.

"4. For an honest, responsible and progressive administration, for clean unionism.

"5. To mobilize all active unionists to better the conditions of the furriers and the elimination of all internal strife.

"6. The launching of an immediate campaign to organize the unorganized, to draw all active members in the union into this campaign by the forming of rank and file organizing committees.

"7. No discrimination by the manufacturers against the active unionists in the shops.

"8. Amalgamation of all needle trades unions into one organization.

"9. Organization of shop committees to be completely under rank and file control.

"10. Proper employment system where each member has the same opportunity to get employment.

"11. The revival of the sick and death benefit fund for the protection of our members during illness. (i.e. Dues prior to the election of Brother Milstein were 30c a week. Today we are paying 40c a week dues and we have no sick and death benefit fund.)"

Progressive Fur Workers of Local No. 45. I. F. W. U. of U. S. of A. and Canada."

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

"WE know well that there is no absolute freedom in your country, that only the working class enjoys complete freedom; but we know also that freedom for the bourgeoisie would mean suicide for the revolution."—German Social-Democrat, Offenagen, in speech at Kharkov, Soviet Ukraine, July 27, 1925.

GERMAN VISITORS DIVIDE INTO THREE GROUPS IN UKRAINE AND INSPECT ALL THINGS CLOSELY

(By International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, July 28.—(By Mail).—After visiting various factories, shops and institutions, the Ukrainian group of the German workers' delegation journeyed to the Donetz Basin where it divided itself into three sections and visited the salt mines of Artemovsk, the coal mines of Schtscherbinovka and Gorlovka.

Upon leaving Kharkov, Offenagen declared to press representatives that the hate which had existed in his time between the Ukrainian workers and the German settlers had, he was convinced, given place to a real feeling of class regard towards the Germans.

The simplicity of the Ukrainian government members and their popularity with the people had made a great impression upon him.

The friendly relations existing between the workers in the shops and the administrative personnel was remarkable and unthinkable in present-day Germany.

Despite the difficult war years thru which the Ukraine had passed, it did not lag behind Russia in economic reconstruction.

The Ukrainian group of the delegation addressed a farewell letter to the workers of Kharkov in which it thanked them for their fraternal reception of the delegation and expressed its recognition of the high standard of living of the Ukrainian working class.

The delegation further promised to disperse the campaign of calumny spread against the Soviet Ukraine in Germany and expressed its conviction of the real possibility for the establishment of international working class unity.

The Caucasian group of the delegation is continuing its investigation of the trade union and state organizations in the Caucasus. In Rostov on the Don it visited various factories, etc., a factory for agricultural machinery, a tobacco factory, a leather works, a printing shop, workers sanatoria.

It was present at a session of the trade union council of the Don district and afterwards undertook a sea journey to Taganrog where it visited the wharves and aeroplane factories. In the evening the delegation left for the Caucasian health resorts.

The Ural group of the delegation during its two days' stay in Perm visited many shops and factories according to its choice.

Wind Destructive in Kansas. HUTCHINSON, Kas., Aug. 13.—Motorists were blown off the road, stock scattered and killed, buildings razed and trees uprooted, according to meager reports reaching here today of the damage done by a terrific wind and hail storm which struck west of her last night. Hail stood by inches deep where it was blown against buildings. Several persons were injured, but no reports of deaths have reached here.

SLATER, A. F. OF L. SCAB HERDER, ATTACKS LOCAL FEDERATION OF LABOR

The United Garment Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is not only devoting its energies to supplying scabs to the International Tailoring company, whose employes are on strike, but has issued statements, thru George C. Slater, Chicago organizer, attacking the Chicago Federation of Labor.

Slater showed a reporter a letter from William Green, president of the A. F. of L., upholding the organized scabbery of United Garment Workers and ordering the Chicago Federation of Labor to keep out of "disputes with dual union," as the Amalgamated is characterized.

The statement of Slater was along the same lines as Green's letter. He was angry because the Chicago Federation has thrown its support to the Amalgamated, which he terms as "outlaw" organization.

Slater and Green are thus promoting the "open shop" by peddling the union label to a firm whose employes are on strike and which refuses to accept union conditions. Slater is also continuing to supply scabs to the International Tailoring company.

Forest Fires in Montana.

MISSOULA, Mont., Aug. 13.—Greatly augmented crews are making good headway against most of the forest fires in Montana and northern Idaho and eastern Washington, forestry officials announced at headquarters for the district here today. Many fires are under control, but dense smoke clouds for hundreds of miles to the north prevents accurate observations by the air patrol.

Steak Slips Into the Lead.

WASHINGTON, August 13.—Daniel Steck, democratic contestant for the senate seat now occupied by Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican, went into the lead today in the recount of votes, due to gains made in Lee and Linn counties.

With 44 counties complete, Steck had 174,751, and Brookhart 179,839 votes. In these same 44 counties, however, are 4,486 contested votes, most of which were cast for Brookhart.

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

TO FORM UNITED LABOR BODY TO AID CHINESE LIBERATION

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 13.—The conference to unite the forces of labor behind the struggling workers of China will be held in New York City on August 28 at the Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.

The conference has been postponed from August 3 in order to give many labor organizations an opportunity to act upon the call.

The Workers Party upon whose initiative the conference has been called will send representatives of its branches and expects that labor unions and fraternal organizations will respond to the appeal for aid to the Chinese workers.

ESPIONAGE LAW VICTIM IN CAL. COMPLETES TERM

Sixty Three More I.W.W. Members Still in Jail

(Special to The Daily Worker) SAN FRANCISCO, August 13.—The first victim of the California criminal syndicalist law to complete his sentence in Folsom prison at Repressa is James MacLaughlin who was released August 9th, reports the California branch of the General Defense Committee. MacLaughlin served four years of a one to fourteen year sentence.

He was arrested in June, 1921 with six other members of the I. W. W. in a police raid on their hall in Oakland. Six of the seven were tried the following October on five counts charging violation of the criminal syndicalist law. They were all found guilty of two counts and sentenced to terms of one to fourteen years each.

The specific charge was circulation of literature. Sixty-three members of the Industrial Workers of the World still remain in California prisons serving sentences under the syndicalist law.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Great Britain, pound, 4.85%; cable, 4.85%; France, franc, 4.66; cable, 4.66%; Belgium, franc, 4.50%; cable, 4.51; Italy, lira, 3.60%; cable, 3.60%; Sweden, krona, 26.85; cable, 26.88; Norway, krona, 18.40; cable, 18.42; Denmark, krona, 22.73; cable, 22.75; Germany, mark, no quote; Shanghai, tael, 78 1/2; cable, no quote.

SOPIE, Bulgaria, August 13.—The trial of the Central Executive Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party is in process in the District Court in Sofia. All the members of the Central Committee of 1923 are included in the indictment. Only four prisoners will appear in the dock. They have been confined for eighteen months since the September rising against the Zankov government. Two others have died. One, Anton Iwanov, is known to have been tortured to death in prison. Three members are abroad but will be tried in their absence.

The charge is attempting to overthrow the existing government. It is recalled that the government launched a nation-wide campaign of raids and imprisonment on all radical elements in Bulgaria on September 12th, 1923, giving as a pretext that the Communist Party issued a call for a rising on September 16th.

The defense will show that these raids constituted provocation and were responsible for the armed conflict that followed them.

CO-OPS INCREASE IN SOVIET UNION; GOVERNMENT BUYS TRACTORS, SETS UP NEW EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

WOSKOW.—On January 1, 1924, the number of members of the Soviet agricultural co-operatives was estimated at 1,270,000. Up to October 1, 1924, the number increased to 2,056,000 and on May 1, 1925, the number of members was about 3,000,000. The gross receipts of these co-operatives in 1922-23 was estimated at 146,000,000 rubles; in 1923-24 the amount increased to 600,000,000 rubles.

Near the railroad station Bratzevo, a few miles from Moscow, since last year a new experimental station has operated. The aim of this station is to cultivate in U. S. S. R. new cultures valuable for various industrial and chemical purposes; for instance, the rubber tree. At the present time the station has under cultivation 1,200 different kinds of trees.

6,000 Agricultural Circles. In different parts of R. S. F. S. R. are now functioning 6,000 agricultural circles. The number of these organizations is growing rapidly. In most cases the activities of these circles are under the supervision of local agricultural experts.

The department of internal commerce of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic has allowed 1,355,000 rubles to the peasants for their corn crop. They expect to give later 2,500,000 rubles, more for the same purpose.

3,000 Tractors For Ukraine. The government of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic will purchase this year 3,000 tractors for the Ukrainian peasants. Half of this amount is already imported and delivered. 500 of them have been purchased and will be delivered in the near future. Representatives are sent abroad to buy the balance of 1,000 tractors.

Very Rare Case of Blossoming. In the Botanic Garden the cactus cereus has bloomed. The previous blossoming of that plant took place in England in 1848. The plant in Leningrad blossomed for one night only.

Soviets Fight Drought. A few weeks ago the Soviet government allotted 77,000,000 rubles to fight the drought in the south-west region. Now it has been decided that in 1925-26, 20,000,000 rubles will be spent; in 1926-27, 26,000,000, and in 1927-28, 31,000,000. The work has already started.

Trial of Freight Auto and Tractors. In August on the roads of South Russia a test trial of different makes of freight automobiles and tractors will be held. A few American manufacturers are participating in this trial. After the test the exhibits will be sold.

Rockefeller Scholarship to Russian. The correspondent of the Moscow daily paper Ivestia reported that Miss Rakitskaya, an instructor in the Academy of Smelantsky, received the Rockefeller premium. This young scientist has been assigned the New Jersey state agricultural experimental station to conduct experimental work in agricultural bacteriology for one year. After this she will return to the U. S. S. R. This is the first case when a Soviet scientist has received a Rockefeller scholarship.

SPIES OF BULGARIAN WHITE TERROR ATTEMPT TO RAILROAD COMMUNISTS TO PRISON, ONE MURDERED IN JAIL

SOPIE, Bulgaria, August 13.—The trial of the Central Executive Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party is in process in the District Court in Sofia. All the members of the Central Committee of 1923 are included in the indictment. Only four prisoners will appear in the dock. They have been confined for eighteen months since the September rising against the Zankov government. Two others have died. One, Anton Iwanov, is known to have been tortured to death in prison. Three members are abroad but will be tried in their absence.

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Portugal-Spain Pass Notes. LISBON, Aug. 13.—An early reply by Portugal to Spain's answer in regard to the recent seizure of Portuguese fishing boats by Spain was seen today as the beginning of a diplomatic battle between the two countries.

Tremors Again Shake Montana. BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 13.—Earth tremors of slight duration were felt at Livingston and thruout the Gallatin and Shields valley Wednesday night. Latest reports from these districts indicate the shocks were very slight, with no damage done and none injured.

My Flight From SIBERIA By LEON TROTZKY BOARD BOUND \$1.00

Soviet Court Hears Confession of German Fascist Spy

(Continued from page 1)

on a similar mission, it was stated.

Fink Is Well Named.

The hearing of the witness, Fink, corroborated essentially the previous results of the hearing of the accused. Fink describes himself as "left" and declares that he sympathizes with the Communists. He had, however, come to Communism thru his theological studies. (Laughter.) Fink admits all the previously made statements upon the technical preparation of the expedition. He denies, however, its terrorist character. Cross-examination proved, however, that he had taken part in the discussions mentioned by Dittmar.

The accused Dittmar declared that the witness Fink is known to him as an old member of the Organization Consul and that he took an active part both in the preparations for the expedition and in the working out of its terrorist plans.

Referring to the statement of Kindermann that before his arrest in Moscow he had never heard of the Organization Consul, the witness Fink declared that he also held it to be impossible and quite out of the question that any German student could not know of the existence of the O. C. Kindermann therefore is quite alone in his contention among all the accused and the witnesses.

Questioned by the chairman upon his characteristic discussion with Dittmar and Wolscht upon the Berlin Wiedendamm bridge, Fink became extremely uncomfortable. He declared that he could no longer remember the text of the discussion. It was, however, possible that Wolscht had jokingly referred to "three unusual Bolsheviks." Questioned by the chairman upon the letters which he had received from the father of Wolscht, Fink eagerly presented a great number of letters. It was seen, however, that he had "forgotten" exactly that letter in which the father of Wolscht requests him to discover the possible membership of Wolscht to the Organi-

zation Consul.

Fascists in Hot Water.

The chairman asked the witness if he had undertaken any steps to carry out the wish of Wolscht's father. The witness Fink declared that he had made inquiries at the university as to whether the corporation "Neomarchia" still existed, as, however this corporation was not mentioned on the black list of the university, he had held its non-existence to be proved, and thereupon he had stopped his inquiries. (Laughter.)

To the question, "What was the nature of the various scientific connections of Kindermann in the Soviet Union for the preparation of the expedition?" Fink replied that connections had been established with the Universities of Moscow and Tomsk and further with the Volga Germans and with the woman president of the Far Eastern republic, Arseniv. (Laughter.)

The chairman pointed out that there was neither such a republic nor such a woman president. The statements of Fink upon the scientific plans of the expedition proved his active participation in them, and also that the scientific preparations were only the mask for another intent. This was also proved by the fact that Fink contradicted himself several times and declared that Kindermann's aims in Russia were chiefly political.

The prosecutor requested the witness to bear paragraph 178 of the order for criminal processes dealing with the duties of witnesses, in mind.

Kindermann attempted by suggestive questions to inform Fink of what had been previously stated in court, particularly of the statements of Dittmar and received a sharp warning from the chairman.

Wolscht asked Fink if the latter had belonged to the organization consul and in doing so used for the first time the initials G. O. C., whilst previously only the initials O. C. had been used in the court. The chairman pointed this out and asked Wolscht

how it was that he came to use initials which were only usual in consul circles, when he had previously declared that he knew nothing of the organization consul before his arrest in Moscow.

On the contention of Wolscht that this was not correct, the chairman read extracts from the protocol of the examination in which Wolscht made such statements, word for word, also in his statements in the trial itself.

Connected With Foreign Office.

The witness Fink declared that upon hearing the news of the arrest of Kindermann and Wolscht, and after learning of the nature of the accusations, he had done his best in Berlin to procure proofs of the innocence of the two. In particular he had attempted to discover thru the foreign office whether Kindermann had been an agent of the Berlin police presidium.

Upon the question of an assessor why he had not directed himself to the police presidium, the witness replied that the Russian department of the foreign office would be better informed about the matter. The witness further stated that before his journey to Moscow he had spoken with Ambassador Brockdorff-Rantzau about the process. (Considerable stirring in the court.)

To the question of the prosecutor, what would he have answered had he received the famous telegram, "How is Herr Gruenbaum?" Fink answered without hesitation: "I would have answered, 'Gruenbaum is well.'" From this unhesitating answer it was perfectly clear that Fink was well aware of the text and the significance of the telegram. Later the witness in embarrassment attempted to withdraw his first statement.

The chairman asked the witness whether he had kept to the signed arrangements and in particular whether he had got into touch with Legationsrat (high consular officer) Hilger. The witness declared that he had kept to the arrangements.

The chairman asked further: "Have your rights as a German citizen been in any way limited?"

Fink: "In no way; I have been very well treated."

Chairman: "Have you been at all hampered in your freedom of movement?"

Fink: "In no way."

The accused Wolscht and Kindermann once again acted in a provocative manner. Wolscht taking not only the rights of a defendant, but those of the prosecutor and the chairman as well. Both attempted by impossible questions and proposals to distract the witness from the essence of the matter. This made the proceedings very difficult.

"High Political Aims."

In the continued hearing the witness Fink declared that the Indian professor, Chairix, was to be taken with the expedition because Kindermann also had the intention of visiting Turkistan and taking up connections with India. The Indian Chairix would have been able to attend to this. Chairix had been expelled from India by the English and was well known there. The suggestion of the prosecutor that the expedition had therefore high political aims was left unanswered by the witness. He corroborated the statement of Dittmar that the group had decided to institute inquiries into the past of Dittmar.

The previous statements of Kindermann that the first protocol had been signed by him under hypnotic influence was suddenly explained by the statement of the witness Fink that Professor Oesterreicher, the well known author of a great work upon occultism, was a friend of Kindermann and that Kindermann had always occupied himself with occultism and hypnotism. To the question of Dittmar, Fink admitted that in the autumn of 1924 he had been together with a certain Heinicke in the students' home, K Hackenkreuzler, who, so the witness said, could not stand Jews, pacifists, Communists and Marxists. He also admitted that in this

particular room there was a picture of the kaiser, adding, amidst storms of laughter from the body of the court, that a picture of Karl Marx was drawn on the back of it.

German Embassy in Plot.

Then began the hearing of the witness Rose. The witness betrays his fascism in his external appearance. The chairman asked the witness where he had been on the previous evening and the witness was compelled to admit that, despite his written undertaking not to hold communication with the other witnesses and in particular not with the German embassy, he had spoken for a half an hour at 1 o'clock in the morning in the doorway of the German embassy, allegedly with a porter, for the alleged purpose of obtaining copies of German newspapers with the reports of the trial. The prosecutor pointed out to the witness that he could have obtained such papers daily in the newspaper kiosks.

Admits Incapability.

At first the witness refused to answer the questions of the prosecutor concerning his political opinions. Finally he declared himself to be a left democrat. Dittmar was known to him as a Communist.

To the question of the chairman, had he not been startled that the aristocratic Von Dittmar, the son of a lord of the manor, had suddenly become Communist, the witness replied that this sudden change in the opinions of the nobleman had made a great impression upon him. To further questions he declared that he had sympathized with the Soviet revolution in Russia.

Chairman: "Also in Germany?"

Witness: "Oh, no!"

Chairman: "Is it possible that an educated student and one of Communist opinions should not have heard of the Organization Consul up to February, 1924?"

Witness: "It seems unbelievable to me."

The witness declared that when he heard, allegedly thru third persons, of

the intentions of the expedition, he advised Dittmar to take no part in it, because he was of the opinion that Kindermann and Wolscht were adventurers. Immediately after this the witness suddenly declared that Kindermann's only object was the study of agricultural conditions in the Soviet Union, as he was taking that as his subject for his doctor's degree. (Laughter.)

Chairman: "Do you believe that Kindermann and Wolscht were capable of carrying out investigations in the Soviet Union for the Berliner Tageblatt for which they received a thousand marks?"

Witness: "No, I don't believe it, apparently, the money was for other purposes."

Student Fascists Broke Strikes.

To the question, how was the students organization financed, the witness replied that on the one hand it received state assistance and on the other it received assistance from private sources. He refused, however, to give any information about the private sources. He was not able to remember whether Erhardt under the name of Ehrenburg took part in a discussion at which Kindermann, Dittmar, Wolscht, Osick and Wenzel were present.

The chairman then read the protocol of Kindermann made at the preliminary examination in which Kindermann declared the participation of Erhardt. The witness, Rose, who otherwise attempts to carry himself with great assurance, became very embarrassed and declared that Kindermann had lied. The question of the chairman, is the students' organization a strike-breaking organization, the witness at first refused to understand. To the question, had the students' organization supplied labor power in cases of strikes, the witness answered in the affirmative. To the question of Dittmar, had in August, 1924, a notice been posted up of an agency which offered students with nationalist opinions certain work, the

witness replied in the affirmative.

The witness further replied in the affirmative to the question of Dittmar, had the conversation taken place in the Borsig Strasse in the student's home with Dittmar and Johnson upon the fascist Berlin-Munich courier service. He added that he had not taken these plans very seriously.

The accused Wolscht asked the witness Rose if Michaels was a member of the Organization Consul.

Chairman to witness: "Why does Wolscht put question to you which presuppose on your side an intimate knowledge of the internal organization of the O. C.?"

GERMANS SAY SOVIETS HAVE REBUILT RUSSIA

Visit Supreme Economic Council at Moscow

MOSCOW (By Mail).—Today a great swimming and rowing fête arranged by the Moscow working youth took place in the Moscow river in honor of the German workers' delegation.

The delegation visited the supreme economic council, the members of which answered the questions of the delegates upon the state of the various branches of the peoples economy in the Soviet Union.

At the close of the discussion the member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council, Manzey pointed out how much the German workers were interested in the quick building up of Soviet industry, for the growing demand for machinery and tools increases the volume of Soviet purchases in Germany and contributes to the betterment of the peoples' economy and the working class in Germany. May the German workers after their return home do their utmost to prevent the destruction of the political and economic relations between Germany and the Soviet Union by the intrigues of various capitalist groups.

In the name of the German delegation, Beck declared that the delegates had been convinced that the Soviet power had not only rebuilt economy after the general economic collapse in consequence of the imperialist and civil wars, but that it had also laid the basis for the construction of a socialist economy. The Russian working class with much worse conditions, had rebuilt its economy better and more quickly than many a rich capitalist land.

Tremors Again Shake Montana. BOZEMAN, Mont., Aug. 13.—Earth tremors of slight duration were felt at Livingston and thruout the Gallatin and Shields valley Wednesday night. Latest reports from these districts indicate the shocks were very slight, with no damage done and none injured.

Portugal-Spain Pass Notes. LISBON, Aug. 13.—An early reply by Portugal to Spain's answer in regard to the recent seizure of Portuguese fishing boats by Spain was seen today as the beginning of a diplomatic battle between the two countries.

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TUMILTY, OF ILLINOIS MINERS' UNION, SHOWS HOW FARRINGTON AND LEWIS GANG STEALS OFFICE

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

The following letters explain themselves, and show some more of the treason practiced on the heads of the Illinois miners:

"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5th, 1925.
"Mr. Robert F. Hunter, district tel. ler, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., Springfield, Ill.
"Dear Sir and Brother:—I am writing you to ascertain the names of the three officers that signed and sealed the returns of election held Dec. 9th, for Local Union No. 2385, of Springfield, and what was the action of the district tellers relative to that vote for district officers. Hoping to have an early reply.
"I am fraternally yours,
"JOE TUMILTY, candidate for

of that L. U. that the tellers are obliged to give credit to that L. U. as recorded on the return sheet.
"Yours fraternally, ROBERT L. HUNTER.
"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 25th, 1925.
"Mr. John H. Jones,
"Mark McGraw,
"Robert F. Hunter, tellers of election, District No. 12, U. M. W. of A., Mine Workers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
"Dear Sirs and Brothers: This is to advise that as a candidate for district executive board member of board member district No. 5, I am contesting the action of you men in giving credit to Local Union No. 2385 for the votes cast in the election of district officers, on the following grounds.
"First, that the party who had his name signed as president to the returns of election for that local union, was not a member of that local union.
"The same party was caught in the act of putting bundles of ballots into the ballot box already marked. After he had his work done he ran away

with the district ballots before they were counted. This same party was fined by his local union for not voting on election day, and is now liable to charges for striking the financial secretary of the local union which he is a member of.
"Second, the party who has his name signed as financial secretary of that local union was, and is at this time working at another trade and is not a member of the U. M. W. of A.
"There was no notice of the election, no hall was rented to conduct the same, in fact there was only ten men voted and four of them were not members of that local union.
"Hoping that before you count the votes of this local union, you will give me a hearing in the presence of the parties who signed the returns.
"Yours truly,
"JOE TUMILTY, Candidate for board member, 233 N. English Ave., City.
(The election board of the district

regused to answer this letter—Alex Reid.)
"Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7, 1925.
"Mr. John L. Lewis, president United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, Indiana.
"Dear Sir and Brother: Will you rule if it is legal for a bonafide member of one local union to act as an officer in any capacity in another local union in which he does not hold membership.
"Hoping to receive an early reply, I am,
"Very truly yours,
"JOE TUMILTY, 233 North English Ave., Springfield, Ill.
"St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, November 26, 1924.
"Mr. Joe Tumilty, 233 N. English Avenue, Springfield, Ill.
"Dear Sir and Brother: This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and inasmuch as the question you ask is purely hypothetical, I would not care to rule on it

without knowing the facts in the premises.
"Yours very truly,
"J. L. LEWIS, president."
(It is a question of whom it is going to hit.—Alex Reid.)
"Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29th, 1925. (Error in date. Should be Jan. 19.—A. R.)
"Mr. Frank Farrington, President District No. 1, U. M. W. of A., Mine Workers Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
"Dear Sir and Brother: Will you rule if it is legal for a member of District No. 12, U. M. W. of A. to act as an officer in any capacity for one local union, while holding his membership in another local union?
"Hoping to have an early reply.
"Yours very truly,
"JOE TUMILTY, 233 N. English Ave., Springfield, Ill."
(Continued tomorrow.)

CALLES FORBIDS ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE MEETING

Seeks to Halt the Big Gathering in January

According to an International News Service dispatch from Mexico City the Calles government has banned the convention of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League tentatively scheduled to be held in Mexico City next January.

The Anti-Imperialist League was formed last January in Mexico City. Affiliated with the league are the Federation of Railway Unions of Mexico the largest independent organization of workers in Mexico, the Peasants League of Vera Cruz and of Michoacan, various student groups and the Communist Party of Mexico.

There are numerous organizations in Cuba, the United States and Central American countries also affiliated with the league. Some of the leading intellectuals of Latin-America have endorsed it.

Manuel Gomez, executive secretary of the league, when told of the ban placed on the meeting of the league to be held in Mexico City said that if the dispatch is true it is another and definite proof of the fact that the Calles government is trying to play into the hands of the American imperialists.

"Last April when I was in Mexico I tried to get from Calles a definite statement about the proposed meeting of the league," he said. "A direct reply was not given. At the time we had little hope that the Calles government in its role of protector of American imperialism would permit the meeting.

"This definite ban on the meeting places Calles and his government four square, behind Wall Street's domination of Mexico. It is direct treason against the fight his own people have been putting up for real freedom and liberty.

"The league has at last accomplished this much; it has forced Calles to let the workers and peasants of Mexico know where he stands on the question of imperialism.

"The fact that the Anti-Imperialist League is having such a hard time to get a meeting place shows the influence Wall Street exerts on the Latin-American countries.

"Of course the ban which Calles has put on the meeting of the Anti-Imperialist league will not prevent its being held. If the meeting is not held in Mexico City it will be held elsewhere."

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.

General Conclusion

It is not suggested that the social system as applied in Russia would be acceptable, in its entirety, in this country. The Russian people are far more susceptible to mass organization and are socially less individualistic than the British. The Delegation is, however, strongly of the opinion that, as a result of the new social system, the Russian nation is acquiring great social benefits in culture, recreation, and freedom of self-expression; and that the moral tone is likely to be greatly improved by the new status acquired by woman.

CHAPTER IX Education, Press, Art, etc.

There has probably been no greater revolution of ideas than in the new educational system as practiced in Soviet Russia. In many other departments of social life traditions are still hindering the complete transformation of the machinery. The practical working of the new educational theories in the State schools does not, however, always attain the results hoped for. Lack of funds, of new text books, and especially of competent teachers are among the chief factors which account for the partial failure in the towns; but the obstinate resistance of the peasants to any form of education or cleanliness is very serious in the country districts.

Schools

The State educational machinery at present consists of the Commissariat of Education with its central organization in Moscow.

This Commissariat is divided into eleven Departments:—

1. Administration and Organizing Council.
2. General Educational Council.
3. Technical Educational Council.
4. Juvenile and Political Educational Council.
5. Educational Council for Native States.
6. Scientific Education Council.
7. Art Council, which deals with public monuments, museums, exhibitions, opera, theatres, music, etc.
8. Literary Censor's Council to control the printed word.
9. State Publishing Council.
10. Cinematograph Censor's Council.
11. Supply Council for the organization of educational equipment.

Each province or large town has its own local educational department, which is elected by the local Soviets and sends its representative to the Moscow Commissariat. These local organizations are directly responsible to the Central Commissariat of Education for all the schools and educational institutions within their jurisdiction. They are also responsible for the proper attendance at school of all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Teachers are selected by the Local Soviets, but always in consultation with the local teachers' Trade Union. These local teachers' Trade Unions may report direct to the Central Commissariat or through the Central Trade Union Council in Moscow.

Schools are divided into two grades; the first grade deals with children from 7 to 12 and the second from 12 to 17 or 18 years of age. Education is obligatory and free in most cases, but in the event of the State subsidy not being able to meet the expenditure in a certain district, a fee may be charged at the discretion of the local Soviet. This fee is always on a sliding scale according to the income of the parents, provided they are "workers."

Originally the Trade Union of each factory or industry organized its own schools. These are now, however, in most cases taken over by the State under the New Economic Policy in 1922.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 1923-24		
	No. of schools	Attendance
First grade	63,713	4,683,000
Second grade	1,565	315,000
Unclassified—for children between seven and nine years	693	
Universities—		
	No. of students	
Agricultural	27	19,047
Industrial and scientific	20	31,026
Colleges—		
	No. of students	
Agricultural	123	9,622
Industrial and technical	65	10,114
Art Universities—		
	No. of students	
Higher grade	10	6,311
Technical	65	9,748

The above figures do not include the Trade Union club schools and classes for adults, which appear in another section of the report, or the schools in the Federated and Associated Republics.

Owing to the lack of accommodation and teachers most of the schools at present are working in two shifts, that is from 9 a. m. till 2 and from 3 p. m. till 9. Boarding schools have lately been established for orphans and destitute children who have no facilities for attending the local school. Admission to these boarding schools is obtained through the Trade Unions or local educational departments of the commissariat.

No distinction between the sexes is made in any of the schools or universities. Boys and girls are on an absolutely equal footing.

It is stated that over 50 per cent. of all children are now attending school; although this is not considered satisfactory it is a considerable improvement on Tsarist days. By 1927 it is hoped to have put an end to illiteracy in all classes. The total number of schools dealing exclusively with illiterates is now 80, and the total number of pupils 4,000,000.

School Curriculum

Great attention is paid to modern languages. In all schools French and Russian are taught, and in some cases English. Thereafter come mathematics, geometry, elementary science, political economy, botany, and anatomy. Under the heading of elementary natural science and anatomy the child is given very detailed instruction in the principles of personal hygiene, sex relationship, and the construction of the body. This instruction is supplemented by lectures given by the doctor, who is attached to each school. Once a week all the children are medically inspected, and the resident doctor is responsible for their health and cleanliness.

walls decorated with pictures by great artists of the things they loved most, rich food, served on gold salvers of Italian workmanship, resting on silk cloths embroidered by Persian slaves."

The same teacher, after explaining the rare beauty of a Rembrandt portrait, informed the children that that great panther whose pictures now sold for untold money, died in abject poverty because the wealthy refused him a living wage.

The following may be taken as typical of the instruction given to a class of twenty children visiting a picture gallery. The lecturer commenced with a very thorough explanation of the technical and artistic properties of a picture of still life (fruit in gold embossed salvers on a table covered with an embroidered silk cloth). She then turned to the children and asked, "Can any of you tell me why this picture was painted?" Nobody replied. "For the same reason, my little comrades, that you like to have a picture of Lenin in your room, to remind you of what is most dear to you all. These wealthy people liked to have their

Very considerable care is devoted to instruction in all branches of art and music. Works of art, collected under the nationalization of private property, have now been placed in the public museums of all the large towns. These museums are daily filled with bands of children under the guidance of a teacher. Each lecture carries with it its subjective lesson on Communism and the rights of the worker. Should the museum have been the former residence of some wealthy individual, as is often the case, the children are at first taken around the buildings and shown the luxury in which the former owner lived. After this introduction the class is taken round the exhibits.

History in all cases is almost entirely confined to social and political aspects of the nations of the world, the growth of civilization and its effect on the workers of various countries. Social reformers, their lives and creeds, have entirely taken the place of the history of kings and dynasties. The wrongs and oppressions to which the people have been subjected by the ruling classes are strongly emphasized. This fundamental principle penetrates into all branches of the child's education.

Universities

The universities are divided into two categories—universities of a special character, such as higher economics and technical subjects dealing with all branches of engineering, and general universities which are divided into various faculties, such as medical, science, social, which includes languages, art, archeology, law, music, and statistics. In most universities a very low fee is charged. Those students who are unable to meet the fee are subsidized by the Trade Union to which they or their parents belong, or by the party organization.

There are also in all large industrial centers institutes known as "rabfak" (workers' faculties). These are Trade Union institutions and exclusively for industrial workers who have not received a sufficient school education to enable them to pass into the universities. In these institutions they are prepared up to the necessary standard which will enable them to enter a State university. Such students receive a subsidy from their Trade Union which enables them to continue the higher course of their studies. In many cases they do a half-day's work in the morning and attend lectures in the afternoon and evening.

These "rabfak" now number 75, the largest being the Donetz Technical School, built and equipped entirely by the Trade Unions. Forty-five per cent. of the students in the higher universities are drawn from the workers and peasants.

The full State program includes clothing and food for all school children and students at the university. Owing to lack of funds this, however, has not yet come into force. There are, on the other hand, certain Communist institutions for sons and members of the Communist Party, at which both clothing, food and quarters are provided. These colleges are considered to be somewhat exclusive.

Mining colleges and agricultural colleges have been established and are run on the same line as the universities.

Art

A special feature all over Russia, and especially in the Ukraine, is the workers art colleges and colleges of music. These do not come directly under the Commissariat of Education, but

are run by the Trade Unions. The course of instruction is three years and admission is obtained through the Trade Union. The industrial worker who wishes to enter upon a course of instruction in one of these colleges has to undertake to complete a three years' course. He is then permitted to work for five or six hours a day in the factory, instead of the usual eight hours, and has to attend the college from 3 o'clock until 9 in the evening, thus completing an eleven-hour day.

At the end of three years he enters for a non-competitive examination in order to receive his diploma. This diploma entitles him to join the profession for which his studies have prepared him, or to enter a university.

These colleges are probably creating the embryo of post-revolutionary art in Russia. The professors and teachers are for the most part of the old school and their influence acts as a healthy restraint on the students, all of whom are factory workers. It is evident in these schools that an unconscious struggle is being carried on between master and pupil. The pupils are prone to reject any form of aesthetic art or coloring as typical of the hated bourgeois refinement.

Many of these institutions have just completed their first three years' course, and the progress made by the students is most remarkable. The courses cover all branches of art, music, and stage craft. As is natural in so young a movement portrait painting and sculpture are more patronized than other branches, but some very exceptionally fine scene painters have already appeared, and the Delegation saw many examples of the industrial workers' art in the theatres and workers' clubs of Moscow and Kharkov.

Portrait painting, and more especially sculpture, have taken an extremely rugged and almost violent form. Expressions of the sitters seldom appear in repose; nervous and mobile features are depicted in an exaggerated form. Statuary is never at rest, muscle, brawn, and all physical attributes are brought out in the strongest relief. The effect in the open, at great distances, is striking; but at close proximity appears inartistic, and for gallery or studio purposes is almost grotesque.

Decorative art has, for the most part, taken a cubist form, mostly in red, black and yellow, all colors being of a very vivid and crude hue. Factory chimneys, machinery and glowing fires, and smoke play a large part in all forms of the workers' decorative art.

It was interesting, however, to note that, contrary to current reports, there is a great revival through these colleges of the Russian native arts and handicrafts, such as miniature painting on Russian lacquer, an art which was dying out before the Revolution, Russian enamel, needlework, embroidery and lace. In spite of many difficulties, much is being done by the schools to keep the old artistic spirit of Russia alive through the turmoil of new thought and activity and to counteract the natural tendency during the revolutionary period to reject anything that is older than the Revolution.

Literature and Music

In the domain of literature and music, these schools are perhaps less fortunate. Literature apart from poetry is concerned mainly with economics. There is a striking tendency among new musical composers to seek expression in triumphant marches and the more decadent forms of syncopated noise known as jazz music. Efforts are, however, being made by these colleges to combat this tendency to imitate the West and to stimulate a higher form of art. The unaccompanied massed choirs, sometimes as many as 500 workers, give striking results of this. The "International" or some other triumphant revolutionary march has, of course, to receive places of honor on the program, but the rest of it is, however, invariably devoted to the old Russian peasant songs, rendered in a manner which was irresistible. The formation and training of these enormous mass choirs all over the country is now a special feature in Soviet Russia, which in itself repays a visit.

Opera and Theatre

The Russian stage (drama, opera and ballet) is so well known to lovers of Russian art that it will be sufficient to say that it has weathered the storm of the Revolution and remains intact. The old operas and ballets are still played to crowded audiences. There is nothing like it elsewhere, the gem itself is unspoiled, but the setting has changed. The gay uniforms of the ruling class, the wonderful Parisian frocks and glittering jewels of their womenfolk, have disappeared from the auditorium. The new setting is more sombre. The new audience is composed of working men and women in dark clothing, who are there to see the performance and not their friends. They are highly critical, and usually less demonstrative than the old Russian audience.

In this connection it may be of interest to repeat a conversation with a dancer famous in Tsarist days. She was asked how she liked playing to the new audiences, who held no expensive bouquets of flowers, who could purchase no jewels and give no promise of champagne suppers.

She replied, "It is, of course, entirely different, but I think it is more real. Now I realize that it is only my art and talent that can make them call me before the curtain until I dance again. I think I dance better now although I am older. I certainly love my art more. Formerly I hated touring the provinces. Now I feel that I am doing something creative when I travel 1,000 miles to show the people my interpretation of a ballet. I am free to leave Russia, but yet I am glad to stay."

Most of the old favorites have disappeared or gone abroad, but new talent is not lacking.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Baltimore, Md., Yowls Report Activities

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 13.—The summer activities of the Baltimore branch of the Young Workers League has followed the program as outlined by the National Executive Committee. To date the following achievements have been noted:

Membership.—A new English branch of the Young Workers League has been organized.

The Young Worker agent has started the league on a drive to acquire over 50 subs. The lists of subscribers to the various party papers including the Freiheit is being scoured for subscribers to the Young Worker.

Street Meetings.

The league has cooperated with the Workers Party in holding street meetings, the first "Hands off China" having been held with Comrade Wicks as speaker. Future meetings will be announced.

As a preliminary announcement the Young Workers League will hold a "barn dance" at the Finnish Park, 615 S. 16th street. We will announce date in a later issue.

Union Protest Arrest of Member at Workers Party Street Meeting

By C. ROBERTS.

WORKER CORRESPONDENT.
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 13.—Local Union No. 19, Painters, has sent a letter to the chief of police protesting against the illegal arrest of Brother Flemming and demanding that he be given the right of free speech.

Flemming was arrested when he attempted to take names of witnesses at the request of James H. Dolson, who was arrested while speaking on the street corner at O'Farrell and Fillmore.

At the hearing the judge appeared to be peeved because the officer had made the arrests and said the Reds were only looking for a fight. The case was continued to Aug. 20, when the cop returns from his vacation.

FOR RENT

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

EIGHTY KLUXERS JAILED IN RIOT, FIVE ARE SHOT

Klan Meeting Cause of Bloodshed in Mass.

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., August 11.—Five men were shot, one of whom is dying, in a Ku Klux Klan riot at their meeting here. Police arrested eighty klansmen, and found two rifles, a shotgun, and two belts of ammunition on the arrested klansmen.

Five Men Shot.
Alonzo Foley, 22, of Saxtonville, with a bullet lodged in his brain, was the dying man.

Foley and four companions were standing in the road near the Klan meeting place. Shots were fired and the five dropped. Foley's companions and their injuries:

William Bradley, 25, bullet wound in thigh; Thomas Sliney, 23, gunshot wound in right cheek; Frank McGuire, 30, gunshot wounds in cheek and back; Edmund Purcell, 21, top of left ear shot away.

The Klan meeting, held on the Libby farm, in South Sudbury, was one of the largest ever held in this vicinity and drew a large crowd of curious spectators.

Klansmen Attack.
The highways in all directions were clogged with automobiles. Attacks by the klansmen on the autos followed the breaking up of the meeting.

One large party of klansmen broke thru an attacking crowd and made their way to the Libby house. A crowd of autos surrounded the house and aid was asked of the state constabulary.

Meanwhile, a dozen smaller disorders were taking place and the shooting of the five young men from ambush was going on.

District Attorney Arthur K. Reading of Middlesex county today ordered a searching probe of the disorders and the shooting.

More than 200 men of all ages were assembled about the Klan field when without warning a volley issued from near a henhouse on a road in the rear of the Libby farm. As the five young men fell to earth a panic ensued.

Automobiles began to hurry away in all directions. There were many collisions in the confusion.

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago.
Sept. 13—National Labor Defense Day. Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 o'clock noon. 3 p. m.: Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Vanuren and Marshfield Ave.

Dec. 24—Saturday, 3 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshfield Ave.

Dec. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense Bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Ave.

Friendly organizations are asked to support the affairs as above and not to arrange other affairs for those dates. Rally to the International Labor Defense!

RENEGADE LABOR EDITOR PROTESTS WHEN BOSSES STRIKE AT UNION'S FAKERS, COLLABORATION ONE WAY

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—In the current issue of the local labor paper, there is published a rather peculiar wall of a renegade, with regard to the "unfair" methods used by the Citizen's Alliance, in insisting in its last bulletin, that "all officers elected (of the Central Labor Union) June 8th were candidates advocated and supported by the Communists."

For "Fair Employers" erstwhile radical to collect his knowledge of the class struggle, and make the following piece of sophistry pass as his latest pearl of wisdom:

"In a wild effort to paint the strictly trade union central labor union as a 'red' organization and so attempt to discredit organized labor with fair employers, cause industrial unrest and bitter feeling between labor and employer, the citizens' alliance casts truth to the winds."

This is quite a discovery on the part of the editor in question. He reduces the problem of industrial unrest, to the very simple proportions of whether the statements of O. P. Briggs, a local head of an industrial espionage system, are true or false in respect to the Central Labor Union.

Now Class Collaborationist.
Nothing could be more simple than this. There was a time however, when the contortionist editor of the local labor paper, recognized that the class struggle was a war between the master class and the working class; that creations like O. P. Briggs were the paid tools of capitalism, who know no restraints and recognize no bounds, in their dark, nefarious designs upon the working class. Today he pleads for and expects "fairness" from the Briggs' camp.

An Attack on Labor.
But what is of great importance in this connection, to the rank and file of Minneapolis labor, is the fact that the fight on the left wing, waged by the renegade and the reactionaries and applauded by O. P. Briggs, as an excellent disruptive tactic calculated to help the bosses, was merely a step toward the complete destruction of the labor movement, as was pointed out by the left wing.

Paul J. Smith, who followed the line of disruption closely, together with his allies, strongly insisted that once the local waters of the C. L. U. would be purged of its red flakes, the bosses would rush to embrace the unions, that there would be a cordial entente between the lion and the lamb. They spoke as if they had guarantees from the citizens' alliance, into which all of the bosses are organized.

But everything is not gold that glitters. Now, we find, according to the local labor sheet, that the same bosses who supported the labor fakers in their persecution of the left wing, are engaged in downright slander upon the composition of the C. L. U.; that they persist in branding that body "Communist" when it is not. And it is perfectly true that it is not.

Capitalists Kick Fakers.
Making war on all labor unions and movements, the capitalists secured the services of the labor fakers, to first out the Communists. That having been accomplished, as they think, now they turn upon their allies, the labor fakers, to smash them, as a

UPHOLSTERS ON STRIKE AGAINST AETNA WAGE CUTS

Put on Second Cut of 10 Per Cent

The upholsters working for the Aetna Furniture company, 469 West 24th street, are striking against the outrageous wage cuts and tricks of the manager. The whole force of 23 are out, while the other remaining workers in the shop, employing 50, are day workers and laborers of unskilled type, whose wages were not cut yet, though the firm is planning to cut their wages too, if they can first break the strike of the upholsters.

The firm posted a notice a week ago, saying that there would be a wage cut of 10 per cent. The manager made a speech, not asking the upholsters to agree, but merely "explaining" how the poor company was "losing money", and the owners were reduced to hunger and poverty—all the usual bunk. A very pitiful tale told with tears in the eyes—but all lies.

No Union Aid from Faker Kohn.
The upholsters have no union or contract, because of the policy of the international union under President Kohn betrays all upholsters to the open shop by a positive refusal to organize the unorganized. Kohn's idea being that the fewer members the union has the better union it is!

When the men got their pay, however, they discovered that besides a ten per cent cut from the old scale, they got a second ten per cent cut—making a cut of twenty per cent.

Drastic Cut in Starvation Wage.
Men with families to support, who had been getting the lowest wages in the city from this scabby Aetna firm, and who had been trying to exist on \$35 a week, now found the boss trying to force them to work for \$28 a week.

They rebelled yesterday, held a meeting, elected a shop committee and went to the boss with their demands. He refused to talk to two men, the best workers in the shop, saying he didn't want to see them around the place any more.

No Second Cut—No Discrimination.
The men then added to their first demand, that the second cut be rescinded, the demand that no discrimination be practiced against any of their number. The boss argued and pleaded, then got huffy and called eight big cops, but the men were orderly and walked out with their tools after giving the boss a last chance.

Pickets were being posted yesterday and delegates to other shops to warn the workers not to accept jobs from the Aetna Furniture company, known as the cheapest firm in the city to work for.

**Kansas City, Mo.
"Hands Off China"
Meeting Aug. 18**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 13.—Altho the capitalist press has little to say regarding the developments in China, we know from better sources that the struggle is still going on, that the cables are buzzing with communications to the foreign offices of the imperialist powers and that like pythons they are watching for an opportunity to strike a death blow to the militant spirit of the Chinese masses.

So once again in Kansas City the friends of the oppressed Chinese people will hold a "Hands Off China" meeting. The meeting will be held Tuesday, Aug. 18th, at the Open Forum tent, 12th and Forest. No admission will be charged.

J. E. Dolson, lecturer from California, one who is qualified to speak on this subject, will speak. The protest meeting will be attended by many who are quickly becoming wise to the game of imperialism. Other speakers representing the oppressed people will also address the meeting.

E. Hugo Oehler.



BUILDERS AT WORK TO GIVE NECESSARY CO-OPERATION

THIS WILL HELP YOU!

To make it easier for the growing army of Builders and Agents throuth the country to get subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY and to sell books and pamphlets—bundles of supplies are being sent regularly.

Sub books, special blanks, report cards, literature catalogues—all the necessary tools for Builders are shipped—and will be shipped on request—to make the job of building the DAILY WORKER so much easier.

But this is not all. The DAILY WORKER wants this army of loyal workers to have every possible advantage. For this reason the DAILY WORKER is always ready to send out bundles of the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY for free distribution. There is no charge for these—and if you can't pay the postage for them—the DAILY WORKER gladly will.

But the point is that sample copies of both the DAILY WORKER and the WORKERS MONTHLY can be had free of charge. They are ready for your use. If you want to distribute these at your shop, at your local union meeting or around your neighborhood, you can do a real job of propaganda distribution.

Simply write in to the DAILY WORKER telling us just how many copies of each publication you will need for your purpose—and within a few days you will receive a bundle of the best material for a real job of Communist building.

UNEMPLOYMENT STEADILY MOUNTS, WORKERS SPEEDED UP TO KEEP INDUSTRY FROM COLLAPSING

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The displacement of human labor by machinery and speedup management methods continues to feature government reports on production and employment. In June the amount of goods produced by manufacturing industry was 25 per cent above the average of 1919 and 20 per cent above June, 1924, while the number of workers employed to get this production was nearly 6 per cent below the 1919 average and less than 2 per cent above June, 1924.

Industrial employment in Illinois is on the downgrade, according to the state department of labor. In July, for the fifth consecutive month, employers reduced their forces. The present level is slightly below July, 1924, and 15.5 per cent below the peak of 1923.

Hits Low Level.
This is the lowest level of employment since early in 1922 when the postwar depression was on. It means that 115,000 workers employed in Illinois factories two years ago are looking for jobs elsewhere today.

The situation is reflected in the 153 persons who applied for every 100 jobs available, altho this is a slight improvement over July, 1924, when there were 171 applicants for every 100 places open.

Reports from iron and steel firms show up the optimistic reports on steel buying circulated by the trade journals. Employment fell off 3.2 per cent in the month, reducing the level to 10 per cent below March. At that time there were still about 11 per cent more employed in the industry than in July, 1924.

Car and locomotive shops laid off 10 per cent of their employees in the month, a reduction of more than 20 per cent since May. Agricultural implement makers laid off 6 per cent. On the other hand the usual seasonal boom added 10.6 per cent in the men's garment trades and 24 per cent in women's clothing factories.

Decline in Steel Industry.
The decline in the steel and railway equipment industries is due largely to the slump in railroad buying. In the first six months of 1925 the railroads ordered 333 new locomotives, compared with 701 in 1924 and 1,739 in the first six months of 1923. Similarly railroad orders for new cars fell from 67,292 in the first half of 1923 and

40,000 HOMES LOST YEARLY IN ANGEL CITY

Real Estate Sharks Are "Famine Stricken"

By FRAPIESA.

LOS ANGELES, August 13.—For the year ended July 31, 1925, covering the period of slump, approximately 40,000 homes have been forfeited in Los Angeles by owners. Expropriation of home owners still continues at the same momentum as during the past several months.

The homes were lost by the mortgaging process. In the majority of cases they were purchased on the installment plan, small portion of total price being paid down and the balance paid, "just like rent," month by month.

Because of the condition indicated a house and lot may be lost by several different purchases in a year and there are so many cases of this kind that it is logical to estimate that the actual number of houses and lots forfeited during the year was 30,000, although 40,000 buyers suffered.

Traffic in Homes.
This shows the frenzied nature of the gambling in homes. The eagerness of people to own their own homes makes them easy prey for those who profit by the hazard. Such is the percentage in favor of the professional gamblers behind the game that chances of home seekers to win are far less than those of players of the old Louisiana lottery were.

As usual, the victims are workers, for the greater part. Burdened with ever-increasing rents, mechanics and laborers are lured by the "own your own home" idea. They follow the ignis fatuus until sickness, unemployment or other misfortune comes. Then they find themselves in the swamp of bankruptcy from which there is no salvation. The real estate agents swoop down upon them and take their all. With savings gone houses taken from them, the home seekers are more destitute than if they had never tried to own homes.

Wide-spread Destitution.
The net result of the operations of the "own your own home" beasts of prey in Los Angeles during the past year may be placed at 100,000 destitute men, women and children. That is a minimum. But these 100,000 will not be found here. No, indeed. Thousands of them have gone back to the eastern states, the middle west and elsewhere. They left Los Angeles as a plague spot while they had enough cash to pay their fares.

In April, May and June this year trains alone carried as many as 8,000 persons a day bound east away from Los Angeles. The exodus still continues.

Home buyers are now very scarce hereabouts. When they come within the scent of the real estate agents and these learn how much ready cash they have to commence to buy homes remarks such as "That guy has \$400!" are made in such awesome tones by the "subdividers" as to leave no doubt as to how scarce money is and how rare are prospective victims who possess it.

Home seekers have been plucked until there is nothing left to them.

U. S. Government Says Shanghai Strike Is Affecting U. S. Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The United States government department of commerce laconically confirms the importance of the Shanghai general strike and liberation movement by the following brief summary of business transacted:

"Inactivity continues to be the predominant factor of the Shanghai markets, special lines being extremely quiet. The shipping strike is still in effect and much of the cargo destined for China is being carried to Kobe and Manila. Automotive sales during the past month were one-fourth normal, but sales of iron and steel have not been affected."

Class Prisoners Are Spurned, Not Politician

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Attorney General Sargent lent a friendly ear to the lawyers who asked him to pardon the political grafter, former Governor McCray of Indiana, serving ten years at Atlanta for forgery and using the mails to defraud, altho he does not give a passing thought to the scores of class-war prisoners jailed for their political views.

A delegation of Indiana politicians made the plea for McCray, who is George Aetna's brother-in-law. Harry S. New, postmaster-general and a fellow politician, joined in the plea for a pardon for the corrupt politician.

The petition was signed by fourteen state governors, thirty bank officials, and Thomas Taggart, Indiana's political boss.

Sargent listened to the appeal for two and one-half hours.

Congressmen Big Boozers Mrs. Scott Tells Divorce Court

ALPENA, Mich., Aug. 13.—Bills for beer and wine used in the household of Representative Frank D. Scott, from 1917 up until prohibition, were introduced by his wife in their divorce suit today when Mrs. Scott took the stand to tell of threats made by Scott "to drag my skirts thru the mud so that no one would want to look at me."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

FOR A LITTLE MISS,
A PRETTY FROCK FOR YOUTHFUL FIGURES.



5191. This attractive model shows the now so popular "kick" plait at the center of the front. The fullness of the back is confined by a belt.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. For collar, cuffs an dbelt of contrasting material 3/4 yard 27 or 36 inches wide is required.

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FASHION BOOK NOTICE!
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

RUSSIA TODAY

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.

From all parts of the world came high praise for this historical document, from those workers in and out of the organized labor movement earnestly working for world trade union unity.

By all enemies of labor, capitalists and their henchmen, the bitterest criticism was levelled.

This report made by the Official Delegation of British Labor (including charts and maps) is an impartial study of every phase of life under the first world's workers' government. Politics, Finance, Army, Religion, Education, Trade Unions, Wages—these and other subjects are analyzed by the Delegation who have travelled unhindered and free to investigate in all sections of Soviet Russia.

It is a complete, impartial and dignified document of one of the world's leading bodies of Labor.

WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of the Daily Worker says:

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia in a unanimous report has told the story of the Russian Revolution in language that trade unionists can understand.

It is a great story, told in matter-of-fact language, the story of millions of workers and peasants marching towards Communism over all obstacles; it is history hot with the breath of the struggle in the style of a convention report.

Revolutionary Russian and stubborn, slow-moving Briton call to the American worker from the pages of the British delegation's report.

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The Attack on the Amalgamated

Last Wednesday afternoon a small army of police under the leadership of the notorious "Mike" Grady, police lieutenant with a shady history, raided the headquarters of the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and arrested sixty-two members of the organization that were present, including several officers. Later on, when Sidney Rissman, assistant manager and business agent of the joint board, appeared at the detective bureau to take steps to release the members of the union, he was seized by Lieutenant Grady and thrown into a cell.

This raid is added proof—if any is needed—of the close relations between the manufacturers and the police department. It shows clearly, what we have always pointed out, that the police department is the tool of the employing class.

This raid on the Amalgamated headquarters had no other purpose than to break the strike of the union against the millionaire clothing firm, the International Tailoring Company. The police acted directly thru the chamber of commerce.

It is also significant that on the very day the raid took place, the International News Service sent a story over its wires that the American Federation of Labor was threatening to break with the Chicago Federation of Labor over the latter's attack on the United Garment Workers for scabbing on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The news service gave the name of Tom Rickerts local scab herder as authority for the statement.

Thus we have in one unholy combination against the Amalgamated, the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, the chamber of commerce, representing the International Tailoring Company and the police department to do the dirty work. This united front of the employers and their lackeys is a challenge to the entire trade union movement to Chicago. This latest outrage against militant unionists must not go unanswered. The working class must show Mayor Dever, the humble tool of big business, that it is in the power of the working class to put a representative of labor in the city hall and kick out the handy man of the chamber of commerce and the combined capitalists of Chicago.

The attack on the Amalgamated teaches many lessons, not the least of which is this: Any union that fights for the interests of its members, no matter what political views the mass of its membership represents, is sure to draw the fire of the master class. The Amalgamated was not raided because its officials are sympathetic to the Communists. Such a charge could not be directed against them. In fact many of them went out their way quite recently to convince the employers that they had nothing in common with the Communists. But this did not save them. Why? Because the particular employer who stands to lose money by being compelled to pay better wages to his wage slaves is not worrying so much about the distant future as he is about the here and now. Thus, we see, that it makes little difference to the employers whether he is compelled to turn over more of his profits to a Communist worker or to a worker who still believes in the parties of capitalism.

Unions that adopt the policy of collaborating with the employers are never in any danger of police raids. It is significant that the capitalist press reports stated that all the cockroach firms that complained of being attacked by alleged agents of the Amalgamated were either open shop or had agreements with the United Garment Workers. The Amalgamated members may also notice that all the capitalist papers played up the arrested men as if they were a lot of criminals. The DAILY WORKER alone of all the dailies in Chicago defended those workers.

It is nothing new to have reactionary labor leaders co-operating with the police and the employers in bringing about the arrest of workers. In Los Angeles, reactionary officials of the carpenters' unions co-operated with the police in raiding the offices of the Trade Union Educational League and the Workers Party. John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, boastfully admitted that he helped the department of justice ferret out the radicals in his own organization. This attack on the Amalgamated is by no means a novelty.

The DAILY WORKER calls on the entire trade union movement of Chicago to give its united support to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in this crisis. Organized labor must accept the challenge of the chamber of commerce, and show the combined forces of the enemy that labor realizes the meaning of solidarity.

One of the Chicago Tribune's paid liars who is stationed in Riga says that Russia is vodkaizing working class visitors into the belief that the Soviet Union is progressing. We wonder if they have also vodkaized France into officially repudiating the efforts of Britain to sent a joint note to Moscow asking for an official statement on the alleged relations between the Soviet government and the Communist International.

The Illinois committee that essayed to elect LaFollette have a debt of \$10,000 hanging around their necks. They held a picnic in Riverview to wipe it out. 200 women and children attended. We will leave the rest to your imagination.

But Green is too busy on his knees fawning on the master class and barking at the Communists. He may get something in his pockets from the bosses by going on his knees to them, but he will only get the boot in the posterior from the working class.

When a bridge worker who had been unemployed for several weeks got a job he was so weak with hunger that he missed his footing and fell to his death. This did not happen in Bolshevik Russia, but in capitalist Philadelphia.

An official of the Carnegie Trust company in Pittsburgh, Pa., lost ten millions. No, no, the money did not belong to himself. He is a banker.

Hylan and Hearst are in alliance against Tammany Hall. This will provide some excitement, but in the end the workers will find that whichever side wins they lose.

New England textile industries are combining. What about the textile union taking a hint?

Party Trade Union Work

By Wm. Z. Foster

ON many different occasions the Communist International, in its various communications to our party, has stressed the necessity of our devoting more attention to the trade union work. In the decision of the Enlarged Executive Committee on the American question, it says:

"In America the regular work of party members in the trade unions must be considered now as the fundamental work on which depends the success of the party in most of the other fields, and especially the struggle for a Labor Party. Therefore, any tendency to neglect or minimize the importance of this work must be energetically combated."

The Comintern found it so necessary to stimulate the Workers Party on the question of Communist work in the trade unions, that it, in conjunction with the Profintern, has addressed a joint letter to our party on this general subject. This letter bristles with instructions to devote more and more attention to activity in the mass economic organizations of the workers. It says:

"It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the trade unions. The labor unions are the basic mass organizations of the workers. They wage war against the employers on one of the most important sectors of the front of the class struggle. The capture of the leadership of the labor union masses in their struggle is necessary not only for the strengthening of the Workers Party at the present time but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

And again:

"The Party must use disciplinary measures to compel its members to join the labor unions and to become active in them. It must be firmly fixed in the mind of every party member

that no worker in an industrial country like America can be a real Communist unless he is an active labor unionist. The party must take a determined stand against any sign of slackness in labor union activity. The work in the labor unions must be regarded as the basis which will determine the success of the party in most other spheres of work."

Why all this repeated insistence by the Communist International for increased activity by the Workers Party in the trade unions? The answer is found in the facts that only about one-third of our party members are at the same time members of the trade unions, and of this trade union membership only a very small portion are really active in the trade unions. That is to say, the Workers Party is doing only a fraction of the work that it should in the trade unions, and this fact is well known to the Comintern, which is determined to correct the situation, and to throw all available forces of our party into this basic work.

It is one of the greatest errors of the Central Executive Committee minority group that they do not take to heart these repeated instructions from the Comintern on the question of trade union work, and join wholeheartedly with the Central Executive Committee in a campaign to improve the situation in this vital respect. This is due to a fundamental lack of appreciation of the importance of work in the proletarian mass economic organizations. One of the most serious weaknesses of the minority as a whole is its underestimation of party work in trade unions.

THIS underestimation and lack of understanding of trade union work has long characterized the minority leadership and has manifested itself in various ways. When the minority group controlled the Central Executive Committee, and before the present factional situation developed, the indifference of this group towards trade union work showed itself by surren-

dering this activity almost entirely into the hands of those who now make up the majority of the Central Executive Committee. From the foundation of the Workers Party, and during the last months of the underground party, the Pepper-Ruttenberg group left the working out and application of trade union policies almost completely in our hands. The objective situation was highly favorable, with the workers then engaged in the greatest series of strikes in American history. Our campaigns prospered and the Trade Union Educational League made rapid headway. It wholly left wing in the trade union movement.

The Pepper-Ruttenberg group gave this work their blessing from afar. They were uncritical, usually adopting unanimously without discussion all the propositions of the Industrial Department. Yes, despite this policy of non-participation in trade union work, we found the minority delegation at Moscow during the last hearing on the American question graciously taking the credit for all the work that was done. They declared that the party work was highly effective in the trade unions and then took to themselves the full credit for it simply because it was performed when they were in the majority in the party. But the truth is that the only real credit they can claim, if credit is due for such, is for not hindering the work at that epoch. They had almost nothing to do with its actual performance.

AFTER the dispute in the Central Executive Committee in August, 1923, regarding the Federated Farmer Labor Party policy, which was the beginning of the present factional situation, the weakness of the minority on trade union work manifested itself in new forms. For one thing, the minority found it necessary to have a trade union policy. No longer could it surrender completely this important branch of party work to our group. The minority then began to dabble in mapping out trade union policies. The

first fruits of this were presented to the last convention of the party in the form of an industrial program. The outstanding features of this program were proposals to drop the slogans of amalgamation and organize the unorganized, and the question of amalgamation, the minority program said:

"Neither the workers of the unorganized industries nor the hundreds of thousands of organized workers are interested in any organizational improvement of the existing craft unions. Our vigorous campaign for amalgamation was in place for the period of prosperity and it helped to stir up great sections of organized labor."

To this mistaken proposal of dropping the campaign to consolidate the unions, the minority added the equally serious error of proposing to discontinue our active work for the organization of the unorganized. They declared that our slogan, "Organize the Unorganized," "was a proper slogan during a period of complete employment, increase in wages, and decrease in hours." As a substitute for these two basic campaigns the minority proposed to center the industrial work around the organization of the unemployed, although unemployment had manifestly not taken on a sufficiently mass character to make this program practicable. Since the party convention the efforts of the minority to develop a trade union program have been marked by the most serious opportunistic deviations, which will be discussed in a later article.

AFTER the factional situation developed the minority's minimizing of trade union work showed itself in a tendency to attack and belittle the comrades and organizations engaged in activities in the trade unions. The August Thesis of 1923 made a long attack upon the party members who were active in the trade union movement. This lead has since been followed, with the result that in large sections of the party the feeling has been developed that in some way or other work in the trade unions is not vital and that party members who take the lead in that work are not

Communists in the full sense of the word. The impression has been created that trade union work, as such, is to some degree syndicalistic. Many comrades seem to take a sort of pride in the fact that they play no part in the struggles of the trade union organizations.

As for the Trade Union Educational League, it has been singled out for attack. Campaigns have been openly carried on against it by responsible party workers. In view of the difficult situation that the league has been working under, with the right-wing bureaucracy shooting into it from all sides, such opposition from within our ranks has been particularly disastrous. Instead of correcting the glaring weakness of our Party's work in the trade unions, the policy of the minority tends only to increase it and to make the situation worse.

In the long dispute that has continued in the party since 1923, the question of the character of our trade union work and the emphasis to be placed on this branch of our activity, has been an underlying issue of basic character, even though the discussion has not turned so directly on this point. In the Party Commission the two groups came to theoretical agreement regarding our tasks in the trade unions. When they accomplish this in the execution of the practical work in these organizations, then the party will be far along on the way to unity.

BUT how can this understanding be brought about? Certainly not by the majority group adopting the minority attitude towards work in the trade unions. There is only one solution to the problem. This is by the minority's fully and freely accepting the Comintern's position that the work in the trade unions is a vital and fundamental task of the party, and then by giving their active cooperation and participation in this work. With this accomplished, the Bolshevization of our party will proceed apace in all its aspects, and the party will rapidly assume a position of far greater power and influence in the labor movement as a whole.

Trade Union Work

A Letter from the Comintern and the Profintern.

From the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the Executive Committee of the Red International of Labor Unions.

IT is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the labor unions. The labor unions are the basic mass organizations of the workers. They wage war against the employers on one of the most important sectors of the front of the class struggle. The capture of the leadership of the labor union masses in their struggle is vitally necessary not only for the strengthening of the Workers Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task.

That the Workers Party as a whole does not yet thoroughly realize the exceptional importance of trade union activity is clear from the fact that only 40 per cent of the party membership are members of labor unions, and even of these only very few are active in the latter work. If the unions are weak and are dominated by the reactionaries, it is the business of the Communists to strengthen them and to wage a relentless fight against the leadership and the policies of the reactionaries. In those places and industries where no labor unions exist, the Communist must take the initiative and organize unions. We must not sit with our hands folded and wait until the labor bureaucracy finds it necessary to form unions. The organization of the masses into labor unions is the historical task of the Communist movement in America.

THE party must use disciplinary measures to compel its members to join the labor unions and become active in them. It must be firmly fixed in the mind of every party member that no worker in an industrial country like America can be a real Communist unless he is an active labor unionist. The party must take a determined stand against any sign of slackness in labor union activity. The work in the labor unions must be regarded as the basis which will determine the success of the party in most other spheres of work.

The Workers Party must render the utmost assistance to the Trade Union Educational League. Wherever the party has branches the latter must regard it as their duty to set up and maintain local branches of the League. Party members who are trade unionists must actively engage in the work of the League. In the League as a whole and in each separate labor union organization the party members must be united into a Communist faction and on all questions act unanimously and as one body.

THE Workers Party must also do everything within its power to prevent itself becoming isolated from the masses. It must resist the tendencies to reduce the Trade Union Educational League to the position of an

exclusive organ of the Communists and their closest sympathizers, irrespective of whether such tendencies are a result of pressure from outside or of pressure on the part of the party member anxious to keep out non-party members. The party must strive to convert the League into an extensive Left Bloc Organization, lining up all the revolutionary and progressive elements in the labor unions against the reactionary bureaucracy.

The Communist strategy in the labor unions must be to unite, thru the medium of the Trade Union Educational League, all the left wing elements against the old officialdom and their policies. Every struggle of the workers and all everyday activities must be directed to this object. One of the important features of the work in the labor unions is without fail to utilize the elections of trade union officers and of the delegates to the local, district, national and A. F. of L. conventions. Among the so-called progressive elements there is a growing tendency to develop an opposition against the reactionary labor union bureaucracy and to put up their own ticket in opposition to them at elections. This tendency must be stimulated and developed by the Workers Party as a means of bringing the workers under its influence. In every election, both in local unions, central trades councils and in the international unions, the Communists, where they are not sufficiently strong to secure the election of their own candidates, must unite with the progressives and support joint candidates on the basis of the united front. It should be remembered that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor and of the international unions does not represent a single reactionary mass. The closer the labor union official is to the shop and the dues-payer, the more subject is he to the direct influence of the masses of the workers. Among these elements there are many who are disgusted with the policies of the heads. This discontent, though not yet organized, nevertheless represents opposition to the old course. The party must give every possible assistance to the progressive elements in their struggle against the reactionary bureaucracy. The league must strive to establish a united front with these elements on the basis of a concrete program of action.

The league should be actively supported by the party in prosecution of the league program endorsed at the Third Congress of the R. I. L. U. Particular attention should be given to the following points:

1. Strikes and Wage Movements.

THE party must actively engage in every strike and wage movement. It must also rouse the masses to take up such movements. It must skillfully utilize these movements for political ends. It must have a program of demands for each mass movement of this kind and the Communists must fight for the leadership in the struggle. The wage cutting campaign carried out by the capitalists must be opposed by a counter-campaign of strikes.

2. Class Collaboration.

THE party must conduct a relentless war against all class collaboration plans, such as the labor banks, insurance companies, the B. & O. Plan, etc., which are being foisted upon the workers by the reactionary bureaucracy. This campaign must be opposed by a militant struggle for a class war policy. The party must steadily expose the incapability, corruption and treachery of the reactionary bureaucracy. On the question of labor banking, our policy must be to oppose the establishment of new banks on the present basis and to demand that the existing banks be reorganized on co-operative lines, that they break with Wall Street and refrain from locking up strike funds in various investments.

3. Organization of the Unorganized.

IN every labor union the party must raise the question of the organization of the unorganized. The party should also utilize its shop nuclei for the organization of the unorganized and to obtain the leadership in all their struggles. Where labor unions exist the policy of the party must be to strengthen them. Where there are no unions the party must take the initiative and form unions.

4. Amalgamation.

THE campaign for amalgamation of the craft unions into industrial organizations must be vigorously prosecuted. The amalgamation movement must be put on a more concrete basis in view of the desperate resistance which the labor bureaucracy is putting up against it. This movement must be linked up with the everyday struggle of the workers and their everyday demands. In order to widen and extend the amalgamation movement, plans should be elaborated for closer co-operation among the unions in the various industries and localities. At the same time a drive should be launched for amalgamation of the unions on a national scale.

5. Canadian Autonomy.

AN active campaign should be conducted for the affiliation of all the independent unions to the American Federation of Labor, including the railway brotherhoods, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the revolutionary unions, etc. Where affiliations to the American Federation of Labor requires the development of the Amalgamation movement, such a movement should be actively supported. The demand should also be raised among the American unions for giving autonomy to their Canadian sections, in accordance with the principles laid down in the program of the league.

6. The Shop Committee Movement.

THE party should vigorously push forward the movement directed towards the development of shop committees, not only in the organized, but in the unorganized industries as well. The shop committee movement represents a power instrument for the organization of the unorganized working masses and the Workers Party should

not fail to utilize it.

7. The Work Among the Negroes.

THE party must launch an active campaign in favor of international trade union unity. It must fight in every trade union for the endorsement of the demand for a world unity congress and for the participation of the American Federation of Labor in it, on the basis of the R. I. L. U. proposal. It must also fight for the support of the Negroes joining the unions. This tendency must be relentlessly fought against. The Workers Party must demand the admission of the Negroes to the respective unions, and see to it that they receive equal protection with the whites. Where the leaders refuse to admit Negroes into the unions, special Negro labor unions should be formed in that particular industry.

8. Connections with the Workers of the Colonies.

THE party, thru the league, should set up close and permanent connections with the labor unions in the Philippines, Haiti, Cuba and the other countries under the economic and political subjection of United States imperialism. The purpose of these connections should be to render the utmost support to the workers in the colonies and semi-colonies in their political and economic struggle against the invaders.

9. International Trade Union Unity.

THE party must launch an active campaign in favor of international trade union unity. It must fight in every trade union for the endorsement of the demand for a world unity congress and for the participation of the American Federation of Labor in it, on the basis of the R. I. L. U. proposal. It must also fight for the support of the Negroes joining the unions. This tendency must be relentlessly fought against. The Workers Party must demand the admission of the Negroes to the respective unions, and see to it that they receive equal protection with the whites. Where the leaders refuse to admit Negroes into the unions, special Negro labor unions should be formed in that particular industry.

With Communist greetings,
(Signed) A. W. KUUSINEN, Secretary Executive Committee Communist International.
(Signed) A. LOZOVSKY, General Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions.

The Workers Monthly — A Review

TOO little is said, too little is written and much too little is done about so good a magazine as the Workers Monthly.

This is written without qualification. And no worker, Communist or otherwise, would fail to agree after a close reading of the current August issue.

It isn't simply because of the attractiveness of the magazine, because it's "so easy on the eyes" from its decorative cover to the last page in it. True, such artists as Fred Ellis, G. Piccoli, Maurice Becker, Don Brown and others, have done much to make it attractive indeed—and the myriad of photographs add to the magazine's beauty and worth. But because of the valuable contributions primarily, this issue (and this magazine in every issue) deserves a good deal more of attention.

Articles by Arne Swabeck on the Steel Industry, by William Z. Foster and Earl R. Browder on the needle trades and one by Alex Reid on the miners give the keynote to this issue. In these are the life of the working class and in these are struggle—with bosses and labor fakers!—and here is also the Communist presentation of not facts alone—but also principles and program as guidance for future leadership.

To the articles on industrial struggles and working class political action are added a number of other most interesting features. Moissaye Olgin's article on Russia, is a personal account of activities under a workers' government that will give you vision of another world. And the article on American concessions in Russia will bring this other world closer home to you.

Perhaps one article deserves special mention. "Twenty Years After" by Harrison George is surely one that would stand out in any issue of even as good a magazine as the Workers Monthly. Here is the history of the I. W. W. for twenty years in a nutshell—the history of struggle in this country and a spectacle of a withering organization that once personified struggle to American workers.

Another really unusual feature appears in this issue of the Workers Monthly. Like in the publication of the original draft of the Communist Manifesto, which appeared for the first time recently in the Little Red Library series, the written as long as seventy five years ago, an article "The Organic Composition of Capital" written by Karl Marx, is the first appearance in this country of a letter in which Marx analyzes the roots of the difference with Ricardo and other bourgeois economists. The appearance of such treasures make the Workers Monthly doubly valuable to every worker.

Many other features are in the August issue of the Workers Monthly—many other good ones... many other things deserving much to be said about them. Without question, about every issue of the Workers Monthly (read it yourself if you doubt our word) too little is said, too little is written and much too little is done.

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