

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

The First Anti-Imperialist Week is Now Over But Every Day Should See New Blows Against Imperialism.

Vol. II. No. 198. Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$1.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$1.50 per year.

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1925

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1111 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

LOS VSKY SPEALS TO FRENCH LABOR

WORKERS BE UP ON PICKET LINE IN N. Y. GARMENT STOPPAGE; COURTS IMPOSING HEAVY FINES

NEW YORK, August 30.—Despite the rumors of impending peace negotiations between the factions in the fight within the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the beating up of workers still continues on the picket line, according to the report of the Joint Committee of Action.

Sam Goldman, one of the men discharged from Yulovits & Schwarz, at 124 West 18th street, after the stoppage, was standing in front of that building with a group of workers talking to a member of the firm. Two gangsters crossed the street quickly, attacked Goldman and then escaped after bruising his face and injuring his right eye.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

RUSSIAN industrial production is expected to reach 95 per cent of its pre-war high water mark, in the fiscal year 1925-26, according to estimates from Moscow. The interesting information is contained in a long article by Frederic J. Haskin, one of the most authoritative writers on economic questions in the United States. In 1913, Russian industrial production amounted to \$3,600,000.

HASKIN declares that the agreement reached between Soviet Russia and France on the debt question, brings universal recognition of the Soviet power immeasurably nearer. This is a hint that the United States, now the only great power, without diplomatic relations with Moscow, is liable to ditch the anti-Soviet policy of the former secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes. Herbert Hoover has a commission in Russia at this moment collecting facts for the use of the administration.

THE Russian agreement with France provides for the payment of 40 per cent of the pre-war debt on a paper franc basis. In terms of cold cash, this means that the Soviet government agrees to pay France one-tenth of the original debt. Not such a bad bargain for the workers' republic.

RUSSIA owes the United States government only \$251,000,000, a trifling sum comparatively. If such a paltry debt were the reason for this country's refusal to recognize the Soviet Union, Washington would have broken off diplomatic relations with France and Italy long ago. More than one consideration prompts the United States to reconsider its intransigent attitude towards Russia. Needless to state, all the capitalist powers hate the workers and peasants' government just as much as the United States does, but the other powers, were forced by political and economic considerations to shake hands with the devil.

HASKIN'S article, declares that Russia is growing in strength and that the predictions of Soviet collapse were fantastic. In 1921 Russian production was only 17 per cent of the pre-war figure. The writer calls attention to the charges of inefficiency that were then levelled by the bourgeoisie against the Soviet (Continued on page 2)

LABOR FACES GRIM LOT AT BOULDER DAM

Heat and Hardship to Harass Workers

By FRAPIESA. (Special to The Daily Worker) LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—Los Angeles boosters have started a vigorous movement for early construction of Boulder Dam. They are strenuously, if not frantically, appealing to the Washington government for action. This is because work on the dam offers a forlorn hope of stopping the slump in which Los Angeles is speedily seeking the level where the city belongs.

Up to a year or so ago the boosters acted warily over Boulder Dam. The Chamber of Commerce and similar organizations were having great success in inducing Easterners to come here to be divested of hard cash. (Continued on page 5)

UP ON PICKET LINE IN N. Y. GARMENT STOPPAGE; COURTS IMPOSING HEAVY FINES

(Special to The Daily Worker) NEW YORK, August 30.—Despite the rumors of impending peace negotiations between the factions in the fight within the ranks of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the beating up of workers still continues on the picket line, according to the report of the Joint Committee of Action.

Sam Goldman, one of the men discharged from Yulovits & Schwarz, at 124 West 18th street, after the stoppage, was standing in front of that building with a group of workers talking to a member of the firm. Two gangsters crossed the street quickly, attacked Goldman and then escaped after bruising his face and injuring his right eye.

In the Jefferson Market Court, three girls were arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct following their arrest for picketing the Roth Costumes, Inc., at 550-7th Avenue. Magistrate Silberman, who heard the case, imposed a sentence of 5 days on Lena Lorber; but this was changed to a fine of \$50 after Attorney Abraham Goodman had argued on the injustice of such a sentence. Anna Flint was also fined \$50 and Mary Kuthy was fined \$25 after Magistrate Silberman had severely lectured the defendants.

Picket in Spite of Writ. Picketing in front of the Roth Costumes, Inc., at 550-7th Avenue continues in spite of the injunction granted this firm yesterday by Justice John L. Walsh, of the New York State Supreme court. No signs or banners were displayed, and pickets were not interfered with.

A hearing on this temporary injunction is to be held Monday in the county court house. It names as defendants Louis Hyman, individually and as president of the Joint Action Committee, and the 11 girls on strike and it states that the injunction was taken out upon the advice of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

POPE'S CHURCH COMES OUT FOR COMPANY UNIONS

Subsidiary Organization Throws Off Mask

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Catholic church, thru its "social action department" of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, has definitely gone on record as opposed to militant unionism and class struggle, and in favor of class collaboration, by an endorsement of the infamous "B. & O. plan" and a propaganda for similar betrayal of the interests of the coal miners by a selling out of the coal miners' right to strike and a policy of "voluntary" in recompense for the checkoff.

This is recognized by all trade union militants as a scheme to combine the forces of the employers and the cor- (Continued on Page 5)

LINEN THREAD WORKERS STRIKE AGAINST THEIR SECOND WAGE CUT; PITTSFIELD, MASS., MILLS CLOSED

ANDOVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The 400 employees of Smith & Dove Mfg. Co.'s local plant are striking against their second 10 per cent wage cut since last fall. Spinners and polishers employed by the linen thread makers began the strike when they were asked to run three "sides" instead of two on top of two wage reductions. Demands for the old wage schedule prior to the last cut and for time and one-fourth for overtime are being made by strikers.

PITTSFIELD MILLS CLOSED BY STRIKES. PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 30.—Pailing to attract workers from the ranks of strikers against 10 per cent wage cuts, the five Pittsfield woolen mills are closed indefinitely. The strikers tabled a request to submit their grievances to arbitration until the employers' attitude could be determined.

THE WHITE CIVILIZER



GROWERS LOSE PRUNE DOMAIN OF CALIFORNIA

Profits of Industry Is to Fatten Banks

(Special to The Daily Worker) LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 30.—The California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association is the latest producers' cooperative organization to be tucked away securely in the interest of the banks.

All the profits of the industry, yielding an average of 125,000 tons of dried prunes annually, for which the consumers pay \$30,000,000, go into the swelling surplus of banks. The growers have all the cares and responsibilities of producing the bankers all the profits.

Betrayal Follows Betrayal From the start the growers were betrayed. Some 12,000 of them, formed the association and elected a general manager who double-crossed them at the outset.

This individual, a moron as to intelligence and a degenerate as to morality, devised a contract which any grower could break at his own sweet will and leave the association in the lurch. He did this because he was himself a leading grower.

The general manager appointed as sales manager his affinity. By discrediting the "Mrs." attached to her honored name the lady led growers to (Continued on page 5)

Build the DAILY WORKER.

POLAND MUST PAY INDEMNITY TO SOVIET UNION FOR DAMAGES

(Special to The Daily Worker) WARSAW, Aug. 30.—An agreement has been reached between Polish and Soviet Russia delegates liquidating the recent frontier encounters between the border guards of the two countries. The agreement requires that Poland pay indemnity for the Soviet border barracks set on fire by Polish raiders and the Soviet government surrender the two Polish officers now held in Russia.

FRANCE SENDING WAR MATERIALS THRU BELGIUM

Comrade Malman Sees Anti-Soviet Plot

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—Moscow newspapers are featuring a startling report that France is equipping Poland, Roumania and Lithuania with large supplies of war materials to be used in a concerted attack upon Soviet Russia. The report is based on an interview with Comrade Malman who came here recently from Belgium.

Comrade Malman says he has many proofs that a military attack upon Soviet Russia is threatening. He declared that every day tons of munitions and war supplies were being received in Antwerp harbor and shipped to countries bordering on Russia.

The central committee of the Belgian transport workers has protested against handling the shipments and has made overtures to the French workers to co-operate with them.

Railway Mail Association Meets.

DENVER.—The 27th annual convention, Railway Mail Association, a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, meets in Denver, Sept. 1-5.

The Railway Mail Association reported 17,900 members in 1924, practically double the 1918 figure of 9,400 when the union affiliated and an increase over every year since 1913.

MINERS LEAVING PITTS, HARD COAL STRIKE TUESDAY

Walkout Affects 160,000, Railroads Involved

(Special to The Daily Worker) SCRANTON, Pa., August 30.—(FP)—If peace in the anthracite industry is to come at the 11th hour, signs of it are nowhere to be seen. The strike call issued to the more than 300 local hard-coal diggers will probably be in complete effect Sept. 1 and is being obeyed ahead of time in some localities.

A period of exorbitant prices and culm coal such as characterized the 1923 anthracite shutdown is what the operators are playing for, in the opinion of most of the union rank and file. The various conferences and peace moves still going on at the behest of so-called citizen committees are regarded as last minute efforts to improve the operator case with the public.

The operator offer of arbitration was likewise insincere and for publicity purposes, the union men say. The union opposes arbitration because hitherto the arbitration tribunals have been stacked against the workers. The public fails to that spot the huge profits made in anthracite and the abuses in working conditions that the men want to correct just as much as they want a wage raise.

Every group in the heart of anthracite at Scranton sees the strike as intended to deceive the United States. (Continued on page 3.)

RED ARMY OF SOVIET UNION GAVE PARTICULAR DELIGHT TO MEMBERS OF GERMAN DELEGATION

MOSCOW. (By Mail)—The members of the German delegation, Kelitz, Zimmermann, Stephen, Neef and Langer have addressed a letter to the Trade Union Council of the Soviet Union in which they express their regret for their early departure and their thanks for the hospitality afforded them. They declare: "In Moscow we saw a proletarian reconstruction. In Moscow even more than in Leningrad we were convinced that the bourgeois phrases about an absolutist Soviet regime and about the dictatorship over the proletariat are simply lies. The Red Army in particular gave us delight. The Red Army is not only a weapon of defense for the Soviet Union, it is also a class weapon of the world pro-

SECRETARY OF RED INTERNATIONAL OF LABOR UNIONS ADDRESSES BIG CONGRESS HELD IN PARIS

PARIS, France, August 30.—A. Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions, with headquarters at Moscow, spoke at the congress of the General Confederation of Labor here, urging world trade union unity, and describing the activities of the R. I. L. U. and the Communist International.

Losovsky was refused a passport to enter the country by the Painleve government, which fears the growing influence of the Communists among the workers. The delegate from Moscow managed to reach the congress, however, and spoke while all doors and windows were barred.

At the conclusion of his speech, which lasted an hour, the lights were turned out, and Losovsky made his way out of the hall.

EXPULSION OF LORE BIG SUBJECT BEFORE THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE WORKERS PARTY CONVENTION

Sunday's sessions of the Fourth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party opened at 11:30 a. m. By agreement it was decided that the convention would finish its business during the day and adjourn.

Loresism was the question up for discussion and decision. Comrade Alexander Bittelmann reported for the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. Bittelmann sketched the growth of opportunism from the Second Socialist International and its outcropping in the Comintern in the form of a right wing tendency. As the necessity for bolshevization of the parties in the Comintern had grown as the result of the partial stabilization of capitalism so Loresism and similar opportunist tendencies in other parties had arisen.

As soon as the Communist International began to fight against Lore, Lore and his group began to fight against the Communist International. This fight has become more open since the decision of the Communist International on the opportunity of Lore and his followers.

Loresism Opposes Bolshevization. The first angle of the fight against Loresism is to root out the ideological tendencies that give rise to it. The test of the Lore tendency is that it invariably opposes the re-organization of the party. Loresism exists in all sections of the party. Many comrades who do not know Lore or even recognize the existence of Loresism, follow the tendencies which he expresses. The time has come when we must cut out all these centers of Loreist expression.

When the decision on Lore was handed down by the Comintern, Lore said that he accepted it and that he would appeal to the Communist International. But instead he has begun a fight, both secret and open against the Comintern. Bittelmann gave many detailed instances of this.

Urges Relentless Fight. The party shows itself ripe and ready to conduct a relentless fight against this tendency. This is evidenced by the fact that both of the major party groups have affirmed they are prepared to wage this fight. But to do this, we must not only fight ideologically against Lore—we must remove Lore from the party. We cannot tolerate this center of opposition to bolshevism.

Lore has not only shown his opposition to the C. I. but is preparing the political ground for a split in our party. It is for this reason there will (Continued on page 3)

BRITISH IMPERIALISM MENACE TO WORKERS OF WORLD, SAKLATVALA TELLS NATIONAL MINORITY MEETING

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"The British empire is a menace to the workers of the world," declared Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of parliament, in a speech before the conference of the national minority movement in Battersea.

"Any talk about disarmament on the part of Great Britain is merely intended to deceive the United States," continued Saklatvala, "such talk is also intended to throw dust into the eyes of Europe."

The conference passed a resolution congratulating the Chinese workers for their "magnificent stand against international imperialism."

Saklatvala's speech attracted considerable attention. It is in line with the utterances which he has made continuously since his election to the house of commons, and many of which have been seized upon by opposition members as grounds for expelling him from the house, altho there have been no definite steps in this direction.

During the autumn Saklatvala is going to the United States. It is reported, to speak before the sessions of the International Parliamentary Union in Washington. The government may refuse him a passport.

POLICE AGAIN RAID GARMENT PICKET LINES

Amalgamated Strikers Firm, Busy Season Here

Following the raid on union offices two weeks ago, Chicago police have descended on the picket line maintained by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers around the plants of the International Tailoring Co. and the J. L. Taylor Co.

Two raids netted 25 and 3 picketers charged with violating the conditions set down by Judge Pam in his injunction, which permits peaceful picketing but forbids the use of the term scab with violent measures. Some of the arrested men and women were charged with disorderly conduct, some with assault and some were discharged without being booked by the police.

Bail was furnished for all those held and cases were continued for several weeks. The trial of the 16 officials and others comes up in October. The trial of Asst. Manager Sidney Riegan for an alleged Waukegan conspiracy against non-union clothing makers there begins Sept. 2.

An attorney for the International Tailoring Co. explained to reporters that the police raids and detective frameups are simply incidents in the fight of the company to crush the Amalgamated. The concern's refusal to renew its 3-year contract with the union puts it in a class by itself among Chicago large shops.

URGE ALL LABOR BUILD DEFENSE IN MINNEAPOLIS

Conference Called for Saturday, Sept. 13

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—The provisional local committee for International Labor Defense, has sent out a call to all working class organizations and trade unions, for a conference to establish the local section of the I. L. D.

It is called for "Labor Defense Day" Sunday, Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at Moose Hall, 431 South Fourth St.

The call points out the fact that despite all talk of "Freedom" and "Democracy," there are still 128 men in American prisons for their loyalty to the working class. Besides, injunctions are used in every strike to terrorize and defeat the workers.

The position of the foreign workers is especially intolerable, as they are being jailed and deported in large numbers.

As a result of the decision in the Gilroy case, the syndicalist laws in 35 states have been sanctioned by the supreme court. This puts the American workers' movement in extreme danger. We must fight back. The need of the hour is a unity of all forces for Labor Defense.

The call emphasizes the fact that the I. L. D. will fight for the unconditional release of all class war prisoners; it will give aid to those prisoners and their dependents; it will provide legal defense for all workers persecuted for their activity in the class struggle.

Every labor organization worthy of the name, should send delegates to this united front conference.

Shanghai Sailors in Slavery at Sea, Workers Charge

NEW ORLEANS—Federal authorities investigated charges by the crew of the schooner Jacksonville that two of their number were shanghaied at Galveston. They base their proof on documentary evidence in the form of a bill from a detective agency for services rendered. The schooner recently sailed from Port Arthur, Tex., to Port au Prince, but when near Southwest Pass at the mouth of the river it grounded, the vessel was salvaged and brot to New Orleans. Supply houses, members of the crew, underwriters and claimants of salvage filed their claims with the U. S. commissioner and among them it is said that a bill from a detective agency was discovered.

Seamen say it is a common thing for them to be shanghaied in Galveston when they refuse to ship on account of conditions, food and wages. The Jacksonville is a 20-year old schooner carrying lumber in the West Indies trade and, it is claimed, put out of Port Arthur in an unseaworthy condition.

Labor Confers With Japanese.

WASHINGTON.—Among the conferences held, very quietly, in Washington recently by Motosada Zumoto, a Tokio editor and publisher who has come to America to promote better relations between the two countries, was one with some 20 officials of the American Federation of Labor and affiliated labor bodies. At this meeting, Zumoto urged that American labor agree to help repeal the ban on Japanese immigration.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

government. Russia is also exporting grain and will sell more than half a billion dollars worth this year. The ravages of the famine have been more than made good and the government has set aside a fund of \$40,000,000 for distribution during the next three years in dry regions.

SOVIET engineers and scientists are at work on a plan to prevent visitations such as scourged the Volga region in 1921. This is something that was never dreamt of in the days of the czar. The workers and peasants of Russia are becoming more and more convinced that the October revolution was their revolution and the addle-pated syndicalists, in the United States and in other countries who babble against revolutionary politics, had better not dump their intellectual on the workers of Russia who have experienced the difference between a government of capitalists and feudalists and a government of workers and peasants for workers and peasants.

THE electrical industry in Russia has passed its pre-war volume already and expects a 72 per cent increase over this figure next year. A rural credit scheme for the peasants with a budget of \$167,000,000 has been set aside. All these facts make interesting and welcome reading to the workers of the world. How often have we heard the petrified dogmatists of the socialist labor party and the socialists declare that Soviet Russia would not be able to exist, because the Bolshevik did not wait for the new social order to crawl peacefully out of the shell of the old.

AN article calculated to justify the S. L. P. predictions appeared in the Weekly People a few weeks back. It was written by a New York correspondent in Moscow, who writes as fairly as a capitalist reporter can be expected to write about such historic events as the Russian revolution. It saw in the various adjustments made by the Soviet government, in industry and commerce a further retreat to war capitalism. "Ha, ha, didn't I tell you so," yaps the editor of the Weekly People. Socialism cannot be established in all its pristine purity until the capitalist system is fully developed in every part of the world, etc. What bunk?

ALL those so-called revolutionary organizations that disagreed with the Russian workers and peasants over the methods they used in seizing power and holding on to it, have gradually become bitter enemies of the Soviet Union. Better have the exploited masses of Russia remain forever in slavery, than that they should give a practical refutation of the futile policies of the petrified dogmatists, who have debauched Marxism under the banner of Marx. The Russian Communists have proven that the workers and peasants can govern. This used to be a mooted subject among the intellectuals.

THE workers will be glad to learn that their comrades in the Soviet Union are making a good job of the business of running over one-sixth of the earth's surface. This is the best kind of propaganda for the social revolution. We may well ask this question. If the workers and peasants in such an industrially backward country as Russia could make so much progress despite unheard of difficulties, what could not be done by the workers of highly industrially developed countries, like Germany, England, France and the United States? The workers need less no sleep worrying about how they shall run industry after they get rid of capitalist rule.

HEAD OF LETTER CARRIERS' UNION PRAISES BOSSES

Looks Like Tool of the Republican Machine

WASHINGTON.—Preparatory to the 25th convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and will meet in Detroit Sept. 7-12, President Edward J. Galtner has published in The Postal Record his annual report, in which he emphasizes the trade union value of fraternalism and a conciliatory attitude toward the officials of the government. He is plainly smitten with the class collaboration bug.

Galtner recites the mistakes of former Postmaster General Burleson, who for eight years sought to destroy the unions of the postoffice workers. He praises the conciliatory policy brought in by Will Hays and to a less degree maintained by Postmaster New. Despite the fact that the salary increase won by the postoffice workers thru their unions last year was secured over the stubborn resistance of this same New, Galtner finds him "an executive of large affairs, conservative and kindly in character," and announces that New will address the convention.

Report Cargo Carried by the Soviet Fleet During Last 3 Months

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—(Tass)—The Shanghai agency of the Volunteer Fleet of the U. S. S. R. reports that six steamers of the Volunteer Fleet made eleven travels, with an aggregate cargo turnover of 20,227 tons, during the last three months of 1924 and January, 1925. Of the said figure, the exports account for 10,481 tons, and the imports—for 9,746 tons of various goods.

The main items of exports were coal, timber, fish, and others. As for imports from Shanghai to Vladivostok they consisted, during the period under review, mainly of tea, fats (food and technical), jute, bags, sugar, flour, etc.

As will be seen, this Vladivostok-Shanghai trade from October, 1924 to February, 1925, showed a tendency to increase, as compared to the preceding period, the increase in the Soviet export branch being slightly more noticeable than the imports. What with this fact and other rather favorable conditions of work during the mentioned period, the Volunteer Fleet was able to bring down nearly 10 per cent the rather high Shanghai-Vladivostok freight tariffs.

Steak Leads Brookhart.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Iowa senatorial recount still showed Dan F. Steak, democrat, in the lead, although his majority over Senator Smith W. Brookhart, republican, was about 3,000 less than it was.

Out of 77 counties, Steak had 310,917, and Brookhart, 303,192. There were 7,372 contested ballots of which 5,307 were for Brookhart and 2,065 for Steak.

Crop Estimates Confirmed.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(Tass)—The latest returns published by the central board of statistics confirm the crop estimates published by the peoples' commissariat of agriculture, putting at 4,000 million poods the harvest of this year, which is about one million poods more than last year.

Fatal Prison Riot in California.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal.—Another riot has broken loose in San Quentin prison under the regime of Warden Frank Smith. This time one guard is dead and one fatally wounded, and six men who tried to escape will be held for murder. "We hope to hang them all," announce the authorities. There are rumors that a general prison break was planned, and that whole set of keys lost by a guard were found by a prisoner. Constant changes have been made in the prison personnel since Warden Smith's entrance, mostly on political grounds. Nearly a hundred California industrial and political prisoners are still in San Quentin, subject to constant danger of life.

Two Policemen Slain.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 30.—Feeling reached a high pitch here as officers organized a posse to investigate the mysterious slaying of county policemen Lloyd Malone and Frank Tucker. Officers are working on the theory that they were killed by moonshiners.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

RUSSIAN SPECIALISTS LEAVE FOR MONGOLIA TO TRAIN SCIENS

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(Tass)—An expedition of specialists led by Prof. Vladimirizov has been organized for organizing scientific works in Central Mongolia's expedition being sent by the Russian Academy of Sciences.

Young Mongolian scientists will work as assistants of Russian specialists in order to be trained for independent scientific work.

This expedition will cooperate to the establishing in Urga permanent scientific investigation institution.

As reported from Irkutsk a scientific expedition is led from there in search of cent where leprosy spreads from Siberia.

According to the opinion of Dr. Pervodolzhikov, the chief of the expedition, and in compliance with historical indications, one of the centers must exist East of Balkal Lake. There are even exact indications that it lies in the region of Barbusain, one of the principal centers of the Bouriat Regio.

ARREST PICKETS IN EXPRESSMEN'S STRIKE IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Four striking express pickets were arrested when they attempted to persuade a fellow employe of Westbit Express Co. not to go back to work. Robert Fitzgerald, Thomas Clark, John Larkin and James Leach are the men sent to the workhouse for 10 days. Picketing of Grand Central terminal and Penn station continues. Red cap porters who are being forced to handle trunks in the depots complain of the hard work and say that they are getting big tips. Vilen taxis—yellow taxis—bring in trunks without passengers, who is there to tip the porter, the red caps ask.

Health of Workers Suffers.

Phil O'Brien, president Amalgamated Taxi Association, composed of independent owners and drivers, states that he is absolutely opposed to the practice of carrying trunks on taxicabs.

"The majority of salesmen have trucks as big as a car and they dodge the tax and express charges \$1 to \$1.50 per trunk to pile some times two or three trunks on a taxi, saving \$2 or \$3. The taxi drivers and independent owners do not want to scab on the expressmen and they don't want to wreck their health doing the heavy trunk work," O'Brien says. "It is about time something was done in this matter" of trunk carrying by taxis. Many of the expressmen are suffering from ruptures or strains from their difficult work.

Try to Enlist Rd Caps as Scabi

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Four striking express pickets were arrested when they attempted to persuade a fellow employe of Westbit Express Co. not to go back to work. Robert Fitzgerald, Thomas Clark, John Larkin and James Leach are the men sent to the workhouse for 10 days. Picketing of Grand Central terminal and Penn station continues. Red cap porters who are being forced to handle trunks in the depots complain of the hard work and say that they are getting big tips. Vilen taxis—yellow taxis—bring in trunks without passengers, who is there to tip the porter, the red caps ask.

Similarly the workers and poor farmers cannot afford to guess wrong, to be led astray by the idea that their interests can be advanced by any capitalist war. Only in fighting the wars of the capitalist class, ending with the overthrow of the capitalist system itself, can the victory of the workers be won. That is not a guessing proposition. It is a fact that all workers and poor farmers should know, and act accordingly.

Graveyard Workers, 50 to 75 Years Old, Face Bad Conditions

Fortyfive cents an hour is the prevailing wage for cemetery workers throughout the country in the best graveyards. Employment is irregular with extensive layoffs in August and September and with hours when at work ranging from 9 a day to 12 and more.

Not a hopeful union organizer but an official of the association of American cemetery superintendents, meeting in 39th annual convention in Chicago, is authority for the above funeral facts. Their character as exploiters of unorganized labor will remain unaltered so far as the superintendents are concerned but from the side of the American Federation of Labor comes an effort to improve working conditions by organizing cemetery labor into a federal union.

The superintendents admit that they do not permit unionization and that they keep their working force docile by constant threats of layoffs and dismissals. Since most of the workers are from 50 to 75 years old dismissal from their job would be serious. Yet the superintendents complain that young men are not attracted to the work.

China Appeals Congressman

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—Rep. Wingo of Arkansas, returning from a trip to China, says that death is the only thing cheaper than labor in that country, and that conditions under which the teeming millions live are appalling.

Even from the safe distance of the deck of an army transport, the democratic Solon was impressed by the danger of a political volcano breaking out in China at any moment. He found hatred of all foreigners, but especially against British and Japanese.

Business Agent Gets 30 Days

LYNN, Mass.—Linwood P. Hurd former business agent of the Shoe Workers Protective Union in Lynn, was given 30 days in the House of Correction upon being found guilty of larceny of \$162.39 from Local 3. Hurd is appealing, claiming that he took money the union owed him.

Plan Super-Warplanes to Make Two Hops to the Chinese Republic

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY, America's jingoes wax enthusiastic over a super-airplane that can make Peking in two hops. Colonel William Mitchell, former head of the air service, makes the announcement that is intended to spur the patriotic to make demands upon congress to inaugurate a "gigantic air building plan now," with emphasis on the "now."

No mention is made of course, of the possibility of using this super-airplane for passenger, mail or freight service between the United States and China. Not at all. This is never considered. It is not intended that the space eliminating airplane should help cement peaceable relations between the North American and the Asiatic republics. Spokesmen for U. S. greed hail the super-airplane as an instrument of war. A ton of explosives carried 113 miles an hour for 60 hours, with a single stop at Nome, Alaska, is to be the gift of a murderer that American airmen, ignorant instruments of Wall Street imperialism, are to carry to the gates of the Chinese republic.

It will be noticed that Tokio, capital city of Japan, is forgotten for the moment. Capitalism still lives in Japan. Tokio and Washington can unite in face of the danger that arises from restless China, defying the imperialisms not only of these two rivals in the Pacific, but of all the great imperialisms that have been a unit in seeking to crush her completely. The black flag of the profit system flies over Japan while the red dawn breaks slowly, painfully over China. The pirate flag of Wall Street thus finds its blood brother in the emblem of the mikados, while differences, hitherto magnified, are allowed to be forgotten.

The desperate efforts that are being made to raise the United States to the first air power in the world, should convince all workers and poor farmers that Washington leaves no stone unturned to be ready for the next war. There may be differences of opinion as to the efficacy of the battleship, the value of the submarine, the role of poison gas, the changing uses of infantry and cavalry, not to mention the possibilities of the airplane, but these differences fade in the common plan to make the United States the world's greatest military power to advance its imperialistic aggressions.

America's workers and poor farmers have no quarrel with the workers and poor farmers of other countries. That is the slogan that American labor must raise against the military program of Morgan's government. American labor should develop the closest bonds of sympathy and solidarity with the struggling masses of China. Much progress has been made in this direction.

It is announced that Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, a battleship enthusiast, has been won over to a realization that the American dollar needs an airfleet to advance its cause. But this does not mean that he will turn against the battleship. In the words of the Chicago Tribune, "The United States should never be found to have guessed wrong or to have been outguessed. The country is rich enough to make its navy defense complete, with a fleet able to take care of itself under, on and above the water."

Similarly the workers and poor farmers cannot afford to guess wrong, to be led astray by the idea that their interests can be advanced by any capitalist war. Only in fighting the wars of the capitalist class, ending with the overthrow of the capitalist system itself, can the victory of the workers be won. That is not a guessing proposition. It is a fact that all workers and poor farmers should know, and act accordingly.

SOVIET RUSSIA 70 PCT. AHEAD OF GAME THIS YEAR

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

These exports were distributed as follows, according to products and countries: Furs—14,300,000 gold roubles, of which 53.6 per cent went to America, 26.8 per cent to England, 14.2 per cent to Germany and 5.4 per cent to France; bristles—2,900,000 gold roubles, of which 45.5 went to Germany, 44.4 to England, 4.1 per cent to France and six per cent to other countries; horse-hair—\$58,000 gold roubles, of which 60 per cent went to Germany, 24 per cent to England, and 16 per cent to other countries; raw skins—\$41,000 gold roubles, of which 84 per cent went to Germany, seven per cent to England, and nine per cent to other countries; and other goods of this class—\$0,000 gold roubles, of which \$3.7 per cent went to Germany.

Fur exports thus constituted 76.6 per cent of the aggregate of fur, bristle, raw skin products shipped out by the state trading bureau during the current season as against 90.1 per cent last year; bristles constituted 15.8 per cent against three per cent last year; raw skins 4.5 per cent as against 3.1 per cent; and horse-hair 2.9 per cent as against 3.8 per cent.

Sales on foreign markets totaled 18,200,000 gold roubles, including 15,000,000 gold roubles' worth of furs, which surpasses the previous year's figure by 150 per cent. The principal markets are: America, 44.5 per cent; Germany, 27.4 per cent, and England, 26.7 per cent.

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

Exports Furs, Bristles, and Raw Skins

MOSCOW, July 22.—(By Mail)—During the first half of the current economic year, 1924-25, the state trading bureau exported 18,600,000 gold roubles' worth of fur, bristle and raw skin products, exceeding the exports for the same period of the preceding year by 70 per cent and almost equalling the total of 19,200,000 gold roubles for the entire previous fiscal year.

POLICE REVOKE TAXI LICENCES BY THE DOZEN

Hylan Hard on N. Y. Union Drivers

(From a Worker Correspondent.)

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 30.—The police department once more is active in rounding up taxi cab drivers who are seen to be smoking, while driving passengers around the town.

The powers they now assume, a person would think that they were in Poland instead of United States. If a driver is unfortunate enough to be caught smoking by one of the Hack Squad, a summons is given to him and his license taken away from him then and there on the street. The complaining officer acts not only in the capacity of a peace officer, but as judge and jury as well.

For a taxi driver to protest is to have his license revoked, as happened to one driver by the name of Turatsky. Turatsky wrote a letter to his mayor Hylan complaining against the action of the deputy police commissioner suspending his license and he was told to go back to the office of the commissioner. He went there and was told that his license was revoked and given a warning that the next time he had any complaints not to go over the head of the Commish.

The Amalgamated Taxi Association has filed a protest to the mayor and the police commissioner, and if they still insist upon using unlawful methods in the licensing of taxi drivers and stopping the men on the streets, the case will have to go into the courts.

Hammer and Sickle Picnic in Cleveland Made Tremendous Hit

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Local Cleveland and District No. 4 of the Workers Party jointly took part in a Hammer and Sickle Picnic at Avondale Gardens just outside the city limits of Cleveland. The picnic at the same time was made the occasion for an anti-imperialist demonstration since the day marked the anniversary of the beginning of the world war. Comrade John Bratkin, a member of the local executive committee of Cleveland was the main speaker and pointed out the various methods employed by the capitalist governments of the world to fool the workers into fighting for the profit making system.

The affair was by far the most successful arranged in this district in a long time. Not only was it a financial success, but a friendly spirit prevailed among all the comrades who read the bulletins from the Workers Party convention in session at Chicago with the greatest interest. A telegram of greetings and hope for unity was sent to the convention by the comrades gathered on the picnic grounds.

The Young Workers League was particularly active in this picnic, relieving the party committee of many of the tasks which were necessary for the arrangement of the outing. A complete card of sports and games was arranged and run off with a snap which was commented on favorably by those present.

The big feature of the afternoon was of course the raffle of the various articles. Thirty-six prizes were awarded, starting with a Ford auto, radio set and finally ending with subscriptions to the DAILY WORKER.

Dancing and singing by the German Singing Society completed the day's program. "The best picnic in the party's history," was the comment heard from all sides as the day's events came to a close.

150 Million Roubles Represented in Soviet Fair.

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(Tass)—The Nijni-Novogorod fair committee has received a big number of applications from state, public, co-operative and other organizations, as well as oriental merchants, re-sales and purchase deal the total amount of which is already running up to sums over 150 million roubles.

Kluxers Gather in Ohio.

BUCKEYE LAKE, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Thousands of Ohioans journeyed to Buckeye Lake to attend the annual state kluxave of the ku klux klan. They came by automobile, buses, special traction cars. Klan leaders estimated that more than 250,000 persons would be here by tonight.

The meeting was being held on a 700 acre tract leased by the hooded order. White robed klansmen acted as traffic officers.

Want Greater Air Defense.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 30.—The American legion has started an hysterical campaign for greater aviation preparedness for the United States. James A. Drain, national commander of the American legion is making the rounds of several New England legion conventions to jazz up a sentiment to get the members of congress lined up before congress reopens.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs.

FAIRY TALES

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

THE AUTHOR
writes from Germany:
"Very many thanks for sending me the fairy tales; I was pleased to get them and to see how splendid the book looks and how nicely it is translated and illustrated."

"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.

\$1.25 Cloth Bound

UPTON SINCLAIR
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

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

SPEECH ON TRADE UNION WORK BY "BILL" DUNNE, DELIVERED AT CONVENTION OF WORKERS PARTY

It is not necessary for me to reply to Comrade Ruthenberg... The steel industry is of importance as a basis for our work...

could it have been read to this convention during the debate... The consequence, the inevitable consequence, of this opportunist policy...

CAPMAKERS STRIKE IN MINNEAPOLIS TO KEEP UNION SHOP CONDITIONS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 30.—Eleven capmakers are out on strike against the Aleo Cap company...

Expulsion of Lore Big Closing Subject Before Convention

(Continued from page 1) be presented to this convention a unanimous resolution calling for the expulsion of Lore from the Workers (Communist) Party...

GERMAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC TOILERS DECIDE THEY CANNOT WIN POWER FOR THE WORKING CLASS PEACEFULLY

MOSCOW—(By Mail)—The group of the German delegation in the textile district Ivanov Voasensk took part in a session of the Trade Union Council and the chairman of the group, the social-democrat Offerhagen, declared:

The Vorwaerts writes about the Soviet Union. This is all lies and slanders. We are no longer social-democrats, we are Marxists...

HORGIN AND SLANSKY, SOVIET TRADE HEADS, DROWN IN N. Y. LAKE

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Isiah Horgin and George Slansky, representatives of Amtorg, the Soviet commercial agency in the United States, were drowned yesterday in Long Lake, N.Y.

HIT OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE LAW IN N. Y. AS FARCE

Blanket Law Is Urged to Cover All Ills

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Support of a blanket occupational disease law will be one of the main points in the New York state federation of labor's legislative program...

GERMANY GETS TRADE MONOPOLY OF AFGHAN GOODS, INCLUDES MINES

LONDON, England, Aug. 30.—Germany has secured a trade monopoly in Afghanistan which gives complete control of the placing of Afghan products on the world markets...

Workers Beaten Up on Picket Line in N. Y. Garment Stoppage

(Continued from page 1) blems declaring 'Roth Costume on Strike' and from coercing, threatening, intimidating and committing acts of violence...

IZVESTIA WARNS WORKERS ARE WITH U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW.—(Tass)—Commenting upon the news reported by the Lupis, leading Bucarest organ, to the effect that military circles in Roumania attach much importance to the realization of such a united front against the Union of Soviet socialist republics...

A. F. of L. Wants to Discourage Mexican Labor Coming to U. S.

WASHINGTON—Discussion of possible means of checking the illegal entry and excessive legal immigration of Mexican laborers into the United States was taken up, in conference in the executive council room at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington, Aug. 27...

MACHINISTS OF NEWARK SPURN JOHNSTON 'DICK'

Fechner Slinks from Hall, Anderson Speaks

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—At a meeting held by Lodge 340, International Association of Machinists at Newark, the recall initiated by Lodge 1054 was discussed...

PAINLEVE POLICE RAID A COMMUNIST MEETING, 200 ARRESTED, TO DEPORT 50

PARIS, France, August 30.—The Painleve government raided demonstrations held by the Communist Party of France before the Polish Roumanian, and Bulgarian embassies...

Circular Fleet Established

MOSCOW, Aug. 30.—(Tass)—The "Sertorgflot" (the Soviet commercial fleet) is establishing a circular freight and passenger Baltic line: Leningrad-Stockholm-Copenhagen-Stettin-Leningrad...

Divide on Seating Fisher

The credential committee had divided on the seating of Comrade Fisher. The majority moved to approve seating the minority amended to unseat. The amendment lost 21 to 40 and the motion carried 40 to 21.

Strike in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—Workers of S. Patrowich men's clothing makers are striking for unionization of the shop under direction of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union.

Germany Gets Trade Monopoly of Afghan Goods, Includes Mines

LONDON, England, Aug. 30.—Germany has secured a trade monopoly in Afghanistan which gives complete control of the placing of Afghan products on the world markets...

Disciplinary Appeals

The appeal of Comrade Candela was settled by a unanimous resolution providing that the convention confirm the action of the Philadelphia convention of the Italian Federation and the subsequent action of the C. E. C.

Miners Already Quit Coal Pits with Big Strike Set for Tuesday

(Continued from page 1) available—miners, operators, merchants. W. W. Inglis, chairman operator scale committee, when seen at his office in Scranton was more belligerent than at any time since negotiations began.

Movie to Help Unionize South

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The American Federation of Labor moving picture will be used especially in the central South, where there are fewer unions than anywhere else.

MILITANT WORKERS ARE DEPORTED WHOLESALE FROM CUBA, IS REPORT

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Labor organizers and radicals are being deported wholesale daily here. Twenty were deported today, twenty-six yesterday.

Odessa Will Make Them Pay

MOSCOW.—Interesting reports have lately been forthcoming from the provinces of Odessa, which, having suffered the most from foreign intervention, is preparing a heavy bill to the interventionists.

Strikes Continue Against Hotels

SAN FRANCISCO.—The strike of union waiters against the fashionable St. Francis and Palace hotels continues, the strikers picketing the employes entrances but not interfering with the partial staff of strikebreakers recruited by the hotels.

Vagrancy Club Recruits Workers

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 30.—Starvation wages have kept workers from taking the 10,000 jobs open to cotton pickers in the Shreveport districts. Police in collusion with the cotton growers are rounding up all able-bodied men both white and black.

Frisco Butchers Want \$3 Raise

SAN FRANCISCO.—The butchers' union threatens to strike if San Francisco employers in the butchers' board of trade refuses a \$3 weekly raise.

CENTRAL TRADE UNION COUNCIL OF SOVIET UNION IN WELCOME TO FINNISH LABOR DELEGATION

MOSCOW.—(By Mail)—In connection with the declaration of the Finnish social democrats according to which the Soviet Unions had failed to invite the Finnish unions to Soviet Russia, the Soviet Trade Union Council declares: "The Soviet Trade Union Council received a letter from the Trade Union Association of Finland, in which the wish was expressed to send a delegation for the purpose of studying the situation of the working class in the Soviet Union."

TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA No. 1 TWELVE COPIES FOR \$1.00 THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY

DIG FOR BODIES OF NINE IRON MINERS IN TENN.

Killed in Terrific Blast Last Week

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROCKWOOD, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Daily tests by the United States bureau of mines which has been in progress for the past week, established new hopes that the Roan Iron

company's mine could be entered shortly and the bodies of the nine imprisoned miners who were sealed up in an entry following a terrific blast and fire which occurred about six weeks ago, would be brot to the surface.
The last test, made by the bureau showed approximately 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas pressure and the fire which followed the fatal blast about burned out.

It is believed by mine experts that recognition of the bodies will be impossible, however, unless identification can be established thru some metal articles which the men may have had on their person at the time of the blast.

CHARGE Hylan FRIENDLY WITH KU KLUX KLAN

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Mayor John F. Hylan's denial that he had any relations with the representatives of the ku klux klan during the 1924 democratic convention, as charged by Gov. Al Smith, was the high light of the development in the fight for the democratic mayoralty nomination here. Mayor Hylan declared Smith's charges grew out of a visit he paid to William G. McAdoo, at the latter's

request, at which he rejected McAdoo's offer of a vice presidential nomination for his support. The mayor declared he supported Smith to the end of the convention.
Gov. Smith, extending his campaign in behalf of State Senator Walker to Queens, following his invasion of Brooklyn, repeated his charges that Mayor Hylan is unfit to be mayor.

Germany Replies to France.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Germany's reply to the French note upon the proposed security pact was handed to foreign minister Briand this afternoon by Ambassador Von Hoesch. It is understood that the reply makes probable the holding of an early conference to attempt to draw up a pact.

BAKERY BOSS PAYS INSIGNIFICANT FINE FOR WORKING 15-YEAR-OLD BOY UP TO 15 HOURS PER DAY

LANSING, Mich.—(FP)—An insignificant fine is the only penalty imposed on the Michigan Baking Co. for working a 15-year-old boy for periods up to 15 hours a day. The state prohibits employers from keeping boys under 18 at work more than 10 hours a day or 54 hours a week or between six p. m. and six a. m. The company kept the boy at work not only from 10 to 15 hours daily but up to two in the morning on occasion. Convicted after a plea of not guilty,

John H. Brockhaus, the proprietor, was assessed \$25 and costs or 20 days in jail. The law permits fines up to \$100 or jail up to 90 days or both.

MacMillan Begins Return.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The MacMillan arctic expedition, moving Southward thru heavy seas, is due to arrive at Umanak, said a dispatch to the navy department from Commander MacMillan.

BRITAIN GRANTS NEARING VISA TO ENTER COUNTRY

Lecturer Will Attend Trade Union Congress

By ESTHER LOWELL
Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—(FP)—American labor should particularly watch the movement for world trade union unity, Scott Nearing, Federated Press correspondent and teacher, states upon his departure for England where he will attend the British Trades Union Congress. Britain finally granted Nearing's visa and that of Mrs. Nearing but for three weeks only.

Trade union unity means unity with each country of right and left factions and international unity of labor to meet the fascist drive which is already being felt in some parts of the world and is spreading with alarming rapidity. One of the important lines of activity in the direction of world trade union unity, Nearing asserts, is the Anglo-Russian committee which intends to call a conference looking toward a world unity congress. The general council of the British trade unions has approved this plan and will present it to the trades union congress. Nearing expects that the arguments on this question will be the most interesting of the session. He supposes that A. A. Purcell, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention this year, will bring this issue to the attention of American labor.

Trade Unionists Approve.

The general council of Russian trade unions approves the world unity congress plan as well as the British. Nearing reminds American workers that trades union delegations from China, Sweden, Belgium, France, Australia, England, Germany and possibly other countries have visited Russia in the last year or so and all of their reports published have been astonishingly favorable. Purcell can remind American labor that there is a world. Nearing says because organized labor in the United States stepped out of the world about 1922.

French left-wing workers have been able to organize to a remarkable extent on the basis of the Rifian war, Nearing says. Over 200 Communists have been arrested and 80 are still in jail because of their activities in this cause. Circulars and posters have been widely distributed and ex-soldiers, the Renters' League and the more progressive Goggal Confederation of United Workers and the Young Communist League have organized a central committee of 125-100 from the big factories of Paris and vicinity and the 25 from regional groups, so that the control of the anti-Rifian war is really on the basis of economic groups.

Nearing expects to be in Europe studying labor conditions in different countries for five months.

Missionaries Are in Bad Worse Than Ever Among the Chinese

WASHINGTON—Should American and British christian missionaries in China live in big houses and be waited upon by many servants, and keep themselves and their children aloof from the Chinese for reasons of health-protection?

That is the problem disturbing the consciences of missionaries gathered in resorts in the hills in the North of China this summer, according to private advices from a famous press correspondent.

Chinese public opinion, stirred by the strikes and by student organizations' appeals, has turned against the white teachers of religion who dare not let their children play with Chinese youngsters. It is becoming derisive toward the comparative luxury in which missionary families live. The Chinese acknowledge that missionaries live more simply than do any other class of whites, but they refuse to accept the compromise as a demonstration of spiritual brotherhood with themselves.

Slowly but definitely the missionaries are being driven out of much of the interior. In Honan province none are left.

Aid Wobblies From Fargo.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Aid is offered members of the Industrial Workers of the World reported from Fargo, N. D., to the Minnesota line by the American Civil Liberties Union which is protesting to Governor Sorlie and to U. S. Senator Lynn Frazier over the deportation by an armed mob. Many of the 118 men deported were severely beaten in the forced departure, when they were forced to run the gauntlet of the armed men, some of them supposed to be officers of the law. The workers were on their way to the harvest fields when seized on freight cars, thrown into jail and finally deported. Wobblies are boycotting Fargo merchants and preparing legal defense in Moorhead, Minn.

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

RUSSIA TODAY

(Continued from Saturday'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." The report then described labor regulations, co-operatives, wages, and told of visits to various industrial works. The general conclusion on labor conditions reached by the commission was that, "The U. S. S. R. is a strong and stable state. The government is not only in every way better than anything Russia has ever yet had, but it has done and is doing work in which other older state systems have failed and are falling."

While work was proceeding, the Delegation were shown a joint committee of the Co-operative Society (which has been formed by the workers in this tobacco factory) and the Trade Union, who were allowed during work hours to meet, discuss, and decide on certain matters connected with this Co-operative Society, which plays a very important part in enabling the workers to spend their wages to the best possible advantage. The Co-operative Society runs a restaurant where a very excellent mid-day meal is supplied at cost—expressed in equivalent English money at 8d.—to the members of this Society. It caters for others than members, but these are charged about 80 per cent more than the members of the society, and still it was stated these prices compare very favorably with those of the private restaurants. It was particularly noticeable that everyone concerned took a remarkable pride in the factory and its work.

It was interesting to find that the workers were equally anxious to inquire about things in England. Most of the active workers are young men, who seem deeply in earnest. One remarkable thing in this club, as in others, is that in a corner of one of the rooms is a bust of Lenin, which seems to take the place of the ikon of pre-revolutionary days. This, it would seem, is the way they mark their profound respect for him.

XVIII

Visit to Textile Factory

The most noticeable feature about these factories, which in many cases are well-equipped with up-to-date machinery, was their activity: The factories visited by the Delegation were working at full pressure; and machinery which had fallen out of use during the civil war was being placed in a state of repair to meet the increased demand.

Many of the smaller concerns which were formerly under private ownership have now been, under the scheme of centralisation, closed and their machinery moved to the larger factories.

Thus in 1922 there were 128 factories with 3,000,000 spindles at work, whereas in 1924 these had been reduced to 115 factories with 4,250,000 spindles. The workers had also increased from 180,000 in 1922 to 235,000 in 1924. The output of yarn in the year ending March, 1924, was 47,000 tons, of unfinished goods, 414,000,000 meters, and finished goods, 374,000,000 meters. In spite of the excess of demand over production prices have not gone up. Russia grows her own raw material, and considerable activity in irrigation is being undertaken in the cotton growing districts of the South.

The wool industry has done better this year, and the increase in finished goods was over 3,000,000 meters as compared with last year. This increase was confined entirely to rough goods.

Trans-Caucasia

Part 1

CHAPTER I

General Position

The present political situation in Georgia and Azerbaijan is entirely dependent on and dominated by the geographic position of Trans-Caucasia.

(a) Economic.—Trans-Caucasia is a country where the most powerful of the strategic and economic interests now controlling the world come into collision. For in Trans-Caucasia, the West, headed by Great Britain and France, is competing with the East, headed by Russia and Turkey, for economic control of oil and manganese resources of immense importance and for the strategic command of the Asiatic Continent.

(b) Ethnographic.—Trans-Caucasia is also a country where there has been for centuries a struggle for supremacy between rival local peoples and political institutions which have been mere pawns in the contest of the Greater Powers. Georgian nationalism or Tartar communism or Armenian internationalism are real factors, but not the moving forces in the situation. After the collapse of the Russian Empire the collision in this region between various nationalisms and socialisms would have been complicated even without the foreign factor. For the flood and ebb of Empires has thrown up here a flotsam and jetsam of six radically different race-strains and some forty different tribes and dialects. Even more raids, like the Crusades, have left their racial relics cold-stored in the remote valleys of the Caucasus. While modern history, after the dying away of the tidal waves of race migration has left its mark in

the colonies established by the Russian Empire for political reasons—such as the colonies of German and of Russian religious exiles.

(c) Political.—Before the war Trans-Caucasia was a bastion of the Russian Empire—very strongly held. Not content with a garrison that was a menace to all neighboring peoples, the Empire engaged energetically in russifying the patchwork of small peoples that had accumulated in this region.

Georgian independence was easily crushed early in the last century, and before the middle of it the surrender of Schaumli in the mountains ended the long hopeless struggle of the mountaineers that had aroused the sympathy of our grandfathers. But right up to the war there remained remote valleys where the Russian tax collector, and even the British tourist never penetrated.

In the present day there are three local races important enough to compete for Trans-Caucasian supremacy—the Georgian, the Tartar, and the Armenian.

The Georgians

It is generally supposed that the Georgians originally came from the North of Babylon. At one time in early Christian history their conquests and influence spread as far as Constantinople. But the Ottoman and Russian empires closed in on them from either side and already in the eighteenth century they reached the last stage by having their independence guaranteed to them. In 1801, Georgia was incorporated in the Russian Empire as the provinces of Tiflis and Kutais, and a hundred years of russification began.

The Georgian though he looks and lives like a European is an Asiatic. He believes in getting what he wants by brain work rather than by bloodshed. He is intensely proud of his ancient national life, his admirable national art and literature, his strange language written in characters that look like wriggling worms, his interesting national customs, and his picturesque costumes. Georgian troops are splendid to look at. But if Tiflis is almost the only town of importance in that part of the world that has escaped uninjured from the last ten years of almost incessant war, it is due to the exceptional intelligence of Georgian diplomats. The Georgian aristocracy accepting titles and offices under Tsarism became superficially russified. But the race itself has emerged with an intense and inbred dislike and distrust for the Russian, and a disposition to turn to any Power likely to support them against Russia. It was this that made them welcome first the Turco-German and then the Franco-British military occupations.

The Tartars

The Tartars are comparatively newcomers in the Trans-Caucasian nationality question, and are indeed even yet scarcely nationally conscious. Their country, known as Azerbaijan, formerly a Persian province, was annexed by the Russian Empire in Mahomedans, speaking a Turkish dialect, they became the connecting link between the political center of that movement in Constantinople and the racial center of it in Central Asia. They have, however, no radical connection with the Tartars on the Volga.

The Armenians

The Armenians, scattered as they were through Asia Minor in 1914. They first became important with the development of the Baku oilfield, that brought some of them great riches, and with the development of the Pan-Turanian movement. For, be under a persecuting Ottoman Empire, with one province enjoying the protection of the Russian Empire, were as anti-Turkish as the Georgians were anti-Russian. International protection was their only hope. And they were alternately championed and abandoned by the Russian and by the British—being in their case, in the end, massacred by the Turks.

Caucasian Race-Wars

The break up first of the Russian Empire and then of the Ottoman Empire brought all these three races a chance of survival which they immediately used in fighting among themselves for supremacy.

The First Federation

After the revolution, when Kerensky became the Dictator of Russia in September, 1917, a Council of the Trans-Caucasian peoples was formed at Tiflis. Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan formed themselves into a Trans-Caucasian Federated Republic under the Russian Republic. No Common policy, however, could be arrived at by these races. The Armenians were pro-British and anti-Turk, the Tartars pro-Turk, and the Georgians on the fence with one leg in the German camp.

The position was impossible, and the Tartars left the Federation. The Bolshevik coup-d'etat at Petrograd in 1917, and the armistice of Brest Litovsk which ended the war between Germany and Russia, then gave a new and more definite orientation to these three main races in the Caucasus.

Caucasian Races and the Revolution

(a) Tartars.—The Azerbaijan Tartars still sympathized with the Turks. But the Armenian contingents of the Imperial Russian armies that were now returning to Russia, remained at Baku; and becoming a sort of national army of Armenia associated themselves with the Russian Republic. This recognition by the fighting Armenians that their salvation lay in restoring Russian supremacy in Trans-Caucasia, not only established the Bolsheviks at Baku, but put Georgia between two fires. The Armenians were, however, split among themselves—the Armenian contingent and colony in Baku supporting the Bolsheviks, while the population of Erivan, the center of Armenia, supported the Georgian Mensheviks, or parliamentary nationalists, in Tiflis.

(b) Georgians.—As the Russian Imperialist Armies drifted home the Turkish Armies advanced into Trans-Caucasia to seize the important port of Batoum and the still more important oil reserves in Baku. The Georgian Menshevik Government then called in the Germans, who were not anxious to let their allies secure such an advantage. So Georgia by clever diplomacy got a German guarantee that the Turks should not enter Georgia

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.

and Batoum.

(c) Armenians.—The Turkish armies had therefore to advance on Baku through Armenia, with very disastrous results to the Armenians. And, with the help of the Mahomedan mountaineers, they forced the small British force which was holding Baku to evacuate. They, however, obtained the prize too late to make any use of the oil, though they utterly broke the Armenian hold on Baku, massacring some thousands of the colony.

British Occupation

After the Armistice, British forces occupied the Caucasus to maintain order, and Menshevik Governments were established in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia. But British policy was hopelessly divided between the European point of view held by their commanders in Georgia that believed in backing the Christian nations and the Indian point of view of their commanders in Azerbaijan, who backed a Pan-Islamic combination. Both were, of course, laying heavily against the winners the Bolshevik Russians. But their different policies sacrificed any possibility of raising either racial or religious opposition to the Bolsheviks who were, on their side able to appeal to both sentiments.

Russians Replace British

On the withdrawal of the British Army of occupation in August, 1919, Armenia immediately went to war with the Tartars of Azerbaijan; and the Allied protege, General Denikin, did not help matters by blockading Georgia.

Moscow on being freed from Denikin at the end of 1919, turned its attention to the Caucasus. It first made peace between Azerbaijan and Armenia. Those two States together with Georgia were then granted full autonomy as independent States subject to certain arrangements as to communications. This cut the ground from under the feet of British bids for the support of these nationalities against Russia. For the Allies had not given the Caucasian nations a formal recognition of independence, as they had put their money on Denikin and a restoration of the Empire. The recognition by the Western Powers given later in January, 1920, had, consequently, little effect.

Bolshevist Revolution in—

a) Azerbaijan.—The first result of this Russian recognition was that Azerbaijan accepted a Bolshevist orientation. In April, 1920, the Bolshevist sympathizers overthrew the Mussovat or Menshevist Baku Government and invited Soviet Russia to occupy their country and keep order. Azerbaijan thus became an independent Bolshevist Republic under the protection of Moscow.

(b) Armenia.—Armenia had already fallen out with the Nationalist Turkish Government at Angora over the question of frontiers. In October of 1920 the Turkish Nationalists took the offensive against the Southern frontiers of Armenia. This brought in the Bolshevist Tartars of Azerbaijan to support the Turks by attacking the Armenians on their Eastern frontier.

The Armenian Dashnak or Menshevist Government applied to the Georgian Mensheviks for assistance against their common enemies, the Bolshevist Tartars and the Nationalist Turks. The Menshevist Georgians, however, true to their traditions and temperament, refused to help the Armenians. They thereby sealed the fall of their own independent sovereignty. For the Armenians, hopelessly outnumbered, had to surrender at discretion. Moscow intervened to save what it could. But it was bound to keep the support of Turkey in the fight that the Western Powers were still waging with the Russian revolution, so the Treaty of Kars in November, 1920, surrendered to Turkey, not only Kars but the greater part of Armenia. The Armenian State, restricted practically to the Erivan region, became a Russian dependency, and the Armenian Bolshevists, of whom there were already a considerable number, turned out the Menshevist Nationalist Government. Thus Armenia, like Azerbaijan, became a Soviet Republic.

(d) Georgia.—It soon became evident that a similar fate awaited Menshevist Georgia, which was on bad terms with its Bolshevist neighbors and cutting their communication, including the Batoum pipe-line. Several Bolshevist risings had already taken place in Georgia and had failed. But in February, 1921, a combined attack on the Georgian Menshevist Government was made by Azerbaijan and Armenia with the assistance of Georgian Bolshevists. Soviet Russia disclaimed all complicity, but the extent to which the revolution was from inside or outside is an intricate and very interesting question. The Georgians tried to get help from Turkey, even offering them the port of Batoum as a consideration. The Turks gave no help, but all the same occupied Batoum. Georgia was in the same hopeless position that Armenia had been in a few months before. But Georgia got out of it much better.

* On this point the following evidence is interesting. It was given to the Delegation by one of the Menshevist leaders who fought the Government to the end:—

Mr. Bromley: I want to know, were the Soviet fighting Georgians reinforced by the Red Army in overthrowing the Menshevist Government?
The Witness: "The troops of the Social Democratic (Menshevist) Government consisted of some 13,000 volunteers and 5,000 guards. The troops fighting for the Soviets were about 15,000. It is difficult to say how many of the latter were Russians; but they were chiefly Armenians, Tartars, and Georgians, organized by the Georgian Communists. Their chief was killed in 1921 or 1922 in some part of Georgia. These troops were collected between Tiflis and Mtskheta. Some detachments numbering 2,000 consisted of Communists exiled by the Mensheviks. These exiles got Red Army uniforms and joined the Soviet troops. The fight, anyhow, was so short it would have been impossible to get reinforcements from Moscow in time."
Mr. Bromley: "Then it would not be true to say, as has been said in England, that there was a properly constituted Government here, order prevailed, and everything was stable, and that the Red Army marched in and overthrew this stable Government?"
The Witness: "I was a member of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions at that time, and we fought all the workers who wanted to turn Bolshevist. The Mensheviks destroyed four unions because they would not fight against the Bolshevist leaders. The Mensheviks prevented meetings of their own Trade Unions because they feared the Bolshevist influence and power in these unions. After some of this kind of treatment, such workers left and went abroad and formed detachments to fight the Government. The 5th Regiment and 7th Detachment of the People's Guard went over to Bolshevism. A revolt then broke out in one district. A Soviet Government was formed. All this was done by the Georgians themselves, with not one Russian."
(To be continued in next issue.)

FOUR BILLION IN SOUTH AMERICA OWNED IN U. S.

Wall Street Moving in on Latin America

WASHINGTON—More than four billion dollars of capital from the United States is now invested in Latin American countries, according to an estimate contained in the first of a series of studies of these investments to be published this year by the department of commerce.

This four billion dollars, which is about 40 per cent of the total of foreign investments of American financiers, is represented by railroads, hydro-electric power plants, streetcar lines and other public utilities, and by mines, factories, land and cattle enterprises and shipping, banking and insurance companies.

Argentina has placed a number of loans in Wall Street. At the end of last year a total of \$323,000,000 of Argentine government bonds and notes were owned in the United States.

Officers Enjoy Gay Parties; Privates Get Court Martial

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 30.—Marine officers acting as the president's bodyguard at White Court, Swampscott, have been accused of throwing gay parties in which lively debauches and much liquor figured.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Private George E. Deam of the marine corps, recently on duty at Swampscott, Mass., with the presidential bodyguard, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, followed by a dishonorable discharge, for refusal to obey orders, the navy department announced today.

Among the things Deam declined to do while in prison at Swampscott was to take a daily bath in the ocean.

Labor Faces Grim Lot at Boulder Dam

(Continued from page 1.) Heads of the advertising campaign became swollen and wished to "leave good enough alone."

Something for Nothing. Of course, the object of Boulder Dam, as far as Los Angeles is concerned, is to provide water and power for this municipality.

The dam could be made to contribute to the prosperity of the entire country, but the Los Angeles boosters will see that it does not.

However, the nation will build the dam. It will not allow the greed of the money lenders and landed aristocrats to stand in the way of the project.

A Task for Workers. While the Chamber of Commerce and similar institutions do all the shouting and puffing as they perform the feat of constructing the dam, they will cut but sorry figures in the actual work.

The engineering factor, from rodman to chief engineer, will constitute less than one per cent of the operating force. Mechanics and laborers will be accountable for 99 per cent of the performance.

Money and Man-Power. Estimates of cost of the dam range from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000. The latter figure is the more logical.

In erection of the artificial obstruction and control of the Colorado river a force of 10,000 men will be employed steadily for from five to ten years.

Workers Must Prepare. Nevertheless, practically the entire burden of the Boulder Dam work will

fall upon the workers. All the hardships, dangers and exertions will be placed upon them.

Every year hundreds of the tollers will go down in death in the vicinity of Boulder Canyon and by the time the work is fulfilled the graves of more than 2,000 unknown soldiers of the labor army will mark the field of the dam construction.

The workers must prepare now to protect themselves against the exploitation and neglect to which they will be liable.

Few people have any idea as to what the Boulder Dam working conditions will be. Certainly, the Harry Chandlers, Hearsts and Vanberbits of the press care little what the workers will suffer.

The heat in the Boulder Canyon is the most intense to which human beings can be subjected while laboring.

At this season workers resort to grim expedients to obtain sleep in the Boulder Dam region. With the temperature ranging from 115 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, they lay under sprays of water or on floors covered with one inch of water.

Remember: This dam is merely the first unit in the development of the Colorado River region. Following it, dam after dam will be built.

Wright Finds an Imitator. MUSKOGEE, Okla.—(FP)—Chester Wright, former publicity man for the late Samuel Gompers, but dismissed by Pres. Wm. Green from the American Federation of Labor publicity staff, has an imitator in his new occupation of oil stock promoter in the person of Anton Koch.

But labor men, as Chester advised in his own astute come-on letters, are using their own judgment about high-temerarious oil stock desperadoes.

Carloads of Watermelons. Of a total of 14 carloads of watermelons recently arriving in Chicago from Texas in one day 11 were handled by the farmer labor exchange which is the clearing house between producers on farms and in unions for their several kinds of goods.

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

DR. RASNICK DENTIST 645 Smithfield Street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 3040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

CATHOLIC CHURCH COMES OUT FOR COMPANY UNIONS

Subsidiary Organization Throws Off Mask

(Continued from page 1.) rupt union bureaucracy against the militant rank and file of the union who strive to prevent the union being transformed into a company union.

The catholic priests who deceived the workers and peasants with promises of rewarding them with land and work and who had driven the revolutionary workers' party underground, received a majority in the Sejm, and from that moment have struck firmly to their ministerial positions.

In this manner the catholic priests were able to insure that not one representative of the workers was allowed into the Sejm. Meanwhile, the investigations into the case of 300 workers and peasants arrested have been delayed already for more than two years, and many of the victims have been in prison during all this period without trial.

The news release put out by the catholic organization speaks as follows: "The Baltimore and Ohio plan shows a way out of the present deadlock over 10 per cent higher wages and the checkoff and evades the question of arbitration and political intervention.

The miners who are fighting with the progressive miners' committee have long recognized that the checkoff may be used against the miners' interests.

Thompson and Watt were legally elected in the sub-district, but the corrupt class collaborationist Farrington's official machine in the district ordered the companies to pay the checkoff dues to his own servile appointee, illegally installed, and the legally elected sub-district officials were practically ordered out of office by the mine owners.

"The operators refuse the checkoff because they do not want to strengthen a union that is organized to fight them."

"That is true, and any union which will be bound and gagged and delivered—so far as suppressing the membership in its desire to fight—will doubtless be approved of by the mine owners."

"The operators would well give the union the checkoff because of its responsibility in the better management of coal."

Nearly six billions in clear profits to their wealthy owners is the record of 40 corporations whose returns for the 10 years, 1915 to 1924, are analyzed by Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of The Wall Street Journal.

The enormous industrial profits of the years 1916 and 1917 reveal how the captains of industry took advantage of the war.

The profits of the 20 railroads taken by themselves totaled \$2,886,397,230, a return of 88.4 per cent on the \$3,263,938,035 of common stock.

But the industrial companies increased their capitalization very materially in the period by issuing stock dividends. The 10-year profits actually represent a return of 175 per cent on the \$1,731,742,457 of common stock with which they started the decade.

The profits of the two groups year by year and the rates of return on common stock were:

Table with 4 columns: 20 Railroads, 20 Industrial, Profit Rate, Profit Rate. Data rows for years 1914-1924.

BRITISH AID MURDER RULE OF THE PRIESTS IN LITHUANIA, WORKERS TORTURED, MILITANTS IMPRISONED

VIENNA, Aug. 30. (I. R. A.)—On the banks of the Nieman the bourgeois republic of Lithuania with a population of 2 millions—the deserving executor of the desires of the big imperialist sharks—lies, squeezed in tightly between the frontiers of Germany, Poland and Latvia. The government is in the hands of catholic priests, at the head of the so-called christian-democratic party.

police are chosen from among the old czarist gendarmes (sadists, syphilitics from among the decadent Lithuanian semi-intellectuals), torture by means of electricity is most extensively employed.

In addition to electricity, trampling on the chest and stomach is widely employed. How savagely the police agents behave may be judged from such facts as that when the head of the Vilkovyaha police station, Veshis, having become wild began biting those arrested.

The savage treatment by the secret police of those arrested may be judged from the fact that even the ex-governmental party and the social democrats were compelled to make an interpolation to the government in the Sejm concerning the electric torture of 14-year-old children, and the torture which deprived Shmagovskay of her reason.

For participation in list of May meetings, and making speeches, the Shavil workers—Prelskaitas, Lishaitis, Lukovitch, and others, were sentenced to five and six years penal servitude.

All the left wing trade unions have been closed down. Those workers, however, who are suspected of belonging to the Communist Party are particularly savagely persecuted.

It is impossible in a small article to enumerate all the evil doings of the clerical "democracy" committed against the workers and peasants.

The British workers in particular should understand that this black hundred regime is being supported by the British bourgeoisie who quite recently agreed to grant the Lithuanian clerical government a loan to the extent of 1,000,000 sterling.

The British workers in particular should understand that this black hundred regime is being supported by the British bourgeoisie who quite recently agreed to grant the Lithuanian clerical government a loan to the extent of 1,000,000 sterling.

The British workers in particular should understand that this black hundred regime is being supported by the British bourgeoisie who quite recently agreed to grant the Lithuanian clerical government a loan to the extent of 1,000,000 sterling.

MINT MILLIONS IN PROFITS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Nearly six billions in clear profits to their wealthy owners is the record of 40 corporations whose returns for the 10 years, 1915 to 1924, are analyzed by Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of The Wall Street Journal.

The enormous industrial profits of the years 1916 and 1917 reveal how the captains of industry took advantage of the war.

The profits of the 20 railroads taken by themselves totaled \$2,886,397,230, a return of 88.4 per cent on the \$3,263,938,035 of common stock.

Table with 4 columns: 20 Railroads, 20 Industrial, Profit Rate, Profit Rate. Data rows for years 1914-1924.

GROWERS LOSE PRUNE DOMAIN OF CALIFORNIA

Profits of Industry Is to Fatten Banks

(Continued from page 1.) understand that she was a man. Discovery of her real sex was not made until after it was charged that she sold the agency of the association for Canada to one firm and that for New York to another and put the proceeds in her pocket.

Contract after contract was repudiated and the repudiation was upheld by the courts. The largest agreement to go by the board was that of the ex-general manager Clever? Indeed! If there is anything considered as clever in modern business it is for the head of a producers' co-operative association to frame contracts intended to protect the organization in such a way that it is left completely without protection.

General manager has followed general manager with the main purpose of betraying the growers. As the 1925 crop is being harvested the complete betrayal has been accomplished.

With each succeeding change of management the obligation of the growers to the banks increased. Under the latest general manager the harvesting and marketing of the 1925 crop is essentially an operation to provide interest on loans due from banks.

As showing just what tribute is levied upon the prune consumers of the United States because of the devouring of the industry by the banking system the following example will serve: The average price of prunes to consumers is 12 1/2 cents a lb. Of this, 2-3 cents form the amount that first goes from the producer to the banks to pay interest on mortgages and 4-5 cent to pay premium on life insurance necessitated by mortgages.

The bankers receive from the consumers, via the producers, \$7,500,000 a year, the distributors \$11,550,000 and the producers \$11,550,000. As the producers must pay all the cost of producing out of the sum mentioned, which signifies for them 5-10 cents per pound, they are not earning the actual cost of production, 4 cents per pound.

Two-thirds of the \$11,250,000 paid by consumers to distributors or \$7,500,000 are based absolutely on the original interest charge of banks to producers. So, the extortion from the consumers due to the banks is \$15,000,000 a year. Just one-half what they pay for prunes is tribute to the bankers and their fellow-extortioners, the distributors. When they pay 12 1/2 cents for a pound of prunes they give 6-7 cents to the bankers and merchants for nothing.

To satisfy the demands of banks and insurance companies for \$7,500,000 a year the prune growers must not only add 3 cents a pound to the cost of their product but as well inflate the value of their lands proportionately (or \$75,000,000). To dispose of acreage at the inflated prices growers must find buyers who are not familiar with the prune situation and who buy bearing orchards in preference to unplanted land.

Growers are simply instruments in the hands of the banks, gouging the consumers and orchard buyers for the benefit of bankers. They assist the boost game even when in the slough of the slump.

Big Prey of Banks Many producers' co-operative associations have passed into the control of the great financiers in California.

One after another, every producers' organization in this state is bound to pass into the control of the banks. But the ultimate victims will be the workers, since the growers are passing and when they are gone the bankers must deal directly with the workers.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

YOUTHFUL MODEL.



5194. Chiffon and lace, bordered or embroidered materials, voile crepe or crepe de chine may be used for this style. The Bolero may be omitted and the sleeves may be long or short.

FOR A LITTLE GIRL.



5099. Challie with plaited frills of crepe de chine and tiny buttons is here shown. The dress is cool and comfortable. It may be developed in any of this season's pretty materials.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE! Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Fall and Winter, 1925-26, Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies' dresses, and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the reader (illustrating 20 of the various simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

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

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1115 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

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1115 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGDALH WILLIAM F. DUNNE MORITZ J. LOEB Editors Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

The New York Times Backs Sigman

The opposition to the autocratic and reactionary rule of Morris Sigman in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union claim that Sigman is a tool of the bosses and they give facts and figures to support this contention.

The Times, which is the chief organ of American reaction in the financial and commercial capital of the nation, comes out strongly in support of Sigman, the yellow socialist and against the left wing elements who are leading the revolt against his leadership.

The Times quotes with approval a passage from a book written by Louis Levine entitled "The Women's Garment Workers," which pictures the change in the policy of the garment union from class struggle to class collaboration.

This is a gem indeed! "American ways of thinking and acting!" This is the way this pen prostitute Levine tries to gloss over the treason of Sigman and the yellow socialists.

The Times rendered the left wing in the I. L. G. W. U. a distinct service when it placed the stamp of its approval on Sigman. The most uninformed and prejudiced follower of the reactionary socialist Forward machine will now know that Sigman is the boss's tool.

The Social Traitors

The congress of the socialist and labor international which concluded its sessions at Marseilles, France a few days ago, indicates that there may still be depths of political infamy that the socialists of the world have not yet plumbed.

This aggregation of renegades wound up the congress by passing a resolution condemning the Soviet Union, the first workers' government in human history and another upholding the league of nations, which was intended by its promoters to develop into a super capitalist government.

The socialist congress did not concern itself with the class struggle, except to repudiate it. All the discussion was motivated by a desire to assist the various capitalist governments govern better so that the machine of capitalism could run more smoothly.

What a contrast between the yellow socialist congress and the last enlarged executive meeting of the Communist International. The latter was a council of war—a war against the capitalist system and its governments.

A Roman Holiday

The latest scheme of Benito Mussolini, to avert the inevitable revolt against his reactionary regime, is to raise a national fund for the purpose of beautifying Rome, which he calls the "shrine of the world."

This is a modern improvement on the old Roman custom of giving the masses spectacles when on the point of revolting against their sufferings. These spectacles got to be known as "Roman holidays."

Mussolini may succeed in staving off disaster for a while by artificial dodges, but the forces of evolution and revolution are against him. The Italian workers will have their "Roman holiday" when the capital of Italy becomes another one of those red shrines which some day will dot Europe and all the world.

Society women at a French watering place wear jewelry to the beach, and are accompanied by their maids and their poodle dogs. They are hard workers paying no attention to the time clock.

Pickpockets were busy while pilgrims were worshipping a grotto at Lourdes, France, where an alleged virgin is alleged to have appeared. The best time to fleece the worker is when they have their eyes on the stars.

While Spanish soldiers are providing targets for Abd-El-Krim's sharpshooters, King Alfonso is shooting darts at the hearts and money bags of American heiresses in Deauville.

German capitalists have asked for designs for a sarcophagus for Ebert's grave. They have good reason to honor him. He served them well.

George Bakhmeteff, former ambassador of the Kerensky government is now a man without a country. The best he could do was to get a membership card in the league of nations.

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

Is the Condition of the American Working Class Improving

By J. I. Obolonsky

All assertions and pleadings of the bourgeois economists notwithstanding, the conditions of life of the American working class are steadily growing worse and worse.

However, before we proceed to state the facts and draw the necessary conclusions it is necessary to make a number of definitions, i. e. it is necessary to agree what determines the well-being of the working class?

The worker sells his labor power and in return he gets wages, money. The wages of the laborer (price of labor power) is determined by the same law which governs the price of any other commodity, i. e. by its cost of production.

Having given the necessary elementary definitions, we may now proceed to the analysis of the well-being of the American worker.

In the first place let us determine what is the relative wage of the worker? Let us take as the basis the U. S. census from 1860 to 1919:

Table with columns: Year, Product in Billions, Wage of Product in Bill., Value Percent. Rows: 1860, 1887, 1919.

Table with columns: Year, Absolute wages, Nominal wages, Real wages. Rows: 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1904, 1909, 1914, 1919.

This table establishes the following facts:

1. The rate of increase of wages is slower than the rate of increase of the value of the product. The relative wage was highest in 1860, during which year it amounted to 20 per cent of the value of the product.

In the year 1860 for every \$100 of value of product the worker's wage equaled 20, that is it made up 0.2 of the entire value of the product.

This means that the relative wage of the worker has been sinking during the last sixty years, between 1860 and 1920. At the same time as the capitalist has been acquiring enormous riches the worker as compared with it has been getting poorer.

Inequality has been expanding and with it was growing the abyss between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. One may say, however, that while the working class has not been catching up with the rapid enrichment of the capitalist class, yet its life has been improving, getting better.

Table with columns: Year, Cost of Living, Nominal Wage, Real Wage. Rows: 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919.

This second table shows that the nominal wage does not "catch up" with the rapidly rising cost of living. The cost of living is rising much faster than the nominal wage.

The real wage is falling steadily and without interruption. What is the meaning of these tables? What is the answer? Very simple: In this land of the "golden blight" the condition of the exploited workers is growing more and more unbearable from year to year, both relatively and absolutely.

"Something is rotten in Denmark." The laws which govern the present system of society (of its most advanced and developed as well as "backward" part) are mightily and inevitably pulling it into an abyss, to a catastrophe.

The working class has nothing to expect of the present system. The emancipation of the proletariat lies in the destruction of the capitalist mode of production and distribution and in the inauguration of the Communist order.

Fresh Treachery from the Second International

By C. DIMITROV (Moscow)

(On the Occasion of the Socialist Conference at Prague.)

The growing indignation aroused in the ranks of the international proletariat against Zankov's bloody regime and against the treacherous behaviour of the Bulgarian socialists, who support this regime at home and defend it in the eyes of public opinion abroad, spread during the last few months to a part of the Second International and to the Amsterdam Trade Union International.

This forced the leaders of the Second International to convoke a conference in Prague, in order to unify the attitude taken by the socialist parties in the Bulgarian question, and to paralyze the dissatisfaction and indignation against the policy of the Bulgarian section which had penetrated the socialist ranks.

The decision of the executive committee of the Second International, to call a conference at Prague, gave rise to much uneasiness at first to government circles in Sofia. These feared that the conference might adopt the condemnatory standpoint of the English labor party, and the government press therefore began to accuse Zankov's socialist accomplice of incapacity to defend "Bulgarian affairs" before the international.

The socialists themselves were no less uneasy. They felt that, if they were disavowed by the Second International, they would forfeit the last remnant of the prestige left to them among the Bulgarian bourgeoisie, which simply uses them as an instrument for its policy abroad.

Thus for instance the "Epokha" published the following base and provocative article in its number of June 11: "Youths deceived into illegal activity."

The newspapers are full of reports on the legal proceedings being prepared against a few dozen young people—scholars and students—who have become involved in illegal activity. It is easy to comprehend how these misled young people—girls and young men—have come into this position.

It need not be said that the instigators of these murders and deeds of violence among the Bulgarian people, and these menshevik accomplices, have been delighted at the declaration made by the Prague conference, to the effect that the conference abstains from inquiring into the situation in Bulgaria, and from ascertaining the truth about the mass murder and violence, and fully shares the opinion of the Bulgarian menshevik, that "the question of the Bulgarian government is of an internal local character."

The military courts execute the enactments of the law for the protection of the state. In this time of severest trial for the country these emergency courts lay their heavy hand on the conspirators and their accomplices. The united front of the Communists and agrarians, which has attacked the lives of its antagonists, and prepared a bloody coup d'etat, has brought its own adherents to the gallows. The courts martial fulfill their duty. They cannot be reproached in any way. The chief culprits of the united front conspiracy have suffered the severest punishment of the law.

The united front or heart of the conspiracy has been destroyed. Under these conditions the government can in our opinion proceed to the restoration of normal conditions in the country and must not for a moment slacken the watchfulness (?) of the administration and legal authorities.

AFTER preserving silence for two months on the unheard of cruelties and brutalities committed in connection with the explosion in the cathedral of Sofia, the socialist parliament fraction has at last been struck with the idea obviously in connection with the Prague conference—that it was time to put a question to parliament on the mass arrests which have been made since the explosion (June 12).

The socialist deputy submitting the question, K. Bosveljev, made however, the following statement: "The mass arrests of citizens come as no surprise to us for the misdeed committed in the cathedral gives the state the legal right of self-defense. And we are fully convinced that these mass arrests have been made with the intention, in the first place, of seizing the guilty, and in the second place of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future. But as always happens in such cases (?), innocent persons, the victims of denunciations, have been arrested with the guilty."

"We believe that it is in the interest of the state, and to the interest of public peace, if the position of the arrested is cleared up as speedily as possible, and the innocent set free. When the stress of such events induces a government to resort to martial law, it is for the reason that courts martial act rapidly, settle rapidly, and rapidly impose the deserved punishment. If there is a lack of military judges for the courts of inquiry, more should be appointed. There are sufficient reserve military jurists well able to lighten the work of the military courts."

"We have received complaints from relations of arrested persons who have disappeared. We are far from accusing the central authorities with reference to such cases of mysterious disappearance. As I have already stated, and now repeat with all the earnestness which this question demands: We are far from accusing the governmental authorities with reference to those cases of mysterious disappearance. We well remember the noble and humane words (?) uttered by the minister of war on the occasion of the proclamation of a state of war, words calculated to warm the hearts of all who heard them (?). We demand that the government throw light upon the actions committed by irresponsible persons (?) in the streets, not only because we are anxious for the government to remain unspotted, but because we are at the same time aware that accusations made against our unhappy country, against Bulgaria. To us it appears perfectly clear that since the government cannot be accused of these crimes, it is the more under an obligation to clear up the matter, to prove to foreign countries that in our country justice is actually being exercised." (Narod and Epokha, June 13.)

Even the bourgeois radical newspaper, the Radical, is indignant at this indescribably servile attitude of the socialist parliament fraction. Its number of June 15 contains the following: "It must be observed that the representatives of the socialist parliament fraction laid their question before parliament without conviction and with a certain irresolution, as if it were not exactly necessary to seek for the truth or to find the guilty, but were merely a question of registering some article by the secretary of the social democratic party was dealt with by the foreign press a few days ago. Thus an important question was

submitted to parliament and then removed from the agenda again unnoticed even by parliament itself, and retired into the background in favor of questions not claiming the attention of the Bulgarian citizens at the present time. The representative of the social democratic parliament fraction did not even deem it necessary to convert his inquiry into an interpellation, by which a general debate on the question would have been caused."

DURING the Prague conference itself the socialist leader, Yanko Sakysov, expressed himself literally as follows in an interview with the correspondent, Leon Weiss:

"There is no thought whatever of any description of terror or fascist dictatorship in Bulgaria. The whole matter is that some excesses have actually been committed by the volunteers placing themselves at the disposal of the government, excesses explicable on the one hand by the in-

signation of the masses (?) against the Communists, and on the other hand by the circumstance that the government has not had sufficient soldiery and police at its disposal. If there had been a regular army and a powerful police force instead of the volunteers, these excesses would not have taken place."

This is the "valiant" manner in which the Bulgarian menshevik fight against the violence of the Zankov regime, against the state of siege, and for the restoration of the rights and liberties of the masses of the people, now trampled underfoot.

And the Prague conference of the Second International has declared itself solid with this shameful and treacherous attitude. The masses of the working people still under the influence of this International have now a renewed excellent opportunity of re-organizing its true conscience will be roused to the greatest indignation by the cynical decisions of the Prague conference.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS UNDER FIRE

By NORVAL ALLEN, Local Organizer of Congress.

DURING my tour of the Southern states as organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, I found much discontent among the Negro workers employed in the various industries; the turpentine workers of Florida; the wages paid these men by their employers are far below the level of decent livelihood. Under these present conditions, it is natural that one finds abundance of discontent does not flow from the propagation of any social doctrines at any time or place but always from economic oppression.

On these turpentine plantations the housing conditions descend to the low degree in which any home-life is a thing impossible and the general arrangement under which the turpentine workers live is that of semi-slavery. Many of the workers in the turpentine industry are men taken from the penal farms and placed there as peons; in 1917 much of the labor on these farms was recruited from the penal farms. The conditions on these farms were of such a character in which the workers were subjected to beating, scanty clothes, insufficient food, etc. This is only typical of the miserable conditions to which a large section of the Negro race of the Southern states is subjected.

The condition of the Negro miners of West Virginia represents a condition in which we find the white and black worker brot together of realizing a common interest against the employing class. It has been a practice of the operators with the connivance of local authorities to evict strikers on a few days' notice. The coal companies in Ohio and Marshall counties have recently resorted to this practice. Owing to the militant spirit of the miners' organizations, they have been able to gain the concessions; the governor of West Virginia has notified West Virginia coal operators that hereafter, eviction of strikers from coal company houses must be in conformity with the law. The governor also assured strike leaders that the right of trial by jury in all eviction cases shall be guaranteed.

The Negro represents the most exploited group in our American life. He is the lowest down and in his struggle for his complete emancipation, his chief and most potent weapon in his industrial strength. The aim of the American Negro Labor Congress is to mobilize, co-ordinate and shape into a powerful weapon this prime asset—his industrial strength. The charge that the American Negro Labor Congress is the head of a Red movement among Negroes in this country is absolutely untrue. It simply represents a new type of Negro

leadership which is now assuming the reins of direction, realizing that the Negro problem today is not a local affair but his relation to all world phenomena.

The leaders in the American Negro Labor Congress comprehend the full significance that the political situation at this time in China has for all oppressed races the world over, that the rise of the Rifian people in Northern Africa is the beginning of a series of uprisings that will result in the complete overthrow of world imperialism that relies for its sole existence on the exploitation, plunder and robbery of the weaker races of the earth.

The American Negro race problem arises from class exploitation and does not have its origin in the difference of color of skin. No one is born with race prejudice, one can see black and white children playing to gether in the South and in sections where the Negro is most hated. The child does not evince race prejudice or arrogance until brot in touch with capitalist institutions—the school, the press, platform, etc. It is from the institutions that the child develops the venom making for racial conflict and antagonisms, which have always been necessary to the ruling class to maintain their power of exploitation and oppression.

Wine Festival in New York.

NEW YORK—Dear reader, don't be surprised. As good Communists we do not want to violate the eighteenth amendment of our sacred constitution. No, no such thing as that. All there is to it is that the UJ Elrose Conference Committee constituted out of the Workers Party branches and fraternal organizations in New York will have a big festival Sept. 6, at Terrace Garden, 53th street and Third avenue, New York City. All comrades are invited not only in order to help cover the deficit of the Hungarian party paper, but in order to have a good time for a whole day with something original, something they have never had thus far. All the fun of the Hungarian folk life will be at hand there. Gypsy music, folk songs, original Hungarian dances performed by the members of the Amateur Society, grape juice, "fresh from the press," singing society and the dancing from noon till next morning.

The Hungarian comrades who were always present at every party affair deserve this attention from the part of the other comrades, besides having a real good time and helping our Hungarian Communist daily to live and thrive.

Build the DAILY WORKER with subs