

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT
THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
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MAY 16, 1925.

Three Hundred Mines Idle in Illinois

By ALEX REID.

OUT of 374 shipping coal mines in Illinois 300 or more are at a standstill, and the large majority of those for over a year, and many of them two years. This condition in Illinois is duplicated proportionately throughout America, and the conditions of the miners, their wives and families, as a result, beggars description.

The writer has seen many miners grown old in the industry, after a life spent in the bowels of the earth, contributing to the wealth of the nation, gray and feeble, pass into the county poor farm to spend their few remaining years. I attended a funeral of a miner a short time ago who died as a result of undernourishment and whose family is on the verge of physical collapse.

Scores of miners throughout the state who deprived themselves even of certain mere necessities to be able to buy their own home, have been forced to abandon same and seek employment elsewhere, and their shacks have gone to wreck, "a total loss," and throughout Illinois today in the mining camps black despair is met on every hand and some villages are completely deserted.

AND this in America, the wealthiest nation in the world, with its unlimited natural resources and perfected machinery of production. Sixty-five thousand miners in Illinois alone idle thru no fault of their own, willing and wanting to work and none to be had.

A surplus of coal has been produced in Illinois as in other states, and this coupled with the decline of industrial activity in other lines for the past two years, coupled with the increased use of oil as fuel, and water power, has produced this appalling situation, and with it the fact that the workers have not been paid in wages enough to buy back their production now face starvation and unemployment.

The present annual productive capacity of the coal mining industry is 1,000,000,000 tons and the annual consumptive capacity is 500,000,000 tons, or 50 per cent less. The productive capacity includes many uneconomical mines that probably will never again be opened up and which is calculated to reach 25 per cent of the mines in existence, which reduces the productive capacity to 80,000,000 tons annually.

During the war 1,000,000 men were in the industry, but since that time they have been rapidly thinned out. The industry today is employing approximately 70 per cent of that figure. The industry is 50 per cent overdeveloped. Fifty per cent of the miners working full time or 100 per cent of the men working 50 per cent of the time will produce the average consumptive capacity.

THE miners not only of Illinois, but throughout the organized field, are demanding of the union leaders that steps be taken immediately to remedy the unemployment situation and alleviate the suffering among the miners and their families, and well do the miners know that the only possible relief under this economic system that can be given them must come in the form of work, and therefore they are demanding of their leaders that a division of the available work be given them, and they are demanding now to know why a three-year contract was signed without a fight for a division of work being made, and in this respect they don't forget their former demands, and the statements of their leaders that it was the only remedy for unemployment.

Why did the miners' leaders refuse

at the scale conference to fight for a shorter workday, and why did they repudiate their former position on this question? Let us see the miners' position all the way thru since 1919.

At the Cleveland convention Frank A. Farrington, chairman of the scale committee, in his report, and in compliance with the demands of hundreds of resolutions for a shorter workday and week, to divide the available work among the miners, demanded a six-hour day from bank to bank, "which was in reality a four-and-a-half-hour day at the face of the coal." (Vol. 2, p. 952, 1919 convention.)

At that same convention John L. Lewis, acting president, in speaking on that scale report, said: "I may say there is embraced in this instrument the most progressive policies that have ever been enunciated by our organization." (Vol. 2, p. 942, 1919 convention report.) At that same convention nationalization of coal mines was endorsed.

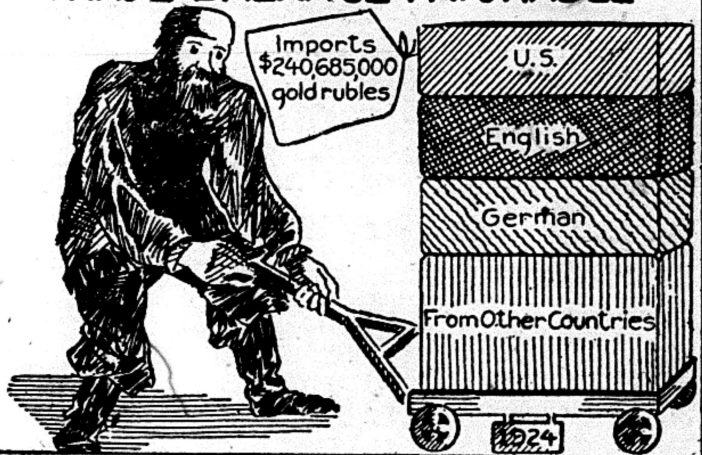
Since that time at the convention of the Illinois miners in Peoria in 1924, William Green, the international secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., said, among other things: "I have always felt that our proposal

for a shorter workday in the coal mines of the country offered at least a partial solution of the unemployment problem." (Page 123 of speeches to the convention, 1924.)

IN spite of the demands of the miners, they were misled and betrayed in the Indianapolis convention, and the leaders repudiated their former positions. Frank Farrington brought forward a proposed contract, authorizing the scale committee to get as good a contract as it was possible to get on the basis of no reduction in wages, and it was understood by the most (Continued on page 8)

HOOVER'S DEPARTMENT ADMITS HOOVER LIES

FIFTH OF SOVIET IMPORTS AMERICAN; TRADE BALANCE FAVORABLE



SOVIET RUSSIAN TRADE, 1924, IN GOLD RUBLES, 1913 VALUE

Country	Exports	Imports
England	80,725,000	53,903,000
Germany	66,440,000	51,307,000
U.S.	7,183,000	46,172,000
Persia	7,685,000	22,357,000
Trade with all Countries, 369,942,000		240,685,000

U.S. Dept. of Commerce Data Science Service Washington, D.C.

By HARRISON GEORGE.

ALTHO Herbert Hoover, like ex-Secretary Hughes, has long been insisting that Soviet Russia is an "economic vacuum," Hoover's own government department, the department of commerce, has been forced to acknowledge that such a statement is a lie.

The above illustration, as shown, is issued by the U. S. department of commerce at Washington, D. C., and shows at the top the Imports into Soviet Russia from the United States, England, Germany and other countries; and at the foot, the balance of trade between exports from and imports into Soviet Russia during 1924. A Credit Balance for Soviet Russia.

It will be noted that the balance is favorable to Soviet Russia by 129,

257,000 gold rubles (a gold ruble is equivalent to 50 cents American money). Taken in conjunction with the fact that the Soviet budget for 1924 was not only balanced, but that a "respectable surplus" was accumulated, the economic security of the Soviet Union is proved beyond question, and out of the mouths of its enemies.

How this affects the lives of the workers may be shown by the following short quotation from the speech of Zinoviev before the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International on March 25, when he said:

"Furthermore, the wages of the workers in Moscow, Leningrad and other towns, during the last three months, in a number of branches of industry, have exceeded pre-war wages."

Hiding the Truth.

It is notable that the department of commerce statement shown above, was printed in the capitalist press on the financial page, the DAILY WORKER taking it from the Chicago Daily News of May 9, where it was hidden away between market story headlines about "Wheat Price Smash," "Hog Values" and "News and Gossip of the Pits." Yet on the editorial and news pages, the Chicago Daily News still follows the exploded myth that "Soviet Russia is an economic vacuum."

It goes without saying that if the Soviet imports are one-fifth from America with all the handicaps of trading without recognition and treaty facilities, the recognition of Russia would increase the proportion to at least double or treble the figure and give work to many unemployed.

The Fight for World Trade Union Unity

By A. LOZOVSKY.

Speech of the Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions to the Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Communist International.

THE line laid down on the trade union question by the fifth world congress of the Communist International has been strikingly confirmed by the course of events. The unity of the trade union movement has become the most popular and the most vital fighting slogan, which appeals to all the masses.

Since the fifth world congress, rather important changes have taken place in the political picture of the world trade union movement, which must be taken into consideration if the future line of our work is to be laid down correctly. The new events in the course of this period have been:

(1) The trip of the British delegation to the Soviet Union; (2) the sixth trade union congress of the Soviet Union and the conclusion of a fundamental agreement between the British trade unions and the Soviet unions; (3) the action of the Second International and of the right wing of the Amsterdam International (Brussels, Jan. 1-6, 1925) against the British delegation and the new tendencies in the world trade union movement; (4) the coming to a head of the differences of opinion in the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International on the question of the attitude towards the Russian trade unions (Session of the executive bureau on Feb. 6-9); (5) the endorsement by a large number of reformist trade unions and trades councils in France, Germany, Belgium and other countries of unity and of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee; (6) the decision of the general council of the British trade unions to call a conference of representatives of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council and of the British General Council of Trade Unions for the discussion of the difficulties which have arisen in consequence of the session of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International; (7) the conference of representatives of the Soviet trade unions and the British trade unions which begins in London on April 2; (8) the publication of the report of the British delegation upon its trip thru the Soviet Union; (9) the campaign for unity which has been developed in all countries, and into which millions of workers have been drawn; and (10) the evidence of the relations of German and international social-democracy with the profiteers, thru which our often expressed opinion that the enemies of trade union unity are direct agents of the bourgeoisie, is confirmed.

THE most interesting aspects of these events are as follows: (1) That the ideological differences of opinion within the Amsterdam International have come to such a head that they not only paralyze the activity—or putting it better, the inactivity—of this organization, but also compel the individual sections of the Amsterdam International to come in the open against one another;

(2) That the slogan of unity and of the united front are beginning to take on practical organizational forms despite the obstinate sabotage of international social-democracy.

The fight within the Amsterdam International has been going on for a long time already; up to recently, this struggle has been going on horizontally, between the upper strata and the lower strata. The opposition in the Amsterdam International consists of two groups, a crystallized one and amorphous (loosely knit) one. The former has been organized by the Communist Parties upon the platform of the R. I. L. U. and bears the name: Minority Movement, Opposition-Block, Fraction, etc. The other section reflects the discontent of the masses, but it does not touch the fundamental kernel of the tactics and politics of the Amsterdam International. The dissatisfaction of the masses grew more intense after the occupation of the Ruhr as a result of the inactivity of the Amsterdam International. It

rose during the whole of 1923 and was most clearly expressed in 1924, when the British trade union movement, as a result of the continuing economic crisis and the lessons of the MacDonald period, went over to the left wing of the Amsterdam International. The entire trade union movement of Great Britain entered the opposition to the traditional policy on a very essential and extremely important question of the world labor movement: whether the united front with the Soviet trade unions should be established, or the hostile acts against the revolutionary trade unions in general and the Soviet Union in particular should be continued.

THE action of the British delegation displeased the reformists to such a degree that the entire international social-democracy and the reformist trade union bureaucracy attacked the British delegation and requested assistance from their colleagues in the labor party and in the right wing of the trade union movement in Great Britain itself, in order to divert the British trade union movement from its "pernicious role." This entire campaign came to an end at the last session of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International (Feb. 6-9) with the acceptance of the allegedly "compromise resolution" of Steenhuis, against which the British delegation voted. Even the most lenient critics had to admit that this resolution was nothing but a very stupid and clumsy maneuver. Politically, this resolution signifies the victory of the right wing over the left, which was well understood by the general council of the British trade unions, when it decided to hold a conference with the Russian trade unions for a discussion "of the difficulties, which have arisen in consequence of the session of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International." The state of excitement of the social-democrats over the British trade unions is demonstrated by the unshamed attacks of the Russian mensheviks (in "Soviet-Hilfstechnik Vestnik" of March 19) upon the report of the British delegation. The mensheviks write in an article headed "A Dishonest Book, that this report 'is a deliberate concealment of the truth and a leading astray of the reader,' etc., etc. That is the tone employed by the Russian mensheviks in speaking of their colleagues of the Second International.

THE leaders of the British trade union movement could not let such attacks go unanswered. In the first number of the monthly International Trade Union Unity, which is published by the labor research department, Purcell writes as follows: "The so-called socialist press of the continental countries cannot serve as a reliable source of information at present. . . . It does not give an unprejudiced account of the facts." And later on "Oudegeest, as well as Jouhaux (not to mention the Vorwärts) have shown beyond all doubt that they consider the so-called 'compromise motion' a cunning step which is intended to thwart our 9 months of effort for the establishment of international unity." He calls the methods of the right Amsterdamers "trickery."

In the official organ of the Amsterdam International, Oudegeest (the secretary) ridicules the statements of the president and states that the bureau of the Amsterdam International gave no instructions for the writing of such an article. This entire polemic shows that the differences of opinion in the Amsterdam International are much more serious than many people believe.

THE world trade movement was never entirely united, neither ideologically, nor from the point of view of organization. At present the trade unions are differentiated along political, national, religious and racial lines. The largest numbers of workers are organized in the reformist and revolutionary trade unions. But, the problem of unity posed by the fifth congress of the C. I., set the Communists before the question of uniting, not only the revolutionary and reformist unions, but of drawing into the united trade union move-

ment the unorganized workers as well as the members of the catholic, protestant and similar trade union organizations.

The most serious obstacle on this road is the line of tactics of the right wing of the Amsterdam International, which want to choke off the initiative campaign for unity at any price; the methods of sabotage employed to this end are extremely varied. The organizational and political focus of the campaigns against unity is however, the Second International, and this for a very simple reason: Whoever advocates the united front of the bourgeoisie must be against the united front of the workers.

The complexity of the situation, the difficulty of the struggle, old habits and traditions, insufficient flexibility, and the inability to make the necessary organizational changes have also given rise to several deviations in our own ranks. The more openly we speak of those deviations, the sooner will we succeed in overcoming them.

THESE deviations are as follows: (a) Organizational conservatism; (b) the interpretation of the slogan of unity as a maneuver; (c) unity at any price; (d) the blunting of the struggle against the social-democracy in trade unions; (e) tendencies for the dissolution of the revolutionary trade unions, and even of the R. I. L. U.

The fight against organizational conservatism must be carried on by us in the most decisive manner. If the dissolution of any independent union may be of service in the conquering of a mass organization, this dissolution must take place, for organization is not an end in itself but a means towards an end. Everything depends upon the situation and the ratio of the strength of the Communists and the reformists in the labor movement.

On the other hand comrades are of the opinion that our slogan is only a maneuver. This entirely incorrect point of view must be combated most energetically. We demand a serious, self-sacrificing and sincere struggle for the unity of the trade union movement. Every Communist, every party member, must take note of this once and for all.

THE obstinate resistance of the social-democrats to unity has led several adherents of unity to the following considerations: Since social-democracy bitterly opposes any endeavor for unity because of fear of Communist propaganda and agitation, it may happen that the Communist struggle against reformism will be blunted for the sake of the unity of the trade union movement. This is the most dangerous tendency in our campaign for unity. If it should chance to happen that in our struggle for unity the intensity of our Communist criticism against reformism should be blunted, then the unity which we might have attained would be turned against us. We must fight any such tendencies in a most decisive manner.

Further, we should notice that the desire for unity with some comrades takes on the form of stormy impatience. This impatience serves as an explanation also for those tendencies which consider the liquidation of the entire trade union movement as the only right solution. The Communist International was and remains decidedly against any such tendencies. The struggle for unity does not signify liquidation. The liquidation of the R. I. L. U. is proposed as liquidation in order to bring about a united international, it presupposes the liquidation of the Amsterdam International. The situation is similar in the various countries (France, Czechoslovakia), where we have a serious mass movement of revolutionary trade unionists.

HEGEL says that truth is concrete. Therefore, there is no such thing as a unity schablon in accordance with which every country is to carry on its struggle for unity. The methods and forms of the struggle change according to the situation, time and place. Therefore, in this connection

it is possible to group together a number of countries.

(1) Countries with a united revolutionary trade union movement (the Soviet Union). (2) Countries with a unified trade union movement, containing strong revolutionary minorities and where there exist small parallel revolutionary or reactionary trade union organizations (Germany, Great Britain, Italy). (3) Countries where the trade union movement is split, where the reformists are in the majority (Czechoslovakia, Holland, etc.). (4) Countries where the trade union movement is split and where the reformists have a majority due to the police terror of the bourgeois state (Yugo-Slavia, Roumania). (5) Countries where the trade union movement is unified, but where because of the political and police conditions the trade unions are affiliated to no international (Norway, Finland). (6) Countries where in addition to the central organizations independent, reactionary and revolutionary trade unions exist, thus causing the trade unions to be without any international affiliation (United States). (7) Countries where the trade union movement is split and the revolutionary workers have the majority (France). (8) Countries where in addition to the big organizations small syndicalist and anarcho-syndicalist organizations exist. In accordance with this we can formulate our tactics for the struggle for unity on broad outlines.

(1) In England the struggle for unity must be conducted on the following lines: (a) further consolidation of the Minority Movement, (b) struggle against groups and guild tendencies, (c) struggle to bring about the affiliation of all trade unions to the Trade Union Council, (d) struggle for the creation of industrial unions on the basis of factory council, (e) transformation of the general council into leading organ, (f) participation of the Trade Council in the national union congresses and development of its role in local organizations, (g) definite support of the left wing in all its endeavors to attain unity, (h) decisive struggle against the right wing, (i) struggle against the influence of imperialism on the working class, (j) struggle against the labor aristocracy in the labor party which is intent on stemming the onward march of the workers.

(2) In Germany the struggle for unity must be on the following lines: the creation and organization of an oppositional of revolutionary minority, intense struggle against the policy of expulsion and an endeavor to reunite the independent unions with the reformist unions. The party's chief endeavor should be in the direction of organizing the revolutionary opposition and the crystallization of a real left wing in the trade unions. The center of the struggle for unity must be in the factories and factory councils. The struggle for the factory councils signifies the struggle for unity.

(3) In Czechoslovakia. The struggle in the factories must be our chief aim where unity organs must be created and mixed committees must be established for the conduct of the common struggle. Following on these unity conferences must be convened of the factory councils and the trade unions according to districts and finally the national congress of trade unions must be initiated, to which social-democrats, national socialists and revolutionaries in the trade unions should be invited, including both Czechs and Germans; there exists no danger that at this congress we will be in a minority. What is necessary for an actual and not merely pretended fight for unity is the establishment of fractions in all trade unions in this country as well as in all others, as well as the formation and consolidation of groups sympathizing with us in the reformist and national socialist trade unions.

IN France: (a) The establishment of committees or commissions, for unity in the factories and workshops;

(Continued on page 7)

Soviet Diplomacy Fights for Workers

Note to Poland on Murder of Exchange Prisoners

The following is the complete text of the note of protest addressed to the Polish envoy at Moscow by Georg Chitcheva, people's commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, on April 2, 1925, with regard to the murder of two Communist prisoners by a Polish police sergeant while they were being taken to the border to be exchanged for two Polish prisoners held by the Soviet government:

"At the instruction of the Soviet government I have the honor to bring the following to your knowledge:

"On March 26 of the current year the Polish government gave its assent to the exchange of Messrs. Wiczorkiewicz and Baginski, convicted in November, 1923, during the trial of a political organization, for Mr. Ussas, an expert attached to the Polish delegation on the mixed Russo-Polish repatriation commission, charged with crimes provided against in Articles 10, 157, part 2, 168 and 169a of the criminal code of the R. S. F. S. R., covering acts of sexual perversion and cruelty committed upon subordinates, and Mr. Laszkiewicz, sometime secretary of the former Polish consulate general at Tiflis, indicted under Article 66 of the criminal code.

"As was decided by both parties, the actual exchange was to take place on the 29th of March at the border station of Kolasovo, whither Messrs. Ussas and Laszkiewicz, the individuals subject to exchange, were transferred in the custody of a representative of the people's commissariat for foreign affairs.

"At four o'clock on March 29, Mr. Kulikowski, the head of the Polish repatriation delegation, having up to that moment delayed carrying out the exchange for reasons not understood, announced to Mr. Pileha, the agent of the people's commissariat for foreign affairs of the Union of S. S. R., that the exchange could not be effected due to causes beyond his control.

"According to advices subsequently received from eye-witnesses, the details of which were confirmed by the Polish press, and likewise according to the oral report of Mr. Zelesinski, counselor on the Polish mission, Messrs. Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz were, in a situation precluding the possibility of supposing it a case of chance concurrence of circumstances or of individual criminal impulses, brutally murdered in the presence of representatives of the local and central Polish authorities and while in the custody of their convoy on the journey from Stolbisy station to the place appointed for the exchange—Kolasovo station.

"In the name of the Soviet government I lodge the most vigorous protest against this crime committed by Polish authorities, a crime unheard of among civilized countries—the murder of Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz by an individual employed in the government's service almost at the moment of their exchange and under the eyes of Polish officials specially assigned in connection with this exchange.

"The indignation aroused among the broad masses of the Soviet Union's population by the above-mentioned crime, is further intensified by the fact that an analogous murder occurred in Poland on January 2, 1919, when a Russian Red Cross delegation, headed by Mr. Veselovsky and including M. Altman, Alvarova and the physician, Dr. Klotzman, was massacred while being deported across the frontier of Poland by the Polish authorities.

"The Soviet government therefore had grounds to expect that on this occasion the Polish government would adopt all the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of a similar occurrence and to deliver the persons to be exchanged, Messrs. Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz, to the exchange point unharmed.

"In conclusion, expressing the con-

vidence that the Polish government will arrange for a strict and thorough investigation of the murder of the exchange prisoners, Messrs. Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz, and that the guilty will suffer penalties in proportion to the gravity of the crime committed by them, I have the honor to notify you, Mr. Envoy, that the non-fulfillment of the conditions accepted by the Polish government for the personal exchange gives the Soviet government, with respect to the individuals at present designated for extradition to Poland under an exchange arrangement, complete freedom of action within the bounds of the laws in force in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Note to Poland Regarding Abuse of Immunity by Polish Consul at Minsk.

ON April 1, 1925, the people's commissariat for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union addressed a note to Poland concerning the unjustifiable action of the Polish consul at Minsk, who from March 30 to April 1, took the liberty of sheltering in the consular premises and refused to surrender an individual summoned to appear as a defendant before a criminal court.

The note points out that it is contrary to international law for the consul or diplomatic representatives of any nation to engage in active opposition to the legal measures of organs functioning in the country which has received them. "Such a situation," it goes on to state, "would threaten the entire institution of diplomatic and consular representation." Far from giving him the right to conceal a refugee in his official premises, the privileges of diplomatic immunity accorded to Mr. Karczewski, the Polish consul at Minsk, required him to refuse such shelter.

Stress is laid upon the fact that the passport of Mr. Ussas, the refugee in question, did not exempt him from prosecution under the Union's criminal code for his offense and, furthermore, that the accused had previously offered himself up voluntarily for trial by the courts of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics. Under the circumstances Mr. Karczewski's refusal to surrender Mr. Ussas upon his taking refuge in the consulate constituted "an abuse of his official privileges which renders his further presence in the post of consul or in any other capacity in the Soviet Union impossible."

The note concludes with a notice that Mr. Karczewski's exequatur is considered to have lapsed and requests the Polish diplomatic mission to instruct him to quit the territory of the Soviet Union without delay.

Soviet Government Withdraws Troops from Outer Mongolia.

ON March 6, Mr. Karakhan, Soviet ambassador to Peking, delivered the following note to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs for transmission to his government:

In the beginning of the year 1921 part of the white guard armies routed by the Red Army, retreated to Mongolian territory, where, having united with elements hostile to the Soviet government, they created a base for new attacks upon the territory of the Soviet Republics with the aim of overthrowing the authority of the workers and peasants. Repeated requests addressed to the Chinese government for the liquidation of the white guard bands of Seminov, Ungern and others freely operating and organizing on the territory of Mongolia, led to no positive results, as the Chinese government was indifferent to these urgent appeals by the Soviet government. In view of this in the interests of the safety of its frontiers the Soviet government was constrained to conduct part of the Red Army into Mongolian territory and liquidate all the white guard bands and organizations which, organized and supported by foreign imperialism, were preparing to invade the Soviet Republics once more from Mongolia.

After the liquidation of the white guard armies part of the Red Army remained in Mongolia in the interest of the preservation of order and for the purpose of preventing the organization of white bands as a new menace to the safety of U. S. S. R.

With the establishment of order and the organization of proper authority the Soviet government gradually decreased the Red Army forces in Mongolia. However, the absence of relations between the Soviet government and China and the latter's participation in a coalition hostile to the Union of S. S. R. blocked the settlement of the question of the Red Army's presence on Mongolian territory, and only the agreement signed between the Union of S. S. R. and China on May 31, 1924, paved the way for the settlement of this question. According to the treaty signed on May 31, 1924, it was stipulated that after the question of the withdrawal of the forces from Outer Mongolia, namely, the question of the term of the withdrawal of these forces and the measures to be taken in the interest of the safety of the frontiers, had been decided at a conference, the Soviet government would remove its forces from outer Mongolia.

However, despite the fact that the conference was to be opened within a month from the signing of the treaty, internal circumstances prevented the Chinese government from doing so in due time. Meanwhile the Soviet government, altho in virtue of the agreement with China it might not have removed its forces until the period of their evacuation had been fixed at the conference and the requisite guarantees for the safety of the frontiers had been given by the Chinese

government, decided, nevertheless, to withdraw its forces immediately without awaiting the conference.

I herewith have the honor to inform the Chinese government that the Soviet government has proceeded with the withdrawal of its forces from Outer Mongolia with the assent of the Mongolian government, and that at the present time the evacuation of the Red Army detachments from the territory of Mongolia is finished.

In bringing this to the government's knowledge I hope that the Chinese government will suitably appreciate this friendly step by the government of the Union of S. S. R. The government of the Union of S. S. R. also trusts that the circumstances which formerly constrained it to send the Red Army into Mongolian territory will not, in conjunction with altered conditions, recur in the future.

At the same time I earnestly express the confidence that the Chinese government will not neglect the happy occasion for settling the problem of the interrelations between two brother peoples by a peace-promoting arrangement with the Mongolian people.

The government of the Union of S. S. R., while regarding the interrelations in question as the exclusive affair of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples, will, nevertheless, be happy to witness the restoration of brotherly association between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples according to principles of justice and on the basis of their national aspirations, which will assure the further economic progress both of Outer Mongolia and of the northwestern region, and will likewise promote the development of economic and other relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



These Subs Came in from on May 14:

- NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry Casten (3); Katterfeld (2); Louis Niebrier, Isaac Brody, Eteempain, Leo Margolis, J. Cohen, M. Horowitz, Rutman, Adele Jager, Sarah Pecker.
- CLEVELAND, O.—J. A. Hamilton (3).
- CHICAGO, ILL.—Clara Saffern (3); Nancy Markoff, Bertha Boardman, D. E. Earley, S. Hammersmark.
- DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (4).
- S. BEND, IND.—Amos E. Kirk (2).
- GARY, IND.—M. J. Cunovich.
- BOSTON, MASS.—Elsie Pultur (2).
- HOLIDAYS COVE, W. VA.—F. Grasso.
- ST. LOUIS, MO.—H. Stoltz.
- PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred Merrick.
- SUPERIOR, WIS.—Tymolea.

Do You Cover Union Meetings?

Live Locals Do This.

In those units of the party where they have learned to "go to the masses"—going to union meetings with literature, has been a systematically organized procedure.

In Chicago and other cities, this method is being developed to a high stage of efficiency with increasing results. The regular trade union meetings are apportioned off to branches in the district where they are held. The branch agents in turn arrange to have a squad organized (preferably of girls!) to cover regularly a certain union meeting with the DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly and occasionally other literature. (The Little Red Library is well suited for this purpose.)

This kind of systematic sale of literature is important work that plants the seed for future Communist growth.

Is your local doing this? If not, then this matter should be taken up at the next meeting of the C. C. C. or your branch. In the field of organized labor is the material for future increase in the ranks of our party—why not work here?

MASTERS AND SLAVES (A Story of the Working Class)

By John Lassen

(Continued from last Saturday)
(Translated by Simon Felshin)

III.

JOE was already there waiting for him. His face was beaming.
"It ain't hard to find work here," he reported.
And Nickles told the story about Propapadakis.

Then about his "things." What could he take along to Broadmoor? The excuse that the things were lost looked kind of fishy to them, it was old stuff.

"Come on, let's take a look around, maybe we'll get some kind of handbag from cardboard for twenty-nine cents."

"But then, you won't have a cent left"—Nickles objected feebly.
"I got a dollar. We can even have a meal. Come on . . ."

They didn't get anything for twenty-nine, but they got a handbag for thirty-nine cents. And it was a pretty big one. The second-hand dealer gave them back the rags, and now the handbag was even filled with "things."

With satisfaction they hunted up a lunch room. And Nickles didn't even have to walk home, for his friend gave him the fourteen cents for coffee.

While they were eating Joe chatted about the new job.
"But what do you say about that, there ain't no union men here?"

This fact did not upset Nickles. To tell the truth he didn't have any high regard for union men. His principle was, not so much to fight against the boss, as to deceive him.

On this point Nickles and Joe had their first argument. But in spite of that they separated very good friends.

THE city. Colorado Springs. The air here is clean. There are no factories. Mountains are marked off against the blue sky far off. broad streets. Small houses, sanitariums, hospitals. The little houses have small projecting balconies. The sick lie there. Nine o'clock the city is already asleep. The electric lights go out.
Silence . . . Deep silence . . . The sick love silence. After nine o'clock the city belongs to them entirely.
The lifeless city.
The city of the sick.

THIS sickness is contagious. However, it is not the bacilli which are infectious, but rather the spirit of the sick people. It is communicated to the workers.

There are no factories here, but there are works. In hospitals and in business places, in automobile traffic and in barber shops . . . And streets are being built too . . . And many, many new houses.

But the spirit of the sick is communicated to the workers.
Silence . . . silence . . . silence . . . The bosses pay wages. As much as they please. The workers don't get much. They don't live well. Their days are passed in poverty.

And the bourgeois have big panaches.

IV.
THE white palace. It lies directly at the foot of the mountains. A terrace, and on the other side of the terrace an immense park. Shrubs and trees well kept. But here and there the park was allowed to grow wild. And among the big trees a glittering lake. Versailles in miniature. Mrs. Broidin loves Versailles. In the music room there is a picture of it. This picture was made by a very bad artist; but it is dedicated to Mrs. Broidin: "In memory of a wonderful experience."

Mrs. Broidin loves Versailles . . . For Versailles reminds one of splendor and sovereignty. She looks with great and deep respect upon royalty, which one might expect of an American woman. And she had picked Mr. Broidin as a husband only because he came from a highly distinguished family. Aristocratic English blood flows in his veins. That means a great deal, and what is more, it is blood of a family still prominent today. A pillar of the present. The family of a leading statesman.
Oh, how deeply that affects Mrs. Broidin, who she does not know this political leader. And the English statesman probably does not dream that he has any relatives in Colorado Springs—but that is of no consequence.
Not that he cares. But still Mr. Broidin subscribes to the New York Herald, just to keep himself well informed on the life and activity of his namesake.
That is his duty. His social duty.
And anyway, the Broidin family feels very deeply on this question; it must discharge all social duties of every kind.
Birth carries obligations. In America too. And surely no one could possibly believe that English descent is in contradiction to Americanism. On the contrary. If anything, Mr. Broidin is more than one hundred per cent American.
In the city they always said about him: "He is our real hundred per cent."
And he certainly is that.
One hundred per cent.
He detests Catholics, Jews.
He has a burning hatred for radicals.
Together with Weeks and General Pershing he is of the opinion that the pacifists were just as destructive as the Bolsheviks.
The measures taken by the government for getting rid of the red menace he considered as nothing less than right.
His grandfather left him a big library which he does not permit himself to neglect. The servant's first duty is to dust the books carefully; and furthermore he has arranged with a Parisian Russian publisher to receive every new royalist publication.
But Mr. Broidin does not get his views from these books, for he does not read. The only thing he reads are the headlines in the local papers and the New York Herald. This was sufficient for giving him his political bearings.
And yet he loves his library very much. The big mountains glitter in the distance. And there are such gorgeous leather arm-chairs. It is fine to muse in the cool, comfortable stillness within the depths of an arm-chair. He thinks of a good-looking, healthy girl, and after his meal it is a relief to be rocked from his clamorous, unsatisfied craving into sweet dreams.
How healthy it is to doze in the library.

MR. BROIDIN feels himself rather young. It was as the around him stretched an empty space. His condition could best be described in the following words: a love had died in his heart, and he is now hankering for a new one. His wife had never satisfied him entirely, but now he finds her dry, boring, and withered.
Once in a while he would saunter into the parlor. At one end, there stood, in marble, the former Mrs. Broidin. Graceful, fragrant, full of fresh youth. That's how he would have liked her to be.
But today she seemed to him much like an emmated broomstick.
And he was hankering after youth.

Flesh.
The whole forenoon he walked in the park. He looked on as the workers leveled the paths. The machines mowed the grass. The watering pots covered the turf with water.
Fire dogs followed his steps.
He played with the dogs.
And yet the terrible, tormenting desire did not leave him.

The desire for young, fresh woman's flesh.

THE work was not so simple as Nickles had imagined.

He had to be on his feet at 6 o'clock in the morning and to light the fire in the kitchen.
"These people use up more dishes than they eat food," he decided.
He stood in close relation to the dishes. He was so to speak, an interested party—for he had to wash all those dishes together with Marguerite.
And then there were the knives.
Every one of them "was Nickles' work enemy. The point is that silver knives have a peculiarity of having two parts. And each of the two parts must be polished separately.

"Oh, those knives! . . ."
Mrs. and Mr. Broidin did not seem to care for the latest inventions. Mr. Broidin's great grandfather must have brought along the knife-polisher from England. It consisted of a board and sandpaper. One of Nickles' hardest problems was the correct and even application of the sandpaper.

And we must add, that only rarely did this problem find a successful solution.
The knives had to shine all in the same degree. On the knives that Nickles polished there were always traces of grains of sand to be seen.
Fortunately John was a good chap, and initiated him into the art of polishing knives. But he needed ten minutes for every single knife. Ten minutes!

"Isn't that too much?"—Nickles asked.
"No"—John answered him—"because the knives must be sharp and bright!"
But sharpening the knives required a great exertion of muscular power. One got real muscle-fer from it. And he had no chance at all to sabotage at this work for the knives underwent a careful scrutiny before every meal.

"At Propapadakis, we did this with a machine"—Nickles remarked.
". . . And then the electric vacuum-cleaner!"—grumbled Nickles, in the meantime turning all his attention to the task of picking up every little grain of dust from the carpet.

Nickles had a host of such enemies. Among others the white doors with their tiny ornaments that he had to wash. But noticing that his predecessors had not attended to this work with such extraordinary care, he also tried to simplify it as much as possible. He took the tub. He dipped the rag and a piece of soap, got down by the door, passed over the parts that were especially dirty, but hardly got up from his sitting posture; that is how he rested from the hardship of polishing knives.

There was no chance however, of simplifying in the same way the work of cleaning the floors. For this work they commanded even the gardeners, and that's where the heavy drudgery came in, for the thick carpets had to be rolled up and had to be carried out together with the massive furniture.
"Add how often!"—Nickles stormed. There was one big room for almost every day. And then he had to turn and turn! And hop around with the was thru the whole room so that the floor would shine properly! No, this work was no pleasure.

When it was about time to go to eat Nickles was dead tired.
He got again and again of how, outwardly, the liveried lackeys and servants in dress coats looked like idlers, but in reality they have to struggle just as bitterly.
Nickles asked John, when was his day off? He really wanted to put the question this way: "When is my day off?" But then he thought that the other form was much finer.
"A day off"—there's no such thing really—only when the master and mistress are invited anywhere where we have to go to the city too."
They spoke about this matter while they were eating.
Mary, the chambermaid, gave vent to her disgust at not being able to go to church Sundays.
"I never heard of such a thing!"—Marguerite said.

Mary was of a warlike nature anyway. At lunch-time she used to tell of her experiences with Mrs. Broidin. Today there was a quarrel over the shoes. Yesterday the Mrs. had said that she would like to have the shoes shined only once in a long while, because the white "alppers" (alppers)—boots, regular boots—Mary jeered) were very delicate. And today she already got a calling down for not shining the alppers.
"That's how crazy she is!"
They were unanimously of the opinion that Mrs. Broidin was absolutely crazy. And Marguerite who stood in awe of Mary was especially convinced of this. Ah, she despised the Mrs., but was entirely submissive to her. Her tyrannical bearing. Her sharp, commanding, imperious tone. Her cutting voice which tolerated no contradiction. Her constant demands. The three shrill rings of the bell. All of this filled her with fright. Made her powerless before the woman.
She blushed again and again.
She even felt at times that her knees trembled. And she did everything that she was ordered to do immediately. Without contradiction. She did not forget for a moment the idea that she was servant, and the other mistress. And that she was here to be ordered about.

LUNCH was always a pleasant half hour. Lillian the cook looked on with kindly eyes, taking care that everyone ate heartily. She did not spare Mrs. Broidin's provision room in the least. The enjoyment was spoiled only because of the great hurry, for the master and mistress began to eat at one o'clock. The table had to be set. The table-service had to be scrutinized. Then there were the dishes.
The master and mistress never dined alone. If they didn't have any persons for guests, the dogs were present. The five dogs. The woman and man could not stand each other, they had to have something to distract them.
The beasts afforded a good deal of amusement. They leaned about. They played.

It is true of course that they blocked the way when the meal was being served, this was most unpleasant to Nickles and John. The Mr. and Mrs. were very much amused when one dog snipped at Nickles' leg as he served up the roast. In such cases it is the servant's duty to be silent.

And Nickles felt in secret an overwhelming desire to give that dog a hard kick in the side, and he resolved to do it that very evening.

Ordinarily however there was almost always guests, which was something Nickles did not like at all. For guests meant still more dishes, more dinner service.

Marguerite was also of the same opinion.

MARGUERITE was a very good girl. She always helped Nickles at dish-washing, and he in turn would perform knightly services for her. For instance, leaves had to be laid under the cantaloupes. Nickles went down to the park willingly and plucked uniform-shaped fresh leaves from the lime-trees. (This was one of the basic requirements.) And he also helped her to cut up pumpkins. He took the long, thin, sharp, knife in his hand, lifted it up in the air and like an executioner he struck down with it upon the pumpkin.

"See! Sh, sh, . . . that's how they cut off Propapadakis' head!"
"Oh, oh, oh!"—Marguerite cried with horror—"that must have been frightful!"
The repeated the performance several times, then he picked out a very big and fine-looking cantaloupe.
"This here is Guntaris!"
Marguerite felt real pity for Cantaloupe-Guntaris, which met a wretched death under Nickles' executioner's axe.

"But 'N I'm goin' to get even on that dog!"—that Nickles, looking out at the animals thru the window.
"If I only knew which one took a bite at me . . . Maybe I can recognize him . . ."
He shot.

But
One dog came crawling to him. Gently. And put its head under his hand. He would like to stroke the dog. It was Dolly. And the others also leaped about him, wagged their tails.
Poor dogs You too are servants. And he stroked Dolly. (To be continued next Saturday)

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The Latest Wave of Terror in Poland

By T. DOMBAL.

Prison—this is the word which under the present conditions in Poland does not mean only for all revolutionary fighters in Poland the loss of their freedom for many, many years, but above all a tith of physical tortures and inhuman, degrading treatment by the bourgeois hangmen.

The prisons of "democratic" Poland with regard to the barbarian treatment of the prisoners, have by far exceeded the sad fame of the czarist dungeons and can today only compete with the prisons of the colonial countries.

Centers of Disease.

To the unheard of sanitary conditions in the wet and dirty cells with masses of vermin, making the prisons a center of serious diseases and raising the prisoners for life, to the disgusting and insufficient food, of which every prisoner, who does not receive additional food from the outside, will gradually starve after a period of one to one and a half years, to the systematic maltreatment of the prisoners, are added the degrading tortures which are intended to hurt the human dignity of the prisoners. Everyone, from the lowest prison guard to the director, uses all possible means to torture and degrade the prisoners.

Contain 7,000 Reds.

At present the Polish prisons contain about 6,000 to 7,000 political prisoners, a number which does not de-

crease, but on the contrary, grows from day to day.

The Polish political prisoners are divided by the authorities in a number of different categories according to the character of their offense: State treason, revolt, resistance against the authorities, desertion from the army, offenses against the laws of public order and even falsification of documents constitute, particularly with regard to the illegal existence of the Communist Party and the trade unions, a big number of "crimes."

According to the officials' statements contained in the "Statistical Vestnik of Retch Pospolitka" (chapter XXII, Administration, Justice, page 172-186) in the year of 1923 there are in Poland 749 courts (apart from the military courts) 340 prisons and 24 jails. There are 5,356 judges, prosecutors and their assistants. The number of police officials in Poland was 75,989 in 1923, and together with the frontier guards 95,377. It must be stressed that there are 32,760 ordinary policemen and 2,289 secret police agents, quite apart from the many persons who are paid specially for every service.

As a sign of the growth of white terror we must mention that there were in 1922 only 1,854 secret agents. One spy usually has to supervise 10 to 20 persons. This conveys a general idea of the apparatus which has as its purpose the destruction of the

labor movement and of the liberation movement of the peasantry.

Apart from desertion from the army of which there were alone in 1921, 15,877 cases registered by the authorities, we must consider the "crimes" which are considered as political crimes. In 1922 the police had registered the following numbers of these: State treason and other political crimes, 2,920 cases; revolt and resistance against the authorities, 24,219 cases; disturbance of public order (strikes, etc.), 24,203 cases, thus a total of 61,342 cases.

If we even suppose that 75 per cent of these cases are not in direct connection with the class conscious political movement, there remain still 15,000 cases. Supposing even that 30 per cent of these prisoners have been released after some days from the police jails, that 30 to 40 per cent have been released after the examination thru the judge, there still remain 6,000-7,000 persons who have to pass thru the imprisonment on remand which usually lasts in Poland up to two years.

Extend White Terror.

There are still other official statements—also published in the Statistical Vestnik, which prove the extension of white terror. In 1921, 2,873 persons were tried for "crimes against the state" and in the year 1922, 4,142 persons were tried for the same "crime." Similar figures for 1923 and 1924 are not available, but we know that white terror continuously in-

creased during these years. It must furthermore be added that in 1922, 478 accused were sentenced to death and that 54.4 per cent of all death sentences have been carried out.

How can we explain this extension of white terror in Poland?

Above all we must not forget that in those countries where the intensification of class antagonism reaches its culmination point, the ruling class throws away the mask of democracy and increases its terror to the utmost. The growth of white terror proves the increase of the revolutionary struggle and the approach of the decisive battle.

An International Struggle.

Above all we must remember the historic mission which Poland has to carry out for international capital, i. e., to play the role of a bulwark, a barrier of international counter-revolution. For this reason the feudal-bourgeois Poland must be on the one hand a war camp and on the other a country of prisons.

Lenin realized and appreciated this circumstance and the importance of the conquest of Warsaw by Communism for the international revolution. For this reason the working class and the revolutionary peasantry of Poland, who are fighting on this extremely difficult post at the revolutionary front and try to overthrow this center of international counter-revolution, must receive the unanimous support of the workers of the whole world.

The Convict Ship Comes to Chicago

By JAN WIT.

IN the 18th century England's economic and toll system was such that the people were forced at times to snatch a fowl or so from the large estates of the lords. For this they were given when caught the death sentence and often banishment to Australia, then the convict isle of Great Britain. Numerous convict ships were used and each captain vied with the other to excel in creating instruments of torture.

The pride of this fleet, "The Success," is now on exhibition in Chicago at State St. and the river, Captain John Price, son of Sir Rose Price, was held most responsible for the inhuman cruelties practiced on the hulks. He cruelly invented some of its more exquisite tortures. Venturing too close to a chain gang of thirty-two "Success" convicts, who had been taken ashore to build a prison, some one bounced a stone hammer on his head so emphatically that he never smiled again.

Seven Were Hanged.

All the convicts in the gang were tried for the murder, fifteen of them convicted, and seven hanged. Some one put in a plea for one of them, a youth, named Burke, on account of his age, 16. But it was found he had been a convict for five years so must necessarily be a desperate character, so he was hanged, too.

But the murder brot about an investigation, and Australia was shocked. Orders were given to pull all the sea-cocks and sink every hulk forthwith—and it was done. The "Success" lay at the bottom of the ocean for five years. Due to some legal hocus-pocus she had not been condemned properly with the others. So some enterprising American got permission, presumably for a pecuniary consideration, to raise her; which they did. She was scarcely damaged by her five years' immersion, due perhaps to her Burmese teak, and tremendously strong construction.

She proceeded under her own sail to England, and from there to the United States. At present she is waiting your inspection for the "nominal charge" of fifty cents. It is estimated that over 20 million people paid admission, which would make around ten million in profits. Surely that is going the English one better, exploiting ancient torture devices.

Capitalists do not care about some one showing old devices of torture, as

democracy has more subtle weapons existing today. When some one begins exposing these—beware.

Stole \$15—Gets Life.

One of the five hulks was devoted to the use of women convicts. There was no material difference in the treatment or accommodations. Elizabeth Stott and her child (small children were forced to accompany their parents and undergo the same penalties) made the mistake of forging a check for fifteen dollars, for which, at the age of 23, she was sent up for life.

Captain Melville, whose crime consisted of stealing a potato pie, value two pence, from a baker's cart, was also given a long term. Donovan was a case of mistaken identity. He served 16 years and died from the consequences two months too late to learn that some one else confessed to the crime he was sentenced for.

Harry Powers, he was Irish too, was transported for shooting the squire's game.

Of course, the men mentioned are not, perhaps, the worst cases of persecution of the "rank and file" as the bourgeoisie of 1790 would say, as it would take a large "Who's-Who" to include them all.

Let us look at some of the "Convict Jewelry" aboard the "Success." There are the following—the airless dungeons and condemned cells, the whipping posts, manacles, branding irons, leaden tipped cat-o-nine tails, the coffin bath, the iron lady and implements of torture that would make the Spanish Inquisition pale into insignificance and all because the offenders were workmen who were forced to steal in order to live.

How They Used Convict Jewelry.

Upon arrival the convict was fitted by a convict smith with a pair of ankle irons weighing thirty-five pounds, and he was placed in a cell in the lower deck, being allowed one hour out of every twenty-four on the upper deck for air and exercise. The cells were supposed to house not more than three people, but due to demand for more space than was available, they sometimes contained five or six.

At the end of two years, if the convict's conduct had been good, the thirty-five pound ankle chains were smitten off, and seven-pound ankle chain substituted. Those who attempted to commit suicide, either by jumping overboard or in any other way, had an iron ball of fifty pounds

attached to them.

For very determined attempts a device invented by Captain Price was used. It consisted of an iron neck band and an iron waist band connected by an short a chain that the wearer was bent almost double; this in turn was attached to the ankle chains. A man wearing this device, if he fell down, would have to wait until some one picked him up and put him on his feet again.

As the convicts, crippled with chains, could neither walk up or down the companion ladders, a sort of elevator arrangement, worked by a windlass, was used for bringing them up and lowering them into the holds.

Are We Much Better Off Today?

If you get a chance to walk her

decks, you may still see the ruts and grooves worn in the wood by the dragging chains. This is not a medicinal tale of capitalists' treatment of workers. It happened yesterday.

Look thru the penal institutions of today—the police stations with the third degree, the bureau, the rubber hose, the goldfish, machine guns, poison gas, state police strikebreakers and what not.

Substantially we are better off than the workers of 1790—but, considering the strides of science—the highly centralized form of production—relatively how much better off are the average workers—with a standing army of two million unemployed—death, starvation and suicide resulting therefrom?

Material for the Revolutionary Museum

NEW YORK.—There is a revolutionary museum in Moscow, in which there is gathered all the material pertaining to the revolutionary movement of Russia. One section of this museum, which was established by the "society of former political prisoners and exiles," is devoted to the life, sufferings and activities of former political prisoners and exiles, this section being called the "museum of prisons and exile."

This society is collecting material consisting of correspondence from prisons and from exile, letters and articles about prisoners and the prisons, programs of affairs to aid the prisoners, pictures and post cards, photographs of the prisoners and the jails, etc.

The society has representatives in all countries to collect the material. The representative in this country is

Comrade Rose Baron, who has been authorized to collect all possible material for the society in America. Comrade Baron asks all sympathizers and interested persons to assist her in collecting the material. Comrade Baron was very active in the "relief society for political prisoners and exiles in Siberia," before the Russian revolution and has already sent to Moscow the archives which were in her possession. This, however, is not sufficient.

There are hundreds of Russians in this country who were in Russian prisons and in exile under the czars, and who have very valuable material. This material should be sent to Rose Baron, 103 East 14th St., New York City.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

C'mon Over!

If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

The Fight for World Trade Union Unity

(Continued from page 2)

(b) the establishment of committees based on equal representation for the fight against the high cost of living, against fascism, etc.; (c) the convocation of district and industrial conferences under the banner of unity; (d) the convening of a congress of the revolutionary trade unions parallel to the reformist trade union congress and a proposal for the fusion of both congresses on the basis of proportional representation according to the number of members represented; (e) no individual fusions with the reformist trade unions, isolated in districts or trades; (f) a fight against the autonomist aims of the anarchosyndicalists; (g) the fight for the unity of the trade union movement to be carried on by the G. G. T. U.; and the party is to offer the latter its fullest assistance. The demagogic slogan of the reformists—entrance of the revolutionary unions into the reformist unions—must be repelled to the slogan of unity from below.

In the United States the fight must be carried on for the consolidation and strengthening of the Trade Union Educational League, and for the creation of the necessary press and the fusion of the independent union with the main trade unions. What is necessary here is an especially vigorous fight against the corrupt bureaucracy furthermore, the establishment of fractions and revolutionary minorities, and active participation in all elections to the local and central organs, to the conferences and congresses. When the bureaucrats expel entire local organizations care must be taken that the organizations do not disintegrate; they must be maintained intact and must fight for the re-admission of all unionists without exception.

Special attention to be paid to the unity of the different races, and where the unions of the whites admit no Negroes, special Negro unions must be established. Since the workers in American never participated in the international trade union movement, the international character of the class struggle should be particularly emphasized, as well as the necessity for the entry of all independent unions into the American Federation of Labor and for the creation of a unified trade union international, etc.

The sabotage of unity organized by the Second International and the right wing of the Amsterdam International can only be broken if we succeed in drawing the masses of workers into the struggle. The focal point of the fight for unity must be the factories. To this end the factory councils should be conquered where they exist and committees or commissions for unity created where non-existent. At the same time mixed commissions can be established for the joint struggle, composed of workers belonging to different unions. On the other hand it is important to establish contact between the factory councils and committees for unity according to district and industry. We must not let conflict, no strike pass without creating a unity organ selected by the working masses. The fight for unity from below in the factories not only does not exclude the simultaneous fight for unity from above, but presupposes it—in the forms corresponding to the specific peculiarities of the country in question.

In Moscow a basic understanding was arrived at between the British and Soviet Russian comrades to create a bloc in the fight for the unity of the international trade union movement. In the negotiations for joint action neither party was blind to the existing differences of opinion, but both realized that if the All-Russian Trade Union Council, affiliated to the R. I. L. U. and the general council of the British trade unions, which is affiliated to the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation, form a bloc, nobody in the world will be able to prevent unity. The representatives of the British trade unions endeavored to induce the Amsterdam International to

enter into negotiations, but in vain. This made necessary a conference of the Russian and British trade unions. This conference, which begins on April 2, must be energetically supported by all Communist parties no matter what its practical results may be. We must realize that the rapprochement of the Soviet and British trade unions is a circumstance of extraordinary historical importance. The move of the British proletariat to the left changes the ratio of forces in the struggle between imperialism and Communism.

Of course, in order to unite the trade union movement, which is now divided along innumerable lines, into a homogenous fighting battalion the slogan: "Convocation of an international union congress and dissolution of the Amsterdam International and the R. I. L. U. into a unified international" remains in force. The idea of the international union congress must be spread amongst the masses. The left elements in Amsterdam, who are already beginning to realize that there is no other way out of this condition of split, must be won for this struggle and for the fusion of both internationals at this congress.

The trade union movement in the Near Middle and Far East has made enormous progress in the last few years. One only need mention the trade union movement in Japan, China, the East Indies, India and Egypt to understand the entire significance of a union of the trade union movements of the East and West. The trade union movements in the Near Middle and Far East are to a considerable extent linked up with the R. I. L. U. But there is a number of trade union organizations which belong to no international. It is necessary to bring the trade unions of Japan as well as of the colonial and semi-colonial countries into the united proletarian trade union family. In order to obtain the active participation of the trade unions in these countries in the united international, the Communist parties and the trade unions of the mother countries maintain close contact with those in the colonies. In the course of the past year something has been done in this direction. This task must be followed as before, and we must set ourselves the practical daily task of drawing the labor movement of the Near Middle and Far East into the fight for the united international. The unity of the trade movement is directed against the bourgeoisie and their social-democratic lackeys. The fight for the united front and for trade union unity will bring the revolutionary workers closer to the workers still in the reformist and other organizations and will transfer our struggle against social-democracy to the very depths of the laboring masses. The fight for unity will only then be successful, if the Communist parties in every country become a mass force to be reckoned with. To this end it is necessary that more and more nuclei and fractions be built up in all existing trade union organizations, that the entire opposition within these organizations be united, that we gain every foot of ground from the reformists; and that our fight against international reformism be increased to the utmost.

The organizational unity of the trade union movement does not signify an ideological rapprochement or an armistice with the reformists; it signifies the hundredfold intensification of the fight against reformism.

At present the international labor movement is going thru a peculiar period of quiet and of the consolidation of its forces. Of course this is only a conditional quiet, for the intensified class struggles are continuing, but an immediate struggle for power is not going on. This present stage of the class struggle requires new, more perfect and more modern forms and methods of trade union tactics. The "Leninist link," which must now be grasped with all our strength "in order to hold the entire chain," is the slogan of unity, of genuine, sin-

cer necessary that the slogan of unity from below be made our battle cry in the factories and workshops, that committees for proletarian unity be created, that factory councils be fought for, that fractions and nuclei be established in all trade union organizations, that a sincere coalition be entered into with the left elements in the reformist trade unions, that an opposition of the revolutionary minority be created and organized, that the Anglo-Russian trade union bloc be supported to our utmost, that the fight against the Second International and the right wing of the Amsterdam trade union international be intensi-

fied, that a fight be carried on for the convocation of an international union congress, that the trade unions of the Near, Middle and Far East be drawn into the fight for unity, and that the Red International of Labor Unions be supported and consolidated. If we do all this the masses will be with us.

The more successful our fight for unity will be, the shorter will the period be still separating us from the immediate struggle for power. The fight for unity brings us near to the social revolution. That is the historical significance and the importance of the slogan of the fight for the unity of the international trade union movement.

Russian Meetings in Chicago District

Comrade Alexander Chramov, national organizer of the Russian section of the Workers Party who is touring the United States will be in the Chicago district from May 12 to May 26. He will speak in the cities of this district the following dates:

Gary, Ind., Sunday, May 17, at 2 p. m., at 215 W. 18th Ave.
 East Chicago, Ind., Sunday, May 17, at 6:30 p. m., at the Russian school, 144th and Olcut Ave.
 Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, May 19, at 1902 W. Division St.
 Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, May 20, at 3925 So. Kedzie Ave.
 Chicago, Ill., Thursday, May 21, at 2734 W. 18th St.
 Pullman, Ill., Friday, May 22, at Stancick's Hall, 205 E. 115th St.
 Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday, May 23, at Miller Hall, cor. State and 8th St., 3rd floor.
 Kenosha, Wis., Sunday, May 24, at 2 p. m., at German-American Home, 665 Grand Ave.
 Chicago, Ill., Sunday, May 24, at 7 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St.
 Chicago, Ill., Monday, May 25, at

1080 W. 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday, May 24, at Miller Hall, cor. State and 8th St., 3rd floor.

At the meetings at Pullman, Kenosha, Milwaukee on May 23, and Chicago on May 24, the voices of Lenin, Trotsky, Lunacharsky and others will be heard from phonograph records.

All comrades who have any connections with Russian workers are requested to inform them about these meetings. If there are any prospects for the organization of a Russian branch in the district, the Russian district committee should be notified at once at the following address:

Russian District Committee W. P., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

George E. Pashas

COZY LUNCH

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A John Reed Junior



This is a member of the John Reed Pioneer group of Soviet Russia. The youngster is proudly exhibiting the name of the group, John Reed, which they wear on their caps.

In the United States, in the city of Chicago, there is also a John Reed Junior group functioning quite successfully. To celebrate the first anniversary of their organization the group is giving a surprise party and dance, Saturday eve., May 23, at the Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St. There will be an interesting program for children and for adults. They promise something new in entertainments. Besides that, there is a surprise. Admission for children will be 10 cents and for adults 20 cents.

Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, will bring greetings from the Pioneers of Soviet Russia. Music furnished by the Y. W. L. orchestra.

Don't forget the date and place, Saturday, May 23, at 1902 W. Division street.

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300 Mines Idle in Illinois

(Continued from page 1.)
of the delegation that that included the demand for the six-hour day and five-day week.

Hardly one of the thousands of locals but had a resolution in the convention demanding such, but they were spurned and never incorporated in our demands. The contract was accepted after the fiasco at Jacksonville because the miners did not know what else to do, and after the capitalist press had propagandized the country and the labor fakers had indulged in a red baiting orgy. It is safe to say that if the miners had been permitted to vote on the contract before it was signed, if they had been asked, "Are you satisfied to accept this as a contract?" they would have sent it down to defeat amidst their contempt and scorn. The miners will continue to fight for a six-hour day and five-day week.

It is interesting to note the reasons given by the labor bureaucracy why they did not fight for a shorter-hour week was because of the competition of the unorganized field. J. L. Lewis said it was impossible to organize them, therefore, according to that, it will be impossible to ever get a shorter workday.

The present gesture at organizing is camouflage designed to fool the militant miners and attempt to have them believe a serious attempt at organizing is being made.

If John L. Lewis wanted to organize the West Virginia field and the other fields at this time, John, with his vice president, Murray, would lead an army into West Virginia that would organize it in six months, or less. With concentration on the one district, Lewis at the head, assisted by Murray, the international executive board and field workers, auditors, organizers, district presidents, vice presidents, district board members and field workers, sub-district presidents and vice presidents, and add to that the aid of class conscious workers with the many union men who are only waiting a chance to organize, and the battle would be won in a short period of time.

IN view of the fact that we have no contract now, since the operators have violated it on every hand, shut down the mines in violation of it to create a condition among the miners that will make them glad to accept a reduction in wages when they feel like offering them the proposition—in view of that fact we will not be violating our "sacred" signature if we throw every mine in America idle at this time. Do that and we will not have to go any further than West Virginia. The few remaining fields would jump at the chance to follow such a lead.

The whole of the nation's coal industry at a standstill would make it easy for John L. Lewis to sign up a six-hour day and five-day week for the American mining industry, and not for a part of it only. That is the kind of policy worthy of the president of the fighting miners, and John L. Lewis, I say to you now, be not afraid of support; we guarantee we would go thru hell with you on an organizing campaign of that kind, if necessary.

At the present time of writing, the miners' officials are indicted for violation of an ancient injunction secured by the West Virginia Coal Company during the reign of Moses, and the energy of the officials, their time and the miners' money will be spent with high-priced lawyers, and irrespective of the outcome of the lawsuit, more injunctions will be issued, and so on, ad infinitum.

The only way to kill the injunction evil is to let the lawyers stay at home, and with our leaders at our head, the miners of West Virginia, coupled with a few thousand miners that would gladly follow Lewis into West Virginia, violate injunctions en masse, and all the injunctions from here to hell would avail them naught.

THE foregoing will not be done, because they don't want the miners organized. Instead they are going to aid us by weeding us out of the industry, "putting us on the bum," to look for work in some other industry.

Two hundred and fifty thousand of us have to go—miners with their sons, and workers perhaps from other industries who have been forced out because of depression therein.

Every industry in the land is in a similar condition with unemployment. The workers have not been paid enough to buy back their products. They have produced too much, so they will have to starve—capitalism's cure for unemployment.

Weed us out; where will we go? Many of us have been as long in the industry as any of our officials. Does the weeding out policy apply to the officialdom also? If so, why don't they put it into effect? We don't notice any of them have resigned yet, and what is more, they won't as long as there is any mazzuma in the treasury.

The weeding out only applies to the workers, and a certain kind of worker, the militant worker who are exposing the reactionary officialdom. We have to work to live, and refuse to be weeded out. Rather we will fight on for an equal share of the available work in the mines, and still demand that our officials fight for an equal division of all work in all mines for all miners.

CONDITIONS in Illinois have reached a crisis. Our officials from the president down thru the vice president, the district executive board, the sub-district machine and field workers, are in panic. They see the awakened miners arising en masse to politically bury them. Their bloody clutches on the miners' treasury are about to be pried loose. They see the votes of 100,000 miners in the last election about to engulf them, and they turn in their agony to their natural friends and allies, deception and lying, constitution busting, red baiting, expulsions, election stealing, and betrayals to the coal operators.

Right and left the workers are losing their conditions, lost thru the traitorous decisions by our officials, and in their haste to show the common enemy their utter subservience to their interests, they even discard their usual caution and veneer of common decency in return for promised bossing jobs with the coal operators when the miners kick them out.

In preparation for the wholesale delivery many sub-district and district officials have been supplied with first-class mine manager papers, even in spite of the fact that some of them are totally ignorant and can hardly read their own names in print, far less work out problems in mine ventilation and cubic measurements. And these are the future mine managers whom thousands of miners' lives will depend on.

IS it any wonder the miners of Illinois are feverishly organizing and so much bitterness is shown in the mass meetings taking place throughout the state? The miners know what they want and intend to have it. They are demanding a special district convention to take up the question of unemployment and financial relief, and also the irregularities of the last elections, and out of this many believe and expect to see the downfall of the Illinois bureaucracy.

Aside from this immediate situation a campaign for nationalization of the mines with workers' control, six-hour day, five-day week, with unemployment benefits from the industry and minimum weekly wage, etc. No one knows better than the labor fakers their treason to the workers is at an end. Proof of that is found in the fact that they have received their bossing papers.

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