

ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE NEARS

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

FEDERAL JUDGE JAMES E. WILKERSON entered an order for the receivers of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad not to pay the \$200,000 interest due on the \$20,000,000 promissory note of the railroad, held by the United States director of railroads. The order was issued on the ground that the note is secured by \$22,000,000 refunding bonds and mortgages over railroad property that has depreciated more than 50 per cent since they were issued, so that there is now no tangible assets behind the note.

WILKERSON is the gentleman who issued the famous injunction in the shopmen's strike of 1922, on application of the then attorney general, Harry M. Daugherty. He is a good friend of the railroads. This is a very cute way to get \$20,000,000. What is the use of having judges unless they do the work? If a judge proved as lenient in the case of a striking worker held for violation of some statute, he would be considered a public menace by the capitalist press.

THERE is a cartoon in yesterday's Daily News, of Chicago, which represents Soviet Russia endeavoring to find favor in the eyes of the rest of the world. The cartoonist was so bankrupt in originality that he had to fall back on the old reliable whiskeys to bring home his point. The idea for the picture had its origin in a recent despatch from the Associated Press representative in Moscow, to the effect that the Communist Party of Russia, which is the ruling party, passed a resolution that will give more favored living conditions to the so-called white collar workers.

THE capitalist tripe hounds saw in this another step towards peace with capitalism on the part of the Soviet government. As if there was any incompatibility between white collars and clear brains or Bolshevism! It merely indicates the increasing stability of the Soviet regime and the fact that the "white collar" elements of the industrial and commercial experts who did not coddle to the new order, have finally accepted the Soviet rule as a thing of power and permanency.

I'M trying to look respectable now—see my collar is white." These are the words the artist puts into the mouth of the alleged Bolshevik. And the "rest of the world" is made to reply, "not very well—your whiskeys are in the way." Perhaps most of the readers of the Daily News will see no connection between this cartoon and the interview with a Japanese newspaperman that appeared on the previous day. The Japanese statesman said that his country benefited very much from its treaty with Russia and because of its recognition of the Soviet power. This was dangerous stuff and must be counteracted.

WHAT a false impression this cartoon conveys! One would imagine that Soviet Russia is not recognized by a single country in the world. As a matter of fact all the great powers except the United States and most of the small powers have recognized Russia. The liberal supply of hirsute adornment which the cartoonist attaches to his mythical Russian is supposed to represent Bolshevism, and this is the obstacle to respectability! What is making So-

(Continued on page 3)

Forty Dead in Japanese Floods, Face Water Famine

TOKIO, Aug. 27.—As meager reports trickled in the vernacular papers estimated the death toll of the series of floods which have swept Japan at approximately forty.

Several mountain villages are reported to have been wiped out by great landslides.

The city of Yokohama faces a water shortage due to the collapse of the great reservoir supplying the municipality.

STRIKE ORDER DUE ANY TIME; FIXING UP MAINTENANCE CREWS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The strike order for the anthracite tie-up probably will be issued within the next few hours, it was definitely learned this afternoon. The union sub-scale committee was only awaiting the decision of the conciliation board in regard to "maintenance crews" before broadcasting the order to suspend work.

MINE WALKOUT IS SURE; PEACE EFFORTS FAIL

Committee Prepares for Anthracite Tie-up

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27.—The sub-scale committee of the anthracite miners went into session here today to make the final arrangements for a suspension of work in the hard coal fields. All hope of averting the issuance of the strike call for a walkout on Sept. 1st has been given up.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, delivered his last ultimatum today. He said: "Unless the anthracite operators withdraw their statement that they will yield to nothing and reject everything that disturbs one factor of mine costs, a strike is inevitable."

No Wage Increase.

The operators agree to reopen negotiations on the condition that "it is distinctly understood that we have not agreed to abandon our opposition to the check-off and wage increases, both of which we believe to be unsound and unwarranted."

Last minute efforts of a "no-strike" committee representing the business men of the hard coal belt have ended in dismal failure. Secret conferences at the Sterling and Bellevue-Stratford hotels between the citizens' committee, headed by John H. Uhl, and the belligerents netted nothing but statements by both the miners and the operators reiterating their former positions.

Strike Order Tomorrow.

The citizens' committee had held a conference with Lewis at Hazelton yesterday and became panicky when Lewis left for Philadelphia and announced that he was preparing the strike order. They followed him to the Quaker city and again attempted to "bring the miners to reason," but with obviously small success. However, Lewis announced that there was still time for the strike call and that it would not be issued today.

It is assumed that the order for the tie-up is prepared and the meeting today of the sub-scale committee makes it almost certain that the call will go out tomorrow.

Washington Busy.

The administration at Washington, according to recent word, is convinced that a suspension on Sept. 1st is unavoidable and is laying plans to meet the situation. Talk about the government being powerless to interfere with the conflict when it breaks is shown to be nothing more than talk by news of the activity of the interstate commerce commission.

The I. C. C. is checking up on all surpluses and is making arrangements to give clear right of way to all substitutes for anthracite and bituminous fuel in case of a stoppage.

No Scabs.

One thing in favor of the anthracite diggers is the small chance of their being replaced by scabs. There is a Pennsylvania law which provides that all workers in anthracite must have at least two years' experience. But even if the law were not enforced, the fact remains that anthracite cannot be successfully mined without experienced hard coal diggers and the Pennsylvania anthracite fields are the only ones in this country.

Following a propaganda campaign in New England led by John Hays Hammond, former head of the United States coal commission, for the use of substitutes for anthracite in breaking the coming strike, a new story is being circulated in an attempt to frighten the miners and re-assure users of anthracite. This last campaign of publicity comes from a spokesman of the Pittsburgh Coal company, the largest bituminous operators in the country.

"Smokeless Pool"

It runs like this: "In the event of a strike in the hard coal fields of Pennsylvania, an ample supply of 'smokeless' bituminous fuel is on hand to allay the suffering public for some time." On top of this there is the

(Continued on page 3)

INTO THE FRYING PAN



'SECURITY' PACT WOULD ISOLATE SOVIET UNION

Moscow Papers Expose Plot of Entente

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—That all the campaign in favor of the so-called guarantee pact is a link in the chain of measures which the entente powers, with Great Britain as their ring-leader, are trying to carry thru in their frantic efforts to isolate the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and by splitting the Union and Germany to create a single united front against the former and start against it a fresh system of blockade—is the view held by most of the leading Soviet papers.

The Izvestia remarks that it is from this angle that must be viewed the queer idea emanating from and endorsed by certain English politicians that Germany must be allowed to arm. After a searching analysis of the actual world situation, the leading Moscow organ comes to the infallible conclusion that this desire and attempts of the British government to tear off Germany and move her against the Soviet Union constitute one of the main factors of today's international policy. This, writes the author, gives the clue to many an otherwise complex and intricate phase of the actual diplomatic relations.

Weather Hits Pole Expedition.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The MacMillan Arctic expedition, hurrying southward, is encountering more severe weather than on the trip northward, according to dispatches today to the National Geographic Society.

The airplane carrier Peary was anchored yesterday in the harbor at Akpahl. There was a big blizzard for 24 hours with a 50-mile wind and high seas. The flagship Bowdoin is at Saunters Island.

Build the DAILY WORKER.

IRISH RAILWAY OFFICIALS ASK WORKERS TO STARVE TO SAVE THEIR PROPERTY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, Ireland, Aug. 27.—The directors of the Amalgamated Southern Railways have issued an appeal to all the employees to agree to a voluntary reduction of 5 per cent in wages. The appeal carries the promise that if the workers will accept the reduction the directors will give themselves a reduction too!

PACT AGAINST SOVIET BOOSTED BY SOCIALISTS

Communists Expose "Security" Note

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, Aug. 27.—While the Communists are denouncing the "security pact" negotiations as a bloc of the European countries against Soviet Russia, the socialists have placed their approval on the proposed anti-Soviet alliance.

"The conclusion of an anti-Soviet war pact is imminent," says the Rote Fahne, commenting on the French note to Germany leading up to direct negotiations. "The Hindenburg government bows low to the western imperialists and complies with warlike measures against the Soviets."

The socialist paper Vorwaerts, in championing the anti-Soviet combine of England, Germany, America and France, says: "The French note shows decisive progress." In addition, the socialist organ urges the Hindenburg government to enter the league of nations, which has as its main task the subjection of the colonial peoples and the weaker nations, and the anti-Soviet campaign

PRESSMEN MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO FIGHT BERRY

National Campaign Is Necessary for Victory

This is the concluding article of a series exposing the crooked career in the trade union movement of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union.

ARTICLE 13.

The capitalist class in all countries have cleverly created a division in the ranks of the workers by setting up a favored group that is catered to more or less at the expense of the great majority of the wage slaves. This policy has been carried out by the British government and other colonial empires among the subject peoples. In India, Egypt and South Africa, the first tactical move of the British to break the solidarity of the people whose land and wealth they coveted was to shower favors upon the ruling classes and make their few found loyalty just as profitable for them as their old independence.

"Divide and conquer" has been the motto of the oppressor and exploiter from time immemorial. This policy is followed by the capitalists among the workers.

Organizing the Skilled.

The American Federation of Labor, under the leadership of Sam Gompers and the grand dukes that he trained, was never very much concerned with organizing the unskilled workers. It confined its organizing activity mainly to the skilled or semi-skilled and only bothered with the unskilled when a spontaneous revolt brought them to the point of organization and the per capita looked good to the greedy sharks that dominate the councils of the A. F. of L.

Besides this division among the workers, the employers have another weapon. That is, the caste of labor leaders, that has recently become com-

(Continued on page 2)

WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION IN SESSION APPROVES REPORT OF CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The report of Comrade Alexander Bittelmann for the Central Executive Committee upon the past activities of the Workers (Communist) Party, occupied the foreground in Wednesday's opening session of the party's Fourth Convention. A stenographic report of this speech will be published in the DAILY WORKER. A digest of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg's speech will be published later.

The following is a very inadequate summary of Bittelmann's report owing to stenographic difficulties:

During the 20 months of the present C. E. C. there have been no severe disturbances and no big mass struggles. This background must be kept in mind. The mood of the masses was depressed. Third, the sweep up and then the decline of the LaFollette movement had seriously hampered our party. Added to this was the continual internal fight that lasted nearly 20 months.

The speaker divided the period as (Continued on page 2)

Kuomintang Party in Cleveland, Ohio, Grets Convention

Chinese Send Greetings.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 27.—To the Workers Party National Convention:

We appreciate most sincerely your righteous purpose. We believe your aim is for humanity. The Chinese may forgive, but they can never forget those brutalities and exploitations which caused by the capitalists and imperialists.

Our workmen wanted fair treatment. Our nation wanted cancellation of those unfair treaties which jeopardize her growth.

Realizing that our common great enemy, imperialism, will not grant such demands unless thru your cooperation—we can together defeat imperialist designs.

Therefore, we earnestly appeal before you to solve these problems in the light of the awakened moral conscience of the world. Hoping the convention will lighten the burden of the toiling masses, allow us to congratulate your achievements and success.

(Signed) Kuomintang Party, Cleveland Branch, Chinese Delegate Seated.

It must be remarked in connection with the interest aroused among the Chinese in this country by the convention that the convention has seated as a fraternal delegate Mr. L. P. Jin, editor of the Chicago Chinese Daily News and former secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

Japanese Greetings.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—To the Workers Party Convention:

Revolutionary greetings from your comrades in arms struggling for the abolition of capitalism and for the establishment of a Socialist Soviet Republic of the world.

Long live the leadership of the Communist International!

Long live Soviet Russia!

Long live the Workers (Communist) Party of America!

(Signed) Japanese Workers Association of California.

WORKER IS INSPIRED BY MILITANTS' PROTEST STRIKE AND DEMONSTRATION IN N. Y. AGAINST THE SIGMAN MACHINE

By GERTRUDE PINCUS, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—August 26 will be marked down in golden letters in the history of the labor movement. Thousands of cloak and dressmakers went down in a strike to protest against the oppression of the Sigman machine.

Processions of workers, thousands of them, were marching thru the New York streets, their faces radiant with determination. The procession of workers arched down to the Joint Board office, with various protest inscriptions held aloft. Sigman and his gang were watching the procession thru the windows.

"Boo! Boo! Boo!" rang out the voices of labor. This was the greeting the Sigman gang received.

Protest meetings were held in sixteen halls. An indescribable spirit prevailed there among the workers. They embraced each other.

"Comrades, this is our victory," was heard in every part of the hall. The tremendous, overwhelming pro-

SIGMAN LIES, GANGS FAIL TO BREAK STRIKE

Militants Not Fazed by Joint Board Terror

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—An organized campaign of terror has been launched by the Joint Board against those members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union who are picketing shops whose workers were discharged after the general stoppage called by the Joint Committee of Action last Thursday.

Women gangsters appeared this morning in front of several striking shops, and large strong-arm squads were seen wherever there were picketers. One of the women gangsters attacked Marie Kutby in front of the Roth Costumes, Inc., at 550 Seventh avenue, and when Anna Flint, another of the discharged workers from the same firm, ran to her rescue both girls were arrested and the attacker was allowed to escape. Lena Weber was also arrested. All three girls were charged with disorderly conduct and their cases were postponed until Friday.

Arrest and Discharge Six.

In front of the Seisser Dress Co. at 18-15 East 22nd street, Helen Horn, the discharged chairman of the shop, together with Jennie Locker, Frances Cohen, Gussie Abrams, Max Berger and Sarah Bernstein, were arrested while peacefully picketing. They were charged with disorderly conduct, but their case was dismissed.

At 32 West 18th street, where the Principal Cloak and Suit House was being picketed, Harry Rose was so badly beaten by gangsters that it was necessary to call an ambulance, and after being given first aid treatment he was taken to a private physician. There was no policeman visible at the time of the assault and no arrest was made.

This is the way in which the Joint Board "protects" the workers according to its boast in the press. These methods have not succeeded in settling the difficulties in any of the 26 shops called on strike by the Joint Committee of Action.

A report also reached the Joint Committee of Action today of an attack made last night upon H. Rabinowitz of 607 East 15th street, a member of Local 2. Rabinowitz, who is

(Continued on page 2)

test meeting with thousands of workers assembled on Union Square was the most picturesque sight.

The workers marched past the Daily Freiheit building with cheers and waving of red handkerchiefs like so many bright stars. This was the way they greeted their own daily organ that has been with them thruout the struggle.

Yes, the future is with the toiling masses! If forty thousand workers in one industry can raise their voices against the old and decayed leadership, what about the others?

PRESSMEN MUST HAVE PROGRAM TO FIGHT BERRY

National Campaign Is Necessary for Victory

(Continued from page 1.)
pletely solidified. Years ago many labor leaders in America at least gave lip service to the emancipation of the workers. They talked of socialism. Some of them, like the old lady who had committed an indiscretion in her youth only liked to be talking about it though they no longer had their heart and soul in their words.

The Favored Few.
Gradually, as American imperialism grew stronger and reached out to grind double profits out of the labor of the unorganized colonial peoples, the labor leaders became more firmly bound up with the capitalist machine, until today they are capitalism's strongest bulwark against the rising tide to the rebellion among the workers.

The labor leaders rarely talk of strikes any more. They have substituted class collaboration for the class struggle. Instead of strengthening the unions to meet the attacks of the employers, and to fight for a higher standard of living and better working conditions, the labor leaders have taken to banking, insurance and other forms of capitalist effort. Instead of leading the workers to their freedom by a fight against capitalism, the reactionary leaders are turning the unions into tools of capitalism. They are co-operating with the bosses in exploiting their slaves and with the government persecuting the most progressive wing of the working class movement.

They have degenerated into professional strikebreakers and hardly a week passes that one or more labor leaders is not engaged in the nefarious task of scabbing. What Berry is doing to the locked-out workers of the Cuneo Printing Company, Tom Rickert is doing to the striking employees of the International Tailoring Company. That this kind of a thing is in complete accord with the official policy of the American Federation of Labor, is shown by the fact that William Green, president of the A. F. of L., endorsed the scabbery to Rickert and that Sam Gompers at the Portland convention gave "Majah" Berry a special greeting after his return from breaking a strike in New York City. The reactionary labor leaders are "labor lieutenants" of capitalism. They are worth every nickel they get from the employers.

Methods More Crude.

George L. Berry is only one of the traitors. Perhaps the way he does business is more crude than the method employed by the others of the same type. But looking over the arena, we see John L. Lewis, who drove men like Alexander Howat, Duncan MacDonald, Jim McLaughlin, Freeman Thompson and John Watt out of the union because they fought for the rank and file. We see William Hutcheson of the carpenters, scabby "B. and O. Bill" Johnston of the machinists, Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, James Lynch of the Typographical Union and hundreds of others, breaking strikes, expelling progressives, lifting charters and even going to the extent of having the militant trade unionists slugged.

Fakers Resemble Each Other.

It is quite evident that the struggle in the various unions against the crooked leaders cannot succeed unless it is solidified and connected up into a united struggle against the entire reactionary officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. This struggle must not be waged on the basis of personalities, but on the basis of principle. Whether George L. Berry is worse than James Lynch or John L. Lewis is not so very important. All those labor leaders base their actions on the theory that the interests of the capitalists and the workers are identical. Some of them don't boldly loot the union treasury in order to get their. They get it just the same. They all help the employers to rob the workers.

Ninety-five per cent of the membership of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union are opposed to Berry. Perhaps in no other union in the country is the opposition stronger. Yet so far they have been helpless. Why is this the case? To say that Berry with five or ten per cent of the membership behind him can rig things so that he can resist the will of such a great majority is not a satisfactory answer to the question.

In my opinion lack of organization and program is the correct answer to this riddle. Berry has a machine. It is crooked but it is efficient. It knows

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN CANTON, CHINA, LONDON HEARS

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Fighting broke out in Canton yesterday, according to a report here today from Hongkong.

what it is after. Progressives Must Build Machine. On the other hand there is no organization among Berry's opponents. Sporadic efforts are occasionally made, in New York today, in Chicago tomorrow. The conference held in Chicago in 1919 was a promising step and if carried out with determination would have meant the end of Berryism.

The pressmen and the feeders must get together into one union in every city. By doing this they will prevent Berry from playing off one union against the other. A start was made in Chicago a few weeks ago.

The pressmen must organize a progressive group inside the existing locals of the I. P. P. and A. U. in every city in the United States. Berry has his machine in each local already.

This progressive group must have a program of action. One of the most important planks in that program must be amalgamation. All the unions in the printing trades should be amalgamated. Until this is done the strike effectiveness of the printing trades unions will be almost nil. We have seen the pressmen working in the plants of the Post-Intelligencer in Seattle while the types were on strike. In other cases the pressmen are on strike while the types rattle away at the keys. This is not trade unionism; it is official trade union scabbery. It must be done away with.

The Key to the Solution.

The key to the solution of the trade union question, the fight against the reactionary leadership and the bosses can be found in the program of the Trade Union Educational League. This program can be secured by writing to the office of that organization at 1113 West Washington street, Chicago. This program will show that the trade unionists must not only fight Berryism and all that it stands for on the industrial field but that they must also fight it on the political field by raising the slogan of a labor party against the capitalist trading of the reactionary leaders.

Industrial Unionism thru Amalgamation and a Labor Party, unity of the workers industrially and a party that will break them away politically from the capitalist parties—these are the slogans with which the militant trade unionists can meet and defeat their enemies, whether they be open foes as the capitalists are or false friends masquerading under the name of trade union leaders.

(END.)

More about the International Printing Pressmen's Union will appear in the DAILY WORKER. The fight against Berry is now starting in real earnest and important developments are expected shortly.

Churchmen, Educators and Business to Confer on How to Fleece China

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Churchmen and educators have declared a united front with businessmen for an unofficial conference on Chinese affairs called for Sept. 17 to 20 at John Hopkins University, Baltimore. Heading the list of participants is Owen D. Young, head of the General Electric Co. There are also names of representatives who can be traced to American silk and tobacco interests.

Needless to say they will not consider matters concerning the interests of workers. They will concern themselves with foreign customs control in China, safeguarding loans and investments, etc.

Soviet-Near Oriental Trade.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—A director of one of the leading trading companies in Palestine is reported to have arrived at Leningrad to purchase timber, iron, glass, nails and other materials for Palestine, Syria and Egypt. Several deals have been made, and big cargoes of timber are to be shortly shipped from Leningrad to Egypt and Jaffa.

In reference to the development of Soviet-Near Oriental trade, another report states that the first consignments of Donetz coal, purchased in fairly big amounts by Greek shipping companies, have reached Greece, where Soviet coal was not known before, and that as these goods have proved to be a superior quality new orders are expected from Greek quarters concerned.

Soviet Newspapers Optimistic.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—(Tass)—The local papers note with satisfaction the reported generally favorable trend of business negotiations now under way between Polish industrialists and Soviet institutions concerned.

CONVENTION APPROVES OF C. E. C. REPORT

Listens to Extensive Reports and Debates

(Continued from page 1.)
a whole into four distinct periods. The first was from January to May in 1924, when the party was preparing for the June 17th convention. In that period the main purpose was to bring about the formation of a farmer-labor party—or if not—to get united labor fight in the presidential election. In spite of a big convention we did not succeed.

It is important to know why the failure occurred. When the present C. E. C. came into power we found a critical situation on account of the split at the July 3rd convention, the growing LaFollette movement. The C. E. C. realized the party was isolated, especially in the industrial centers and the chief field for formation of a farmer-labor party was in the agrarian Northwest. It was not the present C. E. C. who switched the basis of the farmer-labor movement to the Northwest—this was already done.

There were two factors: there had been no great mass movement in the industrial centers, but what there was, was largely in agrarian districts, also, the policy of the previous C. E. C., which had pursued the policy of orientation toward the Northwest.

The policy of the united front had been continued. There were differences in the C. E. C. over preparation for the St. Paul convention.

One group wanted no more repetition of the July 3rd mistake, no premature split off of the left wing and there was disagreement on dates for the St. Paul convention. Our former allies of the Northwest wanted postponement. We tried to agree. Another difference in the C. E. C. was the question whether we should fight for the immediate formation of a labor party regardless of whether the organization had mass support or was merely our own party and a few sympathetic organizations.

The actual organization of the united front was defeated. Why? Because the economic and political forces which brought about the rise of the LaFollette movement, and the political backwardness of the American masses and the treachery of the union bureaucracy, were stronger than the forces of our party. Another factor was the C. I. decision against the third party alliance upon which from January until its decision our party had based its policies. Political life had not stopped. We had to function. The C. E. C. was nearly unanimous on this policy which was our base up to May.

Upon the decision, the party had to reorientate itself over night under fire and at the time the A. F. of L. opened fire on St. Paul and on our party. After June 17, the C. E. C. was convinced it would not succeed, the agrarian elements were predominant and with the exception of our own delegates all were for LaFollette.

The speaker then traced objective and subjective conditions thru the Workers Party participation in the presidential campaign under its own banner—during which campaign there was never unanimity in the C. E. C. since before or since—and after a detailed analysis of the succeeding period, Comrade Bittelmann reiterated that upon the background of objective conditions the party had come thru many crises as well as could be expected and had made great accomplishments in the political situation.

Among other accomplishments had been the united front in many fields, the Lanzutski-Polish work, the Abramovitch campaign, unemployment, trade union unity, anti-child labor, Crouch and Trumbull, fight on wage cuts, for Soviet Russia, hands off China, all anti-imperialist work, anti-religious work, anti-socialist party work, extensive trade union work in all fields, membership campaigns, agrarian work, women's work, work among Negroes, labor defense, building up of the press and literature distribution, aid to the Young Workers' League and an intensive fight on the right wing.

The floor was thrown open for discussion and Comrades Dunne, Kruse, Johnstone, Bimba, Foster, Lovestone, Krumbelt, Lifshitz Bell, Ballam, Manley Gitlow, Browder, and Bedacht developed the views of both groups. Then Bittelmann took the floor to sum up.

There had been no political debate, Bittelmann declared. He was sorry, particularly in the name of Marxism, non-Marxian precepts had been brought forth. It was ridiculous, Ruthenberg had said, to say that objective conditions had made it hard for a revolutionary party to stand its forces while I had been easy for the LaFollette movement to do so. Yet the C. I. had said that in a period of revolutionary stagnation the reformist illusions found particularly favorable soil, the Communist movement found particular difficulty and, in addition, the latter was endangered by a penetration of the Communist movement by these reformist illusions of the petty bourgeoisie.

The C. I. had definitely stated that the American bourgeoisie had liquidation particularly some of its crises, and that this together with the defeats suffered by the workers on the

economic field was favorable to the development of reformist illusion. Conversely, it was unfavorable to a revolutionary party.

The minority committee had criticized his statement that among the varying opposition movements to capitalist imperialism, only the Workers (Communist) Party could "create" an opposite movement which would be effective in overthrowing capitalism. His critics had taken exception to the word "create." They said: "Isn't the Workers Party itself a product of objective conditions? Then how can it create movements by itself?" This is not dialectics, but metaphysics, Bittelmann declared. On the scale of the world struggle it needs a Communist International to weld together and push forward the opposition to capitalist imperialism which is required to overthrow it. So on the national scale, the varying movements of opposition to big capital cannot overthrow its rule without the intervention of the Communist Party.

It may be a slight error of terms applied to say "create" but between Ruthenberg's mistake and Bittelmann's mistake, he believes he would rather be guilty of Bittelmann's mistake. This was the basis for the minority's minimizing of the Communist Party, their view that the Workers Party cannot do anything, that it is only a "red flag" and counts for nothing in the political struggle.

As to the right wing, it existed in not only the Finnish, but in the Jewish federation and in all other sections of the party. And since the C. I. decision for a fight against it, the majority had sharpened and intensified this fight while the minority had softened it. That was why, he contended, that the minority lost New York, where the majority did not expect to win against both the Lore group and the minority, but had done so because the membership saw the difference in attitude of the minority and majority group towards Loreism and had come over to the majority on that basis.

Comrade Lovestone, said Bittelmann, had said the majority were the right wing because they were against "wild maneuvers," while the right wing was against "maneuvers" on principle. Yet Comrade Lenin had said precisely that it was the "wild maneuvers" of ultra left Communists which played into the hands of the right wing opposition to all maneuvers. Such "wild maneuvers" was observable in the minority's actions in the Philippine question and in the Federated Farmer-Labor Party.

True, Bittelmann said, there had been no revolution last year. But even the C. E. C. could not be blamed for that. The question was: Did we, in the circumstances prevailing, accomplish the best we could for the party? As to fighting the right wing, Ballam had said that it was immaterial whether or not they had called the Finnish groups in New York white guards, yet experience shows that it was not the right way to defeat right wing leaders by calling them white guards supporting them white guards. The majority meant to carry on the fight on the right wing, it would like to carry on this fight along with the minority comrades, but if they would not cooperate, then the majority would carry it on without this co-operation.

This ended the debate and resolutions came before the convention for a vote.

The majority resolution upon the Plenum of the E. C. of the C. I. was passed by 40 to 20 votes. The Party Commission resolution of the Political Situation and the Immediate Tasks of the Party passed unanimously. The resolution on the past activities of the party presented by the majority, passed by a vote of 40 to 21.

Comrade Abern then moved the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that the theories about the labor party which were expounded in the thesis of August, 1923, have been widely spread thru-out the party, and have never been officially and specifically repudiated by our party, this convention declares that the theories of the August thesis, the theory of competing labor parties, the theory of a Communist labor party, the splitting off of the left wing and the transformation of the labor party in a mass Communist Party, all of these theories are declared to be contrary to the decision of the Comintern."

Comrade Ruthenberg introduced the following amendment to Abern's resolution:

"In view of the fact that the Third National Convention of the party adopted unanimously a resolution 'That the November thesis adopted by that convention superseded all previous theses on the Labor Party question'—the question of the August thesis is no longer an issue in our party."

The above amendment was lost by a vote of 21 to 40 and the Abern resolution carried by a vote of 40 to 21. This closed the session.

At the Wednesday evening session greetings were read from Chinese and Japanese organizations, which are given elsewhere, along with an additional appeal from Comrade Press and a protest from the Lithuanian branch of Kenosha, Wis., at the factional situation in the party. Also was read a message from the English and German branches of Detroit for unity and struggle against right wing Loreism.

Comrade Vjorki, who accompanied the Swedish workers' delegation to Soviet Russia, gave a brief speech of greeting from the workers he had met there, and told of the great impression Soviet Russia had made on the social-democratic workers who visited it. Comrade Earl R. Browder then re-

Labor in Wisconsin Must Organize Its Independent Class Political Power

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, a senatorial campaign rages in Wisconsin, and it is to be expected that LaFollette, Jr., a candidate, will try to exploit the "war record" of the late Senator LaFollette, Sr., in his hunt for votes. There are large numbers of Germans in Wisconsin and they cannot forget that the last war was waged by the United States against Germany. Farmers are naturally pacifists, and Wisconsin has a large agrarian population. The anti-war issue is therefore popular in the badger state.

This is clearly shown in the current issue of "The Wisconsin Farmer" which editorializes under the heading of "A Reign of Law, Not a Chaos of War." But the program of this publication toward war is one of pure pacifism, endorsing at the same time the recently announced programs of both the British and the American councils for the prevention of war, the one issued under the heading of "America First!" and the other broadcasted under the title of "Britain First!" It reaches the general conclusion that:

"The ultimate eradication of war will be by education. Anything which tends towards that end is to be commended."

But the education carried on by the pacifists against war only blinds the workers and poor farmers to the real nature of their struggle. It demoralizes their fight. LaFollette was against war. But in the days of the greatest slaughter, he had no program to end it. His only program was offered in an effort to show the United States government how best to carry on the business of murder.

LaFollette offered taxation measures to raise funds to carry on the bloody job; he had his ideas on how to raise the morale of the soldiers who were being led to the killing pens, and it was his state legislature that ousted one of its members for making an anti-war speech, unable to trim his sails sufficiently to meet the demands of the LaFollette brand of patriotism.

This senatorial campaign in Wisconsin offers another opportunity to make clear to the workers and farmers of that state the real nature of the social system that oppresses them. Under the half century regime of LaFolletteism in Wisconsin their condition has not improved. LaFollette did not make open war against capitalism, the taskmaster, in an effort to end it. Neither do the Wisconsin "socialists," who issue their inane pleas for "honesty" and "decency" in politics.

Only the Communists, in Wisconsin as everywhere else, raise the standards for the overthrow of the bandit system that plunders city and land workers alike.

Events are forcing Wisconsin's workers to find their way out of the wilderness of "progressive" politics into the clear light of the class struggle, that will guide them in their efforts to build their independent class power.

It is another farm editor, Henry A. Wallace, of Des Moines, Ia., son of the late secretary of agriculture in Coolidge's cabinet, who says that the family tragedies caused by the farm bankruptcies are infinitely greater than the grief caused by the actual deaths which took place during the world war. But it is not enough to know and to say that workers suffer from capitalist wars; that labor is the victim of capitalist exploitation. The worst capitalist reactionary can say that. Means must be found to end wars and exploitation. Oppressed labor will find the only path of its escape laid down in the Communist program that educates and organizes workers for the victory over capitalism. Against Coolidgeism, against LaFolletteism, the workers and farmers must rally to the standards of Communism in Wisconsin.

ported upon the resolution adopted by the C. E. C. and approved by the Party Commission upon the Labor Party. There should be little disagreement, he said, owing to the unanimous nature of the approval of this resolution.

There must be real agitation for a Labor Party, particularly in local unions and central bodies. A drive must be made for real mass support. Experience shows need of more careful work. The slogan for a Labor Party must be made concrete to the workers in each particular organization, especially when they are engaged in struggles. In each union comrades must adapt the application of the slogan to the particular situation. In general it must be connected with issues the workers comprehend as immediate and vital.

These are needful preliminaries to organizational steps. The obstacles were the LaFollette illusion, the "non-partisan" attitude of the labor unions and the agitation for a third bourgeois party.

It is needful to carry out organizational steps at the earliest moment real mass support is certain, local or state organizations preceding national organization. Development is not even and equal.

Our forces must penetrate the organizations which express the political aspirations of the workers as well as the economic organizations representative of working masses. We must deal with existing organizations. The matter of Minnesota was dealt with. We must guard against infiltration of petty bourgeois ideas into our own ranks, especially we must be on guard when organizational steps are taken.

We must put the Workers Party and its role to the fore, the party must advance to the degree that the Labor Party movement advances. We must draw revolutionary implications from our demands, must strike a revolutionary note. Last year there were objective reasons for mistakes. Now it will be easier to build more securely. The party must tackle this job seriously, vigorously and effectively for a Labor Party movement which will be the basis for building up our own Communist Party in this country.

Comrade Ruthenberg, following, accented the importance of the party securing a fundamental understanding that the Labor Party policy must be the chief policy of the party, and why.

SIGMAN'S LIES BARED BY LEFT WING COMMITTEE

Militants of the Needle Trades Repel Force

(Continued from page 1.)

chairman of the L. & W. Cloak Co. of 23-30 East 10th street, refused to call a shop meeting ordered by the Joint Board. After several business agents sent by the Joint Board had failed to force Rabinowitz to call the meeting, he was attacked by gangsters on his way home from work and was badly beaten. His assailants also escaped without arrest.

Harry Farber was also beaten up at 32 West 18th street, where Rose was beaten up.

The Joint Committee of Action issued an emphatic denial of the joint board's statement that the workers discharged as a result of last Thursday's stoppage had come to the board for help, saying that they had been misled in this fight.

All the shops where workers have been locked out have been handled by the Joint Committee of Action. More than half of them have been settled and the workers have all been taken back. In the other shops strikes have been called and these places are now being picketed by committees from the Joint Committee.

Joint Board Terrorism.

The joint board, instead of trying to settle any shop difficulties as they pretend, is actually attempting to stir up more trouble for the workers by threatening jobbers who will not agree to boycott certain contracting shops. Every sort of terrorism is being used by the union officials to force the members to recognize their authority, and especially to pay them dues.

In addition to these tactics of force, the joint board is endeavoring to stir up race antagonism by filling the shops on strike with workers from the Italian locals. These Italian members are not so well acquainted with the issues in the fight as are the Jewish workers, and they are allowing themselves to be used as scabs because they have been misled by the joint board officers.

The Joint Committee of Action is planning a special campaign of information among the Italian workers, feeling certain that if they fully understand the situation they will not join with the corrupt officials in opposing the rank and file of the members in their fight for a democratic union.

Sigman Gang Takes Jobs.

Two examples of the joint board's persecution of workers were cited today by Louis Hyman, chairman of the Joint Committee of Action.

At the Principal Cloak Co., 32 West 18th street, five operators were discharged last Friday as a result of Thursday's stoppage. The Joint Committee of Action settled the matter with the employer and the workers were reinstated and went back to work yesterday.

Yesterday 5 business agents from the joint board, together with a strong arm detachment, visited the shop and threatened a strike if the 5 operators were not sent down at once. Against his will, the employer was forced to let the operators go, and the Joint Committee of Action has now declared a strike in the shop.

Another Strike.

At the Magedoff Co. at 122 West 27th street, an operator and a presser were discharged as a result of the stoppage and while the boss was willing to take back the operator, Breslau insisted that he be allowed to fill the presser's place with someone else. The operator refused to go back without the presser, and the joint board refused to let the presser return, so this shop has also been declared on strike.

Militants Officially Expelled.

Official notification was received today by C. S. Zimmerman, Rose Wortis, B. Miller and Pauline Morgenstern of Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that at a meeting of the New York joint board, held last Friday, August 21, they were expelled from the executive committee of Local 22 and barred from holding office or taking part in union activities for 3 years.

This expulsion follows the suspension of these members several weeks ago after they had been omitted, evidently thru oversight, from the general suspension and trial of all executive committee members of Locals 2, 9 and 22 which took place in June.

These newly expelled officers are all members of the Joint Committee of Action and have been taking a prominent part during the past two months in the fight of Locals 2, 9 and 22 against the officials of the union.

Pressers Meet Today.

The Joint Committee of Action is responsible for the calling of a meeting of Progressive Pressers, members of Local 35, which will be held at Webster Hall on Thursday, August 27, right after work.

Plans will be outlined for close co-operation between pressers and the operators, finishers and dressmakers in any difficulties arising in cloak and dress shops.

The call for the meeting has been issued to all members of Local 35.

T. U. E. L. PICNIC COMMITTEE MEETS NEXT SATURDAY EVE.

Delegates to the T. U. E. L. picnic committee are instructed to be present at 19 So. Lincoln St. next Saturday, August 29, at 8 p. m. At this meeting the business of making the last picnic of the year a big and successful one will be discussed. Representatives from all branches are required to be there.

RAID ON PICKET LINE FAILS, PAT DE ROSA FREED

Grady Again Arrests Strikers in Frame-up

Another raid on the Amalgamated Clothing Workers picket line, in front of the struck shops of the J. L. Taylor-International Tailoring Company, conducted by the slugging cop, Mike Grady, failed when Judge Lyle was forced to release Patsy De Rosa, 21-year-old picket. De Rosa was released without booking after spending the night at the Maxwell street station. The detective bureau tried to frame up De Rosa for acid throwing, but no one could be found who would identify the young striker as "criminal."

Two other strikers were arrested including one woman, Lucille Orlando. Both were released on bail.

Strikers Secure Continuance.

John A. Ryan, one of the Amalgamated attorneys, secured a continuance for the thirty-five strikers who appeared to answer to charges of "violent" picketing. The strikers were charged with violating the Cuthbertson "peaceful picketing" law, the complaints charging "assault" and "disorderly conduct." The cases will come up in the municipal court at city hall on Sept. 8.

Sidney Rissman, assistant manager of the Chicago joint board of the Amalgamated, will appear in the Waukegan court Sept. 2nd to answer to charges of "conspiracy." Rissman was arrested upon orders of the chamber of commerce, which is attempting to connect the union with acid throwing in small tailoring shops.

Grady-Lyle Plot With Boss.

The arrest of De Rosa is one more attempt of the Grady-Lyle combination to break the ranks of the striking garment workers. The International is trying to force the Amalgamated to put up large sums of money in bonds, and Grady shows a significant willingness to take any action ordered by the clothing manufacturers.

Judge Lyle, on his part, takes every opportunity to show his loyalty to the bosses, and it was only when the Amalgamated lawyers threatened to secure a second writ of habeas corpus that the Maxwell police released De Rosa. A few days ago Lyle held De Rosa on \$105,000 bail on charges of "assault."

Amalgamated Calls Off Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—(FP)—With the close of the busy season the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have called off their strike against the open shop Curlee Clothing Co. of St. Louis. The strike began June 1 for a 25 per cent wage increase, 44-hour week, improved conditions, recognition of the union and general wiping out of the degraded circumstances in which workers are held by the Curlee concern. One hundred individuals had previously been dismissed for belonging to the union. The union's action is only an armistice. The strike ruined the Curlee busy season in spite of utmost efforts of police slugs to break up the picket line. Nearly 1,000 workers remained out to the end.

GENERAL HSU EXPRESSES HOPE FOR GREATER UNITY BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA

(By Rosta News Agency.)

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—Before crossing the frontier at his leaving the Union of Soviet Republics, General Hsu Shu-cheng addressed a telegram to Georg Chicherin, people's commissary of foreign affairs, thanking for the hearty reception General Hsu and his mission in the U. S. S. R. and expressing his warmest wish that the good relations between the two countries become still closer.

In reply, Chicherin wired that he was happy to welcome, in the person of General Hsu Shu-cheng, a representative of a great friendly people, and expressed his conviction that the latter's visit to the U. S. S. R. would effectually contribute to the further strengthening of sincere friendship between the two peoples.

Young Workers to Have Big Outing on Next Saturday

Area Branch No. 6 of the Young Workers League is giving an outing to Braeside on Aug. 29th. All League members are invited. We will meet at 2613 Hirsch boulevard at 7:30 in the morning. Take along a blanket and plenty of eats. A good program is arranged.

Carlson Will Speak at Muskegon Picnic Sunday

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 27.—The Workers Party of Muskegon will hold a picnic at McGrath park Sunday, Aug. 30th. Oliver Carlson, now of New York, formerly of Muskegon, will speak. Having recently returned from Europe, where he visited Germany, England, Sweden, Norway, spending most of his time in Soviet Russia, he will have an interesting story to relate to the Muskegon workers. Edward Kosten, a well known labor man of Grand Rapids, will also speak.

The day will open with games, entertainments, jollification. Dinner will be served at noon. A large crowd is expected to turn out as McGrath is an ideal place for recreation.

Scandinavian Artists in Russia.

MOSCOW, July 27. — (Delayed).—Leningrad reports that a group of eminent Scandinavian art museum workers, all of them members of the recent Scandinavian museum congress, have arrived there on a study trip. Among the arrivals are Professor Wettergreen, director of the Swedish National Museum; Professor Schlehmann, director of the Danish Museum and a number of other personalities well-known in the world of North European arts.

The process of disintegration which is inevitable under these conditions is proceeding apace. Already 200 have transferred to Locals 1191 and 2140 and hundreds more have stated that they have paid their last dues until every parasite connected with this scandal is removed from official position in the district.

In another telegram, addressed to the war and navy people's commissary Frunze, General Hsu Shu-cheng conveyed thanks for the military honor rendered to him and expressed his best wishes for the further progress of the Red Army. To this telegram Mr. Frunze sent the following message to the head of the Chinese mission also by wire:

"The Red Army was happy to welcome in your person the representative of a great friendly people, which is so gallantly struggling for its national unity and rights. In this heroic effort the Chinese people have the greatest sympathies of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

"Please accept my best wishes and convey to the friendly people and army of China the brotherly greetings of the Red Army."

STATE COSSACKS PROTECT FAKERS FROM MEMBERS

Detroit Carpenters in Revolt Against "Hutch"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Hutcherson's prize dumbbells, Potts and Botterill, have proven themselves incapable of shame or reason, for despite the fact that the whole labor movement of Detroit is revolted by their use of state cossacks against the membership of the Brotherhood of Carpenters they continue their stupid policy of attempted coercion. Tonight six plain-clothes troopers and eight uniformed men imported from Flat Rock, Mich., were present to carry out Potts' autocratic order that none but those who have signed their rights away by accepting Hutcherson's yellow dog pledge may enter the union meeting hall.

Old Timers Arrived. After many had been turned away, two members of thirty years' standing, Oliver and Jim Mullins, arrived and pushed Hutcherson's bloodhounds aside and entered the hall. Potts followed them in and informed them that no dues would be accepted from them until they signed the yellow dog pledge.

When he came out, Oliver Mullins remarked that "they didn't have the moral courage to put us out." He then proceeded to air his opinion of union officials who stoop to such dirty tactics. Potts and Botterill stood with downcast eyes and a "whipped cur" attitude and answered not a word. Even the police smiled contemptuously and edged away from the two renegades they had been detailed to serve.

Honest Unionists Disgusted. After the meeting, the police invited the excluded members into the hall and literature was passed out condemning the attempted expulsions and the use of police powers. All present except the yellow job holders were thoroughly disgusted and many voiced the intention of going over to the "expelled" locals to get back into the company of union men.

The process of disintegration which is inevitable under these conditions is proceeding apace. Already 200 have transferred to Locals 1191 and 2140 and hundreds more have stated that they have paid their last dues until every parasite connected with this scandal is removed from official position in the district.

Suicide Saves State Money and Prosecutor Thinks it "Very Nice"

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—District Attorney Asa Keyes, in command of the prosecution against Dr. Thomas W. Young, who today committed suicide in his cell at the county jail, when told of the sudden end of the case, declared:

"It can be reckoned as, first of all, a great saving of money and trouble for the state of California. Dr. Young was as fully aware as we that he would end on the gallows. Our case was too strong, too complete."

Shoe Workers Strike Against Cuts. WEBSTER, Mass., Aug. 27.—(FP)—The 500 workers of the A. J. Bates shoe factory are on strike against 10 per cent wage cuts. Piece workers are affected by the reduction, the second in two months. Pay was lowered 5 per cent previously. About 100 day workers did not walk out.

Work More—Less Pay. WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Some 2,000 workers employed at the Alice mill in Woonsocket and the Millville, Mass., plant of Woonsocket Rubber Co., are notified that the 5-day work week is in force and wage reductions with it. Mills have been operating three and four days a week.

Jaffa Exhibition Postponed. MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The Jaffa exhibition having been postponed until the beginning of October, the Ukrainian economic organizations, which will be fairly well represented, have decided to increase the number of exhibits and generally to reinforce their participation in the mentioned exhibition.

MOTHER BLOOR NOW ON ROAD TO THE EAST

Carries Daily Worker from Coast to Coast

By ELLA REEVE BLOOR.

In summing up the results of the western part of my "hitch-hiking" campaign for the DAILY WORKER, the outstanding facts are these, that our daily is absolutely INDISPENSABLE for every party worker.

It would seem unnecessary to state such a patent fact, but in many towns—where branches were unusually inactive—it became necessary, first, to institute a subscription campaign among party members; second, to impress upon the organization that the DAILY WORKER agent must be the most responsible member.

So far, with a few notable exceptions, we find the DAILY WORKER handled in a careless, indifferent manner by the literature agents and comrades.

Co-ordination.

We should somehow make the membership visualize the vital necessity of mobilizing every comrade, every week to secure new readers, and new correspondents to develop intelligent co-ordination between the activities of the workers and their press.

In the intensive industrial districts like Akron, Youngstown, Cleveland, and the mining districts we found the workers especially eager for our paper. The bundles sent me in every town for free distribution helped a lot in securing the large number of subscriptions secured thruout my trip.

I have held over 50 meetings, organized a League in Toledo, sold many copies of the Workers Monthly and the Little Red Library.

Asks Support in East.

As I am about to take to the open road again for the eastern part of my trip, I hope all the comrades along the line will make the most of the opportunity for rousing good meetings and renewed educational activities.

Subjects of my lectures will be: "The World Labor Movement," "Hands Off China—Stand by Soviet Russia," and "Proletarian Education."

In membership meetings my subject will be "Shop Nuclei, Discipline," and first, last and all the time, our best party builder, the DAILY WORKER.

- The route will be: Buffalo, Aug. 29-30. Rochester, Aug. 31. Syracuse, Sept. 1. Utica, Sept. 2. Albany, Sept. 4. Troy, Sept. 5. Schenectady, Sept. 6-7. New York City, Sept. 9-10. Newark, N. J., Sept. 11. New York City, Sept. 12. Boston, Mass. (Special Labor Defense), Sept. 13. Boston, Mass., Sept. 14. Providence, R. I., Sept. 15. Hartford Conn., Sept. 16. New Haven, Conn., Sept. 17. Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 18. New York City, Sept. 20. Philadelphia, Sept. 22-24. Wilmington-Arden, Sept. 26-27. Baltimore, Sept. 29. Washington, Sept. 30.

In October I hope to spend the entire time with the miners of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

So far I have covered 4,516 miles, literally by the way of the highways, and have demonstrated that good results can be achieved without cost to the party, with no expense account for the DAILY WORKER. All I'll ask is your loyal co-operation.

Predicts Collapse of Rail Company Unions; 6 Out of 63 Now Alive

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—(FP)—Vice President Conlon of the International Association of Machinists has received notice that a call to all railroad company unions to meet in the parlor of the Laclede hotel in St. Louis on Sept. 1 has been sent out by R. R. Hunter, secretary to the company union on the Great Northern. Information coming to machinists' headquarters is that not more than six or eight of the 63 company unions established by the railroad managers in the past few years are now alive. Those still active are maintained by the Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and similar large systems as a weapon against trade unionism.

The purpose of the proposed conference of company union delegates at St. Louis appears to be discussion of the way in which they can best aid the management of the railroads in fighting the Howell-Barkley rail labor bill before congress, and how best they may assist the rest of the legislative program of their employers.

A hint has been given, however that some of the delegates will raise the issue of the refusal of the companies to permit a transfer of cards from one company union to another thereby enabling the nonunion worker to safely quit his job and seek work on another nonunion road.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

IMPERIALIST POWERS ATTACK SOVIET UNION IN EFFORT TO DODGE DIFFICULTIES FOLLOWING WAR

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Replying to the question, put to him by representatives of the Moscow press, as to why there actually is a noticeable recrudescence of a calumnious campaign and general attempts against the Union of Soviet Republics, Rakovsky, Soviet plenipotentiary representative in London, expressed his opinion that such a campaign was but a diversion made to alleviate the difficulties and complications facing the big colonial powers as a result of the imperialist war.

Indeed, this war had demanded the development of all the centrifugal forces of the world, and as the maximum amount of human and material resources was wanted for waging it, the belligerent states made lavish promises wherever they could. Then, after their own countries had been drained of the said resources, they had to rely on their overseas and other dominions, finally knocking for succor at the doors of the Asiatic states, thus, it should be mentioned, in particular, that China was, during the war, an ally of the entente.

After the close of the war, all these newly-acquired allies presented the bills which the western powers had signed; and while the colonies set to work to gain more independence, the states of Asia put their ever-increasing energies into their demands of abrogation of unequal treaties.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

viets Russia respectable in the eyes of the capitalist world is not whiskers or their absence but power.

HIS Imperial Majesty Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, Czar of all the Russias. This is what Grand Duke Cyril calls himself. He lives in a small palace in Coburg, Germany, has plenty to eat and drink and expects some day to get back on the throne of the Romanoffs, that is, unless some other equally ambitious political dead beat, throws a bomb into him. It is interesting to know that Cyril has the same opinion of the British Trade Union delegation's report on Soviet Russia that is entertained by Ramsay MacDonald and by socialists in general.

STRIKE ORDER DUE, LEWIS AND BOSSES CONFER

(Continued from page 1.)

additional reserve of large quantities of coal, also "smokless," from the non-union fields of Kentucky and West Virginia.

Must Organize Kentucky.

While all this propaganda about substitutes and smokeless bituminous constitutes a campaign of bluff in an attempt to scare the rank and file of the anthracite miners, whose unanimous demands are responsible for the stiff resistance being displayed by the mine union officials, there is nevertheless some danger from this source. This is especially true of the scab fields. The bituminous miners of the central competitive field have had a taste of what scab field competition means.

It is the opinion among the miners in the hard coal region that these scab fields will have to be unionized at all costs.

Open Baltic Sea Freight Line.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The Northern Board of the State Commercial Fleet is starting a new Baltic sea freight and passenger shipping line, the ports of call being Stockholm, Copenhagen, Stettin and back to Leningrad. The duration of the entire trip is to be fourteen days.

The press notes the above facts with considerable satisfaction, as up till now the trans-Baltic sea communications were mostly in foreign hands.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

SPECIAL NOTICE

All delegates to the T. U. E. L. picnic committee will meet at 8 p. m. Sautrday—Tomorrow. Every branch and federation should be represented.

FRENCH-BRITISH BREAK IN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

France Cannot Meet Churchill's Demands

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Great Britain's final proposal has been made to France for the settlement of her debt, Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer, announced tonight.

Britain asks that France pay 12½ pounds sterling annually for sixty-two years upon her debt to Great Britain.

Churchill stated that Great Britain insisted that the payment of the debt must be the sole responsibility of France.

Proposals made by M. Caillaux that France transfer to Great Britain France's share of the receipts under the Dawes plan were rejected, Churchill said.

M. Caillaux has received these final proposals from Great Britain, but has reserved his decision, Churchill stated. It is understood that Caillaux informed Churchill that he could make no reply to the proposals until he submitted them to his government for consideration.

"The position is further complicated by the intended negotiations for the settlement of the French debt to the United States," Churchill said.

"Great Britain must receive proportionate paripassu payments to any France makes to the United States," the chancellor added.

M. Caillaux's best offer was the repayment of ten million pounds annually upon the sole responsibility of France, Churchill revealed. It is understood that Churchill's first proposal was that France should pay between fifteen and twenty million pounds yearly. Great Britain's request would mean that France would pay Great Britain annually a sum of approximately \$60,000,000, which, spread over a period of sixty-two years, would about equal the British debt payments to the United States.

The Anglo-French debt negotiations are not broken off, Churchill said. "The negotiations will continue," he said.

DANCING AND POETRY AT Y. W. L. AFFAIR IN MINNEAPOLIS SUN.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—The Y. W. L. has prepared a gala night of entertainment for Sunday at the Finnish hall, 1317 Western avenue. The program begins at 8 p. m.

The famous Y. W. L. band will furnish the entrancing music. Margaret Hellander will deliver an oration befitting the occasion. Helen Toivonen will exercise her elocutionary powers with a recitation as only she can.

There will also be a dialogue by the well known Y. W. L. poet, Lester Maddock.

There is going to be some dancing that is dancing. A bevy of Bolshevik girls will be on hand to do the latest Moscow steps, with proper Minneapolis modifications.

If you miss this entertainment, it is only because you don't know about it.



BUILDERS AT WORK

VICTOR F. LAWSON, owner of the Chicago Daily News, happened to die the other day. His passing out caused the capitalist press to spill over with eulogy and lamentation. An unexpected comet in its flight could have caused no more commotion. But after the flood subsided, even the Daily News itself admitted that Lawson's demise didn't make a dent in the "brass check."

"The Illinois Merchants Trust company is made executor and trustee of the estate, with full power of management of all properties, both real and personal," it states. "Thus did Mr. Lawson, with the advice of his lawyers, guard against the vicissitudes of human existence and establish stable control of the Daily News and his other properties under expert financial supervision."

And John J. Mitchell, president of the Illinois Merchants Trust Co., is quoted as saying that "The late chief of the organization is dead, but the organization that worked under his guidance remains intact and will go on functioning in full strength."

Newspaper men may come and go, but the kept press is still "kept." Who keeps the DAILY WORKER? This is a different question, and it has been answered hundreds of times. It is the readers, the workers, the most enlightened, who keep the DAILY WORKER. The DAILY WORKER is run for its readers and the readers run the DAILY WORKER.

Readers are purchased by the capitalist press. It has been estimated that, on the average, every \$6.00 subscription costs the kept newspaper as much as \$8.00 to obtain (by means of contests, premiums, collecting agents, etc.) Advertisers pay for the subscribers as well as for the news and they pay so much that a newspaper man like Lawson is able to leave almost \$5,000,000 to line up the churches and schools along with the press on the front trenches of capitalist defense.

DAILY WORKER readers need not be bribed into subscribing, but they must be reminded constantly of the fact that they are its only possible source of financial support. If subscriptions do not come in, bills cannot be paid, paper cannot be bought; the machinery stops; the Illinois Merchants Trust is interested in its destruction, not in its continuation.

The DAILY WORKER is the clock of the world's labor movement; it tells the time for all workers; the seconds, minutes, hours and epochs, everything that effects the lives of workers, finds itself reflected in its face. And its owners, the militant laborers of America, say to those workers who have not yet become regular readers of the paper: Send in your subscription today to help us wind up the DAILY WORKER clock. Help us keep it going!

Yes, Surely--

The heavy expense of securing more subscriptions by giving away such worth-while books as "Russia Today" and "My Flight from Siberia" cannot be continued for long. But the DAILY WORKER MUST secure more new subscribers (and more renewals!)—at almost any price. The DAILY WORKER MUST grow to build the Communist movement. Since the opportunity is open to all workers—don't fail to take advantage of these offers at once!

Subscription form with fields for Name, Street, City, State and pricing options for \$2.50 and \$5.00.

RENEGADE I. W. W. OFFICIAL TEARS DOWN ILD POSTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 27.—Newfeldt, the assistant organizer of the local International Workers of the World, refused to allow the hanging of the International Labor Defense poster on the walls of the I. W. W. hall. This poster carried an appeal for class solidarity on behalf of the class war prisoners, regardless of affiliation.

The International Labor Defense is a united front organization of all labor, to fight for the liberation of workers imprisoned for their loyalty to the working class. No class-conscious worker can refuse unity for this high and noble purpose.

Nevertheless the local I. W. W. has

degenerated to such a low level of class consciousness that it put itself in the position of sabotaging the release of its own, as well as other, class war prisoners. This is a great disgrace. We recognize no political differences with regard to class war prisoners; they are all ours.

This black spot upon the local I. W. W. must not remain. It is up to the rank and file members to save the revolutionary honor of the I. W. W. Let it be understood once and for all time, that sabotage of class war prisoners, is the blackest kind of treason to the whole working class.

Workers Arrested as Aliens.

OAKFIELD, N. Y., August 27.—Twenty-two workers in United States Gypsum Co. mines are under arrest with others charged with being smuggled aliens. Most of the workers are Italians and Poles and are said by immigration inspectors to have entered the United States illegally from Canada.

ARRESTS TWO AS MASS., TEXTILE STRIKE SPREADS

PITTSFIELD, August 27.—Two pickets were arrested at the S. N. & C. Russell Mfg. Co mill when employers attempted to open for work. Both strikers were charged with disturbing the peace. Thomas J. Regan, United Textile Workers' Union organizer, is in Pittsfield from headquarters in Lowell to aid organization of strikers.

Workers walked out of five mills which declared 10 per cent wage cuts. Employers met and decided to hold out against the workers. Massachusetts is sending a member of the state board of arbitration to Pittsfield, the neither party in the strike has requested intervention. The factories are completely tied up.

Enlarge Soviet Export and Import Trade Via Vienna, Austria

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The Soviet papers note with satisfaction the fact that the negotiations between the Soviet Trade Mission at Vienna and the Austrian circles concerned on the question of enlarging the Soviet export and import trade via Vienna (which would tend to make the Austrian capital an important point of Soviet foreign trade), are favorably progressing.

The papers also point out that it is being generally recognized in Vienna itself that the materialization of such a project would benefit Austria, too, being in the interest of the development and consolidation of Austrian national economy.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

USE U. S. NAME TO BREAK RIFFS TROOPS MORALE

But Moroccans Take Important Post

PARIS, France, Aug. 27.—The Rifian soldiers have broken thru the Spanish lines between Tangier and Tetuan and captured the vital linking road on which El Fondak, the Spanish-French army camp, is one of the principal outposts, it is learned here.

The French are broadcasting propaganda that the American aviators are now at the front. The French are informing the Moroccans that this is only the advance guard of a large American army, in the hope of breaking the morale of the natives.

Protest Spanish Dictatorship.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—(FP)—"Spain's present government is based upon the most flagrant negation of the people's rights," declares the Catalan Cultural Committee's overseas letter from Madrid. "In September, 1923, a group of insurgent generals seized by force the government of Spain and formed a military dictatorship, after suppressing the constitutional guarantees, violating the most elementary rights of man and destroying every vestige of personal freedom. The right of criticism is non-existent. The last general elections were held in the spring of 1923. Parliament has been suppressed." Dictator Primo de Rivera's Rifian campaign in Morocco is attacked and it is stated that 21,000 men were killed, wounded and imprisoned in the western zone.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

DETROIT BAKERY BOSSES ATTEMPT TO KILL PICKET

Badly Hurt, But Goes Back on Strike Duty

(By Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 27.—Joseph Blaszczyk, Anthony Jankowski, and Henry Erenfelt, co-partners in the Holbrook Bakery, against which the Polish local of the Cake, Confectionery and Bakery Workers' International Union is carrying on a strike, made an armed attack on Comrade Wisniewski, business agent of the Polish Local.

The attack was carefully planned, the thugs-bosses and their man having waited for Wisniewski from 7 to 10 a. m. on Frederick avenue, between Jos. Campau and Mitchell, not far from his home. When they caught sight of him coming in a Ford sedan, they ran their car alongside of his from the opposite direction, forcing him to the curb, and then breaking the glass in his car, began beating him; Blaszczyk using a knife, Jankowski a hammer, Erenfelt a wrench, and Sztynelski a club.

Attempt to Murder Him.

The gang slit Wisniewski's cheek with a knife and beat him on the back, arms and forehead, chipping out a piece of the skull. Blaszczyk urged the other thugs on, saying, "Kill him! Kill him! He will then bother us no longer."

The passersby, who finally rescued Wisniewski from the thugs were so incensed at the outrage, that they probably would have meted out justice on the spot to the thugs if the police hadn't arrived and rescued them.

The police arrested three of the thugs, while the fourth one, Erenfelt, got away and was arrested the next day. All of them were later released under bond.

Returns to Strike Duty.

Wisniewski was taken to a doctor, who had to take seven stitches to sew up the wound in his cheek. After treatment Wisniewski was taken home.

The cause of the attack was the effectiveness with which the struggle was carried on by the workers against the Holbrook Bakery by the workers under the leadership of Comrade Wisniewski. The bosses, finding themselves powerless against the determined stand of the workers, wanted to at any cost rid themselves of the leader of the struggle.

To their disappointment, however, Comrade Wisniewski, the bandaged up like a soldier wounded in the war, got up the next day and went about his work in leading the struggle.

The outrage against their leader has so incensed the union bakers that they are determined to fight until the owners of the Holbrook Bakery grants all of their former demands, but also settle with Wisniewski for the harm done him.

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Yesterday's Daily Worker)

SYNOPSIS.—The official report of the British trade union delegation to Soviet Russia described the workings of foreign trade, transportation, industry, finance and agriculture in the Soviet Union. The trade union leaders concluded that foreign trade is increasing, and that in agriculture and industry the level of production is being raised. The finances have been placed on a sound basis, the report showed. Harm is being done to England by the absence of full diplomatic relations, the union leaders stated. Schools and universities, and literature, music and opera and the theatre were then discussed. Art collections, censorship, newspapers, wall newspapers, and freedom of the press were explained, with the conclusion that "the results of education are astounding." The report then took up hospitals, welfare work, sanitation, birth control, abortion, cleanliness and housing, rent regulations, family life, and prisons. "The Soviet government is achieving most remarkable results in respect to public health, housing, and the prison system," says the report. Regarding the trade unions and labor conditions, the report states, "The Delegation were much impressed by the position and activities of Trade Unions under the Soviet system."

VIII

Visit to the Liebknecht Salt Mine at Bakhmut

The depth of the mine is 560 yards; the number employed on the surface and underground is 130 on day-shift and 100 on night-shift. They have a six hour day underground, including winding time, and 46 hours per week, including meal times, on the surface.

The salt in this mine is 160 ft. thick. The output is 16,700 tons per month. The Delegation was informed that another bore-hole has been put down with the intention of sinking a further salt mine and when they had bored 290 ft. in salt, their drill broke and the bore-hole was carried no further, as there was no large demand for salt at that particular time, they having many other salt deposits of different types in various parts of Russia.

They have a wonderful method of mining this salt. They use a machine of Italian invention with a bore of 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 4 ft. 6 in. in length, weighing about 15 cwt. Each set of men, consisting of three, can cut on an average ten of these 4 ft. 6 in. blocks (2 ft. 6 in. in diameter) per shift.

Most of this large bed of salt is got without explosives of any character, except in getting the top bed, where they had arranged a round of shots to be fired when we were there, 50 in number, and a tremendous amount of salt was blown down through this process.

This mine is ventilated by natural ventilation and is very cool. The workers work under favorable conditions. The mine has been operated for the last 45 years.

The Delegation found that the workmen are graded by a Committee of workmen at the mine. They have eight grades. Commencing at Grade 4, youths of 18 and over, 18 to 20 roubles per month. In English money this represents from 40s. to 45s. This is a guaranteed wage for 18 days per calendar month.

Grade 10 consists of miners or drillers at a guaranteed wage of 39 roubles per month, which means in English money 87s. But they have also a system in all grades whereby they can improve wages by increased productivity. We found that some of these miners or drillers earn up to 80 roubles per month, which means £8 17s. 6d.

Grade 11 is the foreman or "deputy" in mining parlance in Great Britain. One deputy looks after ten men. He has about 50 roubles per month (£5 12s.).

In the stables were found ten horses well cared for and in good condition. After being down the mine three hours, the Delegation came to the surface and visited the winding-engine house to look at the machinery, which was very antiquated.

The wages received by the engine-winder and the hours he worked were found to be 39 roubles per month, which means in English money 87s., the hours being six per day, including meal times.

The Delegation was satisfied that this mine could be wonderfully developed and the output raised by at least 75 per cent, but owing to lack of capital they have to carry on as best they can; and repeat here what has been said in regard to coal mines, in the lack of machinery or with regard to the antiquated plant, a wonderful avenue of trade for unemployed engineers in Great Britain could be found in the Don district alone.

But with all the difficulties the Russians have to encounter, every one from the highest official to the youngest worker seemed to be doing his best, the motto being: We work in this mine for the benefit of the community and ourselves, and not for that of private enterprise.

In conclusion, the Delegation was satisfied that this was the finest salt mine that had been seen in Russia or elsewhere.

IX

Visit to Electric Power Station

Under State ownership, electric power for the whole of the Moscow Province has now been centralized in six stations. The Mogess Station, No. 1, which supplies electric power for the city and many of the local factories, also for lighting streets and houses, was visited by the Delegation. This station was considered before the Revolution to be one of the most up-to-date generating stations in Europe. There is very little difference in the general appearance of the power house and boiler houses as compared with pre-war days. A new turbine has been erected within the last six months, and a Babcock and Wilcox oil-fueled tubular boiler is in the process of erection. The English erector stated that this is the largest type which has yet been manufactured by this firm.

The output figures, taken as a whole, which include power

for the use of tramways and other purposes, show an increase of 30 per cent for 1924 over similar figures for the previous year, and the requirements for industrial purposes have already increased above the pre-war level.

The average price charged for power has now fallen to 9.75 kopecks per unit, as compared with 9.41 kopecks in 1913. The existing tariff is as follows:

LIGHTING.	
House lighting	15
Theatre and places of amusement	25
Shops and private enterprises	75

POWER.	
Tramways	3.8
Large factories	from 4 to 5
Small factories	from 6 to 7

The stores appeared to be well-stocked with supplies, most of which have been recently imported from Germany. The stock of 30,000 new meters was specially noticeable. These are of German manufacture and all bear description plates in the Russian language.

The Delegation was informed that, although the staff of workers has greatly increased with the increase of power output, the higher administration has remained at the same level, but the total amount paid for administration had decreased by nationalization.

There has been no stoppage in this power station, which has worked continuously all through the Revolution.

What is known as the higher administration is chosen by the factory Trade Union subject to the approval of the Central Committee. The usual books are kept showing profit and loss, a special department deals entirely with statistics, while the buying and stores departments function as usual, but all purchases are made through the State purchasing organizations.

It is, however, in the organization of the workers that conditions are entirely changed.

A special office with a staff consisting of the president, vice-president, bookkeeper and two clerks is allotted to the factory branch committee of their Trade Union, known as FabZavKom. As explained elsewhere, the members of this committee are elected from all the workers in the building who belong to the same union irrespective of their actual trade or profession. This organization deals entirely with the administration of the workers. It engages and dismisses workers, arbitrates in disputes, and is responsible for their housing and general welfare. The members of this commission may be of any political opinion.

In conjunction with this committee, however, works a special commission formed of the Communist workers in the factory. This commission, which is really a Communist committee, is known as the "yacheika" (cell) or nucleus. The yacheika is an entirely separate organization with a special staff and offices. Its function is to see that FabZavKom takes no action that is contrary to the tenets of Bolshevism as laid down in the laws and regulations of the State. Any workers having grievances against FabZavKom may apply to this body, which can arbitrate, or, at its own discretion, report to higher authorities.

Housing has been effected by handing over to the workers large blocks of buildings in the surrounding streets which were formerly residential flats of the well-to-do class. Each worker is allowed 20 square archines (one archine, 29 in.) of floor space. A special house committee is elected by the residents in each block. This committee formulates regulations, which are submitted to FabZavKom, and is responsible for the allotment of quarters, repairs, redecoration of the buildings, cleanliness, sanitation, and supervises the supply of water, lighting, and central heating in such buildings where this exists. Any members of this committee may visit the quarters of any resident. In case of infringement of regulations, which the committee is unable to deal with, it refers the matter to FabZavKom. Each tenant pays rent to the treasury of the committee. This rent is on a sliding scale according to the wage received by the tenant, the minimum rent being ten kopecks per month per square sarjen. The committee is responsible for funds collected and expenditure on upkeep.

The Delegation visited some quarters chosen at random by its members and scrupulous cleanliness was remarked in most of them. In many a considerable attempt at comfort and artistic decoration was noticed. Clean curtains hung from the windows and pictures decorated the walls. Most of the larger families occupied two rooms, with a kitchen partitioned off. The lavatories were visited and found to be clean and in sanitary condition.

The Delegation then visited the children's creche. This consisted of five large rooms, which constituted two play rooms, a dining room, a kitchen and a rest room. Mothers who are at work leave their children in this institution for the whole day. On arrival, each child is supplied with clean overalls and his towel hangs on a special peg marked with his name. Organized games and kindergarten instruction are given to the children. They receive their meals, and the younger children are made to rest between sheets in little beds for a specified period each day. All the children appeared to be extremely happy and well-cared for; an exhibition of the older children's drawings and little works of art showed that very considerable interest is taken in training and amusing them. The institution is visited by the medical staff twice a week, when every child is examined.

A well-equipped technical school has been inaugurated in which lectures are given to the workers on the theoretical side of their profession. A library of standard works is available for readers. One very noticeable feature was a display of sheets and tables giving all available particulars in detail dealing with profit and loss, scale of wages, comparative tables of production, estimates and diagrams for new schemes and improvements, and all the statistics regarding the financial and administrative organization of this station.

This data lays before the worker in simple form the whole

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

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

of the inner machinery of all departments of the concern for which he is working.

A large private house formerly belonging to a wealthy Moscow merchant has been handed over to the workers as a Social Club. This consists of a meeting hall, library, reading rooms, and full club accommodation. No alcoholic liquor is allowed on the premises, and it was noticeable that in certain rooms you were requested not to smoke or talk. The club was well furnished and extremely clean.

The whole system of administration of this power station and the condition and pay of the workers may be taken as typifying the ultimate aim of all nationalized industrial undertakings in Russia. In this particular instance, it has certainly reached a higher level than is found in many other factories.

Several factors have undoubtedly contributed towards this result. In the first place, it must be remembered that no stoppage has taken place at this station during the whole period of the Revolution, and work has been continually carried on, although often under very tragic circumstances. In the second place, all grades of workers in electrical works were formerly of a much higher type, both mentally and socially, than those found in many other industrial undertakings. The nature of their work required greater skill and order. Electrical power stations were a later development in Russia, and more care was therefore shown in their upkeep and general appearance. The buildings and the general accommodation were more up-to-date; consequently, the general conditions of the worker were nearer to those we are accustomed to find in Europe.

It is therefore evident that in these undertakings the first signs of revival under the new system will be most apparent.

Visit to the Goojin Iron and Steel Works

This factory consists of smelting works, iron foundry, production of wire nails, nuts, bolts, pins, and iron and steel rods, and was built 25 years ago. Over 4,000 hands are employed. Here the general conditions both in plant and machinery, organization, and the situation of the worker were certainly far below the standard in Europe. A different type of worker is employed to those in electrical stations. A great deal of the machinery is out-of-date, and much of it running under conditions of disrepair which are apparent even to the casual observer. In 1923, the factory, although it supplied one of the country's important needs, worked at a loss. During the past ten months, however, considerable improvement has been made, and a profit balance for that period is already shown.

The organization of the Clubs, Creches, and Technical Schools has been carried out on the same lines as at the electrical stations. The accommodation, however, is not so good, although cleanliness and order in the Clubs, Creches, and Technical Schools was quite up to standard.

A neighboring nursery has been requisitioned for housing some of the workers. The accommodation appeared to be adequate, but order, cleanliness, pride of possession was comparatively lacking as compared with the workers at the electrical station. This is undoubtedly accounted for by the originally lower standard of education among the class from which these men are drawn. It was, however, evident that serious attempts are being made to raise the domestic standard of these people.

XI

Visit to the Volhof River Electricity Scheme, Volhofstroy

The members of the British Delegation to Russia visited this Electrical Power Station which is being constructed for the purpose of utilizing the tidal power of the Volhof River in order to generate electricity intended in the first instance to supply electric power in connection with the domestic, industrial, and transport needs of Leningrad, with the possibility that power would also be transmitted for use in the agricultural and rural areas between Volhofstroy and the city. The enormous power station being constructed was an indication of the determination of the Russian Government to utilize all the powers and agencies at their disposal to meet Russian requirements.

The scheme was first discussed in 1902. The plans were prepared in 1911, but the work did not start until 1919 as part of the Lenin scheme for the electrification of Russia. We were informed by the chief engineer in charge of the job that the principal obstacle to its development had been the opposition and destructive tactics of the Steam Power interests in Leningrad and other centers. It was Lenin, we were informed, who in 1917 insisted that the scheme should be proceeded with. The official date fixed for commencement being July, 1918, was delayed for various reasons connected with Civil War and internal trouble. It is anticipated that the scheme will be completed in 1925, and by that time electric power will be delivered to Leningrad at a very low price.

The scheme is estimated to cost approximately 70,000,000 roubles, in our money about £8,000,000 sterling. This cost will include the erection of the power station and the cost of the plant for distribution. The number of men employed in connection with this huge undertaking at the time we visited the plant was about 11,000.

During our visit of inspection we saw these men employed in the various sections of the work utilizing electric cars, making concrete and building electric conveyors; it was estimated that about 4,000,000 cubic feet of timber was being used in connection with the building.

In going through the encampment erected for the purpose of housing the workers, we were interested to note the efforts that were being made to make life bearable for those employed by the provision of concert rooms, cinemas and theatre performances at which prominent artists from Leningrad were employed from time to time assisted by amateur talent trained from amongst the workers.

(To be continued in next issue.)

DELEGATION OF GERMAN WORKERS PRAISES SOVIET

Good Condition of the Workers Surprising

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—Individual groups of the German delegation to Soviet Russia are continuing their study journal. At present one group is in the Urals, a second in Georgia, a third in the Crimea, a fourth in Cherson and a fifth in the Donetz Basin.

The members of the Donetz group, Schlesinger and Menichard declared that the situation of the mining workers had made an extremely deep impression upon them, for nowhere else in the world had miners such rights and privileges. The living conditions of the miners are advancing rapidly in comparison with the pre-war level.

In this connection the sanatoria and workers' rest homes were exemplary. The sanatoria and welfare institutions in the Crimea where thousands of workers and peasants are recovering their health and strength made a particularly deep impression upon the delegates there.

The workers' health insurance, the factories and the trade unions have all their own sanatoria where the sick and over-worked employees recover at the cost of the trade unions, workers' health insurance, etc. The delegates thought such a thing on such a large scale was unthinkable in any capitalist country and could not possibly be carried out.

The delegation in the Urals was particularly surprised by the comparative speed with which economic reconstruction is taking place, despite the destruction brought about by the civil wars, despite the situation of the factories from a technical viewpoint. The German colonists on the Volga are making great preparations for the reception of the delegation.

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

The Unholy Trinity



Wind Storm Sweeps California.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—One woman probably fatally injured, several persons seriously hurt and property damage of more than \$150,000 was the toll today in a terrific wind storm which swept the town of Calipatria in the north end of the Imperial valley, according to advices here. One section of the town was demolished except for a few cement buildings, all frame structures having been blown down, advices here said. The storm which struck the town last night came without warning and swept persons in the streets from their feet. Mrs. Louise Enzuela was hit by a flying brick and was reported dying.

Soviet Cigarettes to Japan.

MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—The Leningrad Tobacco Trust has dispatched the first consignment of Soviet cigarettes to Japan.

LENIN MEMORIAL ALBUM

With 33 photographs of the great leader. Text in English, German and French.

25c

THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A SEASONABLE STYLE

FOR THE TINY MISS



5081. Plaid and plain flannel were combined to create the pleasing effect illustrated. The design is also attractive in linen in one or two shades or colors, or in taffeta. The dress may be finished with short or long sleeves.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 1 1/2 yard of plain material 40 inches wide and 1 3/4 yard of plaid, checked or figured material, if made of one kind of material 40 inches wide 3 1/2 yards will be required. Without long sleeve portions 3 3/4 yards will be required. The width at lower edge of the dress with plaits extended is 2 1/2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.



5064. Brown or blue linen with cross stitching in colored mercerized thread would be very attractive for this model. It is also good for pongee, poplin and chambray, as well as crepe and repp.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 2 year size requires 1 1/4 yard of 32 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE FALL AND WINTER 1925-1926 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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 600 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.

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

STUDENT OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE SCHOOL AT WAINA, WIS. TELLS HOW COMMUNIST YOUTHS KEEP DISCIPLINE

By ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

The capitalist press bore scare headlines about our school announcing to the world that another nest of reds had been found. At the school this attack was expected for we had the honor to be interviewed by "our friend," De Guire. "Our friend's" report has aroused the curiosity of many as to how these reds lived at that "secluded camp."

For the benefit of those whose interest has been aroused I will attempt to give a description of how we deported ourselves at Waina. The pleasure, to joy and the growth in body and mind by the students cannot be conveyed, however, they must be experienced.

Our school had fifty-seven students, two instructors, a cook and a lady helper. One can imagine the problem our director had. Fifty-seven active, young people on his hands to educate, feed, discipline, and provide lodging for for five weeks and then return them to their homes healthy and satisfied and ready to do Communist work. It is to the credit of Comrade Hayes that this he accomplished. The method used to accomplish this task is very interesting.

The responsibility of administration was given to the student body. The first two days of school was spent in organizing for the work ahead and in getting settled at our various living quarters. The students were lodged at fourteen different farm houses in the vicinity of the school. The farthest being two and a half miles away and the nearest a quarter of a mile. The two ladies and six boys stayed at the hall.

The student body organization was in two sections. One was the student branch of the league and the other was the student council with the working committees. The student branch was a model league branch with officers and committees. Much of its work was practice for branch training, that is, we went thru the formalities of branch functions and to gain experience. However, where there was a chance to do real work it was done. The officers and committees of the branch were as follows:

- Organizer.
- Recording secretary.
- Membership secretary.
- Treasurer.
- Literature agent with a committee of two.
- Educational director with a committee of four.
- Social director.
- Sport directors: One girl and one boy.
- Yowlec committee of seven. (This was the staff of the Wall newspaper).
- The executive committee, composed of all officers of the branch.

New officers and committees were elected each week so as to give students experience in branch work. There was some exceptions to this however. The social committee was permanent thruout the course for it had the task of providing constant recreation and entertainment for the student body. Also the first educational committee was made permanent due to the nature of its work. A uniform record of our meetings was desired so the office of recording secretary was made permanent.

The other officers and committees performed their routine branch functions and whenever actual work was to be done they took it up. For example, the athletic directors organized two track meets and a track team that took part in the events at Superior. They raised money and bought balls and bats for the play grounds and conducted the drill during exercise periods. They lined up a student base ball team and played a local team. They also conducted swimming parties.

On July Fourth and fifth, the students held two street meetings at Superior, Wis., distributed five thousand anti-imperialist leaflets, sold twenty-five dollars worth of defense stamps, took part in a Finnish district track meet, disposed of a hundred DAILY WORKERS by selling them on the streets. In this work all the branch committees took active part. The literature committee handled the literature. A defense committee was created to supervise the sale of defense stamps. The educational committee furnished the speakers and so on. Beside establishing the Yowlec, a wall newspaper, the educational committee organized group study circles, made an outline of the courses, and helped provide designs for posters.

With the exception of the student committee and those marked permanent, everyone took his or her turn at work. On the bulletin board was a chart with all the names of the students. Each morning one saw by that the chart if he was on a working committee for the day. Chairmen were appointed whose duty it was to see that all necessary work for the day was done by the committees. This was done to silence the confusion that resulted from the committees not knowing their particular tasks each day.

The work of these committees was routine. The kitchen committee washed the dishes and cleaned the kitchen after each meal. The clean-up committee swept out the large hall and dining room each day and kept things in order. The yard committee picked up the paper and refuse about the yard, repaired fences, fixed drive-ways, dug ditches to bury refuse, in other words took care of repair work and sanitation in general. The two boys on the fire wood committee filled the wood bin each day. The water committee hauled eighty gallons of water daily from a

school house a quarter of a mile away with the help of a farmer's Ford.

Every Monday there was a general clean-up in which every one took part. The floors would be scrubbed, the rubbish pile burned, or some improvement installed. In regard to this last, the boys built themselves an out-house for sanitation that was a real contribution of their proletarian dexterity. Voluntary work was also common. Many of the small irregular jobs were done by volunteer help, such as putting screen netting on the windows of the hall, repairing the board walks, of building racks for papers and books. This form of work was encouraged and the principle of it was one of the secrets of the success of the school. While on this matter of work it can be said that at the school work was never degraded. It was never used as a form of punishment, it was never condemned as a necessary evil.

The housing committee was one of those committees that took over much of that detail work that would otherwise have worried the school director. It had the task of providing comfort. All the complaints and needs of the students were handled by this committee. It procured water pails and dippers for drinking water, basins and pails for washing, lanterns and oil for lights, mattresses and hay for cots. It distributed the blankets so that no one had too much or too little covering. Students who entered late and over night visitors were provided lodging by the committee.

The health supervisors were Comrade Hayes and Comrade Helander. The most serious ailment at the school was a case of mumps. Beside all the necessary sanitary precautions, short talks on health and care of the body were given several times a week in class by the director.

At the school there were no major breeches of conduct such as stealing, fist fighting, etc. The labor discipline was remarkable in so far as no one intentionally evaded duty when his turn came. Large special work committees would be filled by volunteers at the first call. This achievement was not accomplished by a strict hand of authority being held over the students. It was just the opposite.

The conduct and administration of student affairs was in the hands of a student committee, composed of ten members. The rules were few. No unnecessary restrictions were imposed on the students. No smoking in the hall, no trespassing thru the kitchen, everyone in his living quarters at ten o'clock except on special occasions when the student body would set the time to be in, these were three of the most important. When the committee brought these rules in for approval there was a long discussion before they were accepted. The nature of the discussion showed that the student body really felt that the committee was their representative body rather than an authority put over them. The consensus of opinion was in order to study we must have plenty of sleep; therefore, the ten o'clock rule was good; it insured us sleep against our natural inclination to stay out late at times.

What would happen if the rules were broken? Occasionally they were broken. Some young fellow would come rushing home five or ten minutes after ten. His clock had failed him, or else the road had deceived him. Now, such misdeeds did not require action by the student committee. These belated and unfortunate homecomers would receive the necessary correction at the hands of his roommates. A cold duck in the creek would cool his heated brow. At each living quarter of the boys there was a code of house rules which the occupants themselves had drawn up, and for breaking of each rule there was the designated punishment. These rules also included the ten o'clock law of the school. Ducking was the universal form of punishment for it was both effective and enjoyable (for the duckers).

Thus our life at Waina was organized. This description is quite general and mechanical, but from it one can get an idea of how we spent our pastime, accomplished our routine work, and at the same time kept ourselves healthy and ready for study. There are other phases of our life that were not touched on; such as washing clothes, taking steam baths, receiving mail, etc. Each one of these items was done in a unique and interesting way—peculiar to Waina Hall. But these phases of our activities were not organized and therefore were not dealt with. Our social life conducted thru the above described organization was a big part of our education, outside of our activity and study in the class room. Thru it we learned self-discipline, responsibility to our organization, group living, and lastly, practical organization functions that we will use every day in our work in the league. I can say for the students without exception that we considered "Waino Days" the happiest days of our lives.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub

YELLOW TAXIS USED TO BREAK EXPRESS STRIKE

New York Railroads Aided by Hylan

By ESTHER LOWELL, (Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Yellow taxicabs without passengers are being used under the railroads' request and police protection to transport baggage held up by the strike of expressmen in Local 645, Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers' Union.

Union pickets under the direction of James Travers and Martin Lacey, union president, patrol the districts affected by the strike. Grand Central Terminal, Pennsylvania Station and ferry landings of other railroads as well as the docks of the Fall River Line and Hudson Bay Line. Extra city police as well as railroad police are on duty at all baggage transfer points. Hylan's Protege Heads Yellows.

Red cap porters are being forced to handle trunks and heavy baggage in the railroad depots and several hundred are diverted from their usual carrying of hand baggage to this heavier work of the striking expressmen. In response to the railroad officials' request over 3,000 Yellow Taxis over the ordinary number assigned for railroad duty are being kept near stations and at docks.

Special attention is given them to enable them to carry baggage at their 20-cents-a-mile rate. Express companies charge \$1. Taxis are violating the city ordinance which forbids their carrying more than one trunk. Carroll Sinnott, mayor Hylan's protege by family relationship and traffic manager of Yellow Taxis, is personally supervising strike breaking activities of Yellow Cabs.

Demand 8-Hour Day. The strikers demand an 8-hour day with no reduction in pay, time and a half for Sundays. Westcott Express and New York Transfer Co. want to give the workers \$1 wage cuts and keep the prevailing 10-hour day. About 800 union men are striking.

The companies so far have not attempted to hire strike breakers but have indicated that a rate raise would not be unacceptable from the Public Service Commission. The commission cannot act until the public protests about the strike.

The railroads handle about 8,000 pieces of baggage daily with double that amount over holidays. Special re-routing is being done during the strike. The railroads have given the express companies' stands to the Yellow Taxi Co. which fights all attempts to organize its workers. Taxi drivers employed by independents report that police are co-operating in keeping

DELEGATION OF FRENCH, BELGIAN AND GERMAN TEACHERS RECEIVE BIG OVATION ON ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, August 27.—The delegation of French, Belgian and German teachers has arrived in Leningrad to study the system of people's education in the Soviet Union.

Some thousands of Russian teachers assembled at the station with red flags and emblems to welcome the delegation which consists of 38 members. Leningrad welcomed the representatives of the organized French, Belgian and German teachers with cheers and the singing of the International.

After greetings on the part of the representatives of the Russian Teachers' Union, the Leningrad Soviet and Trade Union Council and the Pioneer organization, the Belgian teacher, Vangheim declared in the name of the delegation the efforts of the bourgeoisie to prevent the delegation had been in vain that the warnings not to venture into the land of the "barbarians" had fallen upon stony ground. The delegation is in search of truth and feels itself fortunate in being able to greet the Leningrad workers, the pioneers of the revolution.

The delegation received the assurance that it would receive perfect freedom to examine and study according to its own choice. The delegation has left for Moscow.

Start Work On Water Plant Sept. 10. WEST FRANKFORD, Ill., Aug. 27.—Contract for construction of a half million dollar water plant here was awarded today to the Katz Construction company, of Omaha. Work on the plant will start September 10, to be completed in nine months.

Want Russian Medical Herbs. MOSCOW — The North-Western State Trading Department (Leningrad) is negotiating with French firms with regard to the export of two million kilograms of Russian herbs to France, which stands in great need of this product.

PACT AGAINST SOVIET UNION NEARER, GERMANY TOLD NO TREATY CHANGE

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—France, in conjunction with the allies, has invited Germany to enter into direct negotiations for a "security pact" aimed against the Soviet Union, it was learned here this afternoon.

The French note to Germany suggesting direct negotiations on the question of a "security pact" makes the principal condition that the Versailles treaty must not be changed.

Yellow Cabs near baggage stations instead of cruising the streets for "fares." They also report that Mayor Hylan's former bodyguard, police captain Edward Quinn, is chief of the special detachment assigned to Grand Central during the strike. Mayor Hylan has been frequently attacked for his favors to the Yellow Taxi Co. of his son-in-law's brother.

8 Soldiers Killed in Training on Way For Burial

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CAMP GRANT, Ill., Aug. 27.—The bodies of eight soldiers killed in military maneuvers here at the citizen's military training camp will leave for Chicago tonight. The soldiers were killed by the explosion of a trench mortar. The dead soldiers will be given military burial in Chicago and will be received by a committee of citizens on their arrival there.

Deaths in Bulgarian Prison. MOSCOW, Aug. 27.—According to official numbers issued by the Bulgarian government, in Bulgaria last year 697 prisoners were executed, 428 died of wounds, 499 committed suicide and 216 died under "unexplained" circumstances. It must be remembered that this refers alone to official prisoners.

Old Party Politician Indicted. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—Thomas A. Hill, speaker of the Arkansas house of representatives, was indicted here today by the Pulaski county grand jury on four charges of graft, embezzlement, forgery, and grand larceny.

A Keen Debate
IS CONTAINED IN THIS BOOK ON THE SUBJECT:
RESOLVED: That the Soviet Form of Government Is Applicable to Western Civilization.
Board bound this attractive volume will make a welcome addition to your library.

RUSSELL vs. NEARING

RUSSELL-NEARING DEBATE
50c
THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.

FAIRY TALES
for
WORKERS CHILDREN
by
Herminia Zur Mühlen
Translated by IDA DAILES
Color Plates and Cover Designs by LYDIA GIBSON

Well known novelist says:
"They are painful and moving stories which show us the state of spiritual anguish through which the German people are passing. They deserve to be known to the American public, and I am very glad that the "Daily Worker" is bringing them out."

75 Cents
Duroflex Cover.
\$1.25
Cloth Bound

There is no propaganda book so suitable for the children of class conscious labor men and radicals as the "Fairy Tales for Workers Children."
—Federated Press.

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 4713

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

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

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

The Threatened Coal Strike

There is a possibility that 158,000 anthracite miners will strike on September 1st. As this article is being written, John L. Lewis is reported to be sending out the necessary stoppage orders to the miners.

The hard coal diggers are facing a struggle as hard as the coal they dig. Against them is aligned all the power of the wealthy anthracite owners, their other industrial and financial auxiliaries and last but not least the government of the United States, the executive arm of the collective capitalists of this country.

In face of this array of force what should be the policy of the miners? They should immediately set to work to build up an opposing array of force, composed of the workers in the other great key industries of the United States. In brief they should take a lesson from the British miners who won a victory by threatening the capitalists with a general strike unless they withdrew their decision to reduce wages and increase working hours. What the British miners threatened they were able to make good, because they had prepared for it.

No such preparation has been made by the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America. Instead of preparing to wage war on the coal operators, effectively, by forming an alliance with the railroad workers, Lewis and his satellites are still continuing the orgy of expulsions which is partly responsible for wrecking the union in the bituminous fields. Only a few days ago Frank Farrington, the Illinois edition of Lewis, removed from office the progressive leaders of the Zeigler local after using the gangsters of the ku klux klan to shoot and blackjack the membership.

This kind of policy bodes ill for a successful struggle against the disciplined and class conscious coal operators. If the miners are to depend on Lewis, to organize the strike, they risk defeat. Lewis is only interested in maintaining his position and is bargaining for the aid of Calvin Coolidge, the strikebreaker president to save his face for him before the miners. Lewis has helped to weaken the union. The miners must stand on their own feet. They should get the effective grievance committees on the job and run the strike themselves.

Patriotic Hokum

The Seattle Union-Record, once known as a labor paper, in a recent issue carried editorial comment on the war conducted by the French government against the Rifians in North Africa. It says in part:

"It is time for America to take a position in these matters to let the Old World chancelleries know that the American people look with distaste upon their lopsided, selfish intrigues and would-be conquest."

This is as much as to say that, America is free from both diplomatic intrigue and a desire to conquer. The fact is that America is the strongest and most ambitious imperialist power in the world today, not even excluding Britain. France is riding rough shod over the rights of the people of Morocco, just what the United States is doing in the Philippines and England in India, Egypt and China.

The DAILY WORKER attaches so much importance to the struggles of the Rifians against France and of the Chinese against the British, Japanese and American imperialists, that it analyzes the situation from day to day in its editorial columns. But you will also find in the DAILY WORKER news articles and editorials on the march of American imperialism thru South America and in fact all over the world.

The Seattle Union Record, which was founded with the dollars of the workers has become a house organ of American imperialism.

The DAILY WORKER is the uncompromising foe of American imperialism, and while it constantly throws light on the movements of other imperialist powers it pays particular attention to the home-made capitalist villain. The overthrow of American imperialism is the task of the American working class in alliance with the oppressed peoples, and with the aid of the revolutionary movement of the world under the leadership of the Communist International.

The Zeigler Miners

The struggle against the reactionary leadership of the United Mine Workers of America has assumed at last a concrete and militant form. The open rebellion of the membership of Local 992 of Zeigler, Ill., may not appear to be of very great significance considering that there are thousands of local unions in the U. M. W. of A. But the issues upon which that one local has taken up the fight are of a nature that forecast open nation-wide revolt.

The chief issue is class collaboration. Second in importance is the miners' unwillingness to be burdened by an officialdom that perpetuates itself by election steals and machine rule. There are other issues in Zeigler, altho supplementary, serve to accentuate these important ones.

When a sub-district machine, an arm of the Farrington Brotherhood, goes so far as to prefer trumped-up, criminal charges against a group of progressives who challenge its right of leadership, it is an indication that the solvency of such a leadership has long since ceased to exist. And apace with this ultra-bankruptcy goes the building and solidification of a nucleus of wilful, class conscious workers whose present limitation in smallness of numbers in no way precludes its development into a powerful voice of challenge to the present corrupt leadership. It is a beginning the end of which is a housecleaning of the U. M. W. of A.

Color Prejudice

A colored police officer went into a Cleveland restaurant for a cup of coffee. The manager informed him he could not be served because of his color. The colored policeman arrested the white restaurant owner, and took him to the station. Whereupon a white police lieutenant by the name of Walsh turned the restaurant man loose and soundly berated the colored officer for the arrest. The colored policeman took the case to a higher authority, with the result that the restaurant man is now held on a charge of violating the Ohio civil rights law. Such is life in "free America."

How Is a Factory Nucleus Formed?

(Material from the Organization Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.)

THERE is still a tendency in party organizations to build up factory nuclei by rule of thumb, namely, only after the registration of party members according to the enterprises where they are employed the formation of various nuclei is taken in hand one after the other on the instructions of the party executive. These party executives forget that it is essential to encourage initiative in every individual party member, and to make use of it in the formation and development of nuclei.

It should be made incumbent on every party comrade to find out Communist Party members and sympathizers in the enterprise, and to form the nucleus together with the party members in the enterprise. Should the comrade in question be the only Communist in the enterprise, he must endeavor to recruit party members among the workers, in order that a nucleus may be formed. All party members should of course be registered to their places of employment. The enterprises, too, should be registered to enable us to proceed systematically with the formation of nuclei and to exercise proper control. But we must be certain in systematizing this work that we do not discourage self-activity among our party comrades, for a systematic development of nuclei is only possible if full scope is given to the initiative of party members and every one of them is drawn into the work.

In order to show comrades how nuclei are to be formed it would be advisable to publish in the daily press as frequently as possible good examples of nuclei organizations. We give below a few such examples, hoping that as many comrades as possible will write to the party executives about these questions, in order to obtain an exchange of experiences by means of the press.

The Nucleus Chairman of a Mining Enterprise Has Sent Us the Following Account.

IN our mine various localities are represented. I got into touch with the managing committees of the Communist local groups, and got from them a list of comrades employed in our mine. I picked out among them the most reliable, and we all met on a Sunday. We discussed nucleus work in the enterprise. The only question was whether we should work illegally or legally. After we had decided to work illegally, and after we had agreed on the best manner of getting hold of all the comrades, we held a meeting, and the subject of the report was: nucleus work in the enterprise. After a thorough discussion we proceeded to constitute the nucleus. There are three shifts in our mines, and we elected in every shift a shift-nucleus leader, as well as a literature and trade union secretary. These comrades constituted the executive of the nucleus as a whole. The elected comrades received from the foreman of this leading organ instructions to draw all party members in the enterprise into regular work. I made the nucleus leaders responsible for the carrying out of the work decided upon. The nucleus leaders of every section were given a list of all the comrades working in his section, and he must always keep in touch with them. I as chairman try to find out if the nucleus members of every shift receive the instructions which I give their leader. Thus it is possible to draw every comrade into practical collaboration.

Our nucleus meets once a fortnight. The nucleus leaders of every shift are responsible for their nucleus members' attendance at the meetings. Every department leader must present a report on the work of the last two weeks, and this makes the meetings interesting.

Collection of membership subscriptions in the mine is certainly the most difficult question, because the party executive has not made any concrete decisions on it. There are local groups who still stick to the old traditions and have their doubts about nucleus work. But I am doing my best to solve this problem of collecting subscriptions in our enterprise in the following way. A sub-cashier is elected in every shift and a head cashier of the nucleus for the whole enterprise. The sub-cashiers of the various shifts settle accounts with the nucleus cashier, and the latter with the cashier of the local group. In this manner it will be possible to collect membership subscriptions in our mine.

P. M.,
Nucleus Chairman of the Mine.
ANOTHER nucleus chairman has sent us the following communication on the formation of the factory nucleus: I got a list of comrades employed in the enterprise where I work from the party executive. Some of them I knew already personally, and the others I had seen at factory meetings at which I have always been a keen observer. I thereupon called together the comrades from the various sections whom I knew personally, and gave them the names of party members together with an invitation to a meeting to be held the next evening. I did not place on the agenda the dry subject, "Establishment of a Factory Nucleus," but a matter in

which the workers of the enterprise were keenly interested just then. The results were brilliant! Only two of those invited did not come, and one of them sent an excuse. We did our business and established a factory nucleus.

I notified the local party executive of the formation of a factory nucleus in the — works. The second meeting was held immediately after working hours in a hall nearby. The party executive sent to this meeting a reporter who gave a political address. We then connected the report with our enterprise and drew from it the lessons necessary for us. The next day we were able to do much better oral propaganda work than before, as we were now able to connect the small needs and demands of the workers with the political events. I must record that since the establishment of the factory nucleus the comrades are doing much better party work than before. Only now have we a sound basis for our propaganda work in the factory, and we are sure that our leaflets are really distributed there. After establishing this apparatus and gradually getting hold of all the Communists, we proceeded with the publication of a factory newspaper. At first of course we went about it in a rather clumsy manner, but after receiving a few hints from an editor, we soon got into the work. Our factory newspapers have of course received particular attention from the management of the works, but we Communists have now the satisfaction that non-party workers approach us with the request for more factory newspapers and themselves bring contributions for the newspaper. We utilized this politization of the workers and connected the sale of our factory newspapers with a collection for the Red Aid, and at election time, for the election fund. The result has been very satisfactory.

My experience in connection with the factory nucleus is as follows: There were comrades who were not at all keen on it, they were too much bound up with the old residential form of organization. But soon they recognized that factory nuclei are much more advantageous to the party than the old form of organization. The party has considerably increased its influence in the enterprise, and comrades are much more closely united than before. In conclusion I should like to say to all comrades:

"Establish factory nuclei everywhere, publish a factory newspaper in every factory, publish your experiences in the party press in order that other comrades may profit by them. If you do this, the influence of the Communist Party will spread and the party will be able to do justice to the tasks before it."

(Signed) Factory Nucleus Chairman in —

The Nucleus Chairman of a Medium Enterprise Has Sent Us the Following Account.

THE factory nucleus question is today the main topic of party discussion. It is no doubt one of the most important questions, and all comrades should not only take an interest in this question, but should work energetically on this field. There will probably be many comrades who will ask themselves the question: How should I set about the establishment of a factory nucleus? It is true the matter seems simple enough when one looks thru the good advice and the hints supplied by the Central Committee. I admit that the difficulties connected with establishing a well-functioning nucleus in a larger factory or works where workers are under very strict control are not so great that they cannot be overcome. It is a different matter altogether where a smaller enterprise is concerned, where the foreman or employer can control every one of his workers at any time of the day. Many comrades will have experienced this of themselves, and a good few had probably to put up with the consequences of this.

I am employed in a small enterprise which has the reputation that workers are under control almost every minute of the working day. Nevertheless I was determined from my first day in this factory to awaken my seemingly indolent colleagues from their sleep and to try eventually to find out if there were any comrades among them. I must confess this was an arduous task. I was told by my fellow workers that the "old man" took good care that any one even the least suspected of spreading revolutionary tendencies among the workers of the factory was soon shown the road. Hence caution was of the utmost importance.

As I could not think of any better way, I turned to be at the end of the working day always the last to pay a visit to a certain small, quiet place, the walls of which I covered with small handbills. Those who did not tear down these handbills were sure to be sympathizers, and maybe even comrades. On the following day I kept my eye on the door of this certain place and endeavored under the pretext of feeling ill to enter the said place every time a fellow worker had just left it. The first time I did this I noticed that none of the handbills had been removed. I took note who had been inside. When I did this the second time, there was the same result—none of the handbills had been removed. But the third time

everything had been torn down. Then I knew that there was no hope of making friends with this lot.

I carried on this game a few days running, and in the course of these days I knew my fellow workers almost by heart.

I joined in the conversation of fellow workers whom I in my secret heart considered to be comrades, in order to make quite sure, and to behold! one of them showed me his membership card. Henceforth we worked hand in hand. We approached our fellow workers singly and worked them up as one should do in such cases—and the result was amazing. We discovered that not less than eight comrades worked in this enterprise, and they all told me that they had mistrusted one another. No one of them dared to attempt to establish a nucleus. But now "the nucleus is there." We are of course very pleased with our success, and altho we must not make ourselves too conspicuous in the factory, for fear of being given the push, we have been able to enlighten a good few of our fellow workers on the treacherous policy of the social-democratic party, on the shameful attitude of employers and the disgraceful treatment meted out by foremen to the workers. Any future wage struggles do not give us any uneasiness, for we are convinced that our work has not been in vain, especially as eight strong supporters at factory meetings out of a staff of fifty are by no means a negligible quantity.

COMRADE from the building trade has sent us the following account of the establishment of a factory nucleus: When the party issued the slogan of reorganization on a factory nucleus basis, I immediately proceeded to elaborate in our trade (building workers) a plan for the establishment of a nucleus. I submitted this plan to several of my fellow workers, but did not meet at first with much encouragement from them. I saw, however, that this was only due to the fact that altho these comrades possessed membership cards they had never seriously considered why they had joined our party nor what are our aims. This being so, I told myself that I must be patient, and I proceeded to organize a meeting of comrades from various places where builders were employed. This meeting was quite well attended for a first meeting. I explained my plans to them. Several comrades put down their names for participation in the discussion. They said that the plan was all right, but that it could not be carried out in the building trade, as party comrades were scattered because of the nature of their work, necessitating transference from one building site to another. Others again were of the opinion that one should not complicate matters, as we had already a trade union fraction. They said that this was sufficient and that there was no need for a special factory nucleus organization. I then tried to explain my standpoint to the comrades, telling them that we could very well unite the Communist builders of our entire locality into one factory nucleus, as the formation of several nuclei was fraught with great dif-

iculties in our trade in which workers are continually shifting from place to place. I told them that if we stuck to the trade union fraction work which we had done hitherto, this would be by no means a factory nucleus organization. I also said that comrades must, above all, realize that our aim is to build up the party on a factory nucleus basis, and that therefore, factory nuclei are of fundamental importance. Unlike fractions, which only discuss and organize work in the trade unions, factory nuclei are the medium thru which all party work should be done (carrying our party activity, propaganda for the party and the press, collection of membership contributions).

We thereupon proceeded to form a managing committee, making certain that the largest building centers should be taken into consideration. We also appointed a nucleus representative for every building site. The first work of the nucleus was to collect signatures in favor of the initiation of a plebiscite in Switzerland against excessive taxation. Every nucleus member was given three to four sheets and a list of the places where he should collect signatures. Collection of membership contributions from all workers engaged in the building trade is also done now thru the nucleus.

Next time I will tell you about our further work and experiences.

Red Builder.
(Organization Department's Note:—The above example of the formation of nuclei in the building trade refers to a small locality. In larger localities, party comrades employed on various building sites of one and the same employer should be organized into one factory nucleus. Especially in the building trade, it is essential to publish factory nucleus newspapers, as it is difficult to exercise thoro and continuous influence over workers employed in this industry which necessitates frequent shifting from place to place.)

THE nucleus chairman of a medium sized industrial enterprise has sent us the following account: "We started our important work with the party slogan: 'To the Factories!' There were in our factory comrades from various local groups, and they were organized into a nucleus. We started with 20 Communist members and we proceeded to elect the executive whose composition is: Nucleus organizer, organization organizer, agitprop organizer, steward for processions, demonstrations, etc., trade union organizer, cashier and Red Aid organizer. Then we divided all members into groups of five, allotting a leader to each, and into a group of Communist women. The whole factory was divided into sections and every group of five was allotted one of the sections as its field of activity. Membership subscriptions are collected weekly thru the leaders of these groups of five, and this ensures regularity. Nucleus meetings are held whenever important political and economic questions arise. Those questions are discussed and this ensures united action by the whole nucleus within the factory. Regular nucleus meetings are held once a month after

working hours. The membership of our nucleus has already gone up from 20 to 39. From a staff of 350 people, 103 are readers of the Communist press. There is no special need for factory nucleus newspapers, as Communist newspapers can be obtained in the factory. It is only when one is compelled to work illegally and Communist newspapers are prohibited, that there is work to do for the editor of a factory nucleus newspaper. Leaflets, etc., are distributed in the factory. Well, no sooner did the nucleus begin to be busy than the firm began to hunt for the nucleus organizer. Communist election addresses had been posted in the factory—hence the alarm of the management. But as our nucleus organizer is invisible, the hunt was in vain. We had successful collections for Red Aid in our factory.

The successes achieved by a capable nucleus show us that we are on the right way and give us hope of a victorious revolution. Well, comrades, who work in factories: Learn to form factory nuclei, make factories strongholds of the working class. Carry out the Bolshevization of the party and ensure thereby the ultimate victory of the working class.

No factory without a nucleus!
On with the work!
Long live Factory Nucleus!
The Strongholds of the Revolution!
(Organization Department's Note:—To prevent wrong deductions being made from this report, we would like to say that it is most expedient to organize factory nuclei according to the division of the factory into sections, blocks, or workshops. In general, mechanical divisions into groups of five is not to be recommended. But sectional nuclei should be formed where such a thing has become an absolute necessity.)

IT should not be necessary to form special groups of Communist women, for our women comrades should carry on the same kind of work and in the same manner as the men comrades. Propaganda and agitation among women factory workers is not only the business of women comrades, but also that of our men comrades. But this does not mean that no special groups of women sympathizers with us should be formed among whom our women comrades could do the necessary work.

Whenever possible, nucleus meetings should be held once a week. If these meetings are well prepared and not too drawn out, attendance will be better than if a nucleus meeting is held once a month and has an agenda that takes up too much time.

Factory nucleus newspapers should be published also in factories where Communist newspapers are widely read. The daily press cannot allow enough space for the discussion of questions arising in all the factories. A factory nucleus newspaper appeals directly to the workers of the respective factory. It deals with factory questions and connects with them the general questions of the labor movement and other political questions. The main task of the factory nucleus newspaper is to tell the workers continuously what they must do to improve their position.

GREAT CROWDS GATHER AT MOST SUCCESSFUL OUTING HELD BY N. Y. INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

NEW YORK, August 27.—The annual outing of the International Labor Defense was a huge success with over three thousand present.

Scopes Trial Burlesque.
The two features of the day were the Scopes trial burlesque and the taking of moving pictures. The burlesque won continual applause from the crowds who responded to the excellent humor of the piece. There were represented the twelve jurymen and "true from Tennessee, ignorant farmers who spent their time chewing their cud and spitting in the spittoons which the state of Tennessee had provided." Bryan, Darrow, Scopes and the Judge were all there true to the last detail, and last but not least the monkey himself was there with a monkey face and switching his tail. He was all but human and answered the questions of Bryan with much intelligence.

The play was filmed by the movie man. The crowd was also filmed at various times. In the not distant future this film will be shown in New York and all those who attended yesterday's outing will have the pleasure of seeing themselves on the screen at that time. Watch for the advertisements for the showing of this original film.

There was excellent food to be bought at the food and drink booths and before night everything was sold down to the last portion of ice cream and the last hot dog.

Must Defend Our Soldiers.
In every way the affair was entirely successful and the International Labor Defense has been strengthened to carry on the great work for which it was organized. And this work of defending and caring for class war prisoners and their families is one of the most important duties of the working class.

Whatever happens, the defense of workers must go on. The next step is to prepare for the coming conference which will be held on Sunday, Sept. 13th, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, and to which we invite all working class organizations. This conference will pave the way to an ever stronger and greater defense.

If you want to see the Communist movement grow—get a sub for the DAILY WORKER.

charging him with "insults" and "menace."

He also attempted to arrest another comrade who followed S. in order to witness the incident in behalf of Comrade S. The police sergeant, in spite of the fact of having noticed the fascist emblem on the coat of the "brave" detective, who will undoubtedly be rewarded by the fascist for his courage and cleverness, placed Comrade S's bail at \$500. The bail was immediately raised and after about ten minutes our comrade was free.

The next day we went to the trial which, however, did not take place because the fascist with the famous detective didn't show up, we do not understand for what reason. The whole thing was dismissed.

We sincerely appreciate the prompt assistance given by the New York section of the International Labor Defense, which greatly helped in liquidating the matter satisfactorily.

Germans Interested in Russia.

MOSCOW.—Professor Stekloff, of the All-Union Academy of Sciences (Leningrad), who has just returned from a trip to Berlin, where he was commissioned to purchase special instruments and apparatus for the Academy, tells the press representatives that there is an intense and growing interest in Germany for the works of the Russian scientists and, generally, the progress of scientific thought in the U. S. S. R.

Workers Strike in Boston

BOSTON—About 300 cloak and suit workers employed by contractors are striking because jobbers and contractors refuse to renew the agreement for another six months, Sol Seidman, organizer and vice-president International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union says. Manufacturers renewed the contract, affecting about 70 per cent of the cloak and suit workers. Strikes are on in the 25 shops of contractors for the 8 jobbers who did not renew.

British Unemployed Number 1,298,000.
LONDON, England, Aug. 27.—The number of unemployed persons in Great Britain continues to mount. The increase last week, according to figures issued yesterday, was 29,000, bringing the total to 1,298,000.