

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

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BRITISH MASTERS SOLIDLY AGAINST ATTACK OF BOSSES; NEW ALLIANCE OF GREAT UNIONS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The British master class aims to split the labor front now rapidly forming in the face of the recent employer offensive in the coal, railroad and metal industries. It is trying to raise a bogey to frighten cautious union leaders into hopping once more on the capitalist band wagon.

The cry of Bolshevism has recently served the purpose as the cry Jacobin did in the days of the French revolution. Many labor leaders will run to support the present government to avoid the bolshevik label. It is possible that the British masters are holding a break with Russia on the Chinese issue up their sleeve to spring it at the psychological moment. Foreign secretary Austen Chamberlain's statement that he "must reserve to his majesty's government full liberty to take whatever action they think is required" sounds ominous.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

AMERICAN warships have reached Australia and the capitalists have hung out the flags to welcome them. Great consternation was caused among the babbly thru the action of the street carmen in calling a strike. "What?" said the patriots, "insult our American friends in this fashion!" Perhaps the striking street carmen did not know what the naval visit was all about, but they know instinctively that it was not their show. They also raised their voices in behalf of the political prisoners held in American dungeons and made the visit of Morgan's feet the occasion for making their protests heard.

IT is a long hop from Australia to Chicago. Here the street carmen have a magnificent building, which is used by many organizations for the purpose of holding meetings. Representatives of the joint council of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union hired this hall for the purpose of holding a meeting to protest against the expulsion policy of Sigman, Perlestein and company. The reactionaries got Edward Nockles of the Chicago Federation of Labor to talk wires with the management and the hall was refused to the rank and file.

Marx raised the slogan of: "Workers of the world unite" for the proletariat, the unwritten slogan of the reactionaries is: "Fakers of the world unite." They have certainly united here in America. The labor fakers have a vested interest in the capitalist system. Their ideal of trade unionism is co-operation with the bosses. This means comfort and idleness for them. But the workers cannot afford co-operation with the bosses, no matter how much they like peace. The fakers will get the worst of the fight in the end.

THE campaign of vice-president Dawes for revision of the senate rules is doomed of failure, according to reliable reports coming from Swampscott, Mass., where Coolidge is holding his summer court. Calvin does not care much about the senate but he cares a lot about the 1928 republican nomination for the presidency. It is no secret that Dawes and Cal don't get along very well together. Dawes likes to talk and Cal does not. Dawes makes better copy than Cal and the little Vermont politician wants to keep his rival out of the limelight. The big business men prefer Calvin to Dawes. Cal does the job very nicely for them. Charley might hop over the traces occasionally.

COMPETITION between Britain and the United States is intense. An old law was dug up in London as an excuse for banning American cigarettes off the British market. This law forbids the use of sugar in any form in the manufacture of tobacco. This is (Continued on page 6.)

Call is Issued for Party Convention on August 21

The call for the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party has been issued setting the date for August 21, instead of August 9, as previously announced. The call as issued includes the agenda, the distribution of delegates, who will total 54, the regulations for holding city and district conventions, and other provisions for the carrying out of a successful gathering. The decision of the Parity Commission is published on page 3 of this issue. The convention call follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—Call for National Convention—Workers (Communist) Party of America. To be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning August 21, 1925.

To all members of party branches, shop nuclei, city central committees and district organizations. Dear Comrades. The National Convention of the party will be held in Chicago beginning August 21. Because of necessary preparations for the convention the original date set for August 9 had to be changed. The agenda of the convention will be as follows:

- (1) Reports of the C. E. C. (a) Present Situation and the (Continued on page 3)

THE BRITISH COAL MINE CRISIS



The mineowners want the miners to go back to their chains. The miner's reply "Never!" (From the London Daily Herald.)

PROVE 3 GERMAN FASCISTS GUILT IN SOVIET COURT

Plotted Murder of Soviet Officials

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The trial of the three German fascists who came to the Soviet Union to practice espionage and attempt the assassination of high Soviet officials has brot out that the plot was no mere adventure, but an organized attempt to undermine the Soviet Union.

Fewer Spindles Working.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The census bureau announced today that 37,853,211 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on June 30, of which 32,500,896 were in operation at some time during the month, compared with 33,147,652 in May. The aggregate number of spinning hours in June was 7,600,315,825.

Danish Port in Flames.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 26.—The whole waterfront of the port of Odense was aflame today. Soldiers have been called out to keep order and prevent looting.

Street Carmen of Massachusetts Ask 12c an Hour Raise

BOSTON, July 26. (FP)—Twelve hundred and fifty union carmen of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Co. ask increase in wages from 63 to 75 cents per hour from a special arbitration board consisting of a representative each of union and company, with a third arbitrator chosen by the first two. Any increase granted will be retroactive to May 1 last.

Storms Damage Crops

PEORIA, Ill., July 26.—Reports today indicated great damage was done last night and early this morning to corn and other crops in Know, Henry, Warren and Fulton counties by a series of wind, electrical and hail storms.

HARD COAL DIGGERS KEEP WATCHFUL EYE ON JOHN L. LEWIS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Reports that the present wage scale would be renewed for eighteen months pending an investigation of freight rates and other factors entering into the price of coal, have caused the miners in the anthracite region to swamp the union delegation with telegrams demanding that there be no crawling by John L. Lewis on the demands formulated at the Tri-District Convention.

THREATENED RIFT IN TORY CABINET IS COMPROMISED

More Money for War as Unemployment Grows

LONDON, July 26.—W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty had actually resigned before the compromise on the naval building program was worked out. Bridgeman was persuaded to withdraw his resignation. The government decided to lay down two new cruisers in October; two more in February and three annually thereafter during the life of the present parliament. A program calling for nine destroyers and six submarines annually was also adopted.

Safe Return from China

NEW YORK, July 26.—Walter Porth, of Milwaukee, who went to China as an engineer for the Rockefeller foundation came back to America today as a stowaway aboard the liner President Harding.

Crisis Grows Between Classes

The failure of the Shanghai chamber of commerce to carry out its promise of supplying strike funds to the unions is exciting the workers and students, and the refusal of the Peking government to aid them—and its conspiracy with the Chang Tso-lin troops to suppress them gives the strike a new and more bitter crisis.

TRAITORS TO CHINA BEGIN STRIKE RAIDS

Reactionary Troops in Strikebreaking Move

SHANGHAI, China, July 26.—The expected and long brewing attack by the combined forces of imperialism working chiefly thru the traitorous Chinese generals and the even more treacherous Peking government against the national liberation movement is beginning with the raids and assaults of reactionary Chinese troops upon the Shanghai strike organizations.

Big Capitalist Play Traitor

The big Chinese capitalists organized in the Shanghai chamber of commerce, as distinct from the small shopkeepers in the Federation of street unions, are beginning to play into the hands of foreign imperialism is seen by the demonstration of workers who attempted to storm the chamber of commerce building, demanding the strike support it had promised.

The Chinese chamber of commerce is more and more dissociating itself from the strike demands of the workers and students, being willing only to carry on a consumers' boycott against British and Japanese goods for the compromise demand of joint control of the so-called "mixed court" and for limited Chinese representation on the municipal council as heavy tax-payers. They are divorcing themselves from the demands of the workers and students for abrogation of all treaties and a complete withdrawal of foreign troops and rule.

SCAB A. F. OF L. UNION PROMISES TO AID CLOTH BOSS; AGREEMENT USED IN COURT AGAINST A. C. W.

The agreement between the International Tailoring Company, and the United Garment Workers of America, signed on June 29th after the employes of the firm, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, had gone on strike for union conditions, is one of the worst scab agreements in labor history.

The American Federation of Labor clothing union, which has not for many years done any organizational work in Chicago, sells the International bosses the union label. The scab union further agrees to do all in its power to aid the clothing bosses.

While the striking employes, 800 strong, were walking the picket line, the United Garment Workers signed this agreement, promising not to strike, to furnish employes (strike-breakers), to sell the struck firm the union label, and to "do all in its province as a labor (?) organization, TO ADVERTISE THE GOODS AND OTHERWISE BENEFIT THE BUSINESS" of the International Tailoring company.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L. when asked to prevent this organized scabbery, instead attempted to stick a knife in the back of the striking union. At the same time that the International Tailoring company was presenting the scab U. G. W. agreement in court, AS AN ARGUMENT FOR THE ISSUANCE OF AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE STRIKERS, Green denounced the Amalgamated as a "dual union" and refused to take action against the U. G. W. scabbery.

The agreement, which is one of the rottenest milestones in the history of the corrupt A. F. of L. officialdom, is printed below in full for the first time, just as it was presented before Judge Pam:

"IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF COOK COUNTY, In Chancery. No. 422520.

AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL BILL OF COMPLAINT FILED BY LEAVE OF COURT FIRST OBTAINED.

Sell Union Label.

"This agreement entered into by and between the firm of the International Tailoring Company, 847 W. Jackson Blvd., party of the first part, and the United Garment Workers of America, Party of the second part. "WITNESSETH: THAT IN CONSIDERATION OF THE USE OF THE TRADE UNION LABEL OF THE PARTY OF THE SECOND PART, the part of the first part agrees to abide by the rules and conditions governing the party of the second part, as prescribed by the International constitution, and this agreement.

"1—All employes engaged in the manufacture of garments for the party of the first part shall be not less than sixteen years of age, and must be good standing members of the party of the second part. The party of the first part further agrees that during the slack season the work will be so divided that each employe will receive approximately an equal amount of work.

"2—All proper sanitary conditions shall be observed in all shops manufacturing goods for the party of the first part, who agree to comply with all requirements of the state laws relating to workshops.

"3—In all working shops and cutting rooms, regular time of employment shall be forty-four (44) hours per week, to end Saturday, twelve o'clock noon. Eight hours per day the first five days and four hours on Saturday.

Scab Union Collects "4—Garments shall be manufactured (Continued on page 2)

WAGE CUT OF WOOLEN WORKERS SPREADING OVER NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, Mass., July 26.—(FP)—More than 10,000 additional woolen and worsted workers of New England have been sentenced to 10 per cent lower living standards by their employers since the American Woolen Co., popularly known as the Woolen Trust, set the pace last week.

Wage Cuts Spread Everywhere Latest to be affected are four thousand in the mills of the Blackington Co., Strong-Hewitt Co., and the Hoosac Worsted Co. of North Adams; the Sawyer-Regan Co. of Dalton; James & E. H. Wilson Co., S. N. & Co., and the W. E. Tillitson-Manufacturing Co. of Pittsfield. Cuts take effect August 3, a week after the trust's date.

Twelve hundred are cut July 30 at Ware and Gilbertville in the plants of the George H. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. One thousand are cut in the International Worsted Mills and the Selden Worsted Mills at Methuen and at the Smith & Dove Manufacturing plant at Andover, where linen thread is manufactured. Cuts start August 3 at Andover and July 27 at Methuen. Lawrence Begins Cutting

Earlier in the week four thousand workers in the worsted department at Pacific Mills, Lawrence got notice of a July 27 cut and a similarly timed reduction was posted in the Hockanum Mills Co., the Rock Manufacturing Co., and the James J. Regan Manufacturing Co. plants of Rockville, Conn., and by Talcott Bros. of Talcottville, Conn.

NEW INSTALMENT EVERY DAY OF THE BRITISH TRADE UNION REPORT ON "RUSSIA TODAY"! WATCH FOR IT! PAGE 4 TODAY

UNIONIZING OF BEDDING TRADE KILLED BY KOHN

Upholsterers Move to Desert Mattress Men

The Upholsterers' International Union of North America, meeting in convention at the Morrison Hotel, gave some consideration to the question of amalgamation into industrial unions, and organization of the unorganized. Many of the delegates spoke against a resolution brot in by Vice-President Hatch, and backed by President William Kohn, which declared that since the improvement of machinery had turned the mattress making workers into "common laborers," no more money would be spent on organization of this trade, which is affiliated with the Upholsterers' Union, and nothing more be done to organize the trade. After a long debate an amendment was passed referring the resolution to the executive board.

Delegate Solvichoff, of the New York local union, led the fight against this atrocious resolution. The organization of the entire bedding trade was at stake, he said, and the resolution would serve notice to the bosses that they can go ahead and reduce wages.

A Bosses' Resolution.
"The International bedding association would pay thousands of dollars to have such a resolution passed," said Solvichoff. "True, there has been a division of labor, but are we above organizing common laborers? They have a strong union. Are we to condemn the workers in the bedding trade to slavery at \$15.00 a week?"

After Solvichoff's speech demanding a campaign to organize the unorganized mattress workers, another New York delegate moved an amendment to instruct the president to send an organizer into this field as soon as possible, but President Kohn ruled the motion out of order.

Kohn Kills Demand For More Pay.
Kohn then made a speech in which he told how the mattress makers went on strike. "We were paying them strike benefits," Kohn said, "but when they demanded a fifteen per cent increase in wages, we withdrew the benefits at once." He had advised the mattress makers, he said, to accept a twenty per cent reduction in wages.

Kohn then declared, "The trade union movement today is a cold blooded business proposition. When our international union invests in organization work, we want returns in membership."

He said the mattress makers did not bring in enough members in proportion to the money the international had spent, but some delegates pointed out that no energy or money whatever was put into the bedding trade by the international organization.

Kohn said that the only salvation for the mattress makers was industrial organization, but he offered no gram.

Silk Workers Keep Up Fight for Wage Raise

PATERSON, N. J., July 26.—(FP)—The 350 employees of the Henry Doherty Silk Co. are continuing the strike for a 20 percent increase while members of the firm are negotiating with union representatives.

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FARRINGTON FIGHTS EXPOSURE OF TREASURE LOOTING HIS MACHINE AUDITORS CONCEALED FOR YEARS

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

Systematic looting of the Illinois miners' treasury by a set of official pirates and jail birds to an extent never equalled in the Miners' Union is being carried on at the present time. The stench calls to high heaven for a clean-up, which the bureaucracy is determined the miners will not get. And in their determination to cover up the evidence, records are being grabbed and destroyed wholesale.

It is well for the fakers that they destroy them, because if the miners knew one-tenth of what is taking place the apaches would be relegated to quarters where they would be unable to continue their union busting.

Dominick Couldn't Get Away
One parrot, willing tool of the Farrington machine, has gone to board with his Uncle Samuel-fer, from one to fourteen years for getting away with approximately \$2,000 in death benefits, and overpaid per capita tax to the sub-district, district, and international organizations, during a period covering four years. The books have been audited time and again in the last four years and the theft not discovered by the district auditors until it was laid bare by Local Union 3495 local officials.

Dominick Teneski, financial secretary of Local Union 3495 in gathering to himself the miners' money, adopted a novel method of petty larceny. He knowingly overpaid per capita tax to the sub-district, district and international, and the auditor's O.K'd books each audit, and had returned to him the overpaid tax, which he misappropriated to his own account. And those same auditors did not find the money had not been received for by the local treasurer.

Farrington Protects Treasury Thieves
After the local union discovered the discrepancy, the district office, Farrington, was notified by Freeman Thompson that action would be taken at once against the defaulting financial secretary, Dominick Teneski. Which was done—the local union trying him and expelling him for 99 years.

During this time, when the sub-district president and local officers expected aid by the district officers, the machine sent to the local union a rubber stamp by the name of "Young" who informed the local union that he represented President Farrington, and attempted to have the local union

drop the case against Dominick, finally threatening the local union that if it did expell Dominick the local union would be expelled.
Dominick realized that even in spite of the aid and connivance of his friend Farrington, "this name was Walker," and a rumor reaching him that the bonding house was after him, he hid to a garage, bought four new tires and left for parts unknown.

Accomplices In Crime
The district officials including Farrington, by their refusal to co-operate with the local union and sub-district officials, aided in every way the enemy of our union, even to the extent of openly supporting him at his trial, by the local union.
The Farrington push button, Nesbit, showed his friendship for the crooks by stating Thompson and Watt were "too god-damned busy looking for something with which to put a feather in their hat," thereby showing the whole gang of fakers were lined up with the enemies of the union.
Machine Blind in One Eye
It is very noticeable that during the four years of auditing the books, the machine auditors could never find the discrepancy, but an investigation of Duncan McDonald's life membership disclosed the fact that during a lifetime membership, somehow, somewhere, he was behind \$1,00 in dues, for which he was arbitrarily expelled from the union!

In answer to the many requests that I give a complete history of the latest treachery of Farrington's (the Thompson, Watt, and Parry case) I ask our friends to be patient for a few days and they will be given the story complete. With this part of the expose the Egan rat case will be laid bare. Mr. Egan was paid \$14.60 per day for helping to frame Thompson. He help the machine kick Thompson out, and now is occupying a usurped position at one of the mines.

Scab Union in Alliance with Bosses
(Continued from page 1)
ed in shops equipped with mechanical power owned and operated by the party of the first part.

"5—The party of the first part further agrees that they will not use any of said labels after notification that the privilege to use same has been withdrawn, or when said party of the first part abrogates this agreement."
"6—The said label shall be in charge of a member designated by the party of the second part, employed in said shop, who shall keep an account of same. The label shall at all times be considered the property of the party of the second part, and all labels on hand shall be returned to said party immediately upon notification that the privilege to use same has been withdrawn."

"7—THE PARTY OF THE FIRST PART AGREES TO PAY FOR THE USE OF LABELS THAT HAVE BEEN SEWED IN GARMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE ONLY, AT THE RATE OF \$4.00 PER THOUSAND LABELS (THIS PRICE TO BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE UPON NOTICE BY PARTY OF THE SECOND PART); PAYMENT TO BE MADE TO THE LOCAL LABEL SECRETARY, EXCLUSIVELY BY DRAFT MADE PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF B. A. LARGER, GENERAL SECRETARY, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Promise Not to Strike.
"8—The party of the first part shall abide by the union conditions observed in the respective branches of the trade.
"9—SHOULD ANY DIFFERENCE ARISE BETWEEN THE FIRM AND THE EMPLOYEES, AND WHICH CANNOT BE SETTLED BETWEEN THEM, THE SAID DIFFERENCES SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE U. G. W. OF A. FOR ADJUSTMENT SHOULD THIS PROVE NOT SATISFACTORY, THE SUBJECT IN DISPUTE, SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO

A DEBATE!

Bertrand Russel vs. Scott Nearing

(Negative) vs. (Affirmative)

RESOLVED:
THAT THE SOVIET FORM OF GOVERNMENT IS APPLICABLE TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION

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CHICAGO HEARS STORY OF I.L.G.W. STRUGGLE IN N. Y.

Successful Meet Held In Spite of Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)
union for urging the amalgamation of three locals which should be amalgamated according to the constitution. Two hundred members were expelled with Rubin.

Fight Class Collaboration.
The left wing is opposed to the class-collaboration policies of the official bureaucracy, declared Zimmerman. They opposed the governor's commission and held that whatever the cloakmakers got from the employers was secured by struggle and not thru the benevolence of politicians; professors and capitalist lawyers.

The progressives are also opposed to the use of gangsters in organizing campaigns. The members of the union are capable of doing this organizing work, the speaker said. He gave an instance where this mass form of organization campaign was tried and proved successful despite the sabotage of the joint board.
One of the chief grievances of the left wing against the Sigma machine is the system of misrepresentation which prevails.

Each local, no matter whether it has twenty members or twenty thousand in entitled to five delegates to the Joint Board. Thus locals 2, 9 and 22 they have sixty per cent of the membership of the New York organization have only 15 delegates to the Joint Board while forty per cent of the membership have 60 delegates.

Reactionaries Maintain Control.
Thus the reactionaries are able to maintain control of the board. They do this by subsidizing locals that do not function any longer and unless the paid managers of those locals carry out the wishes of Feinberg and company, they are jerked loose from the payroll and thrown into exterior darkness, if not beaten up by Feinberg's hired gangsters.

Members of the I. L. G. W. U. in New York, who had to leave Chicago because they were blacklisted by Perlestein sent a telegram to the mass meeting in the Workers' Lyceum. It reads as follows:
"Sisters and Brothers: Perlestein's destructive activities are well known to you. After ruining the dressmakers at Chicago, he came to New York to proceed with his policy of ruin. Too high a price has been paid for permitting expulsion in our Chicago ranks. The fight of Locals 2, 9 and 22 of New York is our fight. Now is the time to stand united with the New York cloak and dressmakers in our common struggle against the reactionary officialdom. Stand by the Joint Committee of Action. Help financially. Help to build up a union for the members. Now is the time to rid ourselves of Perlestein, Sigman, Feinberg, Ruffer, Novack, and the rest. Signed: Frieda Reicher, J. Goldman, Minnie Belavsky, Olga Garshin, Minnie Garshin, Mary Rodwill."

Hyman Exposes Fake Attack.
Louis Hyman who spoke in Yiddish, held the attention of his audience for over an hour and a half. His speech was liberally sprinkled with humorous passages which kept the cloak and dressmakers in a happy mood.
The more serious aspects of the situation were not neglected. He drove home his arguments with telling force. He exposed the fake excuse given by Sigman and Perlestein for the expulsion of the officials of the three locals. They were not expelled because Molessaye Olgin spoke at a May Day meeting, said Hyman. Olgin has been speaking at their meetings for years. So had other Communist speakers. Sigman was invited to speak at the same meeting, but he regrettably declined having to be in Chicago on that day. Sigman, Perlestein and Fineberg made no protest at the time.

But when the governors' commission made its award which gave nothing at all, to the cloakmakers then the manufacturers put it up to Sigman that he must force the members to accept that award. Even Sigman himself at first admitted that the commission gave the workers nothing. Hillquit, millionaire socialist attorney for the I. L. G. W. U. told the commission that he had come to the conclusion that the body was no longer of any use to the cloakmakers, but when the manufacturers gave their orders Sigman had to come across and he knew that he could not deliver the goods as long as the left wing had leaders who could voice a protest.

This was the direct cause of the expulsion of the 77 elected officials of Locals 2, 9 and 22.
Sigman Supporters Answered.
One supporter of Sigman at the meeting wanted to know how the union could ever come to an understanding if the rank and file were allowed to decide policies. Hyman answered that they had a splendid example of the futility of a union that did not allow the rank and file any say, in the Chicago I. L. G. W. U. He challenged any one present to say that he

was a member of the union. The audience expressed its satisfaction with Hyman's speech and his answers to the questions by a prolonged burst of applause.
The organizers of the meeting declared that but for the interference of the fakers thru their tool, Edward Nockels in cancelling the hall at the last minute, the meeting would be one of the largest gathering of cloak and dress makers ever held in Chicago.

British Reforms for India Are Only Sham, Says Princeton Prof
NEW YORK, July 26. (FP)—Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, Professor of History and International Politics at Princeton University, speaking at a meeting in honor of C. R. Das, deceased president of the India Swaraj Party and of the All India Trade Union Congress, declared that it was Das's great deed that he led the movement which showed that the so called reforms the British granted in India were nothing but shams.

Dever Greet's Skrzyzynski as Friend While Police Attack Labor Gathering

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, the catholic pope in Rome, pledged to the war against the Union of Soviet Republics, must smile happily in his vatican chair, as he reads the "official greeting" received by Count Alexander Skrzyzynski, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, at the hands of Chicago's municipal administration.

It is perhaps difficult for the average worker to understand the eagerness with which an Irish democratic mayor in America's second city hastens to proclaim his oneness with the high official of Poland's terror rule, unless one follows the connecting thread that leads thru the portals of the Roman catholic church, that carefully promotes its anti-Communist campaign in every land.

Mayor Dever, the Irish democratic mayor of Chicago, is blood brother in organized religion of Count Skrzyzynski, of Poland. They both get their orders and inspiration from the Roman pope. They both clasp hands in a common cause, and that is one of the big reasons why Dever greeted Skrzyzynski first in his offices in the city hall, and then in Chicago's council chamber, where the American stars and stripes entwined with the red and white flag of Poland, that drips the blood of thousands of workers slain, and waves over a land where prisons are choked with revolutionary toilers.

Out over Chicago very few workers knew that the agent of the Polish reaction was in the city. Fewer knew its meaning.

The Polish, the Irish, the Czecho-Slovak, the workers of all nationalities, in the stockyards, have seen the princes of the Roman catholic church unite with the multi-millionaire food barons to keep labor divided and crushed. The same has been true always in the coal, the steel and every other industry. The catholic priest who challenges the power of the exploiter, and champions the cause of the workers, soon finds himself an outcast from his church. His church is the bulwark of reaction and it was A. Kaziminski, president of the Polish Catholic Union, that stood side by side with Alderman Stanley Adamkiewicz, head of the reception committee, to testify that American politics and Roman catholicism go hand in hand in the war against the workers.

Alderman Adamkiewicz comes to Chicago's city council from the Polish section of the northwest side where the deadening power of religion's black plague stretches into almost every workers' home. When the Workers (Communist) Party called to Polish labor to demonstrate against the terrorist rule that Skrzyzynski champions, the police hosts of the Dever municipal administration, on foot and in flivvers, flooded the district to see that no demonstration was held. The huge bank of the multi-millionaire Pole, John Smulski, looked down in approval as the police scattered the workers, clubbing some, but unable to prevent them from gathering again in a neighborhood hall.

These are the same police, the same flivvers that the Dever democratic-catholic city administration is using against the striking members of the Amalgamated clothing workers. There are many Polish members of "The Amalgamated." It should be clear to them why Mayor Dever uses his police force to crush the "Amalgamated" strikers on the picket line, and at the same time extends his hand in friendship to the Polish terrorist, Skrzyzynski, and opposes any effort to tell the truth about him.

Religion, race, nationality, color do not divide the upholders of capitalism. The Chinese Rockefeller, won for the catholic church, recently passed thru Chicago on his way to Rome, and was the honored guest of the catholic Archbishop Mundelein.

Let the workers of Chicago, thru the visit of the enemy of labor, Skrzyzynski, hand in glove with labor's foe, Dever, shake off a little more the paralyzing power of religion, see the great need of working class solidarity in spite of all influences that tend to divide them, and thus insure labor's triumph against all its enemies.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE UNSETTLED AS TEXTILE WORKERS FIGHT CUTS

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, July 26.—While Great Britain's coal crisis was allowed to simmer unmolested over the week-end, North England had a real strike situation to contend with today, with 135,000 mill workers in the woolen textile districts enlisted in a walkout against a wage cut of five per cent.

Militant mill-girls attacked the factories in one area, smashed many windows and forced laggard scabs, known as "black legs," to British workers, to cease work.
Newspapers bitterly criticized Premier Baldwin for postponing action on the coal strike until Monday, but with five days then left before the Miners' Federation order to 1,200,000 to quit work goes into effect.

In some quarters, however, the lack of action over Sunday was regarded as a good omen, indicating that the government knew more than it was making public regard in the situation. It was believed that unless an early settlement was in sight, negotiations would have continued over the week-end.

Another supporter of the Sigman-Perlestein machine was one by the name of Fink. She accused Hyman of keeping quiet for a number of years while those wrongs that he charged the officials with were being committed. The speaker showed that he had consistently fought the reactionaries during the many years that

HALL MEETING IS SUCCESS AS COPS CLEAR STREETS

Workers Hear the Truth About Skrzyzynski

In order to show his illustrious guest, Count Alexander Skrzyzynski, foreign minister in the Polish cabinet, that the Polish government is not the only one adept in the art of white terrorism, Mayor Dever staged an exhibition of the American brand Saturday.

On Saturday morning the Chicago papers announced that a lot of Chicago Poles were going to demonstrate their disrespect for the visiting count and the regime he represents by holding a meeting in the heart of the Polish quarter, Division St. and Milwaukee Ave. Mayor Dever became very much excited and announced that the meeting would not be held.

Police Gets Busy Early.
Several hundred of the count's countrymen who are not fooled by either his title or the smooth words he is famous for, gathered at the above corner Saturday night prepared to tell him what they thought of him. Mr. Dever's bluecoats were on the job. As soon as a group collected that looked like a meeting, the cops made a charge and drove them away. When the persistent crowd re-assembled again the performance was repeated.

One fellow who wanted to stand on his rights as an American citizen, discovered that he didn't have any. Officer 1187 beat him up right then and there.

Drive Workers to Hall.
The word was passed around the crowd that the meeting would be held at the Workers, Home, 1902 W. Division. Directly after this the cops made another charge and conveniently drove the crowd in the direction of the hall. By quarter after eight the hall was jammed with several hundred people.

Thurber Lewis opened the meeting. "There is every reason in the world why the Polish foreign minister should be received with open arms by the politicians of American capital; the Polish government has made itself famous in the imperialist world for repression, torture and murder of the workers and peasants of Poland. Such accomplishments are looked upon with admiration by our own politicians who know they may be called upon to emulate the bloody record of the count's cabinet," Lewis said.

J. K. Gebert, secretary of the Polish section of the Workers (Communist) Party spoke in Polish. He recited the bloody record of the Polish white terror regime, reminding the count that the workers of the world will not soon forget the cowardly murders of Baginski, Wierczkiewicz and dozens of others who have fallen in the struggle there.

Shuwalov, Stolar, Engdahl Speak
Comrade Shuwalov told the story of the brutal treatment of the Ukrainian national minority by the Polish puppet government in the Ukrainian language, and M. A. Stolar, speaking in Russian, said that the bonds of sympathy between the free workers of Russia and the tortured and exploited workers of Poland is only enhanced by the bloody measures of the fake "democratic" Warsaw Junker regime.

J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, declared that the workers also believed in democracy, but that it was a working class democracy of the proletarian dictatorship that seeks to overthrow capitalist rule.

A large collection was taken up for the relief of working class prisoners and their families in Poland as the best answer American workers could make to the unwelcome visit of a spokesman of Polish reaction responsible for their imprisonment.

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

turned and arrested Search and Baldwin, the latter having just come out of a barber shop and did not know what was going on.
The police at the Cottage Grove police station refused to book the prisoners until Attorney Bentall got busy. Judge George, colored, offered to issue a warrant for the arrest of the police unless they immediately booked the three men. The judge stated that he had already secured a conviction of a policeman for similar conduct.

Finally the police were forced to release the three prisoners on bonds of fifty dollars each, on disorderly conduct charge.
The cases will come up for trial tonight at 7 p. m. at the Harrison St. police court.

Milnikoff, Tool of Capitalist Plotters, Sentenced to Death
VLADIVOSTOK, July 26.—General Milnikoff, notorious cossack leader of the Semenovoff white guard army in Far Eastern Russia, has been sentenced to death by the Soviet supreme court.
Shenondoah Gets War Training.
LAKEHURST, N. J., July 26.—The drigible Shenondoah returned to its base here today after two days of "war training" with the scouting fleet at Norfolk, Va.

POLICE FLASH GATS ON SOUTH SIDE SPEAKERS

Two members of the Workers Party, D. Early and Comrade Search, and one "innocent" bystander, were arrested last Saturday evening at 30th and State Sts., and held at the Cottage Grove police station without being booked until Attorney Bentall threatened to have the police arrested for violation of the law which requires that persons arrested be booked.
Comrade Early was speaking when a colored police officer approached and ordered him off the stand. Early refused, explaining to the officer that he was within his constitutional rights and informing him of the recent decision in the case of the seventeen members of the Workers Party arrested for speaking on the corner of Orchard and North avenues.
Then a white officer, number 5259, rushed up and knocked Comrade Early off the platform, pulling his gun at the same time. Early was taken to the station. The officers re-

CALL IS ISSUED FOR CONVENTION ON AUGUST 21 Gathering to Include 54 Delegates

- (Continued from page 1) Immediate Tasks of the Party. (b) Report on the Enlarged Executive Committee of the C. I. (c) Report on the American Question. (d) Political Report of the C. E. C. (2) The Labor Party. (3) Bolshevization of the Party. (a) Reorganization, Shop Nuclei. (b) Statutes. (c) Report of the Education Department. (4) Liquidation of Loreism. (1) Report of the Industrial Department. (6) Defense Work. (7) International Workers' Aid. (8) Agrarian Work. (9) Work Among Negroes. (10) Work Among Women. (11) Anti-Imperialism. (12) Soviet Russia. (13) Y. W. L. (14) The Party Press. (a) The DAILY WORKER. (b) The Language Press. (c) Other Party Organs. (15) Party Finances. (16) Election of the C. E. C.

The apportionment of delegates to the National Convention of the Party is based upon dues payments for the months of February, March, April and May, 1925. Each district of the party is entitled to one delegate for each 331 members or major fraction thereof. Based upon the above the apportionment of delegates is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: District, Average Membership Delegates. Lists districts like One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Twelve, Thirteen, Fifteen, Agricultural, National Office Territory, Young Workers' League, and a Totals row.

1. The party constitution provides that only members who have been members of the party for thirty days or more have the right to vote in the party elections. This provision in the party constitution for a probation period of thirty days for new members shall apply to members of the Y. W. L. also. It shall however not apply to those members of the Y. W. L. who were accepted as members of the party on or before July 23 or whose applications for admission to the party were submitted on or before July 8. All members voting must be in good standing and have purchased a Convention Assessment Stamp.

Branches. 1. The elections in the branches shall begin on July 26 and continue until August 10. 2. New branches shall have no right to elect delegates to city or district conventions unless they were organized at least sixty days prior to the last day of the election period from the branches to the city or district conventions. Members of these branches who were members of the party before these branches were organized shall have the right to vote in the branches of which they were previously members. 3. Members of the party who have taken a transfer from one branch to another after July 23 shall vote in their old branches. 4. Branches which send delegates to city conventions shall be entitled to one delegate for each 15 members or major fraction thereof, as shown by dues payments for the months of February, March, April and May. Where no city organizations exist and branches are directly affiliated with the district organizations and in those districts where no city conventions are to be held, the branches send delegates to the district convention on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof as shown by dues payments for the months of February, March, April and May. Each branch is entitled to a minimum of at least one delegate.

Shop Nuclei. 1. Shop nuclei shall be entitled to send delegates to the city conventions and where no city conventions are held, to the district conventions on the same basis as the branches. 2. Where a number of shop nuclei have been combined into a shop nucleus branch, the shop nuclei branch shall be entitled to send as many delegates to the city or district convention as the individual shop nuclei would have been entitled to send, had they not been combined in a shop nucleus branch. 3. Shop nuclei which have been chartered by the C. E. C. or will have been chartered before the last day of

Declaration of the Parity Commission

THE Plenum of the Enlarged Executive Committee of the Communist International has proposed to the Workers Party of America to put definitely an end to the factional struggle which divided the party during many months into two parts, and which exceedingly weakened its forces.

"The Executive Committee," declares a resolution of the Communist International,—"is of the definite opinion that factional conflicts between the two groups must now absolutely cease. Altho it may be true that this factional conflict arose out of real differences, it has, nevertheless, been of too acute a character on both sides and at times assumed impermissible forms. The Executive Committee does not object to a concrete and calm discussion being carried on until the Party Congress, but in the interest of party unity it demands the unconditional cessation of party warfare." The resolution of the Communist International therefore demands that "all personal polemics between the two sides should cease."

"The Executive Committee," the resolution further declares, "regards it as absolutely essential that the representatives of the party, majority and minority, should henceforward conclude a fraternal peace and work in Communist co-operation. The leading comrades are primarily responsible for setting a good example to the other party members in this respect."

AFTER an examination of the internal situation and the occurrences which took place within the party since the session of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the party commission is forced first of all to state that the above decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International have not been carried out to a sufficient degree. The factional war within the party not only has not ceased, but has assumed a much more bitter character than before the session of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International having reached in some party organizations a virtual split. But what is worse and more dangerous, the conflict between the majority and the minority has departed too far from a struggle for definite views into a struggle for a majority of the party. The ideological discussion against which the Executive Committee of the Communist International did not object was complicated and the struggle intensified by personal attacks and organizational conflicts. Both factions hastily organized to conquer a majority of the party.

THE former political platforms of both groups, the former political differences between them, have been liquidated by the decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International which pointed out the mistakes of both groups. The decision of the Executive Committee of the Communist International was accepted unanimously by both groups and has not met with any opposition within the party, but was wholeheartedly approved by the entire membership of the party. Such political differences as exist between the two groups are not of a major character and cannot, therefore, be the cause of that unusual sharpness and bitterness which have been manifested in the factional struggle during the last few months. Precisely the absence or unclearness of political differences between the factions in the factional struggle and the impetus of the political struggle between the two groups that originated before the Plenum of the Communist International, was one of the chief sources of the impermissible forms which the factional struggle has assumed in the recent months.

The party is going thru an acute crisis; the party is in a dangerous situation. The Parity Commission, after a thorough examination of the facts and

the election period for the lowest party units to the city or district convention shall have the right to elect delegates to the city or district convention, with the following exceptions: Shop nuclei which have been organized before April 1 and have not purchased dues stamps since that time shall have no right to elect delegates to the city or district conventions as a nucleus. Members of these nuclei who are in good standing shall take part in their former branches in the election of delegates to the city or district convention.

City Conventions. 1. The city conventions shall be held from August 10 until August 15. 2. City conventions are entitled to send delegates to district conventions on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof, as shown by average dues payments for February, March, April and May, 1925. 3. City conventions shall elect delegates to the district conventions in accordance with the following rules: a) Where the city convention is entitled to one delegate to the district convention this delegate shall be elected by a majority of the vote. b) If the city organization is en-

documents having a bearing on the last discussion, has come to the following conclusions:

1. The Grievances in Cleveland.—The development of the factional struggle is represented in the following manner. After a certain incident with Comrade Benjamin, the relations between the majority and minority became more acute. At the meeting of the City Central Committee of March 9, a number of petty incidents of a technical nature took place, which resulted in the minority delegates first refusing to participate in the meeting and later leaving the meeting. The majority passed a motion that a new meeting of the City Central Committee be held a week later, to which the minority delegates did not come. The minority contends that their delegates were not notified of the meeting. The majority contends that the minority delegates sabotaged the meeting, the minority claiming that the meeting was illegal. At this last meeting, which took place in the absence of the minority delegates, the majority suspended from the City Central Committee nine delegates for disturbances which occurred at the previous meeting. This still further embittered the relations between the majority and minority. The situation within the organization became considerably worse in connection with the occurrences which took place in the Jewish Branch. In the branch the minority expelled from the party two majority members for a cause which the higher party organizations have declared as incorrect and insufficient. A sub-committee of the City Executive Committee (majority) which was sent to the Jewish branch to investigate the situation in the branch, did not find in the branch sufficient readiness to carry out the decision of the party organization. For this the Jewish Branch was suspended and reorganized, and 25 members of the branch were suspended, without voice and vote, and nine expelled from the party. The suspended members of the branch refused to recognize these party decisions which were approved by the Central Executive Committee (the Central Executive Committee minority voting against the decision), and maintained themselves as a separate Jewish branch. The meeting of the City Central Committee of June 8 took place under conditions which amounted to a split. The majority and minority were represented in equal numbers (19 to 19, or 19 to 18). The sole question over which the two groups were fighting, was precisely the question of the number of votes. Finally, after a number of factional incidents, the district organizer declared the meeting adjourned, and the majority delegates left. The minority delegates (after adjournment of the meeting) remained, elected a new City Executive Committee, and nullified all the former decisions—the decision suspending Comrade Benjamin, the suspension of nine minority delegates from the City Central Committee, the reorganization of the Jewish Branch, etc.

Thus, in the final analysis, the City Central Committees were formed in Cleveland, that is, in other words, an actual and formal split occurred. The split was liquidated by the decision of the Central Executive Committee nullifying all the decisions of the City Central Committee at the meeting which was dominated by the Cleveland minority on June 8. ANALYZING the development of the factional struggle in Cleveland, the Parity Commission establishes first of all, that during all this period the subject of the disputes at the meetings of the City Central Committee were chiefly questions of selection of chairmen for the meetings, the number of votes, of petty scandals which occurred during the meetings, of the suspension and expulsion of this and that member of the party, etc. Both groups were striving to seize the power in the organization and to suppress the other side thru the advantage of one or two votes. It was not advisable for the major-

ity to pass decisions at the meeting of the City Central Committee of March 16 in the ABSENCE of the minority delegates, even if the minority delegates had sabotaged the meeting. It was not permissible for the majority, in the absence of the minority, to pass a decision suspending nine minority delegates from the City Central Committee, particularly for a cause which was not sufficiently serious (making a noise and creating disturbance at the previous meeting of the City Central Committee.) Such actions inevitably led the minority to a violation of party discipline and a split situation.

But, it was just as impermissible for the minority, in the ABSENCE OF THE MAJORITY DELEGATES, to elect a new City Executive, and to nullify the former decisions of the City Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee. This was not only a serious violation of party discipline, but this was a factional decision amounting to a split, which was an attempt to suppress the majority having the advantage of only one vote (if such was really the case). The suppression of a minority, even with a large majority of votes, is not the proper method to solve internal party differences. Having in mind precisely the possibility of such suppression of a minority, and in order to prevent such occurrences the Executive Committee of the Communist International has secured for whichever group will be in the minority at the party convention the representation of one-third in the next Central Executive Committee.

IT was not permissible for the Jewish Branch (minority) to refuse to carry out the decision of the party organization. This constituted a serious violation of party discipline, and the City Central Committee and the Central Executive Committee had every formal ground to reorganize this branch and to suspend as well the membership of the branch who refused to submit these decisions. But, it was a mistake on the part of the majority, in a situation where the party is in danger of a split, when the basic question raised by the Executive Committee of the Communist International is the unification of the party, to resort widely to severe repressive measures toward the other faction for its factional acts. Taking into consideration the factional nature of the struggle which was manifested by both sides in Cleveland, and prompted by a determination by all means to achieve the speediest possible liquidation of the factional differences and thus to achieve, at the next party convention, the complete unification of the party, the Parity Commission deems it possible, 1. To reconsider the decision suspending Comrade Benjamin for six months. 2. To reinstate the suspended 25 and expelled 9 members of the Jewish Branch. 3. To remove the prohibition against the right to be elected of the former nine City Central Committee delegates and to reinstate Comrades Boich and Bartov. At the same time, the Parity Commission deems it necessary to emphasize that the actions of these comrades who have committed serious violations of party discipline, deserve the most severe party condemnation, and that after the party convention, when the party will have been unified, such actions will be severely punished by the party. 2. The Situation in Philadelphia.—There is no need of describing how the factional struggle developed in Philadelphia. This would be merely a repetition of the history of the factional struggle in Cleveland: the same course of events (with insignificant and unessential differences), the same methods and forms of the factional struggle, the same effort to gain even a slight majority in order to suppress the other side, the same impermissible violation of party discipline. The factional struggle in Philadelphia resulted in fewer suspensions and expulsions than in Cleveland, but in the final result the Philadelphia organiza-

tion is in a highly tensed situation and the work is paralyzed. The Philadelphia organization can be brought out of the state of paralysis only thru a non-factional, party peace. Attempts of either side to suppress the other would inevitably lead to a definite split.

The Parity Commission feels certain that on the basis of the decisions adopted by the convention the Philadelphia comrades will be able to come to a comradely, party understanding. 3. The Situation in the South Slavic Federation.—Independently of the inner party factional struggle, friction arose and two groups formed in the South Slavic Federation—the Fisher group and the Novak group. The struggle between these two groups which arose in connection with some internal federation questions, led to a number of conflicts between them, tho both groups supported the platform of the minority (a considerable part of the Fisher group supported the majority).

Both groups accused each other of "Cvetkovism" (Cvetkov is a former member of the party who is now waging a bitter struggle against our party) and of Loreism. The Central Executive Committee has several times investigated the differences between the Fisher and Novak groups and the investigations have not brought to light such obstacles as would be a serious obstacle to harmonious work by the two groups. The struggle in the South Slavic Federation became especially acute after the groups were drawn into the internal party factional struggle, the minority of the C. E. C. having given its support to the Novak group in the federation controversy and Comrade Fisher and part of his group having changed their position in favor of the majority.

The Parity Commission after considering the explanations of representatives of both groups, came to the conclusion that the reciprocal accusations of both groups of "Cvetkovism" and Loreism have no foundation and are incorrect. Both groups are Communist groups. Both groups must be given full opportunity to work in the federation. Both groups, on the basis of the decision which will be adopted by the coming party convention with a view to liquidate the internal party factional struggle, will undoubtedly be able to find a common basis for joint harmonious work as a unified federation. The organizational measures which are necessary to remove the friction between the two groups in the South Slavic Federation will be undertaken by the Central Executive Committee. 4. Differences in Regard to the "Nine Points"—The "nine points" which were presented to the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International by the minority delegates and the reply of the majority delegates to the accusations of the minority have already been considered by the plenum of the Communist International. The later discussion which began in the party on the question of the nine points led to the accumulation of a number of misunderstandings between the two factions, as well as to reciprocal accusations that this question was utilized for factional purposes. Inasmuch as the most important questions which were raised in the "nine points" have already been settled by the decisions of the Parity Commission, therefore the Parity Commission does not deem it necessary to consider the other questions, which have now lost their practical significance, and resolves to consider these questions, as well as the reciprocal accusations in connection with the "nine points," as liquidated.

5. Personal Polemics—After the plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International which demanded "that all personal polemics between the two sides should cease," rumors began to circulate in the party in connection with the decision of the plenum on the case of Comrade Lovestone, which rumors were directed against the Communist integrity of Comrade Lovestone as well as against the leaders of the majority who were present at the plenum. The Parity Commission declares that all these rumors are without foundation and are

of the total number of delegates, if the total number of delegates to be elected by the district convention less one is a multiple of three (for instance, 4, 7, 10 and so on) the group which is in the minority of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates less one. If the total number of delegates plus one is a multiple of three (as for instance 5, 8, 11, 14 and so on) the group which has a minority of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the delegates plus one. For example, if a city convention elects thirteen delegates the minority

delegates in the convention would be entitled to four delegates. If, however, the convention elected fourteen delegates, then the minority delegates would be entitled to five delegates. District Conventions. 1. The district conventions shall be held on August 16. 2. District conventions are entitled to one delegate to the national convention for each 331 members or major fraction thereof. 3. In those districts in which no city conventions were held and the branches elected delegates to the district conventions directly in 1923, no city conventions shall be held in electing delegates to the present national convention. 4. District conventions shall elect delegates to the national convention in accordance with the following rules: a) Where the district convention is entitled to one delegate to the national convention, this delegate shall be elected by the majority of the votes. b) If the district organization is entitled to two delegates and either of the two groups of the party is supported by a minority of the dele-

gates and either of the two groups of the party is supported by a minority of the delegates consisting of not less than 40 per cent then this minority shall be entitled to elect one of the delegates. c) If the district convention is entitled to elect three delegates to the national convention, or a number of delegates which is a multiple of three, and either of the two groups in the party have a minority of delegates, of not less than 30 per cent, this minority of the delegates in the district convention shall elect one-third

an outrageous slander against Comrade Lovestone and the leaders of the majority. The Parity Commission warns that any member of the party who will circulate such rumors or raise this question in any way from any standpoint will be subject to severe party discipline.

THE Lore Question—In an atmosphere of monstrous factional suspicions, the inevitable satellite of every factional struggle, both groups began, after the plenum of the Executive Committee of the C. I., to suspect and to accuse each other of an alliance with Lore and Loreites (Poyntz, Zimmerman, Jampolsky, etc.) for the purpose of securing, thru such an alliance, a majority of the party. After the adoption of the resolution by the Executive Committee of the C. I., characterizing Lore and his adherents as opportunists, and proposing that the party wage an ideological struggle against the Lore tendency, the charge of an alliance with him and his adherents has become a most serious political charge.

The reciprocal attempts of both sides to expose one another in an alliance with Lore proves first of all that both factions, that is the overwhelming numbers of the party, are in complete accord in determined opposition to Loreism. Despite the number of great obstacles (first of all the low theoretical level of the party, and its incorrect social-democratic form of organization), the process of Bolshevization of the party is moving the party ever more away from Loreism and has reached the point where a political alliance with Lore is already becoming impossible without direct betrayal of the principles of Leninism. Hence, the complete political accord of both factions (despite the exceptionally bitter factional struggle) with regard to Loreism, which the Parity Commission establishes first of all.

The Parity Commission further declares that the reciprocal accusations of both factions of a political alliance with the Loreites are absolutely incorrect and without foundation. Neither faction is at present in alliance with Lore. Both factions have, since the plenum of the Executive Committee of the C. I., actually proven their complete readiness to wage a determined struggle against opportunism (Loreism) in our party. But the extreme bitterness of the factional struggle paralyzes all the efforts of both groups in the campaign against Loreism, has created a number of factional misunderstandings around this question, caused mutual misunderstanding, and led both groups to a number of errors.

The Parity Commission calls the attention of the party to the fact that Loreism is at the present time the most dangerous tendency in the party which offers strong resistance to the Bolshevization of our party, and expresses full confidence that at the coming party convention Loreism will be unanimously condemned by both groups, and that in the coming discussion the ideological struggle against Loreism will have the central place.

THE Parity Commission declares that all the above decisions have been adopted unanimously and are therefore considered as final. Any attempt to again raise the questions which have been settled by the Commission will be considered as nothing less than a desire to rekindle the factional struggle and to bring the party to a split. Any attempts of this kind will meet with most severe party punishment.

In conclusion, the Parity Commission expresses confidence that the coming party convention will be able to put an end to the factional struggle within the party, enabling the party to face the great tasks which are confronting it. The Parity Commission calls upon all members of the party to consider seriously the critical situation in the party and to exert every effort to bring the party out of this grave situation.

P. Green, Chairman, William Z. Foster, James P. Cannon, Alexander Bittelman, C. E. Ruthenberg, Jay Lovestone, Max Bedacht.

of the total number of delegates, if the total number of delegates to be elected by the district convention less one is a multiple of three (for instance, 4, 7, 10 and so on) the group which is in the minority of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates less one. If the total number of delegates plus one is a multiple of three (as for instance 5, 8, 11, 14 and so on) the group which has a minority of not less than 30 per cent shall elect one-third of the delegates plus one.

cent shall elect one-third of the total number of delegates plus one. 5. The delegate from the agricultural district of the party shall be elected by the minority of the C. E. C. and the delegate from the national office territory shall be elected by the majority of the C. E. C. Special Provisions. 1. The branches now organized in the Pullman city central committee shall be immediately affiliated to the Chicago city central committee and shall send delegates to the Chicago city convention. 2. A sub-district convention shall be held in southern Illinois to which those branches which were formerly district ten of the party and are now affiliated to district eight shall send delegates. Branches shall send delegates to this sub-district convention on the basis of one delegate for each 15 members or major fraction thereof and the sub-district convention shall send delegates to the convention of district eight on the basis of one delegate for each 25 members or major fraction thereof. The provisions relating to minority representation applying to city conventions shall apply to this sub-district convention. 3. There shall be city conventions held in Scranton and Wilkes Barre in district 3 and these two city conventions shall send delegates to the district convention on the basis of the number of members affiliated as shown by the dues stamp payment for February, March, April and May at the ratio of one to every 25 or major fraction thereof. In addition to the delegates sent from Wilkes Barre and Scranton city conventions there shall be five delegates from unattached branches in good standing in the anthracite section. If there are any additional unattached branches in good standing in this anthracite section they shall be combined with the nearest branch or city central committee.

Young Workers League. 1. The Young Workers League shall be entitled to three delegates in the national convention. Two of these will be supporters of the majority of the C. E. C. and one of them minority of the C. E. C. Fraternally submitted, Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party of America. Wm. Z. Foster, Chairman, C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Sec'y. P. S.—The questions of the affiliation of Chester to Philadelphia and of the representatives of the Y. W. L. in city conventions of the party will be settled in a few days. The resolutions for the convention will be published beginning July 28.

Schwab Offers an Alibi PHILADELPHIA, Pa. July 26.—The Bethlehem Ship Corporation, limited, today filed a denial to charges made by the United States government that the concern received upwards of \$11,000,000 in excess of what they should properly have been paid under war time contracts.

WANTED Mining Engineer One who is on the side of the working class. Give radical references in first letter. Wanted—addresses of Tom Lewis, Tom Cullen and Isaac McBride, at once. JOHN GLANTZ 135 North 16th Street PHILADELPHIA, PA.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

MY FLIGHT FROM SIBERIA by LEON TROTSKY \$1.00 A story of escape from exile.

Press Picnic Committee Meets TONIGHT, 8 P. M., 19 So. Lincoln Street All delegates elected by branches and representatives of all Workers Party papers should be present.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS EXPOSED AS MISERABLE MERCENARIES OF THE BRITISH IMPERIALISTS

(By International Press Correspondence.)

MOSCOW, July 10.—(By Mail.)—Today's leading article in the Pravda, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, points out that at the present time of the intervention plans of England against Soviet Russia, important circles of the German bourgeoisie are falling in at the tail of the English imperialist policy.

To the warnings of the Soviet press that the entry of Germany into the league of nations would mean Germany's entry into the anti-Soviet front, Germany declared that it was in no way a question of an alteration of Germany's attitude.

Germany would never give up its political independence and sovereignty and its friendship to Soviet Russia would remain unchanged. Nevertheless in the last few weeks a shameful and systematic anti-Soviet campaign has been going on which finds its expression also in the official policy of Germany.

Under the pretext of the judgment in the Moscow fascist process, several

Need Campaign of Propaganda.

The Pravda further points out that a German observer like the lawyer Freund could not but declare that the prosecutor had succeeded in proving the guilt of the accused. The whole noise about the consul process proves itself to be an artificial, irresponsible press production in the sharpest contradiction to the real national interests of Germany.

What is much more important is the recognition by the Frankfurter Zeitung in its issue of July 4, that there is no longer any doubt that the great efforts of England to draw Germany into the guarantee pact is an attempt to involve Germany in the anti-Russian front.

It is now clear to the most naive why the press campaign is necessary, why all attempts are made to outdo England in the anti-Soviet crusade. In this light the hypocritical, assumed indignation of the Berliner Tageblatt and its language, unworthy of an independent people, towards the Soviet Union is to be explained.

The German nationalists whose slogan until recently was hate against England now appear as the miserable

mercenaries of England and its imperialism. The idea of revenge has been bartered for the advantages which would accrue from a gendarme role towards the Soviet Union.

Cannot Play Role of Flunkey. If Germany wishes to have a permanent perspective of independent development before it, it cannot afford to sell itself, bag and baggage, to English imperialism.

It should also not play the role of a subservient and fawning flunkey. We declare once again with all determination: we shall not permit ourselves to be the object of the bargain.

We declare also with the same decision our determination to do our utmost to build up economic relations with Germany. Only the blind cannot see what hopeful prospects such a connection offers to both countries, and this connection is to be destroyed by England and her agents in Germany.

Curzon Literary Supplement Missing LONDON, July 26.—The will of Marquess Curzon formally filed today in Somerset House, did not include the famous literary supplement, the existence of which created a sensation in political circles earlier in the week.

SOVIET GOLD REACHES LONDON



Boxes of valuable bullion establish Russian credit in British capital.

MOVEMENT TO SEND BIBLE TO THE JUNK PILE

Washington Clerk Out for Injunction

EDITOR'S NOTE—The clash between religion and science which has stirred the country deeply in the last few weeks has been placed squarely before the federal courts by an action brought in the district of Columbia supreme court by Loren H. Wittner, a treasury employe. Wittner charges that congress is attempting "to set up a state religion in the Washington public schools."

In the following article, Wittner tells why he started the suit, reveals his purposes and outlines what he believes the federal court must decide in the injunction hearing next Tuesday.

By LOREN H. WITNER.

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, July 26.—I am fighting for the freedom of religion, education, speech and press as guaranteed in the first amendment to the constitution.

I am not quarreling with the belief of the people. It is all right for them to believe or not to believe in the bible.

Of late years, however, there has been a decided tendency all over the country for legislative bodies to interfere and restrict and confine education within narrow limits. That was exemplified in Tennessee in the passage of the anti-evolution law. It brot about the Scopes trial.

Now congress has stepped in, and with an heretofore unnoticed "rider" in the district appropriation bill has decreed that nothing must be taught in Washington schools which inculcates "disrespect to the holy bible."

Science Contradicts Bible. What constitutes disrespect to the holy bible?

Does it mean the teaching of natural science? Surely, it must for natural science contradicts the teachings of the bible. In short, it denies the bible. What could be more disrespectful?

To determine this question legally, I have brot suit to enjoin salaries of instructors who teach scientific doctrines which are at variance with the bible.

That is my motive. Unless the question is decided upon abstract technicalities, the court must inform the country whether geology, biology, chemistry, physics and all sciences are disrespectful to the bible. But the legal phase is not paramount.

There is another and a greater issue involved. It is this:

Is congress to be allowed to continue its present course of setting up the bible as the final authority on scientific knowledge?

Unsteady Crucible of Religion. That must never be. If I do nothing else, I hope I have shown the country thru this suit that congress deliberately intends that all education must be tested in the unsteady crucible of religion; that, in fact, religion must come ahead of education in our schools, or there can be no education. In a strict sense, therefore, congress has definitely linked the state with religion.

If congress does not intend that, then congress has been guilty of careless legislation.

It is time now that congress is warned the country will not tolerate religion in legislation, for it subverts a cardinal American principle.

If this continues, we shall be intellectual serfs, bound in the ignorance and intolerance of the darkest ages.

Says Scopes Case Worth While. OBERLIN, Ohio, July 26.—The Scopes case was worth while because a sincere study of evolution is resulting, especially in Tennessee, in the opinion of Dr. Maynard M. Metcalf, of Oberlin, only expert witness who testified before the Dayton, Tenn., court. Dr. Metcalf today told some of his impressions of the famous trial.

"I think the local educational effect of the trial was considerable and worth while," Dr. Metcalf said. "The people in the region around Dayton are just like any other people in natural ability, unless indeed they are more than of average natural ability, but they have had very limited contact with the world's thinking, and they are decades behind the times in thought. As a result of the trial there are a good many persons who are inquiring with open minds about this matter of opposition between religion and science."

New Bail Hearing for Stephenson NOBLESVILLE, Ind., July 26.—The petition for a re-hearing of the motion to admit to bail D. C. Stephenson, Earl Klink and Earl Gentry, alleged murderers of Madge Oberholzer, will be heard by Judge Fred Hines next Wednesday.

This answer was given by Judge Hines to attorneys for the accused men who appeared before him and asked for a ruling on the petition for re-hearing the bail motion.

RUSSIA TODAY

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

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(Continued from Saturday's Daily Worker)

CHAPTER II Finance

Russian Credit before the Revolution

The Russian national bankruptcy was not, as is generally supposed, a consequence, but rather a cause of the Revolution. The fiscal relationship of Tsarism to the Russian taxpayer and its financial relationship to the foreign creditor had become almost as bad as that which resulted from a similar recourse to foreign money lenders by oriental despotisms in Turkey, Egypt, and Morocco. Tsarism was approaching bankruptcy long before the war; though Russian credit abroad was still maintained by foreign financial groups, who promoted Russian loans and passed on the liability to a public ignorant of the political instability and financial unsoundness of the Empire. A process which would, as elsewhere, have ended before long in the foreign creditor losing most of his investment and in the Russian taxpayer being put under a foreign receivership to pay for the follies of his rulers.

Currency Before the Revolution

But up to the war this process had not gone so far as to affect the currency. Paper money in Russia was issued under restrictions more rigorous than elsewhere, having to be covered to one-half in gold reserve up to a total issue of 600 million roubles, and wholly covered by gold above that amount. This system, as elsewhere, gave way to the exigencies of war. The Imperial Bank was given the right of emission, without reference to gold reserves, within restrictions that were being continually reduced. The growing deficit in the budget was covered partly by these means and partly by borrowing. By 1917 the Russian debt reached 17 milliards gold, of which about half had been borrowed abroad. The deficit by 1917 had risen to 25 1/2 milliards paper, of which three-fourths was being paid by the issue of paper money.

By 1916 the limitation on the issue of currency had been raised to 6 1/2 milliards. The paper currency was inflated from 1,317 in 1914 to 2,670 in 1915; to 3,480 in 1916, and to 16,403 at the date of the Revolution—against a gold reserve of 6.8 per cent. The usual results of inflation followed, and the rise of prices soon became serious. Already before the Revolution the currency had depreciated by two-thirds. This, though small in figure compared to the future depreciation after the Revolution to one five thousand millionths, was in effect far more fatal. For it started the usual vicious circle revolving—the greater the mass of money issued, the less it was worth and the more was wanted. There were present before the Revolution all the usual symptoms of the latest stages of excessive inflation. Production, at first abnormally forced, inevitably fell; and the whole national economic existence was passing from a stage of fever to that of torpor. Russia was not only so bankrupt before the Revolution that it could never hope to carry the burden of the debt it had accumulated, but it was already economically paralysed by currency depreciation.

Revolution and Finance

This was the financial situation for which the Revolution had to find a remedy. And under conditions of Revolution it was in any case inevitable that the situation must get worse before it could be remedied. The principles of sound finance cannot be observed during war, and the Revolution involved Russia in foreign war, in civil war, and in class war. The financial effects of these foreign and civil wars need not be gone into in detail. For owing to the responsibility incurred by Foreign Powers the estimates of pecuniary damage caused to Russia by civil wars have already been published by the Russian Government in the course of negotiations for the settlement of mutual claims. But the damage caused by the class war was of a different and more novel character. It was not expressed in incidental destructions and disorders that could be estimated in terms of money. It was expressed in a deliberate and determined attempt by those conducting the Revolution to destroy the institution of money itself as well as its influence over the social system.

War Communism and Finance

War Communism was brought to making this attack upon money by two inter-connecting influences. One was the desire to abolish money as being the principal means for accumulating private capital, and the other was the difficulty of restoring a stable unit of exchange out of the chaos of different and more or less hopelessly depreciated currencies that the Revolution had inherited from the war. And, as nationalisation of trade and property developed until the free exchange of commodities was almost eliminated, the function of money as a medium of free exchange diminished. Until finally War Communism came to the conclusion that the best solution both in principle and practically, would be to do without money altogether; and that the best means to that end would be to let it depreciate itself out of existence.

The idea which was inspiring the leaders of the Revolution when the previous Delegation visited Moscow in 1920 was that of reconstructing the national economy as one great co-operative of consumers and producers, of which the economic exchanges would be merely a matter of bookkeeping through central and local clearing houses. Under the decree of the 7th of May, 1918, all pecuniary revenues and resources of the nationalised institutions were to be paid into the National Bank or the Treasury—all other payments being made by cheque or

draft, and only small sums being retained for current accounts. All manufactured products issued were credited to the competent Head Centre (Glavprom), and all raw materials drawn were debited to the enterprise concerned—the accounts being subsequently balanced and cleared if necessary by a subsidy. This system was gradually developed until it included over four-fifths of all urban production and consumption, and reached its limit in a decree of January 6th, 1920, which extended it to the co-operatives.

As War Communism developed, more and more strenuous efforts were made to set up a mechanism that would carry out this immense task. The decree of January 19th, 1920, converted the National Bank into a central accounting department, and the paper money which was then issued was known officially as accountability certificates (Raschetny znak). The decree of June 18th, 1920, proclaimed a policy of "converting the national budget into a budget of unified economy for the whole State, and establishing a national accountancy without money in order to abolish the whole monetary system." Moreover, in view of the continually depreciating values of the ordinary currency, it was decided under decree of January 10th, 1920, to take as a basis of the national accountancy a unit expressing manpower instead of money. A Commission was still at work on this exciting experiment when in 1921 the whole adventure of War Communism was abandoned.

War Communism and Revenues

One result of thus boldly breaking up the whole system of monetary exchange was that the fiscal machinery broke down. During 1918 and 1919 efforts were made to adapt the incidence and collection of taxes and revenue to the new system. As late as June 18th, 1920, a resolution of the Central Executive Committee was inspired by this reformist policy. But soon after, the ordinary collection of revenue was practically abandoned and it was formally abolished by decree of February 3rd, 1921, on the eve of the New Economic Policy. In 1918 the revenues from taxation were estimated by competent authority (Golobanov, "By New Roads") as being still 153.2 millions in value reckoned by the index. In 1919 this had fallen to 10.2 million, and in 1920 to 0.2 million. While with the abandonment of War Communism that winter, it was restored in 1921 to 3.7 million.

Communism and Currency

Meantime nationalization was never brought to a point at which money could be completely ignored in the budget. And the only means of providing such money as was still required was the issuing of paper currency. A decree of May 15th, 1919, authorized such emissions without any restrictions, and the issue of fresh paper under such conditions caused, of course, a disproportionate depreciation. In the 32 months of War Communism we find the nominal amount of currency increased a hundredfold. The consequence was that as the nominal amount of money increased, the real amount decreased, as also did the revenue received.

Communism and Budget

It was hoped that by the time the currency had fallen to a point at which it would be less in value than the paper it was printed on, the new money-less mechanism would be working. But it never did work. It will, indeed, now probably never be known what measure of success was really achieved in this Utopian undertaking of organising, in the general public interest, the whole economic exchanges between production and consumption in a country of the area and population of Russia. For all efforts, so far, by Russian economists to find out how far the general economic plan and the system of clearing houses and central accountancy was carried into effect, have failed to produce any clear results. As one such economist observed (Larin, "Roads to Currency Reform," page 17): "The figures of the budgets in the years 1918-1921, only served to illustrate certain interesting tendencies." Subject to this caution the figures are herewith given, together with those of the Tsarist War Budgets:

TSARIST WAR BUDGETS (Million roubles.)

Year	Expenditure	Revenue	Per cent of deficit to total expenditure	Per cent deficit covered by currency
1913	3,883	3,431	452	11.6
1914	4,859	2,961	1,898	39.1
1915	11,562	3,091	8,561	74.0
1916	18,191	4,345	13,756	76.0
1917	30,607	5,039	25,568	83.5

SOVIETIST WAR BUDGETS (Million roubles.)

Year	Expenditure	Revenue	Per cent of deficit to total expenditure	Per cent deficit covered by currency
1918	46,709	15,580	31,129	67.0
1919	215,402	48,959	166,443	77.0
1920	1,215,159	159,804	1,055,555	87.0
1921	26,076,816	4,139,000	21,937,816	84.0

Restoration of Money

With the introduction of the New Economic Policy and the gradual re-establishment of free exchange, money as a medium of exchange became indispensable. But the whole process of return to normal conditions lasted over two years, during which several attempts were made to escape recourse to money by experiments in commodity currency.

The first concession from War Communism in finance was made to the Co-operatives, which under decree of June 10th, 1921, were allowed to dispose of their own funds. This was then extended to private persons (June 30th), and finally to the State enterprises (August 16th). The restoration of the

right of free internal trade and the reconstruction of economic enterprise, both public and private, on a business basis, brought back a general system of money payments. A decree of August 5th, 1921, made money payment obligatory for all supplies from or services by State enterprises. Herewith went naturally the restoration of taxation, which took the form of an income tax and excises on wine, tobacco, coffee, and such usual sources of revenue.

Restoration of Budget

The first attempt to restore a normal financial system was the "experimental budget" for nine months of 1922., which had, however, to be three times revised. The budget for 1922-23 was scarcely less hypothetical, and the first budget whose figures had any real relation to facts was that of 1923-24. (Financial year begins on October 1.)

The task of bringing order out of chaos was formidable; for the whole financial and fiscal system had to be rebuilt on fresh foundations. In 1922 the budget was still being based up to four-fifths on commodity exchanges, not on currency payments. On the other hand, it was useless to try to revive the pre-war financial and fiscal system, which had in the first place entirely disappeared, and in the second place was not adapted to the new conditions. Consequently, not only every principle but every practical detail had to be worked out afresh as a compromise between Communist theory and the force of circumstances. These compromises were a far more severe test of the ability and the authority of the leaders of the Revolution than had been their preceding more ambitious attempts to liquidate the legacy of debt and depreciation left by the war.

The restoration of the budget to a business basis was further complicated by the continued depreciation of the rouble which necessitated a monthly revaluation of the rouble with reference to its buying value in 1913. This was accompanied by periodic revaluations of the various emissions of paper currency, some of which were entirely devalued—such as those issued by reactionary regimes—while others became devalued gradually.

Collapse of Currency

Meantime the printing press had again to pay the budgetary deficit and tide over this second transition. The nominal amount in circulation in January, 1923, just before the reform, was just under two thousand million millions. If the nominal value of this amount be converted into real value we find that the Government succeeded in obtaining by this means revenues about sufficient to cover what the real money deficit probably was. These revenues amounted in 1920 to 130 million, in 1921 to 148 million and in 1922, after the restoration of money, to about 300 million. The smallest returns from this source were in April, May, and June, 1922, which was the crisis of the transition back to normal conditions. It was fortunate that at this time the State was favored by one factor, namely, that during 1921, when circulation increased 136 times, prices only rose about half that proportion, namely, 71 times. As it was a question of months whether the currency would retain some real value long enough for the State to reach currency reform in its program, this success in keeping prices down probably saved the situation.

After mid-summer, 1922, there was a definite turn for the better. It is true that the totals of currency issued became astronomical, and the technical limitations of the printing press were already in sight even though the paper chase in Russia never became quite such a wild goose chase as in Germany. But what mattered was that the revenue proceeds therefrom began nevertheless to increase and the proportional rise in prices to decrease.

Currency Reform

From this point the road to currency reform followed by the Russians was much the same as that by which the Germans extricated themselves from their catastrophe. In fact, the Russian precedent now becomes very instructive as to what can be done by a strong Government without outside help in saving a desperate financial situation.

The first effort to stabilise the currency was the introduction by decree on June 5th, 1921, of the "pre-war rouble" unit in which all payments and accounts, public and private, should be reckoned. This had, however, to be abandoned in favour of a less drastic method, that of fixing an official exchange based on foreign exchange. The difficulty of fixing and paying wages under this method caused the recourse to "goods roubles," a unit calculated from the index of prices, and consequently also called an "index rouble." This was practically a return to the pre-war rouble. Moreover, as pre-war prices were gold prices, the step from the goods rouble to the gold rouble was in principle small, though the practical difficulty of introducing a return to gold was very great. And there was also a strong sentimental objection to the restoration of gold as a standard of value, for it was feared that this would re-open the door to speculative profiteering and foreign penetration. So the theoretic discussions between partisans of the goods rouble and those of the gold rouble soon became as interminable as intricate, and those in favor of the goods roubles had the best of the argument. But long before the fervor of controversy was exhausted, the force of circumstances had decided in favor of gold roubles. The whole principle of N. E. P. was the restoration of all enterprises and exchanges to a business basis; and a business basis in this sense implied a foundation on a gold standard. If the State had not itself restored such a standard in some form, business would have worked one out for itself as in Germany; either by using a foreign standard, such as the dollar or by restoring the pre-war rouble.

(Continued in next issue)

TRAINING CAMPS ARE CONDEMNED BY MACHINISTS

Local 337 Hits Stand of El Paso Convention

Freiheit Lodge No. 337, International Association of Machinists, at its last regular meeting passed a resolution condemning the attempt of the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor to aid the war plans of the bosses by helping the recruiting of workers into the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

The resolution, which exposes the camps as a plan of the open shop bosses to furnish cannon fodder for the next imperialist war, states:

Whereas, The Citizens' Military Training Camps are an institution run jointly by the bosses thru the Military Training Camps Association and the war department for the purpose of bringing military training to those young workers in shops, mills and mines who will be expected to make up 90 per cent. of the army in the next war; and

Whereas, The Military Training Camps Association is composed of big "open shop" employers, including such infamous labor haters on its advisory board as Richard T. Crane, Cyrus H. McCormick, Frank O. Lowden and thru the Pullman corporation is connected up with the war-loving house of Morgan; and

Whereas, The Military Training Camps Association dominates the policy of these camps and does its best to see that the camps turn out scabs and strike-breakers as fast as they turn out cannon-fodder; and

Whereas, With the other bosses co-operating in large donations and by giving young workers a month's extended "free vacation" with full pay as a bribe to induce them to attend the camps, the camps are recruiting greater and greater numbers of young workers each year who are given the most intensive military training possible in a month so that they will be ready for the fast approaching war; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we condemn the attempt of the El Paso convention to offer the machinery of the A. F. of L. to the bosses for use in their war schemes and that we at all times condemn any attempt on the part of the bosses to organically connect the American Federation of Labor with the war department to further aid the bloody plans of the imperialists or to any way help in the recruiting of young workers expected to serve as cannon-fodder to another slaughter.

(Signed) Matt Wirthmer, Recording Secretary.

BUILDING STRIKE IF USE OF GRANITE FROM SCAB TOWNS CONTINUES

The Granite Cutters International Union Association of America has warned Chicago architects and builders that if they continue to use granite from Cold Springs and St. Cloud Minnesota, a strike on construction work will follow.

The granite quarries located in these two towns, which supply most of the granite used in this city, are unfair to organized labor. The letter sent out by the union is signed by David D. Gibb, president.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRACTICAL UNDER GARMENT



4714. This style may be finished with shaped shoulders or a camisole top, and straight or knicker leg portions. Muslin, cambric, crepe, saten flannel or crepe de chine may be used for this model.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 12-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

Prove Guilt of Three German Fascists

(Continued from page 1)

The investigation of the court, Kindermann and Wolscht denied their guilt and corroborated essentially the actual statements which they had made in the preliminary examination.

The alleged scientific purpose of the expedition was exposed by the court as untenable and ridiculous. Any German group of students, not to speak of Communists, with scientific aims could come into the Soviet Union without fear, without masking themselves with party credentials. It is a fact that the members of the expedition exchanged code telegrams before their departure and made arrangements in case of the possibility of arrest.

It is a fact that Kindermann forged Communist documents and that the other members of the expedition represented themselves to be Communists. This only corroborated to the court that it had to deal with a secret organization.

Finally Admits Guilt. Second question: How is it to be explained that Wolscht and Kindermann denied their guilt and provided their own explanation for the points in question?

With regard to Kindermann, he has himself explained this, by admitting that in the preliminary examination he simulated in part. He told his fellow-prisoners that he had inserted a few unbelievable things into his statement in order later to have the possibility of rejecting the statements. He reckoned upon freedom and reward as thanks for his statements. When, however, he grasped that the G. P. U. did not need him, he decided to return to his masters once again. Before the court he supported himself in an obvious manner upon governmental and right wing circles in Germany by imparting the information that he had celebrated the birthday of the Kaiser in prison and that the Ehrhardt hymn was his favorite song, etc.

Kindermann attempted to mislead the examining judge by declaring for instance, that Wolscht was identical with Boldt, or that Wolscht's father was dead. In this way Kindermann also misled the German press, which immediately jumped at the conclusion that the G. P. U. had inadvertently arrested innocents.

The investigation of the court proved, without any possibility of objection that Kindermann had lied. Wolscht's tactic consisted in denying everything, or as far as this was not possible, to admit the facts but to supply them with a harmless significance. In his closing speech Wolscht finally admitted himself to be guilty, he reckoned, however, on the support of German public opinion and threatened that other people in other places would reply to the court.

Third question: Has the court attached any significance to the statements of Rose and Fink and the sworn declarations from Germany?

Answer: The report attached the greatest significance to the statements of Rose and Fink and these partly corroborated the statements of Dittmar. Naturally, neither Rose nor Fink could admit that they were consul members. The explanation of Fink, why he did not carry out the request made by Wolscht's father in a letter, that he should discover whether Wolscht appeared in the list of the Ehrhardt organizations, is typical:

Fink explains that it did not occur to him that this was necessary. With regard to the sworn declarations of the German professors, which almost all arrived after the close of the proceedings, it was not possible for the court to consider them as decisive for the reason alone that in the best case these professors made statements referring to matters of which they could not be aware, for instance, whether the secret organization consul maintained certain connections with any even the most legal organization or with any of its members, as for instance the student organization or Student Aid service.

Confession Confirmed. Fourth question: What produced the confession of Dittmar? Did the court find no elements which lessened the worth of this confession and the decisions of the court?

Answer: The confession of Dittmar is the result of a psychological and political turn which took place under the influence of a basic revision of his previous life. The court had no reason to doubt the honesty of his confession. The statements of Dittmar were what is more, strengthened by those of Kindermann and Wolscht and Baumann.

Plan to Undermine Soviet. Fifth question: Is there a reason to regard the accused as a group of the international reaction? Is not the youth of the accused and their obvious adventurous temperaments in contradiction to the extensive plans for the undermining of the Soviet power?

Answer: As far as the membership of the accused to the organization consul was proved before the court, their youth ceases to play an important role. Just this youth and the circumstance that the accused presented themselves as students was a cover for the criminal intent with which they came to Russia. As far as the adventurous character is concerned, this is least of all proved of Wolscht and Dittmar.

From the fact that the whole ended with an adventure, it by no means follows that it must necessarily have done so. If the arrests had not taken place, the most tragic results might have followed. The ill success of the so-called expedition is due to the fact that the participants in it considered us to be more naive than we are, and believed themselves able to deceive us.

Germany Must Know Facts. Sixth question: Will not the sentence have a strong effect upon public opinion in Germany, as this can be already recognized from the previous press opinions?

This question is difficult to answer. As far as the bourgeois press is concerned, it has in any case always previously used the slightest thing in order to malign us. It is sufficient to mention the Leipzig Cheka Process which represented a direct frame-up to compromise the Soviet government and the Soviet embassy, or the story of the provocateur Bozenhardt. Naturally, such facts and such an attitude harm above all the interests of the German people.

If the Soviet press took up the same attitude towards the German, the relations between the two countries could be adversely affected. In the last few years so many fateful sentences have been passed upon Communists, that the firm sentence upon the three fascists simply pales before them. Naturally, German public opinion must be provided with the exhaustive and documentary material upon the Moscow consul process. The lies and calumnies must be met with facts and documents.

Your Union Meeting

Fourth Monday, July 27, 1925

- Name of Local and Place of Meeting. No. 89 Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M. 1 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St. 94 Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av 598 Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd. 638 Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave. 17742 Cigar Makers & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland 4 Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winches'r 1307 Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston. 2505 Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd. Carpenters, 2705 W. 32th St. 80 Carpenters, 4039 W. Madison St. 181 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 199 Carpenters, S. C. 918 Commercial Ave. 416 Carpenters, S. C. 505 S. State St. 448 Carpenters, S. C. 1457 Clybourn 448 Carpenters, 222 N. West St., Waukegan. 1367 Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave. 14 Cigar Makers Executive Board, 156 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 713 Electricians, 178 S. Throop St. 394 Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m. 400 Engineers, 4645 S. Halsted Street 401 Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave. 1969 Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. 568 Firemen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rd., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m. 331 Firemen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave. 698 Firemen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento. 18 Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave. 76 Hod Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. 59 Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St. 74 Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave. 374 Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark 265 Machinists, 75th St. and Dobson Blvd. 337 Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St. 378 Maintenance of Way, 1643 W. 103d Street 723 Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street 27 Painters, 175 W. Washington St. 823 Plumbers, 355 N. Cicero Ave. 101 Painters, 3316 W. North Ave. 147 Painters, 19 W. Adams St. 194 Painters, Madison and 9th Ave. 265 Painters, 205 E. 115th St. 273 Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave. 2064 Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St. 51 Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St. 51 Sifters' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street 5 Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m. 721 Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave. 758 Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., 8 p. m. 772 Teamsters, 220 E. Ashland Blvd.

TRADE UNIONS IN RUSSIA DISCUSS CARE OF ORPHANS

Homeless Children Is Problem Facing Them

By LAURA BRANNIN.

MOSCOW, July 26.—The second conference of the "Friends of Children," a delegated body of about 1,200 trade union men and women, mostly women, met here last week to further their plans for this work.

Discuss World Affairs. The first number on the program, however, was a 40-minute discussion of world affairs. The subject had no particular connection with the purposes of the conference, but it is the habit in this country of new values to open every meeting of any size with such a talk. This speaker was alive, told the story graphically, yet without technical terminology. Written questions poured up to the chairman throughout the talk, but owing to pressure of other business they were answered in the papers the following day.

Then came a demonstration of the tremendous vitality expressed in the average meeting here. After reports from various districts, some impatient men attempted to cut off the discussion; one woman after another frankly told the men to go home, that they had called the meeting for just that thing and were not to be balked. But while the women wanted to talk things over, they would not listen to speakers who ambled. One little woman was repeating herself and the crowd began to applaud, which in Russia means "Cut it short" and she did. Quickly following this came a motion to limit each discussion to three minutes. Unanimously carried.

50,000 in Homes. At this time Moscow has about 50,000 children in homes cared for by the state. One district thru the society is taking charge of a play ground reserved just for the homeless youngsters; this is an attempt to so interest them that they will find happiness in this particular environment and not wander all over the city. They are given three meals a day and a bed at night.

One delegate reported that a Red soldier club had adopted a group of boys. This had already been done by various factory clubs. The society is organizing shops where the older children can be taught trades, this in connection with factories where they work a few hours a day and receive academic training in addition. The society was first organized at the time of the famine; it has now been diverted to this work; it has a membership in Moscow of 304,000 and is caring for 4,000 children.

Greek Workers Fight for Right of Free Speech

NEW YORK—The police of New York, acting under instruction, have stopped street meetings arranged by the Greek branch of the Workers Party on the west side. Only a short time ago, a speaker and the chairman of the meeting were arrested, the speaker being discharged and the chairman being fined \$5 for "disorderly conduct." This interference of the police was repeated at the demonstration arranged by the Workers Party and the Young Workers League on Union Square last Friday night.

The Greek comrades were not to be daunted by these acts of interference by the police. Either we have free speech—as supposedly guaranteed by the constitution—or the workers of this country should be told openly that there is free speech on the books but not in reality.

The Greek branch arranged a meeting at 39th St. and 8th Ave. and the meeting was in progress, when a policeman appeared and ordered the chairman to stop the meeting. The chairman produced his notice to the police about his meeting; the cop was not satisfied and called up the station who instructed him to stop the meeting. Two more speakers mounted the platform as the chairman was arrested. A fourth speaker mounted the platform, but the cop went off with his three victims. The meeting continued with an English speaker.

Meantime the three comrades, Anis, Dritsas and Jamos, went to the night court, where the judge inquired what their "crime" was. They were holding a meeting. The judge inquired of the cop why he stopped the meeting. "I received instruction from the station." That is no reason. He asked for the name of the party, took the name and number of the cop and declared that free speech will be maintained.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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.

GARY, IND., ATTENTION!

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



BUILDERS AT WORK Small and Big Communists Do the Work.

Youth Must Have Its Fling in Chicago.

Among Builders there need be no age restrictions. Old and young can build the DAILY WORKER—and in Chicago youth is having its day. The Chicago Local of the Young Workers League is in a campaign for subs to the YOUNG WORKER. But is being conducted in a novel way. Securing the lists of all subscribers to the DAILY WORKER and the Workers Monthly they are making personal visits to all of them for a sub to the YOUNG WORKER and the YOUNG COMRADE. And they're getting whole stacks of new subs to their papers.

But that is not all. While they are visiting the Big Reds for subs for the Little Reds, they are also getting subs for the DAILY WORKER on the way. And never was there a better job done.

Area Branch No. 5 alone, in one week has secured 32 new subs to the YOUNG WORKER, one bundle order, one new sub to the DAILY WORKER, one new sub to the YOUNG COMRADE, and several donations.

This is the record of only one branch that in one week's time has secured two-thirds of its quota set by challenges between branches. And here is another feature of the campaign. In no single instance where the Flaming (Red) Youth went out to get subs, has a single member failed to come back with less than one sub.

Youth is surely setting the pace for Communist activity and the older Builders will have to step lively to keep up—if they can.

NUTTY SCISSOR BILL FAILS TO HOLD AUDIENCE

Following arrests in Cicero a week ago when two comrades were arrested for speaking on the streets and subsequently discharged, another meeting was held on the corner of 49 Ct. and 14 St. Thursday night. There was a big crowd. Comrade Andolius spoke and was followed by Comrade F. G. Biedenkapp who had continued a half hour or so when he discovered he had competition.

Across the streets an aspiring young soap-boxer arose. He said he was a god-fearing man who was employed by the American Express company. He said he loved his country and his work. "Those people across the street are Bolsheviks" he shouted, "And do you know what? 95 per cent of all Bolsheviks are nothing but loafers and the other 5 per cent are millionaires."

The scissor-bill had a loud voice. For a while he attracted the crowd. But when the audience discovered he was a nut, and that didn't take long, it decided to come back to hear Biedenkapp talk sense.

The freak was put up on the corner to attempt to break up the regular Communist meeting by the bosses and churchmen of Cicero who could not get the police to stick to their job. The trick didn't work.

Start Communist School Sept. 13 at Los Angeles, Calif.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A Communist School will be started by the party local of Los Angeles beginning Sept. 13, for the purpose of training leaders for the movement. The Party School, for Workers Party and League members, will be conducted on the only days that Communists have to themselves, that is, Sundays. There will be four one-hour courses given for a period of six Sundays in succession, from 2 to 6 p. m.

The courses to be given are as follows: History of the Labor Movement, by Levin; Public Speaking, by Schneiderman; Marxian Economics, by Baker; History of the Socialist Movement, by Kaplan.

It is expected that the school will give valuable training to League and Party members who can be useful for our activities, and is attracting a good many who are anxious to enroll. There will be a small entrance fee, and every student will be held rigidly and strictly to business for the few weeks the courses will last. The success of the school will be especially important to the party because of the lack of active comrades who can give their services to the movement.

We hope that the idea of week-end Party Schools such as this will be more extensively used by other branches and locals thru this country, wherever their forces are limited.

Labor Defense Dates for Chicago

FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS, PLEASE RESERVE.

SEPT. 13—National Labor Defense Day, Chicago conference, Ashland Auditorium, small hall, at 12 o'clock noon. 8 p. m.: Defense mass meeting at Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshallfield Ave.

OCT. 17—Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Defense dance, Temple Hall, Van Buren and Marshallfield Ave.

DEC. 10-13 (inclusive)—Defense bazaar at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Friendly organizations are requested to support the affairs as above, and not to arrange other affairs for those dates.

RALLY TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE!

POSTAL WORKERS THREATENED WITH NEW WAGE CUTS

While Big Business Gets Low Rates

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 26.—Under cover of a congressional committee and official department report a New-Morgan conspiracy is being hatched against the postal workers. It is just a bare seven months since these workers received a raise, promised them for the last seven years and a scant four months since postage rates were increased to meet this raise in wages.

Already Postmaster General New himself a publisher, is voicing the cry of the publishing and mail-order house magnates that "the post-office budget is a failure" and that "some thing must be done about it."

Hold Hearings in Capitol. A joint congressional committee under Senator Moses of Vermont is now holding hearings in the Capitol on this matter.

Called as its first witness before this committee, Mr. New gave testimony based on a report that he himself characterized as "a mere guess." He stated that only from 28 to 30 million dollars will accrue from the increase in postal rates. The workers increase in wages costs the government an additional 68 million. A deficit of approximately 40 million may therefore be expected.

This deficit must be wiped out at the expense of the postal workers, insisted and urged the representative of the U. S. chamber of commerce, the executive committee of Wall Street at Washington.

Wage Cutting Working Force. Thru its postal service committee, Lucius Teatir, Col. A. B. Barber, and F. J. Gross, it urged the committee to enforce greater efficiency in the postal service as to be able to cut down a large portion of the working force, thus wiping out the deficit. They were strongly opposed to any further increase in postal rates to wipe out this deficit. They even insisted upon a further reduction in rates, claiming that this would result in a larger volume of business.

All this is urged on top of the 'speed-up' system already instituted by assistant post-master general Stewart immediately after the wage raise went into effect. A system was then introduced of counting and weighing the clerks' and carriers' work—the unit system—and of increasing the carriers' delivery routes and cutting the time allowed for making such delivery so that even now one man actually does two men's work. Only in this way is the post office taking care of its ever-increasing volume of business by a frightfully undermanned force.

Low Rates To Blame. So far no spokesman has appeared for the postal workers to point out that the deficit is due, not to an over-manned force or to high wages—\$1700 per year, is their basic wage—but to the ridiculously low rates that the publishers and mail order houses are paying for the services the post office renders.

Robbers Break Man's Neck. One man's neck was broken and three other employees were battered into unconsciousness with crowbars when they attempted early today to stop safeflowers in the act of robbing the safe of the Cascade Laundry company. The dead man was Arthur Long, driver for the company.

CHICAGO WORKERS! Rally to the Support of Your Press at the FOURTH ANNUAL WORKER'S PRESS PICNIC Sunday, August 2nd RIVERVIEW PICNIC GROVE Belmont and Western Aves. Given for the Benefit of the Communist Newspapers and for THE ENTERTAINMENT OF MILITANT WORKERS GAMES MUSIC DANCING REFRESHMENTS CONTESTS PRIZES MERRIMENT SPEAKERS: WILLIAM Z. FOSTER and others. Admission 50 Cents Auspices, Workers Party Tickets on sale at THE DAILY WORKER office and at all other working class newspapers and centers.

THE DAILY WORKER

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J. LOUIS ENGDALHEditors
WILLIAM F. DUNNEBusiness Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB

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Birds of a Feather

Three prominent labor fakers are "doing their stuff" against the radicals at this moment to the great delight of the bosses.

William Johnston, alias "B. & O. Bill" of the International Association of Machinists, after stealing the election from his opponent, J. F. Anderson, has decided to expel all known Communists and progressives from the international union. He has already started by expelling Anderson.

Sidney Hillman, erstwhile progressive, has taken a leaf out of the book of the A. F. of L. labor fakers and is using the traditional methods of the reactionaries to maintain himself in office. Hillman not only has radicals expelled from the union, but he uses policemen and sluggers to beat them into insensibility when they insist on their rights.

The third member of this unholy trinity is George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. Berry is a professional union strikebreaker. He not only broke a strike of the New York Web Pressmen's Union, but he had David Simmons, the former president of that organization blacklisted, so that he could not find work at his trade. Thus the scoundrelly fakers descend to the lowest depth that any human being can crawl, that is, taking the bread and butter out of the mouths of men who are too honest to ply their crooked game.

The three above-mentioned are only typical examples. Those skates know very well that whenever there is a strike, the Communists are always in the front of the line. Hillman knows that better than anybody else. If he wants to know what the Communists are doing in the strike against the International Tailoring Company in Chicago he can ask Sam Levin, who was obliged to admit privately that The DAILY WORKER was rendering splendid service to the union in this big strike.

In fact it was The DAILY WORKER that opened up the campaign against the scabbery of the United Garment Workers and forced Fitzpatrick and Nockels reluctantly to take action, even the Nockels exonerated Tom Rickett, declaring that he would do the same thing himself if he were in Rickett's position.

The Communists support the workers in strikes not because they have any desire to help the reactionary officials but because they want to help the rank and file improve their conditions. The workers may be fooled for a while into believing the Communists are not their friends, thru the misrepresentations of the reactionaries, but they will learn in time as the thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are learning now.

What is happening to Sigman will also be the lot of Hillman and "B. & O. Bill" Johnston. The arch-traitor George L. Berry will not escape either.

Why the Note Was Not Sent

Quite recently the capitalist papers used scare headlines in featuring the intention of the British government and other European powers to send a Joint Note to Russia warning that country that it must outlaw the Communist International unless it was ready to break with its capitalist neighbors. The note was never sent.

The diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily Herald, W. N. Ewer, gives the reasons in a recent issue of that paper. The announcement of joint action was made prematurely because the Birkenhead wing of the cabinet desired to force matters. The foreign office had not made the necessary diplomatic preparation for the joint offensive against Russia. Italy refused point blank to have anything to do with it. France sent a sympathetic reply to the British invitation, but outside of politeness, there was nothing in the French note that would indicate co-operation.

The Germans were willing to bargain but even the present monarchist clique in Berlin dares not go too far in playing with Britain against Soviet Russia.

Britain started out by bribing the easily bribed Parisian papers. When the clink of British gold made itself felt in the editorial rooms of the Paris reactionary newspapers, the anti-Soviet thunder was turned loose.

The Echo de Paris said: "The only music that counts, in face of Communist barbarism, is that of the heavy guns trained on the horizon of Cornstadt, from turrets of the British cruisers."

Another paper called for a "world crusade against Bolshevism, and still another showed what was back of the heads of those who framed the security pact when it blurted out: "The anti-Soviet bloc of which the London cabinet is thinking must include Germany if it is to be complete. That is the real meaning of the pact, the secret and profound reason for its existence."

And the British cabinet, isolated in China thru the consequences of its own imperialist stupidity and greed did not dare risk another isolation over Russia.

In addition to those reasons British labor served notice on the tory cabinet that several millions of British workers would have something to say in the matter. So the note was never sent.

A Good Place to Start

The Chicago Tribune is constantly calling attention to the deplorable lack of order that prevails in other countries, particularly in those countries on which American capitalism has cast its eagle eye. Whenever a thieving agent of the oil companies gets into trouble in Mexico, the Trib spreads out its wings and calls for an invasion of the Mexican republic.

But even the Tribune has to admit that there is a lot of cleaning-up to be done at home. We would like to know what the Russian workers and peasants will think of the following editorial excerpt from the Chicago Tribune, of July 23:

"The administration of justice is flat on its back here and elsewhere in this country and criminals are on top of it, sticking their fingers in its eyes. Our murderers, panderers, rapists, pickpockets and thugs walk out of court, out of jail, out of the penitentiary. The law cannot punish them. They are bosses of this state."

Now, it is passing strange that such a state of affairs could exist in this blessed land of capitalism. Rapists walking out of court! Panderers going scott free. We thought such things could only happen in a country "cursed" with Bolshevism. But it must be so. The great Tribune admits it.

We suggest in all sincerity that the next time the editor of the Tribune is seized with an insatiable thirst for human blood, that he takes his eyes off Mexico and chase the rapists and the panderers. Or better still, instead of shooting them, he might give them a lecture on the beauties of capitalist civilization.

The ku klux klan is splitting up into as many fragments as there are fleas on a dog. When the supply of suckers was exhausted the 100 per centers forgot about the Jews, Negroes and non-Nordics in general long enough to make a raid on what was left in the treasury.

CLOTH STRIKERS DEMAND DEVER REMOVE POLICE

No Action Yet Against Slugging Officer 4011

The two striking members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Emil Arit and Joseph Cerny, who were badly beaten up as they walked the picket line in front of the International Tailoring company at 847 W. Jackson boulevard, have visited Mayor Dever and Chief of Police Collins and demanded that police brutality against the strikers cease. The strikers, acting as a committee appointed by the Amalgamated Union, first visited Chief Police Collins.

Collins was told how officer number 4011, and other officers, acted as sluggers for the International bosses, beating the strikers with the butts of their revolvers. They demanded that action be taken against the perpetrators of these murderous assaults.

Beat Girl Picket.
Collins promised that two of the officers would be removed, but police violence continues, and more drastic action against the police sluggers may have to be taken.

The two pickets told how Frances De Spena was beaten so badly by the police that she required medical attention. Then they went to Mayor Dever's office, but were given scant attention by the mayor.

Joins the Union.
One of those arrested, Henry Rubin, had come from Baltimore to secure employment and worked one day in the international plant. When Rubin learned that there was a strike on, he quit work immediately, joined the Amalgamated, and went on the picket line. He was charged with "disorderly conduct" and his bail was placed at \$400.

Others arrested were Thomas Kolar and William Scarman, charged with "assault and battery," their bail being placed at \$1,000.00 each, and Dominic Camera, out on \$400 bail, on a disorderly conduct charge.

More Lies of Bosses Exposed.
The strikers were paying no attention to the bogus "news" story pasted on the window of the International building on Peoria street. This story was a clipping from the Daily News Record, which contained a pack of lies written by the garment bosses.

The paper is owned by the clothing manufacturers, and prints nothing but slanders and lies directed against the workers. The paper is copyrighted by the Fairchild News Service, a corporation closely linked up with the garment bosses' associations.

De Novi Tells of Arrest.
Mike De Novi, business agent of the union, told the DAILY WORKER of his arrest at the hands of the police sluggers, who handled him roughly. "I have been in America eighteen years," said De Novi, "and I came here thinking I would find liberty. Instead I find that strikers are beaten when they demand decent working conditions."

"White Collar" Workers Threaten Nation-wide Strike in France

PARIS, July 26.—France faced a possible strike of "white collar" workers today.

Bank officials feared that the movement started in Marseilles, where bank employees struck Thursday, and followed in Paris by the walkout of employees of the National Bank of Credit, might become a general strike of clerks all over the country.

AS WE SEE IT

(Continued from page 1)

only one small instance of the fundamental clash between the two leading imperialist powers. The building of more British warships is still more proof.

THE American Association for the recognition of the Irish Republic has protested to the pope against the cruel and inhuman treatment meted out to Irish republicans, in Ireland by the bishops and other clergy who are supporting the Free State. Why did not the association ask Mussolini for protection? Irish republican representatives in Italy have been singing the praises of Mussolini, Poincare in France and Hindenburg in Germany, while ignoring the revolutionary working class movement all over the world; the only movement that will free Ireland, China, Egypt, India and all countries including the Philippines from the yoke of foreign imperialism. The pope will do nothing to help Ireland secure a republic. His relations with England are too close and too lucrative.

THE private loans of the United States to foreigners now comprise the enormous sum of \$9,500,000,000. Over half a billion dollars in American capital went out of the country during the first half of the current year. Britain used to be the leader in exporting capital but that position is no longer hers. She has passed up the sceptre to Wall Street. Is it any wonder that our rulers should cry for a large navy? Navies come in very handy for collecting debts.

THE president is ready to halt the miners strike, it is reported. He will not have much trouble in handling the situation as long as the miners leave John L. Lewis in charge of the union. Lewis declared once before that he could not fight the government. He still thinks that is the best thing he ever said. Gompers did not think so when Lewis ran against him for president at the Denver convention. But Gompers was only posing, as usual. He wanted to put Lewis in a bad light as a man who feared to go to jail. Coolidge will not be forced to duplicate the action he took during the 1919 police strike in Boston.

THE British miners have given orders that all members of the federation shall bring their tools out of the mines on August 31st. There is a possibility that the coal-miners of France, Belgium and Germany may strike simultaneously with their British fellow-workers. The Belgian and French operators have taken advantage of the Dawes plan to beat down the wages of their slaves. If the Dawes plan is good for the bosses, it certainly is not good for the workers. Yet the social democrats in Europe supported the Dawes plan.

A. J. COOK, secretary of the British Miners Federation said that the miners were ready for peace but if a conflict was forced upon them, Britain would see the greatest industrial conflict in its history. "There will be no black Friday, this time!" said Cook. He also made the significant remark that he hoped the miners would not be forced to destroy any pits. "We may be taking them over soon" he added "and we don't want to destroy our own property." Events are moving fast in Europe. The old empire is falling and with her will come down the whole fabric of capitalist robbery.

Trying to Dodge Scandal.
OCEAN CITY, Md., July 26.—Rep. John Philip Hill (R), of Maryland, in a statement issued here today branded the reorganization of federal prohibition methods as an "effort to escape national scandal."

"In proceeding to clean house in this fashion," said the Maryland wet leader, "a roundabout course is being pursued so that the dirty linen will not have to be washed in public. It is being done this way to avoid a national scandal."

STREET SPEAKERS ARE FINED ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Quoted from Industrial Relations Report

F. G. Biedenkapp and M. Marek appeared in the Superior Ave. police court Friday morning to answer charges of disorderly conduct made by the policeman who arrested them Saturday, July 18, on the corner of Milwaukee and Division where the two were holding a street meeting. Attorney Bentall appeared for the defendants. The defendants were called before Judge Richardson. He asked Biedenkapp what he worked at. Biedenkapp replied that he was a labor organizer.

The officer who made the arrests had nothing to submit to prove disorderly conduct except a leaflet that Biedenkapp had quoted from while speaking. The leaflet contained four points taken from the famous report of the industrial relations commission made to the president of the United States in 1912. The points were headed: "Four Causes of Industrial Unrest" and were as follows:

1. Unjust distribution of wealth and income.
2. Denial of justice in adjudication and administration of law.
3. Denial of the right and opportunity to earn a living.
4. Denial of the right to form effective labor organizations.

After discovering that the men before him were labor agitators, the judge took a sudden interest in the leaflet. He read it over carefully. Looking up with a not at all pleasant look on his face he said nothing but: "I fine the defendants in this case \$100.00 and costs."

But that isn't where the case is going to stand. Attorney Bentall is sore as a boil. He immediately appealed the case and it will come up again.

It is interesting to know that the complaint that caused the arrest of Marek and Biedenkapp was lodged by a banker named John Smolsky whose bank stands on the corner where the meeting occurred.

Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, July 26.—Great Britain, pound sterling, 4.85 1/4; cable 4.85 1/4. France, franc, 4.71; cable 4.71 1/2. Belgium, franc, 4.62 1/2; cable 4.63. Italy, lira, 3.66 1/4; cable 3.67. Sweden, krona 26.84; cable 26.87. Norway, krona 18.16; cable 18.18. Denmark, krona 22.16; cable 22.18. Germany, mark not quoted. Shanghai, tael, 78 1/2; cable not quoted.

Costello Trial in September

Raymond Costello, under indictment for attacking and murdering Madeline White, 16, when arraigned entered a plea of not guilty. The case probably will come to trial during the September term.

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

SOVIET TRADE UNIONS SEND DELEGATION TO VISIT CHINA

MOSCOW, July 4.—(By Mail)— Upon the invitation of the Chinese Trade Union Federation, the Central Council of Trade Unions in the Soviet Union decided to send a delegation of three members under the leadership of the representative of the central committee of the Metal Workers Union, Depaso, to China.

DAILY WORKER Builders of New York

celebrate their first annual re-union with a

GRAND HUDSON RIVER EXCURSION

on Labor Day, September 7, at

STONY POINT

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MUSIC AND DANCING — BATHING — HIKE THRU WOODS — PICNIC DINNER

Moonlight Ride on Hudson River Steamer MIRAMAR

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Leave Pier A, Battery, New York, at 9 A. M.—Return Before Midnight.

NO tickets for sale. NO collections on trip.

Tickets, including Picnic Dinner, will be given free of charge, but ONLY to those that qualify as Charter Members of the DAILY WORKER BUILDERS' CLUB by securing at least \$6.00 worth of subscriptions or \$3.00 in donations during July and August, or helping a certain minimum in the Daily Worker office, or serving as Daily Worker agent, news stand collector or worker-correspondent. (The subscriptions may be for either DAILY WORKER, YOUNG WORKER, YOUNG COMRADE or WORKERS MONTHLY.)

The purpose is not to make money from those that go, as is usually the case on excursions and picnics, but to create and encourage activity for the DAILY WORKER thruout the summer months.

Excursion Limited to Four Hundred.

Only 400 seats are available. These will be given to the first 400 comrades that qualify. The list must then be closed. Do not, therefore, wait until the last minute, but perform the necessary service AT ONCE to make you eligible to the Daily Worker Builders' Club, which will be organized on this excursion.

JOIN THE FOUR HUNDRED!

SIGN AND MAIL THE FOLLOWING BLANK AT ONCE!

L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr. Branch.....
Daily Worker, New York Agency
108 East 14th St., New York City

Please reserve a place for me on the Hudson River Excursion to the First Annual Daily Worker Builders Re-union, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1925 (Labor Day). I intend to qualify as a Charter Member of the Daily Worker Builders' Club of New York in one or more of the following ways:

(Please check which you will try to do.)
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WM. F. DUNNE
Editor of the Daily Worker says:

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

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

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

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