

WALL ST. FIXES FRENCH REPARATION POLICY

FEDERAL JURY WILL PASS ON OIL THEVERY

Case Will Take More Than Ten Days

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 10.—Actual presentation of evidence before the Federal Grand Jury called to investigate alleged criminal conspiracy in connection with the oil scandal will begin April 16, government counsel announced here today.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen Roberts, in charge of the case for the government, have completed their case for presentation to the jury, it was learned. A long list of witnesses probably will be called.

George L. Miller, one of the owners of the Miller Brothers "101 Ranch" in Oklahoma, admitted before the Senate Daugherty investigating committee today that he employed John E. Todd, former law partner of Harry M. Daugherty, "to get his case before the attorney general."

The committee dug further into the alleged inactivity of the department of justice in prosecuting the Miller Brothers for return of Indian lands valued at \$500,000 which it is charged they obtained by fraudulent means.

A special federal grand jury today is to be impelled to take up the criminal side of the oil leasing scandal.

New Mellon Tax Plan Goes to the Senate; Debate Next Week

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The new Mellon tax bill was formally presented to the Senate today.

Chairman Smoot of the Finance Committee, reported out the bill and its provisions were officially made public.

While the income tax, surtax, and inheritance tax provisions are not expected to survive the senate, Republicans are prepared to fight hard for them in order to obtain the best possible compromise. Smoot announced that the bill would be taken up for debate "early next week."

Presentation of the evidence, it was indicated today may take ten days or two weeks.

Even Poison Ivy Spreads.
DETROIT, Mich., April 10.—With American legion members as officers, the without official American legion participation, a Denby for senator club has been organized in Royal Oak, a suburb of Detroit, and is expected to spread.

Don't be a "Yes, But," supporter of The Daily Worker. Send in your subscription at once.

NOTICE! TOLEDO!

All members of the Toledo Workers party and militants of Toledo join the great street demonstration and sales drive for the DAILY WORKER, Sat., April 12th!

All those willing to go, report at the WORKERS PARTY book store, 131 Michigan St., at 2:30 P. M.

Women and girl comrades are especially asked to help.

Freiheit, Jewish Communist Daily, Celebrates Second Anniversary

Freiheit, the Jewish Communist daily, is this week celebrating its second anniversary season with meetings in all the big cities of the nation. The Chicago celebration will be held tonight at Orchestra Hall, 220 S. Michigan Blvd., with Alexander Bittelman, J. Louis Engdahl and Morris Backall as speakers, and an elaborate musical program including the Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra.

Chicago Labor Applies For Strike Parade Permit

TWO MINERS DIE AS MINE GUARDS FIRE ON KENTUCKY UNION MEN

PINEVILLE, Ky., April 10.—Three companies of state militiamen surrounded properties of the Liberty Coal & Coke Company here today following fights between union and non-union workmen in the mines.

Fighting began when mine guards fired on striking union miners and two were killed.

Governor Fields called out the troops last night.

The situation was quiet today, and women and children of miners who found shelter in the courthouse returned to their homes.

OPPOSITION IS DEVELOPING TO FORD'S SCHEME

Senate Committee Is Against His Offer

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Ford offer for Muscle Shoals accepted by the House will meet defeat in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, it appeared today following an informal poll.

Any move to report the measure favorably to the Senate probably will be beaten by an approximate vote of 9 to 8.

Five Senators on a committee of 17 have pledged themselves to defeat Ford. They are Senators Norris, Nebraska; McNary, Oregon; Keyes, New Hampshire; McKinley, Illinois, and Johnson, Minnesota.

Five others are pledged to support Ford. They are Senators Harrison, Mississippi; Heflin, Alabama; Caraway, Arkansas; Smith, South Carolina and Ladd, North Dakota. It appears that Kendrick, Wyoming and Ralston, Indiana, will stand with the Ford forces. Both are democrats.

Capper, Kansas; Gooding, Idaho; Harrell, Oklahoma and probably Ransdell, Louisiana, will vote with Norris, the DAILY WORKER has been informed—giving him enough votes to beat the Ford offer.

The position of Senator Norbeck, South Dakota, is unknown.

Blind Men Working On Piece System Shamefully Robbed

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—Blind workers employed in the institutions at Sydney on piece rates, are paid scandalously low wages. Single men are paid \$6 a week and married men get \$7.50. Then overtime and bonuses, some earn between \$10 and \$15 per week. This is far short of the minimum wage for unskilled workers in New South Wales.

Union officials urge nationalization of the institutions, to be run as business undertakings and not as charitable institutions. Nothing can be done in this direction till a labor government is returned to power in New South Wales.

Germans' Food Rations Only Half Pre-War Period

(By The Federated Press)

BERLIN, April 10.—The statistical office of Germany publishes a table showing the decrease in consumption of foodstuffs in Germany as compared with the pre-war period. These statistics reveal the systematic undernourishment among the workers of Germany.

Here are a few of the striking comparisons made: The German people today consume 3-5 of the pre-war ration of rye bread; 1-2 of wheat bread, rolls and noodles; 1-4 of barley and barley products; 1-2 of meat, and 4-5 of the pre-war ration of potatoes.

MONDAY OR TUESDAY TO SEE MARCH

Workers Will Demonstrate In the Busy Loop District

The Chicago Federation of Labor will apply to Mayor Dever today for a permit to hold one of the most spectacular labor parades ever held in Chicago, which will demonstrate to the entire country that organized labor in this city is behind the striking garment workers to the last ditch.

At last taking heed of the growing demand of the rank and file trade unionists that active and aggressive support be given the striking garment workers, the "Committee of 15" has decided to issue a call for the striking garment workers to march next week, probably Monday or Tuesday.

Go Thru Market Street.

The parade will proceed thru the loop district, and will twice march past the "front line trenches" of the Market street picket lines.

The marchers are to carry banners declaring that Sullivan's injunction against picketing is an affront to every working man and woman in the country.

Mass Meeting In Theatre.

Arrangements are being made to hire a large downtown theatre. The historic parade, demonstrating the solidarity of the strikers of Chicago against an illegal injunction which would enslave them to their jobs, after marching thru the downtown district, will enter the theatre in a body. Prominent national labor leaders will denounce the injunction against the garment strikers and will offer aid from their respective unions desired by the garment workers.

But it will not be the music of the bands nor the nationally known speakers which will receive the most honor at the hands of the rank and file trade unionists of the city. The places of honor will undoubtedly go to the striking garment workers, who in spite of wholesale arrests, police brutality, and the injunction, have kept the picket lines intact. The garment strikers have patiently waited for the other unions to get into the fight which they have been bitterly waging on the injunction.

To know that at last the call which men like Alex Howat, have been making for twenty-five thousand union men to get on the picket line, defy the injunction, and fill up the jails if necessary, is at last being answered, will hearten the strikers to carry thru the slack season to victory.

Promised Financial Aid.

Financial aid from the Chicago Federation of Labor has also been offered to the striking International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the offer of an initial payment of \$30,000 accepted with thanks by Meyer Perlestein in behalf of the strikers, it was announced after a meeting of the "Committee of 15" with Perlestein.

The striking garment workers are at last promised the active help of the Chicago Federation of Labor, for which they have waited so long and patiently, and which they so richly deserve. A growing protest among the garment strikers had been making itself felt at the fact that many of the scabs were related to union men. Nothing definite has yet been done by the Chicago Federation to make the so-called union men take their wives and sisters out of the striking shops.

But now, the Federation has at last promised action on this matter also. Members of the Committee of 15, said to the DAILY WORKER that it has been decided to privately call on the offending union families, and if the scabs did not quit work at once, the families would be publicly exposed and all would be expelled from the union. But strikers declare that the scabs related to union men have been prolonging the strike for some time, and they would like to see the Federation do something besides make promises.

"The only thing that could stop the parade and mass meeting now would be that Mayor Dever might not issue the permit," A Johansen told.

(Continued on page 2)

June 17th Farmer-Labor Conference Biggest Organizational Factor In the 1924 Drive On Capitalist Parties

By LAURENCE TODD
(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—All at once, the extent of the revolt of the American voters against private ownership and operation of their government has become evident to Calvin Coolidge, and he has sent messengers scurrying here and there to find means of killing the LaFollette movement before it becomes a political tornado.

Appointment of a Morgan lawyer as attorney general has done the administration no good. Announcement that the War Finance Corporation must help the farmers, but that neither the Norris-Sinclair bill nor the McNary-Haugen bill can be approved, has chilled some of the luke-warm callers at the White House.

Selection of Lawyer Butler of Boston, former handy man for Murray Crane, to manage the national campaign, has dampened the flickering ardor of Indiana and Illinois supporters. Discovery that Coolidge looks with favor upon the vice-presidential candidacy of either Albert J. Beveridge or Ex-Gov. Allen of Kansas, finishes the list of woes recited by regulars who hoped that Coolidge would wake up in time. Now he wakes up, in a panic, and the progressives laugh.

For it is recognized, by the shrewdest politicians in the old party ranks here, that the LaFollette vote next November is bound to sweep a large part of the middle west and all of the northwest, and that it will offer thrills to the bystanders in Illinois and Missouri and Michigan especially. Its extent in Pennsylvania will be very great. And it is going to be felt in Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas, Oklahoma, Arizona and possibly Georgia.

June 17 Worries C. P. P. A.

The national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action meets here April 12. It will get reports from branches in 30 states, as to plans for state campaigns and for selection of tickets of presidential electors. This organization is worried by the amount of publicity received thus far by the rival group supporting LaFollette—the Farmer-Labor Federation which will hold a convention June 17, in St. Paul for the adoption of a platform and nomination of candidates. The St. Paul convention is supported by the Committee of 48, the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party and the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, which latter body is supposed to be largely influenced by the Workers Party. The Conference spokesmen declare that the St. Paul gathering will embarrass LaFollette by the extreme radicalism of the convention speeches, and by prominence given to W. Z. Foster, Ruthenberg and other favorite bugaboos of the capitalist press. H. E. Teigen, secretary to Sen. Magnus Johnson of Minnesota, member of the committee which called the St. Paul gathering replies that these fears are unfounded, the people in the Northwest know what they want, and they will tell the world in plain, moderate language

that will be backed up by their votes. LaFollette may accept the St. Paul nomination without waiting for the nomination of the Conference at Cleveland on July 4, or he may not. His action will depend upon the events of the Republican and Democratic conventions. Already it appears that McAdoo and Al Smith are to be supported by a great number of wage-earners who think these men are sympathetic with the needs of labor. Moreover, the Democratic convention is presumably going to reject Al Smith on the ground that he is a Catholic. LaFollette would be glad to be the first choice of these workers, but he is willing anyhow to be their second choice, when the Democratic convention has taken its orders.

Young Workers and Service Men Are Rallying Against Capitalist Wars

With the American Legion making every effort to pit the World War Veterans against the radical movement in their struggle against capitalist wars, the Young Workers League of Chicago will hold a Giant Mass Meeting to further their campaign against the militarists.

During the past few weeks much was said and written in an effort to connecting the work of the pacifists with the American Section of the Young Communist International.

At this meeting the speakers, among them being, Max Shactman, Editor, the Young Worker; Martin Abern, National Secretary of the Young Workers League of America, and William F. Dunne, Editor, the DAILY WORKER, will point to the difference between the position of the milk and water pacifists and the stand of the militant communists.

Strenuous efforts have been made to have at this meeting, many of the soldiers and sailors who have fought under the banner of the American D. I. in France.

The meeting will be held on Sunday, April 13th, 8 P. M., at the Workers' Lyceum, 2783 Hirsch Blvd. The Young Workers League of Chicago, under whose auspices this meeting is being conducted announces that the admission will be free.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE!

Klan Victims Demand Trial.
DANVILLE, Ill., April 10.—Thirty-eight of sixty-one Williamson county residents arraigned in federal court here today pleaded guilty to violating the prohibition laws. Their fines totalled nearly \$8,000.

Thirteen of the sixty-one, picked up in Klan dry raids, demanded trials and seven will enter pleas later.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE! BURNS MUST GO!

REVOLUTIONARY RUSS ENVOY TO BERLIN USES ROMANOFF'S EMBASSY



M. BRATMAN-BRODOWSKY

BERLIN, April 10.—Looking after the diplomatic interests in Germany of the Russian Soviet Government is M. Bratman-Brodowsky, Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, recently appointed.

Proof that the German government realizes that Carism has lost all claims to restoration is signified by the fact that the former embassy of the Romanoff representative was turned over to M. Bratman-Brodowsky.

Germany, England and Italy are among the European powers which have acceded diplomatic recognition to the workers' republic and pressure to force France to fall in line is increasing.

FILIPINOS FIGHT PESO WAGE IN SUGAR FIELDS

Guevara Tells of Union On Plantations

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Not political revolt, but determination to win a living wage on the sugar plantations in the Philippines, is the purpose of the new society or labor union known as the Power of the Poor, or Kusog So Imol, according to Commissioner Guevara. The commissioner, interviewed by the Federated Press on the New York Times' cable dispatch from Manila, which declared this society to be "secret" and "armed," replied that the charges were "utter nonsense."

"The substance of the matter," said Guevara, who led the first strike of seamen in the islands, and knows the Philippine labor movement all thru, "is that one peso per day is the wage of sugar plantation laborers, and that they realize that this is slave labor. They know that sugar production costs are lower in the islands than in Hawaii or Cuba, and they propose to better their condition. The charge of bolshevism and threatened armed revolt is generally made by employers and others interested in keeping workers under their private domination."

The Filipinos are jubilant at the fact that they have blocked the attempts of the Wood administration at Manila to force the sale of the big sugar "centrals," pledged for loans to the Philippine Bank, to American sugar interests. Secretary Weeks' son-in-law, Atkins, who is one of the big sugar barons in Cuba, recently visited Manila to look over the possibility of getting some of these mills at a bargain. He represents Boston capitalists. Filipino planters predict that by 1940 they will have paid off their debt and will co-operatively own every sugar mill and refinery in the islands.

Belgium Sure Is Very Thankful to Dawes For Strangling the Germans

BRUSSELS, April 10.—Premier Theunis of Belgium today entertained General Charles G. Dawes at luncheon.

BRUSSELS, April 10.—King Albert of Belgium entertained General Charles G. Dawes at luncheon today.

DAWES PACT IS MORGAN'S ULTIMATUM

To Poincare, Tied Up By Previous Loan

WASHINGTON, April 10.—France probably will approve the Dawes plan, as it is understood that the Poincare government is bound by conditions of the Morgan \$100,000,000 loan to accept the report. The liberal government of Great Britain also is expected to give approval. The action of Germany still is in doubt.

With strong objections certain to be made to it, the Dawes report stands better than an even chance to effect a final settlement of the reparations problem, official and diplomatic Washington believed today.

The principal objection expected is that the report does not recommend a definite total reparations figure, a fact to which Germany already is objecting. Reparations the Reich now is under obligation to pay total 132,000,000,000 gold marks.

An effort may be made to make it appear that under the proposals of Secretary of State Hughes which brought about the Dawes inquiry, the experts were obligated to set a total figure.

Dawes Has His Fears.
The reason the experts report did not deal with a total sum is that General Dawes found at the start that to try to fix a total would wreck the inquiry.

The total indemnity that Germany must meet, even if the Dawes plan is accepted, may be worked out in a European economic conference called to put the experts' report into effect, or might result from a satisfactory execution by Germany of her obligations under the plan over a period of years.

Objections to Proposals

PARIS, April 10.—While the reparations commission studies the experts' report, France keeps pace with Germany in objecting to the proposals. The old familiar game of European politics already is being played with this effort of international bankers.

The Dawes plan was based upon so-called "co-operation and restored

(Continued on page 2)

CANADIAN MINERS STRIKING AGAINST OPEN SHOP PLAN

Coal Barons Refused to Renew Agreement

(By The Federated Press)

GALGARY, Alta., April 10.—Coal operators in Western Canada are refusing to renew the old agreement with the miners' union in District 18 for three years and a strike of 8,000 to 10,000 miners is on in Alberta and British Columbia. The agreement, which expired April 1, provided, with some modification, for the scale and conditions prevailing in the central competitive field of the United States. The operators want to cut wages and to make the new contract for one year instead of three. The strike is expected to be drawn out thru the summer in view of large supplies of coal on hand. The Canadian Pacific Railroad claims to have six months and the Canadian National 12 months stock of coal. Mines have been running on part-time a large portion of the last year.

The strike demands include some changes not in the present agreement such as abolition of tents and bunk houses, ending of night work and insurance of hiring thru the union office.

GERMANS AND FRENCH FEAR DAWES PLAN

Everybody Very Busy Playing European Politics

(Continued from page 1)
confidence." The principal French objections voiced by the press today were that:

1. Moral guarantees were valueless as far as Germany was concerned.
2. The Germans could not be trusted to carry out the experts' recommendations even if they formally accepted them.

French Fear Germans
"With their Swiss and Dutch colleagues," said the Petit Parisien referring to the mixed boards of control proposed, "the Germans soon would be masters of the situation."
The French expect international negotiations lasting several months.

Germans Oppose Bankers' Plan
BERLIN, April 10.—Germany was busy today giving reasons why the Dawes report should not be accepted. Three main objections voiced in Government circles were:

1. A definite total reparations sum should be fixed, so that Germany might have a mark to shoot at.
2. France, and Belgium should be required to take their troops out of the Ruhr.
3. Practically all the various sums demanded should be reduced.

Objections Raised
A storm of objections to the experts' reports, tempered with general admiration for the workmanlike job, was brewing in European capitals today.

The French raised objections on several grounds. The Germans on others, while Italy and Britain and Belgium considered the texts and prepared for the battle over their revision that appears inevitable.

In Washington, it was believed the report stood better than an even chance of success. But in Europe, the first reactions indicated that many changes in the plan will precede its adoption. The chief objection raised by practically every nation was that the experts had failed to stipulate a total sum of reparations Germany must pay.

GARMENT STRIKE PARADE THRU LOOP NEXT WEEK

Chicago Workers to Give Financial Aid

(Continued from page 1)
the DAILY WORKER "But even if he refused us a permit, there is no law against our running floats thru the downtown districts advertising the illegal injunction by organized labor. We could still hire the theatre and run the floats up to it."

Is Dever a Real Friend
It is not thought likely, however, that Mayor Dever will thwart the will of the thousands of workers who want to show their loyalty to their class. He has frequently declared his interest in the laboring people of the city, and his desire to aid the striking garment workers in some way. Here is the Mayor's chance to prove it by issuing the parade permit without delay.

After the last meeting of the "Committee of 15" with Perlestein, who represented the garment workers, it was again declared that the matter of taking the police brutality, the injunction, and other phases of the bitter strike before the city council had not been taken up or even discussed. Members of the Federation Committee admitted they had no thought of taking the matter before the city council, altho there has been a demand for this action from the rank and file for some time. One member of the "Committee of 15" declared the matter would not be brought up except at a request from Perlestein, but it appears Perlestein has taken no action on the matter as yet.

What About the Council?
"The only public demand I have so far seen that the matter be brought before the city council has come from the DAILY WORKER," Oscar Nelson told the DAILY WORKER when approached in the council chambers at the meeting in city hall, Wednesday. "If Perlestein, or the Committee of 15, or members of the Chicago Federation of Labor were to bring the strike before the city council, I believe they would have done it thru me. The matter, as far as I know, will not be brought before the council in the near future."

Amalgamated Contributes
It is reported that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have already contributed a substantial sum to the International Ladies' Garment Workers Strike Fund. A definite announcement was promised on this today.

Anton Johansson and Meyer Perlestein, who left for New York on the five o'clock train last night to tell the Executive Board of the international about the plans for the parade, saw Mayor Dever yesterday morning at city hall and applied for the permit for the labor parade. The Garrick theatre will be used for the mass meeting if it can be obtained.

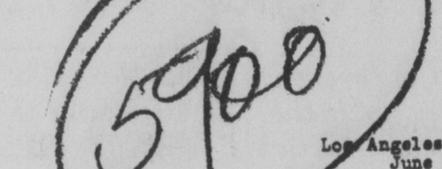
Dennis Sullivan, gave up yesterday. Sullivan, only a shadow of

Bosses Don't Fear Organization Campaigns When Conducted Thru William J. Burns' Stool Pigeons

AN unusual case where a labor spy was instructed to "proceed in a very active organization campaign" comes to light with the publication thru Industrial Solidarity, I. W. W. organ, of a confidential letter to the manager of the Los Angeles branch of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, from H. D. Dowell, former Thiel operative and now manager of labor espionage for the associated copper interests in Arizona.

Dowell refers to "W. I." a stool pigeon operating in the Metal Mine Workers Industrial Union of the I. W. W. and employed by the Burns agency which in turn is retained by the copper companies.

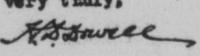
Apparently Dowell had found that active organization workers escaped the suspicion that often attaches itself to the "hall cat" type of radical unionists.

The letter follows:—

Los Angeles, Calif.
June 8, 1923.

George P. Pross, Mgr.
Burns International Det. Agency,
Van Nuys Building,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

After reading the report of W. I. dated June 1st, would say that I believe you should write him to the effect that he should proceed in a very active organization campaign, making himself as strong with the various delegates and organizers as possible, which will increase his acquaintances among members now fully paid up and otherwise, in Globe, Miami, Ray, and Superior districts.

Yours very truly,


C. C. to F. H. Carlock.

"W. I." has since been expelled from the I. W. W. His activities in lining up new members were of course negated by his policy of turning them in to the bosses for discharge.

his pre-strike self, worn to a frazzle by his ineffectual attempts to stop picketing in Chicago, leaves for an extended vacation today. Twenty-four strike cases have been transferred to the court of Judge Fels. "Dennie" will try his best to forget, in a change of environment, his losing battle against picketing. He is chagrined over the failure of the strikers to take his injunctions seriously.

But "Dennie" did his best to make the strikers remember him while he is away. Nineteen striking girls were fined \$350 apiece and given additional sentences of ten days in jail. One man was fined \$450 and given ten days in jail. The sole charge in these cases was picketing. There was not even a charge of violence, but Dennie was in a bad humor yesterday so he laid it on thick.

Yetta Hornstein, who was the only striker charged with violence, proved conclusively that the shop manager who testified against her was a liar and that the only violence used was by the police in arresting her. But Sullivan evidently approves of police violence so he fined Miss Hornstein \$350 and gave her twenty days in jail, ten more than the others received. The twenty-four additional cases will come up before Judge Fels today.

An interested spectator in the courtroom where girl strikers were being railroaded was Roger Bronson, formerly head of the promotion department of the Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award and prosecutor of the members of the Upholsters' Union recently framed-up on conspiracy charges.

The names and sentences follow: Meyer Krantz, \$450 fine and 20 days; Yetta Ornstein, \$350 and 10 days; Julia Broza, \$350 and 10 days; Bessie Gettman, and the following all were sentenced to \$350 fine and ten days in prison: Mary Siegel, Ida Duboff, Jennie Chamin, Esther Richman, Rose Printz, Eva Jacob, Rose Unofriec, Rose Finesilver, Rose Silver, Jennie Miller, Sarah Seidel, Caroline Wegloaka, Bertha Plant, Theresa Rhode and Lillian Greenberg.

Appeal has been taken and execution of sentences is delayed meanwhile.

Expect Soldier Bonus To Get Right of Way Over Tax Reduction

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The soldier bonus bill will be reported to the Senate this week and probably will get the right of way over tax reduction, Senator Smoot indicated today. Smoot announced the finance committee will take up the bonus tomorrow. He expects to report it to the Senate Friday and get it up next Tuesday or Wednesday.

The indications were that progressives believe they have a better chance to wield their balance of power on the Senate floor by compromising as occasion arises than by attempting to put over any rate schedule of their own.

WHEELER TO CALL HIS FOES IN FRAME-UP

Hot Hearing Promised in His Defense

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate investigation of charges against Sen. Wheeler, Montana, will swing into action immediately after the appointment of the special committee today by Senator Cummins, presiding officer of the Senate.

Until the committee has been named the line of inquiry cannot be fully determined, but Wheeler's friends said it must be pushed with all possible speed. Any witnesses suggested by Wheeler will be called, it is understood.

Wheeler will ask that John L. Slattery, United States District Attorney for Montana, who secured his indictment, and N. T. Lease, former mayor of Great Falls, Mont., and foreman of the Grand Jury which returned the bill, be called to testify.

Lease Is Ancient Foe.

Lease was a member of the State Council of Defense, dominated by the Anaconda Mining Company, that denounced Wheeler for not railroadng a number of labor men to jail during the war.

It is also possible that he will insist that Judge Charles N. Pray be summoned. Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, indicted with Wheeler, is said to be anxious to come to Washington to clear Wheeler.

The committee also will be asked to go into the origin of the charges to determine where they originated and whether the Department of Justice had any part in their investigation.

Meanwhile the Daugherty investigating committee will conduct a collateral inquiry into Wheeler's charge that he is the victim of a "frame-up." Wheeler will continue to serve as "prosecutor" on the committee, chairman Brookhart said.

Chairman Brookhart and Senator Wheeler, Montana, of the Senate Daugherty, investigating committee, will leave tonight for Washington Court House, to examine the books of the Midland National Bank, of which Mel Daugherty, brother of the former Attorney General is president. Brookhart made the announcement today after a short executive session of the committee.

Telegram as Evidence

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 10.—Indictment of Senator Wheeler was based partly on a telegram from Washington to Gordon Campbell, oil operator stating that the Senator had just appeared before the Department of Interior with reference to oil matters. A Federal District official here declared today. He stated a letter along similar lines was in possession of the prosecution.

Wheeler Probe Starts

Senatorial investigation of the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, has been started from two angles.

Senator Cummins, Iowa, presiding officer of the Senate, named the committee which will ascertain for the senate itself the facts concerning the charges against Wheeler. Cummins put at the head of the committee Senator Borah of Idaho, his selection being generally applauded as assuring not only a thorough inquiry, but a completely impartial one.

Shortly before the Borah committee was named the Brookhart committee investigating Daugherty, began to look into the Wheeler case and from William J. Burns and an employe of the telephone company, got evidence that the Republican national committee and Daugherty both were fully informed of the proceedings against Wheeler.

Fast Work

Burns testified:

1. That three agents of the Department of Justice were sent to Montana to investigate the case in which Wheeler was indicted.
2. That he, Burns, had discussed the Wheeler case with Daugherty.
3. That M. Blair Conan, an employe of the Republican National Committee, is in Great Falls, Montana.

From a telephone company employe the committee learned that George B. Lockwood, Secretary of the National Committee, talked with Conan at Great Falls by telephone yesterday.

Morgan May Strive to Investigate

President Coolidge will ask Attorney General Stone to make an immediate inquiry into the indictment returned against Senator Wheeler, Montana, by a Great Falls Grand Jury, it was learned today.

If he finds the evidence insufficient to warrant court action, Mr. Coolidge will ask Stone to have the indictment quashed immediately.

If, on the other hand, the President finds that there are real grounds for the indictment, he will demand immediate prosecution.

Appointment of the committee to investigate the indictment of Wheeler was announced today by president of the Senate Cummins.

THE POWER COLUMN

LEADERS PRESSED FOR POSITION AS NEW CITIES CLIMB

SMALLER CITIES STILL TAKING LEAD

CHANGES in position in the great drive for 10,000 new subscribers to the DAILY WORKER were many during the week's period ending April 9. Miles City continues to hold first place by virtue of a single sub turned in during the week, which barely enabled it to keep a notch ahead of Warren, Ohio, which moved up to second place with 10 subs in addition to the 20 turned in a week ago and a 60 per cent of its quota of 50. South Bend, Indiana, boosted itself from the cellar class into third place, by turning in 11 new subs. Kansas City, Mo., captured a temporary hold on fourth place and a lead of the larger cities by boosting its rating from 30 per cent to 42 per cent, just speaking ahead of Brooklyn, which held the position of honor last week. Brooklyn has however, an enviable record of 81 new subs or 40.5 per cent of its quota. Philadelphia is making a bid for fame with a total of 58 subs turned in, of which 28 is its record for the past week.

Amongst the biggest cities, Chicago, during the week has outdistanced its rivals for the time being, having passed Boston and increased its lead over Cleveland, Detroit, and New York. The standing which follows makes interesting reading for those who have an interest in the success being made by THE DAILY WORKER and will moreover point to an obvious lesson for comrades who have not yet fulfilled their obligation to the militant labor movement and "their paper".

	Quota	Subs Turned in	Pct of quota reached
Miles City, Mont.	25	16	64
Warren, Ohio	50	80	60
So. Bend, Ind.	25	12	48
Kansas City, Mo.	50	21	42
Superior, Wis.	50	21	42
Turtle Creek, Pa.	25	10	40
Galloway, W. Va.	25	10	40
W. Concord, N. H.	15	6	40
Brooklyn, N. Y.	200	81	40.5
Cannonsburg, Pa.	30	11	36.3
Monessen, Penna.	15	5	33.3
Reading, Pa.	15	5	33.3
Portland, Ore.	30	10	33.3
Ambridge, Pa.	15	5	33.3
Revere, Mass.	25	8	32
Neffs, Ohio	25	8	32
Rochester, N. Y.	50	15	30
Duluth, Minn.	50	15	30
Philadelphia, Pa.	200	58	29
Springfield, Ill.	25	7	28
Providence, R. I.	25	7	28
Denver, Colo.	25	7	28
Milwaukee, Wis.	100	26	26
Worcester, Mass.	75	20	26
Oakland, Calif.	30	8	26.4
Astoria, Ore.	15	4	26.4
Menanga, Minn.	15	4	26.4
Ely, Minn.	25	6	24
Toledo, Ohio	125	25	20
Newark, N. J.	25	5	20
Paterson, N. J.	25	5	20
Grand Rapids, Mich.	25	5	20
Erie, Penna.	15	3	20
Bessemer, Pa.	25	5	20
Hammond, Ind.	100	17.4	17.4
Chicago, Ill.	200	34	17
Boston, Mass.	250	35	14
Cleveland, Ohio	150	21	14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	400	53	13.2
Detroit, Mich.	500	68	13.6
New York City	500	68	13.6
Baltimore, Md.	80	4	13.2
Youngstown, Ohio	30	4	13.2
Elizabeth, N. J.	15	2	13.2
W. Frankfort, Ill.	15	2	13.2
San Bernardino, Cal.	15	2	13.2
Marshfield, Ore.	15	2	13.2
Daisytown, Pa.	15	2	13.2
Johnston City, Ill.	25	3	12
McKees Rocks, Pa.	30	3	10.1
McKees Port, Pa.	30	3	10.1
St. Louis, Mo.	125	11	8.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	100	8	8
Canton, Ohio	50	4	8
Gary, Ind.	50	4	8
Seattle, Wash.	50	4	8
Christopher, Ill.	25	2	8
Rockford, Ill.	15	1	6.6
International Falls, Minn.	15	1	6.6
Zeigler, Ill.	75	3	4
Waukegan, Ill.	50	2	4
New Haven, Conn.	25	1	4
Waterbury, Conn.	25	1	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	20	6	3
Minneapolis, Minn.	80	1	3.3
Roxbury, Mass.	30	1	3.3
Akron, Ohio	150	4	2.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	100	2	2
St. Paul, Minn.	100	2	2
San Francisco, Cal.	100	2	2
Moline, Ill.	50	1	2

Individual Record Encouraging

THE Honor Roll of individual militants who are energetic enough and wise enough to see the importance of the task of increasing THE DAILY WORKER circulation, is growing both in the size of the list and the number of subs turned in. Comrade J. D. Speigel of Chicago, heads the list for the week with 15 new subs as the result of his effort. Comrade Speigel's methods are worth copying and we quote from his letter which contained his bid for real working class honor. He writes: "I have devoted only a little time for the past week to obtain my subs. There are many good ways in which to get more subscriptions. The method which I used is as follows:

"I first distribute five papers to five of my shop mates. The next day I did the same with five others and the next day five more, so that in three days I had made fifteen of those who work in my shop acquainted with THE DAILY WORKER. I then told them that I was going to send in \$1.00 for each of them for a two months trial sub, and that they did not have to pay me until they began to receive the paper. So far, I was successful and everyone wanted to subscribe. I do not have to worry about the money part because I work with the fellows and as soon as the paper reaches them they will repay me. I hope soon to send in a larger amount of subs."

Let some of the other live wires take a shot at the record made by Comrade Speigel!

Those who have turned in subscriptions during the three days ending April 9, and the number of subs turned in by each is as follows:

HONOR ROLL

Militants who sent in new subs since last POWER COLUMN was published:

- CHICAGO: Geo. W. Speers, 1; R. Amrich, 3; Walter Schuth, 1; S. Andreck, 1; K. Kratochvil, 1; E. Holt, 2; J. D. Speigel, 15; Karl Reeve, 1; John Saroff, 1; Kitty Harris, 1; G. Neder, 4.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Louis Zoobock, 1; A. Bail, 3; J. A. Bekamp, 6; Morris Gombarg, 4; P. Shayrich, 2; J. Spolarick, 5.
- NEW YORK CITY: H. Feinstein, 2; W. Elf, 1; S. A. Pollack, 2; Max Schmidt, 2; G. E. Kelly, 1; French Branch, 1; Mike Brody, 2; A. Gordon, 3.
- SO. BEND, INDIANA: L. E. Kranewich, 11.
- BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Hanna J. Scherer, 3; A. Bimba, 6; A. Rasp, 1.
- CANNONSBURG, PA.: John Latvala, 10.
- PITTSBURGH, PA.: J. Saul Sventzler, 1; Wm. Scarville, 8.
- TOLEDO, OHIO: A. W. Harvitt, 4; Davey, 1; Gottshall, 1; Euehler, 1; Peterson, 1.
- WORCESTER, MASS.: John Corbin, 1; Herman Paukana, 3; John Pain, 1; Etecpain, 2.
- BOSTON, MASS.: Dante Previttail, 1; W. Simons, 2; E. Conlin, 2; F. A. Komku, 1.
- KANSAS CITY, MO.: N. Sorenson, 2; C. E. London, 1; W. F. McCoy, 2; Max Levin, 1; W. F. McCoy, 2; Max Levin, 1.
- DETROIT, MICH.: P. Shavers, 1; Otto Holman, 1; John Bobich, 1; A. Eisenstat, 1; Urbanik, 1; A. H. Hagar, 1.
- CLEVELAND, OHIO: H. K. Botchkoff, 1; S. R. Bedford, 1; Henry, 2; Mike Schnitzler, 1.
- WARREN, OHIO: Chas. Williams, 4.
- KLEIN, MONT.: I. Blasko, 4.
- LANSING, MICH.: Francis Cook, 4.
- MINOT, N. DAK.: W. A. Beardsley, 4.
- CANTON, OHIO: Hobart Scott, 1; Matt Kapusta, 2.

DEFENSE COUNCIL NEEDS \$5000 FOR APPEAL OF CASES

Prosecution's Delay Can Be Capitalized

If the prosecution continues to delay proceedings in the appeal of the Ruthenberg case long enough, it will soon find that the Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, is in a position to put up no mean fight. Chief Justice Charles E. White has again granted a delay in the filing of exceptions to the conviction of C. E. Ruthenberg.

While the repeated postponements have been not of the defense's choosing, they certainly offer the defense an opportunity to gather funds to pay off its debts and thus be in a position to fight the appeal thru in proper fashion, when the Michigan Supreme Court gets ready to hear it.

The financial statement of the Labor Defense Council for the month of March shows that it still owes some \$5,000. During the month of March, total income amounted to well over \$4,000, but more than \$3,000 of this went directly into legal expenses. On January 1st of this year, the Labor Defense Council set out to raise \$15,000 by March 1st. No such sum was secured however. Between January 1st and April 1st, receipts from all sources did not total over \$11,000. Thus the added time given by the postponement can be put to good use.

Most of the money now coming into the office of the Labor Defense Council is from the sale of Ruthenberg appeal coupons. Up to the end of March, nearly \$4,000 has been raised in this fashion. The Labor Defense Council has given away upwards of 200 copies of "A Week" in premiums for the sale of Ruthenberg appeal coupons.

HAMMOND, IND.: F. J. Kelly, 1; J. S. Coren, 2.
SEATTLE, WASH.: Wm. Clough, 3.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.: A. Davis, 8.
FLAT RIVER, MO.: H. J. MacDonald, 3.
BONETRAIL, N. DAK.: Andrew Omholt, 3.
BUFFALO, N. Y.: Harry Drayson, 1; J. White, 1.
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: J. Korp, 1; Leonard Gopp, 1.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Stanley Norode, 1; L. Maljan, 1.
OAKLAND, CALIF.: J. Calvin Taylor, 2.
ERIE, PENNA.: H. Perkon, 2.
AMBRIDGE, PENNA.: George Maich, 2.
CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: Arley Staples, 2.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: Martha Silverman, 2.
ST. LOUIS, MO.: H. L. Goldberg, 2.
DENVER, COLO.: Wm. Dietrich, 2.
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.: D. D. Harper, 2.
PONTIAC, MICH.: Marinoff, 1; Evanoff, 1.
JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.: S. Zivoder, 2.
MCKEES PORT, PA.: Sam Maxut, 2.
NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.: Vlad I. Pochabit, 2.
GEORGETOWN, ILL.: John Eder, 2.
BALTIMORE, MD.: A. Leskala, 1.
ROXBURY, MASS.: A. Arentlicher, 1.
EASTON, PENNA.: A. Hoffman, 1.
ELLSWORTH, PENNA.: Joe Vinovich, 1.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: Bertha J. Lieb, 1.
NEWBERRY, MICH.: Erick Maki, 1.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: N. H. Tellentier, 1.
RED GRANITE, WIS.: Wm. Korpela, 1.
HAZARDVILLE, CONN.: Wm. Jarstrom, 1.
SCOTTS, N. V.: H. Balkonia, 1.
BRIGHTMOOR, MICH.: W. Wirtha, 1.
FALL RIVER, MASS.: Wm. F. Burdick, 1.
WILMINGTON, DEL.: Norman Murray, 1.
CHISHOLM, Minn.: Wm. Latala, 1.
SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.: Andrew Hasko, 1.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.: Chas. Murray, 1.
MENANHEGA, MINN.: Chas. Lohi, 1.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.: F. Chudovich, 1.
ROCKFORD, ILL.: John Turnquist, 1.
WESTVILLE, ILL.: K. P. Yoku-batis, 1.
ZEIGLER, ILL.: M. Crnovich, 1.
FLORENTON, MINN.: A. Auli Neikkala, 1.
STAMFORD, CONN.: A. Levine, 1.
PASSAIC, N. J.: Herman Hesse, 1.
LOGTOWN, MASS.: Chas. Nelson, 1.
SANDUSKY, O.: Carl Letz, 1.
TRENARY, MICH.: Toivo A. Summan, 1.
HIGHLAND PARK, MICH.: O. Hanesier, 1.
CHISHOLM, MINN.: Aino Maki, 1.
FREDERICK, S. DAK.: Wm. Laine, 1.
MILES CITY, MONT.: J. H. Wilson, 1.

Let's make the Honor Roll take up a whole page of next Tuesday's issue. Come on you militants! Come on you live wires! Send in your subs and watch THE DAILY WORKER and the militant labor movement grow!

600 GUN TOTING KLANSMEN JOIN IN LILLY RAIDING

Kluxers Fired When the Miners Protested

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 10.—Klanmen who went into the mining town of Lilly, 600 strong, to stage a demonstration, were well armed, additional advisers here declare. Coming from Altoona and Johnstown in two special trains, the Klansmen who a few days ago murdered two and wounded many Lilly citizens marched thru the town defying the miners.

Klanmen visited Lilly twice during the month and erected fiery crosses, which were promptly torn down by the miners. The killing started when miners who did not want the Klan saddled on their town resisted the intimidation of the paraders. The Klan leader declared, "Shoot," and the Klansmen fired into the helpless crowd.

Samuel Rich, state leader of the Klan, declared in a statement that the Klan murders were precipitated because the Klansmen "were forced to defend their rights."

Giant Movie Meraer Of Loew and Metro Companies Completed

NEW YORK, April 10.—Negotiations will be completed here today for a gigantic merger of moving picture companies which will make Marcus Loew, president of Loew's, Inc., and Metro Pictures corporation the greatest film magnate in the world.

Loew will take over the Goldwyn distributing corporation and the Louis B. Mayer Productions, Inc., but these corporations will preserve their identities and continue operations subordinate to Metro.

Goldwyn probably will merge with Metro into one large distributing corporation. Metro and Mayer studios at Hollywood will be dismantled, it is reported, and future productions made at Culver City, at the Goldwyn lot.

Reverse I. W. W. Conviction.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 10.—The appellate court has reversed the criminal syndicalism conviction of Alfred Erickson, owing to hearsay evidence. This is a blow at the professional witness system in criminal syndicalism trials. The court upheld the conviction of the five defense witnesses arrested at the Stewart, Driscoll and Wukusich trial. These men were not permitted to testify without confessing membership in the I. W. W. and were then charged with criminal syndicalism on the basis of that admission. The case will be carried to the state supreme court.

N. Y. TYPOS YIELD TO LEADERS AND ACCEPT \$3 OFFER

2,700 Affected; Raise Is Retroactive to Jan. 1

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 10.—Accepting the employers' compromise offer New York newspaper compositors have instructed their officials, Typographical Union No. 6, to sign an agreement extending to July 1, 1926. The union gave up its demand for reduction of hours and reduced its wage demand. The vote favoring the new contract, which was negotiated by Local President Leon H. Rouse and International President Charles P. Howard, was 816 to 262. Minority opposition was based chiefly on the retention of the present 7-1/2 hour day (third shift 7 hours), instead of the 6-hour day demanded.

Back Pay to January 1.

Three dollars a week increase, retroactive to Jan. 1, is gained under the agreement. The increase is raised to \$4 from July 1, 1924, to Jan. 1, 1925, and to \$5 from Jan. 1, 1925, to July 1, 1926. The old scale was \$55 for day workers, \$58 for night workers, and \$61 for third shift. The union had reduced its original demand for a \$72 weekly minimum to a flat \$5 increase.

Twenty-seven hundred men are affected. At a recent rank and file meeting the officers were authorized to appeal to the international union for permission to take a strike vote. Because negotiations were continuing this formal action was not carried out. Overtime at time and a half rates, formerly paid on a 48-hour week basis, will now be paid on a 45-hour week basis.

War as Hell Exposed By 'Private Peat' in Cleveland Speech

(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, April 10.—"Private Peat" revealed what is it is to a large group of Cleveland business men, containing a number of distinguished war profiteers. The Canadian declared: "Our newspapers and even our school books are saturated with praise for military glory, and are largely silent as to the cost and criminality of it. We who served know war has four elements: tears, filth, wooden crosses, and a degenerating influence," declared the soldier author. "The pupils today are learning that it is glorious, chivalrous and honorable."

Hard Winter in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—The St. Louis municipal lodging house has closed for the season. More than 100,000 homeless and destitute were housed from Nov. 1 to April 1, as compared with 46,000 during the same period last season. When the institution opens next fall the giving of free meals will be abandoned. It is claimed that the free meals habit has too widely advertised the "hotel."

NEW YORK READERS High Class CONCERT Sunday, April 13 At 3 P. M.



ROBERT IMANDT, Violinist

At the 3rd Annual International BAZAAR For Defense of Class War Prisoners (APRIL 10 THRU 13) At CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 67th St. and 3rd Ave. DELIGHTFUL PROGRAM EMINENT ARTISTS

Program includes—Robert Imandt, violinist, whose recent recital at Aeolian Hall created a stir in musical circles and won the plaudits of the critics, Chaim Kotlyansky, famous baritone, in Jewish and Russian folk songs Varya Stepanian in Armenian folk dances.

ADMISSION 50 Cents

Democracy or Despotism---A Few Reflections Upon the New York Newspaper Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, April 10.—For brazen despotism the manner in which the newspaper scale was imposed upon the membership of "Big Six" stands without a parallel in all the annals of trade union history, unless we dig up the odoriferous record of Mr. George L. Berry.

As between the autocracy of Berry and that of those responsible for the present scale there is nothing to choose. The one difference is that Berry openly flaunts his dictatorship over the Pressmen, while Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six," and Charles P. Howard, acting president of the International Typographical Union, try to conceal their despotic acts beneath sweet-sounding democratic phrases. The latter method is by far the more contemptible.

The history of the negotiations leading up to the present scale falls into three divisions. There were three distinct stages in the proceedings, to-wit:

First Act of Betrayal

First: The rousing meeting in December when the scale committee presented the proposition of a six-hour day with a wage of \$60 and \$66 for day and night work respectively, to be in effect a trifle more than one year, or to be exact from Jan. 1 1924 and Feb. 28, 1925. This was amended to demand \$66 day work and \$72 night work on the six-hour day basis, and left for the committee to present the scale to the publishers and endeavor its achievement.

Second: The meeting of March 23, when the scale committee reported that the employers had refused to offer more than a three dollar raise and that the question of hours would not be considered by the publishers. At this meeting both Mr. Howard and Mr. Rouse reported that they could not recommend the publishers' proposition to the union, the scale committee concurring in the report. Mr. Howard in particular emphasized the declaration that he did not want to conceal anything from the membership—that everything was to be open and above board. Then, lo and behold, the membership was presented with a ballot with three clauses to be voted upon: (a) Acceptance of the publishers' offer; (b) Arbitration; (c) a \$5 increase and if rejected to ask for strike sanction. Nothing was said about when and where and under what conditions the December proposition of the membership was abandoned; not a word about throwing overboard the demand for hours and the reduction of the demands to a paltry \$5. Many suspected that when Mr. Howard protested that there was nothing to conceal, that vital facts were being concealed from the membership; like Shakespeare's female of easy virtue, he protested too much.

Some "Prog." He Is!

Third: The meeting of April 6, called for the alleged purpose of considering "proposals as to wages and hours upon which strike sanction shall be requested." (official call). The membership, bewildered and to a large extent infuriated at the brazen abandonment of the original demands had protested so vigorously that Leon H. Rouse and his scale committee were afraid to ask strike sanction of the Executive Council in spite of the fact that the \$5 proposition of March 23, carried by a vote of eleven to one. Furthermore it was felt that the membership would not vote for a strike on a difference so small as two dollars. Many felt at the March 23 meeting that the publishers really intended paying \$5, but that the president and scale committee of Big Six were afraid a plain proposition of this type would be defeated, so they pretended they were waging a ferocious conflict with the publishers and owners. Subsequent events have served to lend weight to this interpretation.

Hog-Tying the Union.

The call for the April 6 meeting was set forth plainly as being for the purpose of formulating strike demands from the International Executive Council. But again the "joker" was inserted so that they had no chance to present their own demands. This "joker" was revealed when Mr. Rouse announced that since the call for the special meeting there had been another offer from the publishers, that he would advise the membership to accept.

At this juncture another heavy jolt was in store for the membership. Instead of forcing the publishers from their offer of three dollars, the three dollars was accepted, with the provision that there would be a dollar raise the 1st of July and another the 1st of next January—making a total of a five dollar increase after the scale has been in effect one year, instead of immediately or as of January 1, 1924, the even taking for granted that the deceptive vote of March 23, was the will of the membership which it certainly was not.

But this yielding to the enemy was climaxed by the most vile, impudent and brazen piece of chicanery that was ever imposed upon a trade union membership. This was the clause hog-tying the membership to the publishers for a period of two and a half years.

This from a "progressive" local President and a "progressive" International President, seeking reelection because of his progressiveism! One of the fundamental demands of all real progressives in the organization has consistently been short-time contracts. By this action both Howard and Rouse have

proved themselves renegades to the principles they have at various times professed to uphold.

Despotism Rampant.

At this meeting gag rule was enforced to the limit. With the exception of a few members who voiced objections to the actions of the officials, effective speakers for the opposition were denied the floor. Rouse in one case refusing to recognize a member on the pretext that the "older" members should be heard from. It is needless to note that had the member been on Rouse's side he would have easily got the floor. It was clear in this case that the ramshackle steam roller feared a wreck and dared not attempt to meet the argument of the member who was refused the floor.

Several members were clamoring for the floor when Rouse gave the gavel to Howard and turned the meeting into a minstrel show with the President of Big Six and the Acting President of the I. T. U. indulging in a mutual admiration performance—Rouse eulogizing Howard and Howard later returning the compliment.

Fear Rank and File.

While engaged in this delectable performance they both tried to impress upon the membership the notion that a great victory had been won. To achieve their aim they both became third rate sophists. Sophistry consists in parading one plausible argument to the exclusion of all others. In this case the arguments of Rouse were not even plausible, but downright silly. The burden of his apology for leaving the membership in the lurch thru juggling the scale of wages and hours and imposing gag rule upon them in the form of prepared motions was to the effect that since this is "presidential election year" we were lucky to get anything and that as the result of the Washington scandals in government times were bound to get worse. Such infantile twaddle would disgrace a high school boy, but it was put forth by Rouse with all the vehemence of undisputable fact. The two and a half year contract was praised as an act of statesmanship.

The very argument of Rouse to the effect that we were approaching hard times is an argument in favor of shorter hours, but he dared not draw the logical inferences from these arguments. In face of a crisis, hours of labor should be shortened in order to take care of the unemployed. A mere amateur in the realm of politics and economics, this clown at the head of Big Six, dared not invite criticism of his betrayal of the trust placed in him by the membership.

What's Their Idea.

The one reason why long-term contracts are frowned upon by intelligent members is because the cost of living constantly fluctuates. Since the war no one can anticipate the movement of prices from one year to the next, say nothing of a period of two and half years—a quarter of a decade. Simultaneous with the rise of the cost of living all world currency is depreciating rapidly; sometimes a steady decline for a period of time, then a spasmodic downward plunge, with occasionally a slight recovery here and there. But the general trend is downward. Who knows but that our dollar will keep declining as it

has and is declining right now? Any upheaval in the world of economics or finances, which is today always imminent, will send the American dollar to the bottom of the pit. Where then will be our great victory?

And the scale is made to expire in the middle of the summer of 1926—the slackest season of the whole year which gives the publishers assurance that the union will be at a disadvantage when this scale expires. If the publishers themselves had written the scale and appointed their own scale committee they could not have done better for themselves in this respect.

In face of this damning fact, Acting President Howard boasted to the membership that at the end of next December they would have the best scale in the jurisdiction of the I. T. U. He conveniently neglected to inform the membership that right now Chicago has a better scale and that the cost of living is far lower in Chicago than here. The Chicago night scale is two dollars more than ours, but a year hence we will catch up with Chicago. However, Chicago is nothing to boast about as their scale was purchased at a horrible price—by sacrificing the right of appeal from discharge, placing the right of appeal in the hands of a joint committee of members of the union and publishers instead of in the hands of the union. Chicago is also tied for two years.

The result of the meeting was that \$16 voted to accept the publishers offer, while 262 voted against. This is only a total vote of 1078 out of an attendance of at least 2500, so over half of those present at the meeting expressed their contempt of the imposition upon them by refusing to vote.

Unable to stand criticism of their perfidy to the membership those responsible for the scale loudly proclaimed there was no perfidy involved. Unable to excuse their bureaucratic stifling of the voices of the membership they hypocritically prated about democracy. Refusing to permit the membership to hear the argument against their proposals they solemnly assured the members they could exercise their democratic rights by voting for something they had heard but one side of. Professing democracy, they stifled free speech, the very cornerstone of democracy.

Demand a New Deal.

This is tyranny! And tyranny cannot go unchallenged. Therefore smash this steam roller, already creaking in every joint and mistaking its weird rattle for power.

Deal a new deal! Instead of permitting Rouse to hand-pick his Executive Committee, elect them from the membership and make them responsible to the membership.

This is another progressive measure that has always been advocated by the Progs at I. T. U. conventions. At every I. T. U. convention of late years the Progs have fought against appointments of important committees. If that is good for the Convention, which lasts one week, it is a hundred times more important for our local union, where the Executive Committee constantly and permanently functions.

Down with this shameless suppression of the will of the membership! Place the control of the affairs of the organization in the hands of the representatives of the membership! The issue is plain—democracy or despotism!

Sue for Right to Fight Fascism in Pennsylvania Town

NEW YORK, April 10.—Chief Burgess Walter Kozlowski, Mt. Carmel, Pa., is threatened with court action in a letter sent by the American Civil Liberties Union here announcing that the union will hold a test meeting for free speech in his town. Kozlowski co-operated with Mussolini adherents in Mt. Carmel to prevent an anti-fascist meeting, March 26. Governor Gifford Pinchot is also receiving a protest from the union.

The mayor of Wilkes-Barre recently interfered with a meeting of citizens to praise one foreign premier (Lenin), the union points out, and now another Pennsylvania mayor stops a meeting to criticize another foreign premier, Mussolini. Both meetings were within the constitutional rights of the citizens.

Suit for false arrest against the San Francisco police department has been filed in federal court by the California attorney of the Civil Liberties Union. The suit is part of the union's campaign to stop the lawless persecution of radicals, and is on behalf of George Quinlivan, secretary, Marine Transport Workers' Union. Lawless raids against the Transport Workers were carried out by the San Francisco police at the instigation of the Shipowners' Association, it is charged.

Endorse St. Paul Convention and LaFollette, Too

(By The Federated Press)

ST. LOUIS, Mo. April 10.—A resolution endorsing the presidential candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette was passed unanimously at a meeting of the Missouri National Progressive League. About 400 persons attended. It was voted to send delegates to the national convention in St. Paul, June 17. The board of directors is instructed to call a state convention for a state ticket. Sheridan Carlisle, formerly with the Farmer-Labor party in Missouri, is chairman of the league.

CHARITY DENIES AID TO STARVING DENVER FAMILY

Tell Him to "Come Back Monday"

To THE DAILY WORKER:—In a recent issue of the DAILY WORKER, your article, "Charities Head Lauda Workers' Housing Probe." I wish I could think they were sincere, but I don't. Here in Denver it would mean that the Associated Charities were using workers' probes into housing conditions for Community Chest propaganda to get money for their own selfish use and afford fat positions for a few favorites among their own dishonest clique.

Work Monday—Starve Saturday

I notice they are "careful how they spend their money on the individual."

Here is, an example. About seven blocks from where I live a Mexican with wife and little girl moved into a house, paid a month's rent and had food supply to last one day. He had not a penny until he could get some work. The lady next door is a widow depending for her living on whatever work she can get now and then. While the man was looking for work the two women got acquainted, and the widow learned of their desperate need. She advised the woman to go with her to the county and apply for aid until her husband could get work, and she herself went with her. The lady in charge of the City and County of Denver office said: "Come back Monday"—this was Saturday—"and I'll see if I can't find some work for your husband."

"But," the widow said, "they haven't anything in the house to eat—have had nothing to eat all day." "Tell your husband to come down Monday morning and we'll see about some work for him."

Work and Pray—Live On Hope.

They next went to the Salvation Army—it was afternoon.

The lady said, "We don't give anything out after 2 o'clock."

"But they have got nothing in the house to eat, have had nothing to eat today." The widow persisted.

"We don't give anything out after 2 o'clock."

The man went to the City and County office Monday to see about work. There was none, the woman said, "Come back tomorrow," but she didn't offer him anything to eat.

If they had been left to the mercies of the organized charity—would that man have been able to take a job when he found one? Oh, yes, they are indeed very careful about giving aid to the individual—who helps.

ELSIENEHE MERRIAM, Denver, Col.

Paris Papers, Bribed By Czar, Angry at Communist Expose

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 10.—Almost as big a political scandal as the oil affair in the United States is the series of revelations made by L'Humanite, the labor daily of Paris, concerning the corruption of the French press and French politics by agents of the czar of Russia during the days preceding the war.

Day after day L'Humanite has been publishing documents, telegrams, secret reports, etc., unearthed by the soviet government in Leningrad, which show that the highest circles in France were the recipients of bribes.

The dauntless Communist paper has offered a prize to the persons who would guess what newspaper, what newspaper man, and what member of parliament drew the greatest benefit from the czar's generosity. The prize winner guessed the following names: Le Temps for the paper, Calmette for the journalist, and Senator Perchot for the political personage.

The other papers are furious. They threaten to bring a series of law suits. The first to sue is the Matin. L'Humanite announces it will celebrate the beginning of the trial by further embarrassing disclosures.

NEW YORK READERS SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 12 Costume Ball and Labor Pageant At the Third Annual International BAZAAR For Defense of Class War Prisoners At CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE 67th St. and 3rd Ave. WONDERFUL BARGAINS AT THE BOOTHS In Dresses, Hats, Men's Suits, Books, Candy, Embroidered Articles, Etc. Labor Pageant of the French and Russian Revolutions Dancing All Night. Select Orchestra ADMISSION . . . 75 CENTS Excellent Buffet Get Your Supper Here HIGH CLASS CONCERT SUNDAY AFTERNOON

STUDEBAKER THEATRE

This Sunday Morning April 13 Eleven o'clock

Great Popular Scientific Lecture by **PERCY WARD** The Eminent Rationalist Orator

On the Subject

"How To Free Yourself From The Shackles Of Repressed Emotions"

Many human lives result in defeat and disappointment, disaster and despair, because of unconscious mental conflicts—repressed cravings seeking gratification.

Over a Thousand Seats—All Seats: 50 Cts.

PERCY WARD'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING begins in MAY. The Class is limited to a hundred students. A few vacancies for students are still left. Apply for circular of lessons, etc., at the Literature Table, Studebaker Theatre, this Sunday morning at the above lecture.

Impeccable Technic And Ecstasy Mark Carl Flesch Violin

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Carl Flesch, Hungarian violinist, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at the regular concert in Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. His choice of music for performance fell upon the Beethoven concerto, and his choice was a wise one. Flesch is a middle aged man, and he plays with a fine classic interpretation, thoro German, with a beautiful tone and impeccable technic. So the classic German violin concerto of Beethoven was the very work Flesch was best fitted to play.

"Poem of Ecstasy."

Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy" was also played. Scriabin was a mystic, and expressed a metaphysical mysticism in music. The work played on this occasion takes as thesis the idea that all the experience of life is a vast and compelling ecstasy of action. The music is as big as the thesis. It rises to great climaxes, there are moments of great stress and pain, and moments of intense and thrilling joy.

The Rhenish symphony of Robert Schumann, arranged for modern orchestra by Frederick Stock, took up the first part of the program. Stock did more than re-orchestrate the work, he revived it, and recast it in a new and more beautiful mold. The symphony has no definite pictorial meaning, altho the fourth movement is intended to describe the Cologne cathedral. All thru the five movements breathes a festival atmosphere. In fact, the finale symphony is the poem of ecstasy of a less mystical and far sadder man.

Weber's overture to "Abu Hassan," a clever little prelude to a clever little opera, opened the program.

Next week Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Chicago pianist, will be the soloist, playing a concerto by Moszkowski. The Beethoven seventh symphony, the symphonic poem, "The Dying Swan," by Perinello, new to Chicago, and the overture "Cockaigne," by Edward Elgar, compose the rest of the program.

NEW POLITICAL PRISONER SENT TO LEAVENWORTH

Passing Out Communist Literature, His Act

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 10.—After all the grandstand play by the government in the release of political prisoners and the attempt to make people believe that the vicious war-time espionage act is a dead letter, the department of justice has sent another political to Leavenworth. Joseph Baltusaitis of St. Louis is the victim. The American Civil Liberties union here, having filed application for a pardon in Washington, describes this as "one of the most flagrant and inexcusable political cases on record."

Baltusaitis was arrested in November, 1920, on the charge of distributing Communist literature, the theory of the war-time act being that this discouraged recruiting and enlistment of soldiers. But the war was over two years before his arrest and five years and a half before he was sent to prison last month. Baltusaitis is a Lithuanian. His arrest was in the nature of a frame-up. A government detective engaged him in friendly conversation and asked for a Communist pamphlet.

He was sentenced to two years in October, 1921. The conviction has now been affirmed on appeal. His defense was that he could neither read nor write English and could not have known the contents of the pamphlets.

Twelve Cincinnati Socialists, indicted in 1917 for opposing the draft, will also be sent to prison for their opinion during the war if they lose their appeal to the U. S. supreme court, the Civil Liberties union points out.

"War on War" Is Sedition if Put On Soldier's Grave

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 10.—"War on War" is seditious when placed as a motto upon a monument to soldiers who fell in the world war, according to the French courts.

In one of the communes of the Department of Yonne, the city fathers, with the approval of the population, voted to have the inscription War on War (Guerre contre la guerre) placed upon the soldiers monument. The police ordered the motto removed. The town council voted unanimously to pay no attention to the order.

Thereupon the mayor was arrested and fined, besides being ordered to remove the inscription.

McCray Is Denounced.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—Denouncing Governor Warren T. McCray as a man who had "juggled public funds and betrayed the public trust," Eph Imman, special prosecutor, today opened argument for the state in the trial of McCray on charges of embezzling \$155,000 of the funds of the state board of agriculture.

RATIONALIST UNIVERSITY SOCIETY

STUDEBAKER THEATRE

7418 S. Michigan Boulevard, Chicago

This Sunday Morning April 13 Eleven o'clock

Great Popular Scientific Lecture by **PERCY WARD** The Eminent Rationalist Orator

On the Subject

"How To Free Yourself From The Shackles Of Repressed Emotions"

Many human lives result in defeat and disappointment, disaster and despair, because of unconscious mental conflicts—repressed cravings seeking gratification.

Over a Thousand Seats—All Seats: 50 Cts.

PERCY WARD'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING begins in MAY. The Class is limited to a hundred students. A few vacancies for students are still left. Apply for circular of lessons, etc., at the Literature Table, Studebaker Theatre, this Sunday morning at the above lecture.

Impeccable Technic And Ecstasy Mark Carl Flesch Violin

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Carl Flesch, Hungarian violinist, was soloist with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra at the regular concert in Orchestra Hill last Friday and Saturday. His choice of music for performance fell upon the Beethoven concerto, and his choice was a wise one. Flesch is a middle aged man, and he plays with a fine classic interpretation, thoro German, with a beautiful tone and impeccable technic. So the classic German violin concerto of Beethoven was the very work Flesch was best fitted to play.

"Poem of Ecstasy."

Scriabin's "Poem of Ecstasy" was also played. Scriabin was a mystic, and expressed a metaphysical mysticism in music. The work played on this occasion takes as thesis the idea that all the experience of life is a vast and compelling ecstasy of action. The music is as big as the thesis. It rises to great climaxes, there are moments of great stress and pain, and moments of intense and thrilling joy.

The Rhenish symphony of Robert Schumann, arranged for modern orchestra by Frederick Stock, took up the first part of the program. Stock did more than re-orchestrate the work, he revived it, and recast it in a new and more beautiful mold. The symphony has no definite pictorial meaning, altho the fourth movement is intended to describe the Cologne cathedral. All thru the five movements breathes a festival atmosphere. In fact, the finale symphony is the poem of ecstasy of a less mystical and far sadder man.

Weber's overture to "Abu Hassan," a clever little prelude to a clever little opera, opened the program.

Next week Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Chicago pianist, will be the soloist, playing a concerto by Moszkowski. The Beethoven seventh symphony, the symphonic poem, "The Dying Swan," by Perinello, new to Chicago, and the overture "Cockaigne," by Edward Elgar, compose the rest of the program.

NEW POLITICAL PRISONER SENT TO LEAVENWORTH

Passing Out Communist Literature, His Act

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 10.—After all the grandstand play by the government in the release of political prisoners and the attempt to make people believe that the vicious war-time espionage act is a dead letter, the department of justice has sent another political to Leavenworth. Joseph Baltusaitis of St. Louis is the victim. The American Civil Liberties union here, having filed application for a pardon in Washington, describes this as "one of the most flagrant and inexcusable political cases on record."

Baltusaitis was arrested in November, 1920, on the charge of distributing Communist literature, the theory of the war-time act being that this discouraged recruiting and enlistment of soldiers. But the war was over two years before his arrest and five years and a half before he was sent to prison last month. Baltusaitis is a Lithuanian. His arrest was in the nature of a frame-up. A government detective engaged him in friendly conversation and asked for a Communist pamphlet.

He was sentenced to two years in October, 1921. The conviction has now been affirmed on appeal. His defense was that he could neither read nor write English and could not have known the contents of the pamphlets.

Twelve Cincinnati Socialists, indicted in 1917 for opposing the draft, will also be sent to prison for their opinion during the war if they lose their appeal to the U. S. supreme court, the Civil Liberties union points out.

"War on War" Is Sedition if Put On Soldier's Grave

(By The Federated Press)

PARIS, April 10.—"War on War" is seditious when placed as a motto upon a monument to soldiers who fell in the world war, according to the French courts.

In one of the communes of the Department of Yonne, the city fathers, with the approval of the population, voted to have the inscription War on War (Guerre contre la guerre) placed upon the soldiers monument. The police ordered the motto removed. The town council voted unanimously to pay no attention to the order.

Thereupon the mayor was arrested and fined, besides being ordered to remove the inscription.

McCray Is Denounced.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—Denouncing Governor Warren T. McCray as a man who had "juggled public funds and betrayed the public trust," Eph Imman, special prosecutor, today opened argument for the state in the trial of McCray on charges of embezzling \$155,000 of the funds of the state board of agriculture.

RUTHENBERG WILL TELL PARTY ROLE IN F.-L. MOVEMENT

Important Meeting on Tactics April 22

C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, will address the Chicago membership meeting Tuesday, April 22, 8 p. m., at the Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street, on the "Decisive Stage of Our Labor Party." The campaign for a class Farmer-Labor Party is the most important task before the Workers Party today. Ruthenberg will point out and urge that every party member must be fully acquainted with the United Front tactics and policy of the Workers (Communist) Party in the Farmer-Labor Party campaign, the struggle for the proletarian dictatorship and a soviet government.

Workers Party and June 17

The Workers Party is the driving force behind the campaign for the formation of a class mass Farmer-Labor Party at the monster convention to be held in the Twin Cities, on June 17. Why is the Workers Party giving every energy for a successful June 17th convention? How will the forming of a national mass Farmer-Labor Party affect the Workers (Communist) Party? What are you, Party member, doing to build the Farmer-Labor Party and the Workers Party? These issues are more alive and important today than ever before for every Communist and for the Workers Party, and must be made clear to every Party member.

Every party member is therefore instructed to be present at the membership meeting on Tuesday, April 22, 8 p. m., at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted street. Discussion will be open to all members. Learn to know why the party is working for a class Farmer-Labor Party and thus for the best interest of the Workers Party and Communism. Attend the membership meeting April 22.

Edwards-Cannon Debate Sunday

On Sunday, April 13, 1924, 2:30 p. m., at the North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, will take place the debate between James P. Cannon, of the Workers Party, and Forest Edwards, of the I. W. W., on the subject: "Resolved, That the Workers Party Must Fail to Achieve Anything of Importance for the Workers." Affirmative: Edwards. Negative: Cannon.

The I. W. W. members are going to be at the debate in full force. Every Wobbly is on the job and we can be assured that hundreds of them will be there. We expect every member of the Workers Party to rally to the debate and hear Communism explained to the Wobblies. Admission is 25c. If you want to be inside, be sure to purchase your ticket in advance.

Trachtenberg Speaks April 18

Alexander Trachtenberg will speak in Chicago Friday, April 18, at North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street. The DAILY WORKER has carried a good deal of publicity regarding his lecture so it is unnecessary to detail here. Admission to Comrade Trachtenberg's lecture is 25c. Purchase your tickets in advance. Subject to be "Conditions in Germany and Russia, and the International Situation."

Trachtenberg Tour

Friday, April 11, 7:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Labor Temple, 2536 Euclid Ave.

Sunday, April 13, 2:30 p. m., Cleveland, O., Royal Hall, 5217 Woodland.

Monday, April 14, 8 p. m., Toledo, O., Labor Temple, Jefferson and Michigan.

Tuesday, April 15, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unions.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Join the "I want to make THE DAILY WORKER grow" club.

Zinoviev Reviews the Main Points of Difference

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Today we continue publication of the famous report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, made to the session of the Executive of the Communist International held on Jan. 6. Zinoviev's report deals with the main points of difference in the Russian Communist Party, clearly crystallizing the discussion that has so far been published in the DAILY WORKER. In order that our readers may get a broader view of this discussion, we are publishing enlarged installments. This report is divided into seven sections. Today we publish the fourth section. It is as follows:

IV. "Degeneration" of Old Guard. IN THE midst of the discussion, Trotsky surprised us with an article something to the following effect: "We are being everlastingly bothered with these accused scholars of Lenin. Were not Bernstein, Kautsky, and Guesde scholars of Marx and Engels and did they not degenerate? Did they not gradually develop into traitors? Who can give us a guarantee that Lenin's scholars

are immune against degeneration. Spirit of Rank and File. Trotsky naturally clothed this mense tekel in a more elegant form, in the form which we are accustomed to see him utilize, and which is admirable when used against the bourgeoisie, but most unhappy when applied against the old Bolshevik guard. Trotsky here operated with insinuations only, and believed that nobody would understand him, thus proving that he does not yet thoroughly know our Party. Scarcely a week has passed after the publication of his article, when a storm of indignation against Trotsky's procedure broke out in the Party.

As you have seen, Comrade Radek has confirmed this. The indignation was sincere among the ranks of our best workers, who declared openly: "Comrade Trotsky, we all love you, we all respect you, but we beg you to let us alone with such insinuations. We know our Bolshevik guard, which has created our Party; we know it thoroughly, and we know that you, Comrade Trotsky, were a Menshevik for a long time—Trotsky came over to us from the Menshevik, we did not go over to him—so please make an end of all such insinuations.

Combat Degeneration. "If you really seriously believe that our old guard could follow in the footsteps of Bernstein and Kautsky, kindly state this straight-forwardly, but not in the form of vague insinuations."

As I have already said, a real storm of indignation broke out. Trotsky was obliged to publish three further articles, in order to define his views more precisely. Now, this clearer definition did not clear up the matter at all, but rather aggravated it.

No proofs can be adduced that our old guard is on the road to degeneration. To be sure, there exists no absolute guarantee against degeneration. We have said again and again that, should the speed of social revolution slow down, seen from the historical standpoint, we may very well be threatened by the danger that our dictatorship gradually assumes the aspect of a petty bourgeois state. And we repeat it here once more: This danger exists. As Marxists, we observe it, but at the same time we seek its counteract this danger by every possible means.

But the final result of our exertion depends in the end, not upon the preventive means adopted by the Party, but from the course taken by world events, from the development of the world revolution. But Trotsky did not speak of this general danger, but permitted himself to be drawn, in the heat of the discussion, into a concealed attack against the political bureau of the Central Committee.

And thus he avoided a detailed designation of those scholars of Lenin against whom he directed his arrows, and omitted to name Kamenev, Stalin, Zinoviev and Bucharin, precisely the men whom he had in his mind's eye when speaking of the degenerated Bernstein, Kautsky, Guesde, etc.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotsky to regret having made it. (To Be Continued Saturday.)

"See letter from Comrade Trotsky, 'The New Policy,' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions III, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 84. "See the articles, 'The New Policy' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions IV, Vol. 4, No. 16, page 133.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotsky to regret having made it. (To Be Continued Saturday.)

"See letter from Comrade Trotsky, 'The New Policy,' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions III, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 84. "See the articles, 'The New Policy' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions IV, Vol. 4, No. 16, page 133.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotsky to regret having made it. (To Be Continued Saturday.)

"See letter from Comrade Trotsky, 'The New Policy,' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions III, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 84. "See the articles, 'The New Policy' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions IV, Vol. 4, No. 16, page 133.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotsky to regret having made it. (To Be Continued Saturday.)

"See letter from Comrade Trotsky, 'The New Policy,' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions III, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 84. "See the articles, 'The New Policy' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions IV, Vol. 4, No. 16, page 133.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotsky to regret having made it. (To Be Continued Saturday.)

"See letter from Comrade Trotsky, 'The New Policy,' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions III, Vol. 4, No. 1, page 84. "See the articles, 'The New Policy' in Special Number, Russian Party Discussions IV, Vol. 4, No. 16, page 133.

Now, I think we are a little better than Bernstein and Kautsky, and believe too that precisely this comparison should induce Comrade Trotsky to regret having made it. (To Be Continued Saturday.)

The Limits of the United Front

Letter to the District Executive Committee of District 7 (Michigan) Authorized by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party.

Chicago, April 4, 1924
District Executive Committee,
District Number Seven,
2101 Gratiot Ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Comrades: The Central Executive Committee has given careful consideration to the statement of the minority of the District Executive Committee in reply to the instructions of the Central Executive Committee that the District Executive Committee proceed immediately with the work of organizing local and a state Farmer-Labor Party in the state of Michigan.

The objection of the minority of the District Executive Council seems to be based upon the following points:

(a) The Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor are committed to the Conference for Progressive Political Action and support the July 4th Convention. A campaign for the organization of local and a state Farmer-Labor Party will bring us into immediate conflict with the leaders of these organizations and the minority is against provoking such a fight. It is the opinion of the minority that if we proceed with the organization of a Farmer-Labor Party under these conditions that the support of such a party from the trade unions will be of a limited character.

(b) The minority argues that if we wait with this organization campaign until after the June 17th Convention and "a man who will be big enough to grasp the significance of that convention" is sent to St. Paul by the Detroit Federation of Labor, it may have a much better chance than now.

In the statement of the minority we also find the following: "The primaries for the gubernatorial nominations take place in September. Within a month or two, therefore, a stand will have to be taken on Bakers' candidacy for governor on the Republican ticket. A decision to fight his candidacy would involve us in a fight with the trade union leaders. But regardless of our possible decision on it, it is the opinion of the minority that nothing should be done now to provoke a fight."

C. E. C. Opinion. The Central Executive Committee is of the opinion that in this statement, particularly in the phrase "regardless of our possible decision to make a fight," there is a very dangerous manifestation of opportunistic tendencies on the part of the minority of the District Executive Committee, tendencies which must be stamped out wherever they appear in our Party.

The Central Executive Committee believes that the objective conditions the District Executive Committee faces should have made clear the correctness of the policy prescribed by the Central Executive Committee even aside from the question of correct application of Communist principle. In the state of Michigan the situation is the following:

Both the Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor are giving their support to the Progressive Voters League. It is the announced policy of this organization to enter into the old party primaries and to support "good Republicans or Democrats" in these primaries. Both the Michigan State Federation of Labor and the Detroit Federation of Labor and also the Progressive Voters League are part of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, which is the expression of the third party movement.

Our Party, on the other hand, is giving its support to the movement for a class farmer-labor party which expresses itself in the convention called for June 17th in St. Paul, Minn. We are fighting for the formation of a class farmer-labor party as against the third party and as against the policy of going into old party primaries.

Here then we have a clear issue whether the workers and the farmers of the state of Michigan shall continue to support the Conference for Progressive Political Action or whether we shall make a fight to win them for the class farmer-labor party. What have we to lose in such a situation by proceeding with the work of organization of a class farmer-labor party and fighting to secure the support of as many workers and farmers as we can? We have nothing to lose, for if we make no fight, then we leave the field to our enemies; if we do make the fight we are certain to make gains because we will take part of the workers and farmers from our enemies. The proposal of the minority to delay action until after the June 17th Convention would simply mean that we permitted our opponent to entrench himself further to make our task after June 17th harder.

Of course, the Central Executive Committee cannot lose its policy on the hope, as expressed by the minority of the committee "that the Detroit Federation of Labor may send to the June 17th convention a man who may be big enough to grasp the significance of that convention." It is not a Communist viewpoint to base our struggle and principles upon the hope that some progressive person may be in a certain strategic position and serve us as a Moses in realizing our aim.

What is the United Front? The statement of the minority, however, raises a broader issue than the question of our immediate policy in forming a Farmer-Labor Party in the state of Michigan. It raises the question of what is our United Front policy? Why do we enter into a united front? What should be our tactics in the United Front? And what are the limits of the United Front?

If we conceive the United Front as merely to establish friendly relations with certain progressive labor leaders and then to work in harmony with them, the United Front and policy would be indeed a path along which we would find nothing but smiling roses. If this were the United Front then we could go on forever in the United Front and have the plaudits of progressive liberals and even of the reactionary labor leaders and finally find ourselves supporting the candidacy of Herbert Baker on the Republican ticket. But this is not a Communist conception of the United Front. We are not in the United Front for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations with the leaders of the labor movement. Our purpose in entering into a United Front is to fight with the workers in their immediate struggle and during the process of those struggles to make the workers more class-conscious and to win their support for our Communist principles. Unless we can, in a United Front movement, win greater support, influence, leadership, as Communists, the United Front is a failure so far as we are concerned.

Under such a conception of the United Front, this policy cannot lead us along a path of roses. If we fight within the United Front for our principles, and we must fight, we are bound to come in conflict with both reactionary and progressive leaders of the labor movement. These conflicts are not to be avoided, but rather welcomed at a certain stage

of development as the means of divorcing the rank and file of the workers from the influence of their present leaders and bringing them Communist influence, and the present situation in Michigan demands that this be done.

PAPER RUBLE TO BE WITHDRAWN AFTER APRIL 25

Prices Dropping to the Delight of Peasants

By JESSICA SMITH.
(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)

MOSCOW, April 10.—The Russian paper ruble is stabilized at last. For a brief period it will get over the difficulties in getting enough small change of the new currency into circulation but by April 25 it will be entirely withdrawn from circulation and will leave the field to the new stable treasury notes, chevrons, and metal coinage.

The Russian paper ruble ends its phenomenal career at the exchange of one billionth of one cent, according to the old calculation.

The paper ruble was known in Russia in the days of the czar, when unbacked paper money was issued at harvest time each year to meet the increased demand on circulation but never in large enough quantities to endanger the gold ruble. In 1914, however, began the huge government deficit which had to be covered by paper money and was accompanied by the disappearance of metal money.

Before 1914 there had been less than two billion rubles in paper money in Russia. At the time of March, 1917, revolution this increased to 22 billions. The civil war, blockade, destruction of the old government apparatus and creation of the new all meant enormous expenditures at the beginning of the soviet regime. Having no other sources of income, the soviet government had to continue the emission of paper money, with the result that the paper ruble decreased 50 billion times in value during the last years.

During the period of military Communism money was not an important factor, and the depreciation did not mean much. But with the introduction of the New Economic Policy, the revival of trade, and the operation of private capital within certain limits, some stable unit was necessary.

Experts have arrived at the sum of 100,000,000 gold rubles as the sum that may be issued during the coming year in small denominations without endangering the stability of the new money. Future emissions will be based on the increase in the turnover and the corresponding demand for more money in circulation. The government is making every effort to cut down expenses and increase its revenue and will undoubtedly be able to cover the budget during the coming year.

Prices Coming Down. The immediate beneficial results of the money reform are obvious. Every day the papers carry long lists of price reductions, such as clothing, 20 to 25 per cent; textiles, 10 to 15 per cent; metal goods, 20 per cent; butter, 20 per cent; eggs, 35 per cent; milk, 20 per cent; meat, 10 per cent, etc. Prices on salt, kerosene and sugar make them easily attainable for the peasants.

The money reform is doing more than anything else to bring about the much talked of "smichka" (union) between town and village. The peasants can save enough money to buy some of the things they need, and the prices of those things are at last within their reach.

Italian Communists Poll Heavy Vote Despite Violence

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ROME, Italy, April 10.—Communists in the recent elections polled over 300,000 votes, latest returns show. In spite of fascist killings and wholesale stealing of votes the opposition votes counted against the fascists totalled over three million as against the four million fascist votes.

Fraternally yours,
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg,
Executive Secretary.

Our Advertisers help make this Paper possible. Patronize our Advertisers and tell them you saw their Ad in The Daily Worker.

Under such a conception of the United Front, this policy cannot lead us along a path of roses. If we fight within the United Front for our principles, and we must fight, we are bound to come in conflict with both reactionary and progressive leaders of the labor movement. These conflicts are not to be avoided, but rather welcomed at a certain stage

of development as the means of divorcing the rank and file of the workers from the influence of their present leaders and bringing them Communist influence, and the present situation in Michigan demands that this be done.

of development as the means of divorcing the rank and file of the workers from the influence of their present leaders and bringing them Communist influence, and the present situation in Michigan demands that this be done.

Defense Office Raided in Frisco; 5 Wobblies Seized

(By Defense News Service.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 10.—Five I. W. W. members were arrested here when the "Red squad" of the police department raided the local office of the General Defense Committee of Chicago. All were charged with vagrancy although they were employed at the time of arrest. The five include Ed Delaney, defense secretary; Archie Sinclair, speaker for the committee; Herman Drescher, Herbert Mugge and Chas. Mageon.

Friends of the defendants see behind this raid the hand of the American Ship Owners' Association, which apparently is fearful that the Marine Transport Workers' Union of the I. W. W. will call a waterfront strike May 1. Marine workers in Pacific ports have many grievances, and the union has been steadily organizing in all western harbors since the big strike on the San Pedro docks last year.

Trials of I. W. W. members accused under the state criminal syndicalism law are coming up at Eureka, Sacramento and Los Angeles in mid-April.

Ku Klux Klan Is Petering Out on The Eastern Coast

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, April 10.—The Ku Klux Klan is petering out in the east. Weakened by internal fights and no longer able to frighten its opponents with its night shirt antics, the Klan is making desperate efforts to stay in the limelight. Unsuccessful meetings to lure back the rapidly deserting membership have been held in New Jersey at Bayonne, Syracuse and Jersey City. A free for all fight broke up a West Hoboken meeting.

Taking advantage of a students' dispute at Columbia University, New York, a band of Klansmen set up on the campus and lashed a cross made of mop handles and then ran as fast as their brave feet could carry them. They are now sending letters to a graduate Negro student, Frederick W. Wells, threatening to kill him unless he moves out of Fernald Hall, a college dormitory. The majority of Fernald Hall, including some Southerners, have petitioned the college trustees. The college officials stand by Wells, and have placed three detectives in the building to watch the night shifters.

IMPEACH COOLIDGE! 44-Hour Working Week Established by Law in Queensland

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)
BRISBANE, Queensland, April 10.—The 44-hour working week is established by law in Queensland. Other legal achievements of the labor government are industrial conciliation and arbitration with "public" members not loaded against labor; statutory protection for trade unions; wage protection under which there can be no docking from the worker's wage by the employer at the time of payment; increased compensation for workers for accidents and industrial diseases.

The right to work and insurance against unemployment, government employment bureaus, guarantee of full civil rights for all state employees, homes for workers at reasonable cost, and government monopoly of workers' accident insurance are other measures now on the statute books.

The government proposes legislation for equal pay for men and women in like employment, and to amend the railway act to safeguard the rights of the railroad workers more completely.

Many Mine Deaths Force Workers to Demand Protection

(Staff Correspondent of Federated Press)
SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 10.—Following several explosions in coal mines in New South Wales hitherto considered absolutely safe and fool proof, the miners are demanding drastic amendments in the coal mine laws.

Among the amendments demanded are that electric coal cutters are not to be worked in gaseous mines, that electric bells give warning of coal falling down shafts, and that automatic steam cutoffs, in the event of drivers collapsing during winding, be provided.

Shot firers are to have certificates, waste workings to be examined daily. Sealed areas close to the working face are to be examined before every shot. All fallen strata to be taken out of the mine to prevent heating. Systematic spraying of dry coal dust with water. A sample of gases in sealed areas to be analyzed and taken quarterly.

California "U" Bars Liberals.
BERKELEY, Cal., April 10.—W. W. Campbell, president University of California, has refused a lecture date before the university to Alexander Meiklejohn, the famous liberal president of Amherst, a number of whose students refused to accept their degrees when the trustees fired him. The University of California has long been the center of goose-step education in this state.

CHICAGO SUPER POWER PROFITS \$39,375,044 NET \$200,000,000 1923 Loot Of Power Monopolies

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)
Article II.

Profits of the super-power trusts in 1923 absorbed about one-third of the hundreds of millions of dollars paid by consumers for their service, according to the annual reports of ten of the sixteen combines named in the first article in this series. The gross income of these companies for a single year amounted to \$602,784,119 of which only \$404,182,341 was necessary to pay for the cost of the service. The remaining \$198,601,777 represented clear profit to the owners.

Such profits which gave common stockholders returns ranging as high as \$81.10 on each \$100 invested are evidence of the unwarranted rates which private monopoly is imposing.

Insull Combine Got Most. The Insull combine centering around Chicago overtopped all others in the magnitude of its gross income and profit. The four companies comprising this group took in \$131,456,330 during 1923. Of this \$11,675,313, representing 10 1-2 per cent, represent the control of scores of generating plants in 14 states, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oklahoma, Vermont, New Hampshire and Tennessee. Their profits were as follows: Commonwealth Edison, \$11,675,313, representing 10 1-2 per cent on the par value of common stock; Commonwealth Power, \$11,869,214, amounting to \$11.55 a share of no par value common stock; Public Service of Northern Illinois, \$4,580,673, or \$15.22 per \$100 share, and Midwest Utilities, \$11,449,844, giving common stockholders \$23.24 on each \$100 investment.

Over 11 Per Cent Without Risk. Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, controlling all the public utilities in the largest cities of that state, received a gross income of \$79,107,882 during 1923, of which profits absorbed \$20,121,122. This left common stockholders a profit of \$5.69 a share. As each share of no par value represents an investment of approximately \$50 the return is equivalent to \$11.38 on \$100.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York, which swallowed up New York Edison and other electric light properties in certain suburbs, received a gross income of \$123,741,998 during 1923. Of this \$35,808,770 was clear profit. This meant a profit of \$7.77 on each \$60 share of common stock, more than 15.5 per cent.

Some Pickings. North American Company made a profit of \$27,176,069 on a gross business of \$75,465,265. Its profit appears as a return of only \$3.11 a share but the company recently issued five shares of \$10 stock in exchange for each \$50 share formerly held by stockholders. Thus this year's profits means a return of \$31.10 on each \$100 invested. North American controls utilities in the most important industrial centers of Wisconsin, Missouri and Ohio.

The 23 public utility companies in all parts of the country operated by Stone & Webster made a profit of \$17,155,956 on a gross business of \$42,468,428. American Water Works and Electric, forming the nucleus of super-power in Pennsylvania, made a profit of \$14,066,361 on a gross business of \$34,066,361, giving common stockholders \$13.20 a share.

What Pacific Gas Got. Pacific Gas and Electric controlling the majority of utilities in Northern California, made a profit of \$16,478,332 on a business of \$39,971,743, giving common stockholders \$10.24 a share. Southern California Edison made a profit of \$11,390,068 on a business of \$20,545,430, allowing common stockholders \$9.50 a share.

Injunctions Back Profits. The rate of profits in some instances might not be considered excessive in a speculative industry. But under the present rate making theory which is enforced by the courts the common stock of these big utilities is no more speculative than an A No. 1 bond. If state commissions attempt to reduce rates below a level which will give the public utilities a so-called fair return on their inflated valuations they are promptly stopped by court injunction on the ground that such rates are confiscatory.

As a result it will be impossible for consumers to escape unnecessarily high electricity and gas rates as long as the doctrine of private ownership is applied to public utilities.

The people of Ontario, Canada, found this out and shifted to public ownership of super-power. The result will be described in the next article.

Everybody Works in Finland. HELSINGFORS, Finland, Apr. 10.—Finland is one of the few countries in Europe where employment is good. Of 3,500,000 inhabitants only 1,000 are out of jobs. The currency has remained practically stable for the last few years.

KENTUCKY MINERS ENSLAVED BY NEW C A B CONTRACT

Four-Year Pact Provides for Open Shop

By J. A. HAMILTON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 10. Coal Age for April 3, 1924, reports the contract just signed between the Association and District 1, United Mine Workers of America, is one of the several "Provisional" contracts in the union, whose officers, J. M. Turnblazer, president, and E. Reed, secretary, are appointed by resident Lewis. It covers South-eastern Kentucky and Eastern Tennessee, which are but partially organized.

This contract has several noteworthy features. First, it runs until April 1, 1928, thus overlapping contracts in the other districts by four years. In case of a strike in 1927, the union men in this district would be scabbing on their brothers, yet unable in view of their agreement, to go on strike as members of the union.

Contracts Union Scabbed in 1922. The same situation existed in 1922, and undoubtedly handicapped the strike, although the railroad shopmen's strike prevented the situation from being as serious as otherwise. The continuance in operation of the Kentucky mines was the occasion for one of the charges, in the new-famous letter of Frank Farrington to Lewis, in which Farrington repeated the rumor that Lewis was well-paid for allowing these mines to operate during the strike. Something other than the good of the union must have influenced Lewis in allowing his appointees to sign another overlapping contract, and one for four years, while the rest of the district are only for three years.

Wages Cut 20 Per Cent.

Another feature is the low wage scale. Tonnage rates are not given in the report but are said to be cut 20 per cent below the 1920-1922 rate. The day-rate varies from \$3.64 for outside yard couplers to \$5.40 for inside machine runners. (In other districts machine runners are paid tonnage, and often make two or three times \$5.40.) Wonder what kind of "Reds" was responsible for this? In misrepresenting the Nova Scotia matter, Lewis has done his best to blame upon Moscow and the Nova Scotia radicals the cuts made in that unhappy mining section, and in reality encouraged by Lewis' emissaries and henchmen.

A third feature is the absence of check-off for the union but there is \$1.00 per day taken from each member of the union to maintain an arbitration committee of two miners and two operators (one of each from each state) and an umpire selected by these four.

Open Shop Recognized.

Another mark of distinction is the open-shop clause, which provides for freedom of members or non-members of the union from discrimination or interference by the company or by its opposite group of workers. If you join the union, all right; if not, all right.

That Lewis should approve of such an agreement for such a length of time as four years, and especially overlap the other agreements, should certainly lead to the suspicion that something is the matter with the union policy. It may well be inquired whether such a rotten agreement is not better suited to discourage rather than encourage complete unionization of this South-eastern Kentucky-Tennessee field. However, Lewis seems to be more interested in "stabilization" than in "unionization" of the industry.

Cleveland Labor Conferring May 14 On 3rd Party Issue

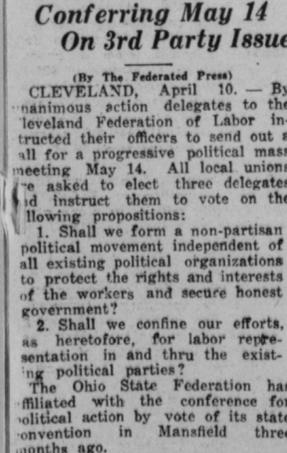
(By The Federated Press)

CLEVELAND, April 10. — By unanimous action delegates to the Cleveland Federation of Labor instructed their officers to send out an appeal for a progressive political mass meeting May 14. All local unions were asked to elect three delegates and instruct them to vote on the following propositions:

1. Shall we form a non-partisan political movement independent of all existing political organizations to protect the rights and interests of the workers and secure honest government?
2. Shall we confine our efforts, as heretofore, for labor representation in and thru the existing political parties?

The Ohio State Federation has affiliated with the conference for political action by vote of its state convention in Mansfield three months ago.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



"The Story of John Brown"

This is "The Story of John Brown," by Michael Gold. Published by the DAILY WORKER thru arrangement with Haldeman-Julius Company, of Girard, Kans. Copyrighted, 1924, by Haldeman-Julius Company.

His Soul Goes Marching On.

JOHN BROWN was hung on December 2, 1859. Exactly eleven months later Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States. Exactly eight months after that, Northern troops were marching southward, to put down the rebellion of the slave states that had hung Brown.

No one at the time believed events would march so swiftly after Brown's death. There were many who knew that some sort of conflict between the North and South was inevitable; it had been brewing for decades but there were as many more who were confident that slavery would win its legal fight, and would spread over the whole continent. And the great mass of Americans just faintly understood the issues involved; to most of them, John Brown seemed some kind of mad fanatic.

Abolitionists Gain Strength

President Lincoln's election undoubtedly provoked the Civil War. And his election was undoubtedly due to the discussion on slavery

Phillips Eulogy

"Marvelous old man!... He has abolished slavery in Virginia. You may say that this is too much. Our neighbors are the very last men we know. The hours that pass us are the ones we appreciate the least. Men walked Boston streets, when night fell on Bunker Hill, and pitied Warren, saying, 'Foolish man! Throw his life away! Why didn't he measure his means better!' Now we see him standing colossal on that blood-stained sod, severing



JOIN THE SCHOOL ARMY!

By JOHN HARVEY.

THAT big capital should control the schools is just as normal under the present system as their control of the government; but only now and then when there is a scandal does the "public" awaken to this relationship. At present there is no scandal affecting the schools such as the public scandal exposing the government, and for this reason the complete control of the schools by business cannot be exposed in such a spectacular and convincing manner. But fortunately there are always garrulous principals and superintendents who in their haste to please the interests they serve are unnecessarily frank and their speeches when printed in the papers help to destroy the illusions of the workers.

Talk Is Cheap.

Such a man is William McAndrew, superintendent of the Chicago public schools. During the short time he has been in Chicago he has talked a great deal about the correct manner in which to educate children. It is significant that almost all of his speeches have been delivered before business organizations, his first public speech in Chicago being before the Chicago Association of Commerce. His speeches show that he is a man of great ambitions. If he could carry out successfully the plan of education that he laid before the Chicago Association of Commerce he would succeed in making each child a soldier in his school army for the defence of the private property holders in Chicago and America.

The Public Schools are not for the children; they are not run so the pupils who attend them may become better fitted individually.

All the property owners of the city and state are taxed for public education, irrespective of whether they have children of school age or not—therefore, reasons McAndrew, they should be trained to serve and support the tax payers (property owners) in return for their kindness. With this debt hanging over the heads of the children, they should only concern themselves with purposeful education which will help them to repay it, and should not be concerned with their advancement. These are the convictions of Superintendent McAndrew.

"Children should go to school for the same reason that men join the army—for the sake of patriotism," says McAndrew. From his previous statements it would appear that he was willing to substitute "private property" for patriotism, and had no illusions about why men join the army.

Speeches Before Business Men.

But even in speeches before business men the schools must maintain

For information concerning the Young Workers League of America, address Y. W. L., 1009 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

Capitalists Benefit From War.

Only the biggest capitalists will benefit by the coming imperialist war, while all of the farmer and middle class tax payers will be hurt by it, many of them ceasing to be tax payers as a result. Yet in the public schools of Chicago, as in the schools throughout the country, the children are being busily trained for war.

In Chicago high schools the girls as well as the boys are receiving military drill with guns.

The extreme antagonism against the workers is not characteristic of all the tax payers, yet it is this antagonism characteristic of the big capitalists (antagonism against the unions, labor party, strikers, etc.) that the schools are feeding the children, especially the working class children.

The government which has been shown to act only in the interests of

How many of your shop-mates read THE DAILY WORKER. Get one of them to subscribe today.

JOIN THE JUNIOR SECTION For Information 1009 N. State St., Rm. 214 Chicago, Ill.

Our Musical Critic Loves Color Tone of Madame Butterfly

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

"Madam Butterfly," with Tamaki Miura, the Japanese singer, taking the leading part, was the offering of the San Carlo Opera Company for last Saturday afternoon at the Auditorium theatre. A better butterfly than Tamaki Miura cannot be desired. Grace, delicacy, refinement and a distinctly Oriental atmosphere characterize both her acting and her singing of the pathetic, lyrical music. Her appearance, beautifully costumed, small and comely in form, was not the least pleasing quality of her charm.

The most impressive performance outside that of the name part was Francesco Curci as Goro, the old marriage broker, a comedy character admirably played. Mario Valle as Sharpless, the American consul, and Anita Klinova as Suzuki, Butterfly's servant, gave adequate and satisfactory performances, but Demetrio Onofrei as Pinkerton left much to be desired.

It is difficult to costume a European opera chorus as Japanese and not have it look like a sort of pajama party. But the San Carlo did it, and did it well.

But when all dicta are said and forgotten it is the performance of Tamaki Miura that sticks in the memory. At the conclusion of the famous aria of the second act ("One Day He'll Come"), the oboe player in the orchestra was wiping his eyes. And if a composer can write music and a singer sing it in such a manner that causes an oboist to have both achieved the ultimate.

Following the opera the Pavley and Oukrainy ballet put on six short dances. The famous "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" from the Russian Ballet was used by them in a charmingly graceful French polka. Mlle. Elusius danced to a Choral nocturne in a way quite suggestive of the interpretive movement of Isadora Duncan. The program ended up with a whirling, brilliant hymn of joy in which the full ballet corps participated.

Carlo Peroni directed thruout.

Whitewash Coal Barons for Deaths In W. Va. Explosion

(By The Federated Press)

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 10.—"Nobody" was responsible for the explosion which occurred in mine No. 2 of the Yukon Pocahontas Coal Co. here March 27. It was just a regular blowup that killed 24 coal diggers. There had to be a mock investigation, however. A coroner's jury that visited the ill-fated mine reported April 4 that the explosion was caused by "powder or electric detonations and assisted by coal dust." It does not blame anyone.

The wrecked mine is located in McDowell county, owned and controlled by non-union coal operators. This county charts the infamous Baldwin-Felts detective agency whose thugs have by brute force kept all semblance of unionism out of this territory. The accident was a "dust explosion" that can only be caused by illegal accumulation of dust in a mine. The law requires that such dust shall be removed or dampened by systematic sprinkling with water to prevent its ignition.

But a jury in McDowell county does not consider laws where workers' lives are concerned. People here cannot remember a single "illegal" accident in the mines.

No one was even held responsible for the murder of Sid Hatfield and Ed Chambers on the courthouse steps of Welch in this county.

COLUMBIA NEGRO REFUSES TO MOVE DESPITE KLUXERS

Wells Will Defend Self Against White Bigots

(Crusader Service.)

NEW YORK, April 10.—Opinion among Columbia students living in Fernald Hall concerning the desirability of Frederick W. Wells, a colored law student, remaining as a resident in the dormitory became more sharply divided yesterday after a cross had been burned on the campus early in the morning in an effort to terrorize Wells into moving. A petition in behalf of Wells found many signers and a movement was begun to force the students house committee to withdraw its resolution that the Negro find lodgings elsewhere.

Wells Will Defend Himself.

Wells himself, while affected by the demonstration of the burning of the cross and white students running thru the hallways crying, "Down with the Negro," did not weaken in his determination to keep his room. He declared that if attacked he would defend himself and that only a request by university officials would make him leave the dormitory. The officials, however, are expected to make no such request.

Sentiment in Fernald Hall appears to be rapidly swinging in support of Wells.

Joseph Zavatt, senior law student, who heads a group of students that circulated a petition against the action of the hall committee, said: "There are other students who support my stand. They don't want to sign their names, but they will protest against the committee's action, just the same, by secret ballot."

Charges of existence of a Columbia klan came from a former prominent student of Columbia College who said he was present, but did not join, at a klan organization meeting held near the campus in 1921.

J. B. Rucker, of Norfolk, Va., chairman of the hall committee and leader in the fight against Wells, refused to deny or affirm klan connections.

Indignant at Southerners.

L. R. Goldberg, of Marblehead, Mass., a member of the hall committee, announced his resignation because of adoption by this committee of the resolution urging university authorities to ask Wells to leave. At least four other members, all of Northern birth are expected soon to resign.

In resigning, Goldberg, who is a Jew, attacked Rucker, Southerner, "deliberately misrepresenting the feelings of the majority of students in the hall with regards to the Wells matter."

Dean Herbert E. Hawkes said no racial discrimination will be permitted at Columbia and, in evidence of the attitude, Herbert I. Howe, director of dormitories, accepted a five dollar deposit from Wells for a room for the summer.

Churches Back Klan In Violence Crusade Against Jewish Mayor

(Crusader Service.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—The Buffalo Council of Churches, representing virtually all of the Protestant denominations in this city, is backing the Ku Klux Klan in a bitter campaign against Mayor Frank X. Schwalb, who is a Jew and a member of those groups outside the charmed circle of Klansmanship.

The campaign against the mayor opened today with the burning of a 10-foot oil soaked Klan cross in South Park Avenue, near the Woodside Methodist Church, of which the Rev. Robert Doherty, Klan sympathizer, is pastor, and ended with Police Chief Zimmerman calling upon the preachers to keep out of police affairs. The campaign against the Jewish mayor and chief of police is camouflaged behind a so-called "moral issue" which supporters of the mayor declared is made out of the whole cloth.

Equal Wages for Women.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 10.

Unions thruout Australia are demanding that the same wage be given to women as given to men.

Blot Truth From Histories in Behalf Of "Americanism"

(By The Federated Press)

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—All textbooks in the schools of New York state are being searched for "un-American matter," according to Frank Gilbert, deputy commissioner of education. Any book found to assail or "misrepresent the motives" of American patriots in the revolutionary war, will be declared taboo. The state legislature provided for this probe.

THREE - GREAT - ARTISTS

Will Take Part in the Majestic

CONCERT

Given in Celebration of the

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE "FREIHEIT"

A Jewish Daily

FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 1924

At the

ORCHESTRA HALL

220 S. Michigan Blvd.

Ivan Steschenko, Bass, Chicago Civic Opera Co.

Ivan Dnieproff, Tenor Star, Russian Grand Opera Co.

Minna Ysaeva, Soprano.

FREIHEIT SINGING SOCIETY

FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

TICKETS: \$1.10, 85 Cts., 55 Cts., 40 Cts.

To be obtained at the following places:

"FREIHEIT" Office, 1145 Blue Island Avenue; Cheski Restaurant, 3124 W. Roosevelt Road; Ceshinsky's Book Store, 2720 W. Division St.

MURINE
FOR YOUR EYES

Have Clean, Healthy Eyes
If they Tired, Itch, Smart, Burn or Discharge if Sore, Irritated, Inflamed or Granulated, use Murine often. Refreshes, Soothes. Safe for Infant or Adult. At all Druggists.

Write for Free Eye Book. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 East Ohio St., Chicago

DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU—
Come to my office and get my personal attention.

My work and advice is absolutely the best—My experience is worth consideration—11 years on the same corner. Prices reasonable. 10% to all readers of the Daily Worker.

DR. ZIMMERMAN
...DENTIST...
2000 N. CALIFORNIA AVENUE

Your Union Meeting

Second Friday, April 11, 1924

- 237 Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
- 122 Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Ave.
- 429 Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
- 424 Boiler Makers, 45th and Halsted.
- 533 Boiler Makers, 62d and Halsted.
- Building Trades Council, 180 W. Wash. Carpenters' District Council, 565 S. State St.
- 2200 Carpenters, 4329 S. Halsted St.
- 14258 Commercial Portrait Artists, 19 W. Adams St.
- 9 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
- 182 Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
- 683 Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
- 545 Engineers, 189 W. Washington St.
- 674 Firemen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Ave.
- 45 Fur Workers.
- 17117 Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
- 21 Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St., 5 p. m.
- 84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshallfield.
- 118 Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman St., Evanston.
- 7 Janitors, 166 W. Washington St. Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
- 4 Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 115 Machinists, 112 S. Ashland Blvd.
- 199 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
- 492 Machinists, 55th and Halsted St.
- 746 Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
- 1225 Machinists, 53d Pl. and Halsted St.
- 6 Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
- 78 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
- 5 Photo Engravers, 814 W. Harrison St., 6:30 p. m.
- 310 Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
- 563 Plumbers, 2212 S. Halsted St.
- 412 Plumbers, 921 S. Chicago Ave.
- 297 Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted St.
- 286 Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
- 1207 Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
- 865 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
- 16857 Rope Splicers, 5505 Milwaukee Ave.
- 2 Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 7:30 p. m.
- Telegaphers, O. R. T. Court Club, Atlantic Hotel.
- 111 Upholsters, 159 N. State St.
- 281 Watchmen (Stock Yards), 2749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.

HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT

215 S. Halsted Street
WM. FRIEDMAN CO.
PROP.

MEETING PLACE FOR THE NEEDLE WORKERS
Strictly Home Cooking and Baking

DETROIT, MICH.
MIHKE SHERMAN, N. D.
NATUROPATH & CHIROPRACTOR
When other methods fail try
Nature's road to health.
Hours: 11 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M.
4863 VAN DYKE AVENUE,
Lg. W. Forest and Graff

COHEN & HORVITZ

Well Known
Insurance Salesmen
Office: 737 W. Roosevelt Road
Phone Roosevelt 2500
Harris Cohen, 2645 Potomac Ave.
S. M. Horvitz, 1253 N. Hoyne Ave.

SAVE MONEY!

Best Make Sewing Machines
\$10, \$15, \$20
5 year guarantee—City wide delivery
970 MILWAUKEE AVENUE
Phone Monroe 4630

PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST

Rendering Expert Dental Service for 30 Year
645 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave.
187 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

HERE IT IS!

That second hand upright piano in good condition and within reach of your purse. Write to Box A. C., Daily Worker, for particulars.

Phone Spaulding 4679
ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO.
Painters and Decorators
PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
Estimated on New and Old Work
2619 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

Love More and Take Less, Young John D. Will Tell Workers

NEW YORK, April 10.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has been called in to pacify 5,500 workers at the Standard Oil's Bayonne refinery who refuse to accept President W. C. Teagle's rejection of their wage demands. The men want 10 per cent more pay. Naughty boys, naughty boys, says Teagle. "It is a time when we need the most loyal co-operation of every employe if we are to maintain the present wage scale together with the supplemental benefits and yet make a success of the business."

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1640 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill. (Phone: Lincoln 7680.)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50 .6 months \$2.00 .3 months

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER 1640 N. Halsted Street Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL (Editors) WILLIAM F. DUNNE (Business Manager) MORITZ J. LOEB (Business Manager)

Entered as second-class mail Sept. 21, 1923 at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Another Labor "Victory"

The utter futility of the tactics adopted by the trade union officialdom of Chicago in the recent primary election is shown by the fact that State's Attorney Crowe, the arch-enemy of labor in Chicago, was re-nominated while Len Small, fought by the bigger capitalists represented by the Tribune and Daily News and endorsed by "labor," was also re-nominated on the republican ticket for governor.

It is evident that the official wisecracks of the Chicago labor movement believed that the Small machine, in return for their endorsement, would aid them in defeating Crowe, but the dreary truth is that many of the Small followers must have supported Crowe to enable him to pile up his lead in a county that Small carried by a good majority.

It is also noticeable that Newton Jenkins, endorsed on the republican ticket for United States senator by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, did very poorly in Chicago but fairly well in downstate districts where the unions are much weaker. It seems apparent that the very practical officials who have so much to say about the visionary ideas of the Communists are not even able to organize their own forces for action on the old party tickets.

Their action in endorsing candidates in the capitalist parties has simply added to the confusion in the local labor movement without any compensating results having been attained.

These same tactics have been followed for years without any result other than an increase in the number and expansion of the scope of injunctions and we wonder how much longer these "practical" leaders can continue to justify such childish displays of political action.

There is so much reverence for respectability in the Chicago labor movement that the officialdom chooses to mix on a footing of some equality in the party councils of the capitalists without any guarantees of immunity for the unions rather than break once and for all with the bosses and conduct a clean-cut campaign on class lines—win or lose. It is a condition symptomatic of the American labor movement as a whole.

Borah's Lamentations

Sad and desolate sits the Republican Party! The national committee, championing Daugherty, is merely on working terms with Coolidge. More cabinet members are asking "who's next?" Senator Pepper is working overtime distilling abstractions to hide the rottenness of his party. And Senator Borah, that "fighting" republican liberal who always gets his feet wet in a storm, is now preaching sermons in a wail of lamentations. In all, a desperate state of affairs for a governing party, it must be granted.

Borah's latest lament is characteristic of a blindfolded leadership that liberalism in America is only capable of. The mental giant from Idaho sees the source of all the present ills in Washington in the fact that both parties—republican and democratic—are receiving vast campaign contributions from the big business interests. "So long as the present system and standards prevail in American politics, regardless of party, you will have conditions no less deplorable than those which now confront us," is the belief of Mr. Borah.

Right you are, Senator—but only partly. To get at the basic source of the prevailing rottenness in American politics, one must answer two fundamental questions which your analysis compels inquiring. First of all, how does it come about that there can be such big private interests spending huge sums of money as investments in the two political parties? Secondly, why do these captains of finance and industry spend their money so recklessly, as it were, on the republican and democratic parties and why do these level-headed business men consider it a good investment to blow in their beloved dollars on the Falls, Denbys, Daughertys, McAdoos, and Coolidges?

To answer these questions one must go to the root of all Teapot politics, whether it be played on the piers of Los Angeles, in the White House at Washington, or in General Wood's palace in the Philippines. It is only thru the private ownership of the means of production and exchange socially used and necessary that certain individual capitalists, or groups of capitalists, can dominate industry and develop such big private interests as those that today finance the republican and democratic parties. Secondly, it is solely because the capitalist ownership of government is essential to a continuation and perpetuation of the present system of exploitation of the working and poor farming masses by the owning capitalist class that the huge campaign funds

are sound investments. Herein lies the difficulty. Borah and his liberal cohorts might legislate pure campaign laws from now till doomsday. As long as the means of production and exchange are in the hands of a special privileged capitalist class, ways and means will be found to make the lawmakers be the willing tools and do the bidding of the bosses. Capitalist money speaks eloquently in countless tongues and manners.

Borah's lamentations are the typical impotent cries of our blind bankrupt liberalism that is today rendering inestimable services to the powerful reactionary capitalist interests by its high-sounding pleas for purity in politics. Only when the conditions under which Teapot politics flourish are abolished; only when the workers and poor farmers of this country take away the government and the industries from the employing class, will the graft, bribery, corruption, and reckless wasting of our natural resources be done away with.

French Militarism

Hundreds of thousands of American workers and farmers, and millions of the workers and farmers of other countries were maimed and slaughtered in the imperialist World War in order to end the menace of militarism. This is the fraud under which the workers of many countries were lashed into the armies of their bosses.

The Communists of all countries, unlike the social-patriotic betrayers of the decrepit Second International, did not fall for these snares and delusions of the employing class and did their best to turn the imperialist war for the defense of capitalism into a class war, a social revolution in behalf of the international working class, the revolutionary proletariat.

Since the conclusion of the last capitalist infernal slaughter of the workmen and poor farmers, event after event has substantiated the correctness of the Communist attitude and practice towards capitalist wars. France, the cradle of bourgeois, of capitalist democracy in its pristine and purest form, the France which was supposed to have been most endangered by German militarism and for the security of whose ruling class we became the best armed capitalist anti-militarists yet seen, is now the worst example of capitalist militarism. The fact that the French government which proclaimed but yesterday, in shrieks to the seventh heaven, its hatred of militarism, is today the most ardent militarist government under the sun, affords the very best proof that all capitalist wars are imperialist wars and that the only task for the workers and farmers under such conditions is to turn these wars of their exploiters into one war along the whole front against all the exploiters.

The French ruling class maintains today a bigger army than it did in 1914, before it successfully disposed of the menace of German militarism. The total strength of the French army is today 785,924 men against 720,000 of ten years ago. There are in France today 30,000 commissioned and 70,000 non-commissioned officers. Five years after German militarism was crushed by the combined "pure" democracies of Paris and Washington, of the Quay d'Orsay and Wall Street, France has 2,450 generals more than it had when its "security" was first challenged. In 1914 the total army expenditures of France totalled 1,262,000,000 gold francs. Allowing for the depreciation of currency, one finds France still burdened by the staggering sum of 3,720,000,000 paper francs being expended for the materials of war. Except for the reserve of 4,000 airplanes and 2,000 military airships now in service, France also has a huge supply of civilian airplanes which can be of service in making France the undisputed master of the air.

The case of French imperialism is typical of the conduct of the peace-loving ruling classes of the other allied capitalist countries that were so panicky yesterday over the menace of militarism. There is nothing and no one that can end militarism except a complete destruction of capitalist imperialism of which militarism is only a special violent form. Militarism and imperialism are the twin strike-breaking brothers of capitalism. The World War and its aftermath have taught the workers of every country that their salvation lies only in a decisive, crushing, irretrievable defeat of this unholy trinity.

Y. W. L. Anti-War Meeting

The Anti-War mass meeting, to be held Sunday, at 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, should be attended by everyone who wants to understand the Communist position and particularly the Young Communist position on capitalist war.

It is the young workers and students who are the first to be conscripted for imperialist warfare and the recent publicity given to anti-war movements among the youth of the United States is evidence of the hatred with which the capitalists and their press regard anything that tends to diminish the enthusiasm of the youth for being slaughtered for interest and dividends.

The Young Workers League, thru its activity among the youth, has succeeded in getting under the hides of the war-mongers. The meeting Sunday is under their auspices and they can be depended upon to make it interesting.

JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY

"Happiness and Peace, Home and Abroad"---MacDonald

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The wing of the British Labor Party now filling the cabinet posts by grace of the liberal party is rapidly losing what little labor character it had when it took office. It has severed its connection with even the moribund second international, most of the cabinet ministers have resigned their official positions in the trade union movement and the cabinet group has indignantly repudiated the charge that they are subject to the discipline of the party that put them in office.

The executive of the Trade Union Congress, the official expression of the British labor movement is not obeyed by the cabinet ministers but is merely "consulted" thru the medium of a "liaison committee"—a striking contrast to the strict discipline maintained over their politicians by the capitalists.

The Communists are not surprised by these developments but in the mass of material that is published in America concerning the British Labor Party and its program there is danger that the movement will be confused with its officialdom. MacDonald does not speak for British labor nor does the cabinet clique represent British labor—even its most conservative section.

The MacDonald cabinet with one or two exceptions represents the British middle class and some lower sections of the capitalist class; the pronouncements of MacDonald and his immediate followers are designed to express and do express the attitude of those sections of British society towards present day problems.

An Appropriate Medium. We do not have to go to England to ascertain the views held on economics, politics, ethics and religion by Ramsay MacDonald. Collier's, which vies with Hearst's in broadcasting a particularly objectionable form of liberalism, has published recently an interview with Ramsay MacDonald in which his opinions on these matters are set forth at length.

In this article I will quote liberally from the above interview and, I think, destroy any lingering doubt as to whether Ramsay MacDonald is anything other than a rather mild and muddled liberal. It might be well to say here that his mildness vanishes, as is the habit of liberals, whenever the masses of Great Britain or her colonies, show signs of doing some of the "saving of the working class" that liberals of the MacDonald type seem to regard as peculiarly their own function.

The leaders of our party, says MacDonald, are not Communists, not soap-box radicals nor wild-eyed fanatics; they are composed largely of educated men, ministers of the Gospel, lawyers, writers, the intelligentsia of England.

Ramsay MacDonald himself is a Presbyterian and always says grace before meals. Truly the fate of the British Empire is safe in such sanctimonious hands. As to the British working class that is another matter that the agile MacDonald handles blithely. In reply to the question: "What are you going to do for the benefit of labor?" MacDonald speaks out with Presbyterian candor and in

a decisive tone that, coupled with the sentiments expressed, accounts for the equanimity with which British capitalism has viewed the rise of this group to government positions. He says:

If you mean whether I am going to disrupt our economic condition by radical legislation, no! if you mean what constructive legislation will be put thru, I can best answer that by saying that every measure attempted will be done with an eye to protect the rights of labor against the encroachments of capital. On the other hand the rights of capital also will be protected.

What About the Class Struggle? If MacDonald does not know that the protection of the rights of capital is a betrayal of labor he is a first class ignoramus; if he does know this then by the above utterance and the policy he has followed since in office he brands himself as a charlatan of the first water.

MacDonald, speaking for the group that has purged itself of all labor coloring since it took office and that looks askance at Wheatley, the left-winger from the Clyde, who alone puts up a fight against British capitalism, voices the doctrine of class-collaboration and would have British labor believe that capital and labor can lie down together without danger that the labor lamb will rest quietly in the stomach of the capitalist lion.

Listen to what he says of the bitterest enemies of the British working class:

Personally, I have nothing against the Opposition leaders, many of them are honest in their intentions. Lord Curzon is a very able man.

Furthermore, I will say something that will surprise you. I expect Lord Curzon to be a great service to me in the administration of the Government. There are many surprises due to the Conservatives and Liberals at the manner in which a Labor Government will be administered.

It is almost needless to add for those who have been following the career of the MacDonald government that the surprises, so far as the capitalists are concerned, have all been pleasant ones.

It was when asked for his opinion of the liberal party that MacDonald really opened his heart. It was a subject that he loved and he was generously voluble:

It has some very able men at the head of it. Their sentiments are exactly the same as ours, with the exception that they have not the moral courage to carry their convictions to the logical conclusion.

The time is coming quickly when there will be only two parties, the Conservatives who represent capital, and the combined forces who favor a government by the people. The public will learn that the bugaboo of a Labor party is a myth; that we are not Communists, will not be controlled by the small minority of our party who are Communist; that we do not favor direct action; that we are wholeheartedly in favor of parliamentary government according to law, and bitterly opposed to any Bolshevik control; we are constitutionalists.

Capitalist Lackey.

Here we have in extenso the MacDonald creed and in it there is no expression of faith or hope in the working class. It is the impartial state where good men rule because of their goodness that this man, upon whom the socialists of the world have heaped encomiums, visualizes; he wants a government "according to law" and laws that matter—those affecting property rights and the control of the lives of the workers because of them—are property rights. Any change in these laws the MacDonaldites have already abjured; they must, therefore, protect the very basis of capitalism and they will.

Even the mild reform of capital levy is repudiated by MacDonald with something approaching holy horror—albeit the British working class voted for it. Expressions of the popular will can be disregarded safely, even by apostles of democracy, when their consummation would alienate the real rulers—the big capitalists and the cockroach substrata.

Speaking of the capital levy MacDonald says:

It is impossible even if we were so inclined, without Liberal support. Furthermore, we are not at all certain that a capital levy is at present the best for the country. It would put us upon a sound financial basis. But the danger to the economic world of such a sudden change in economic policy necessitates careful thought before it is attempted.

"The economic world" that would be endangered by carrying out the pledges made to the British working class before election is the economic world of the British capitalist class and if you have read the above exhibits of MacDonaldism you know already that the group for which he speaks have no intention of even remodeling extensively the structure of British capitalism.

Only such measures will be urged as will make no serious inroads upon the control of industry and finance by the exploiters of the workers.

In the MacDonald cabinet are many representatives of the old British official caste, the landed aristocracy and the financiers—the Haldanes, Chelmsfords, Thomsons, Oliviers, etc. Their policies are the historical imperialist policies of Great Britain altho at present covered with a liberal camouflage and under the MacDonald government the colonial peoples are enslaved as they always have been; with the additional insult that the Curzon policy of giving them reactionary nationalist governments as more efficient instruments of oppression is being followed.

Arresting Strikers.

At the same time that MacDonald breathes wishes of peace on earth and goodwill to men and sends a message of congratulation to that tool of British imperialism, the Egyptian national government, sixteen members of the Communist party of Egypt have been arrested for taking an active part in the strikes of the underpaid workers in Alexandria. They are charged, in accordance with the best democratic traditions, with the fol-

lowing crimes—crimes with which every revolting working class has been charged since the class struggle became party of history:

(1) Spreading "anarchistic" ideas incompatible with Egyptian constitutional principles.

(2) Attempting to upset the basis of social order by force, terror, and other illegal methods.

(3) Inciting workmen to commit attempts against private property and besiege factories belonging to private persons.

Let us turn now and peruse the message of congratulation sent recently to the middle class government of Egypt by Ramsay MacDonald—the liberal Christian pacifist:

The Egyptian nation, which, having been endowed by its sovereign, King Fuad, with a modern and liberal constitution, is now for the first time represented by the Parliament elected upon the broad foundation of popular suffrage. . . . The advance of Egypt . . . amongst the company of the free and progressive peoples of the world . . . an era of happiness with peace at home and abroad.

"An era of happiness with peace at home and abroad." The class struggle no longer exists in the British Empire. Two million British workers are without jobs. The Indian and the Egyptian workers may starve and fight and fight and starve again and revolutionary workers fill the colonial jails but in Great Britain the MacDonald cabinet has made its peace with British capitalism, the "radical" and "extremists" are hated by "labor" premier and noble lord alike; no drastic measures but a maintenance of the status quo until British capitalism gets on its feet again with the aid of a "labor" government.

Fascism Threatens.

The British working class is not quite so naive as the American socialists and it is not quite so well satisfied with the respectable parliamentarians who have severed their connections with the crude and impatient workers and everything tainted with the revolutionary doctrine of the class struggle.

Encouraged by the spinelessness of this so-called labor government British fascism mutters in its beard and prepares to junk the democracy for which it no longer has use; the MacDonaldites will cling to the frail ship until it is swamped by the rising waves of the storm that the decay of British capitalism is bringing about, then its wreckage will join the debris of European capitalist parliamentarism that strews the shores of the continent.

Today, under its present leadership, the British Labor party is a menace to the entire working class movement for it is destroying the morale of the working class at the time when the ruling class is girding for war on every form of working class organization and activity. The hope of British labor is in the Communist Party of Great Britain and the left wing of the working class movement of which MacDonald and his group speak with scorn and indignation.

The Red Farmer-International - By T. DOMBAL

WITHIN the ancient Kremlin walls an unprecedented event took place, and many are not fully aware as yet of its tremendous significance. It must be especially emphasized that this event—the first International Farmers' Conference—represents a turning point in history of mankind, and can be counted among the most important events of our epoch.

That is no exaggeration, but an appraisal of the facts based upon the prospect of coming events. Besides, Comrade Zinoviev who greeted this first International Farmers' Conference in the name of the Communist International, emphasizes that colossal significance of this conference would be recognized by a year or two years. It is most interesting that Comrade Lenin, whose state of health already permits him to read the papers and to follow political events, took an extraordinary interest in this conference. Comrade Zinoviev made the remark that our leader has a sure eye; if among such numerous important events of our time he recognized the paramount significance of this conference, he is not mistaken, for this event is of epoch-making significance.

Vanguard of Militant Farmers. Wherein lies its great significance? We shall try to give a direct answer to this question.

Namely, that a violent change is taking place in the minds of the farmer masses of the West, and of most of the capitalist countries. This first International Farmers' Conference is an outspoken expression of this change.

The vanguard, the best part of the farmer army is hastening to the aid of the workers' army, it abandons the camp of the capitalist class and declares a pitiless war upon capitalism in the name of the vital interests of the broad farmer masses. That is exactly the great historical, epoch-making significance of the conference. The rest of the farmer masses will without any doubt follow this vanguard. The history of social movements shows us that the best interests of the class, those who step from under the yoke of oppression into the arena of the political struggle are usually a small group of the best representatives which is soon followed by the whole class. It was not in the name of an idealistic, sentimental brotherliness, but on the ground of reality of the vital interests of the farmer masses that their true repre-

sentatives arrived at the conclusion that only the closest co-operation with the working class, only the struggle of the working class in common with the farmers, against the class of exploiters of workers and farmers, against the landowners and capitalists, can free the farmer class from the yoke of centuries of oppression and subjection. True, the working class are two different social formations which are just as different as is the environment in which they live.

But apart from that, the two classes have common interests, and they find a common language in order to understand each other. Unity of Worker and Farmer. In reality the farmers are no less exploited by capitalism than are the workers; in many countries they are even more oppressed, as for instance, in the colonies and half colonial countries. Capitalism heaps upon them constant tortures and privations. That is why the farmer class which is prepared to fight against the enemy seeks for an unselfish, loyal ally and finds such an ally in the working class. The farmer-class realizes well enough that the landowners and the industrial and commercial bourgeoisie have contrasting interests and yet they act in concert against the workers and farmers. This instructive example of the co-operation of the two exploiting classes points more and more to the necessity of an alliance of the workers and farmers.

The conference was virtually a means of arriving at a common political and economic platform for the alliance of workers and farmers. The conference took up the question of war and peace and arrived at the conclusion that the continued existence of the capitalist world system means a new period of calamity for the broad farmer masses. Economic questions were also brought up. The conference arrived at the conviction that in many countries the capitalist class shifts all the burdens which resulted from the war upon the shoulders of the workers and farmers in equal measure. This is done in various forms: in the form of taxes, duties, in the form of depreciation of money, thru the constant inflation of paper money, etc. The farmer delegates became convinced that the blame for the high cost of living which drives workers as well as the farmers into the depths of despair, lies upon no one but the capitalist class which refuses to make any sacrifices in order to support its government. In this instance again,

the correlation of farmers' interests and workers' interests was made clearly apparent.

Decline in Production.

It was further established that an ever greater decline in production may be observed in the capitalist countries and that the capitalist government does not in the least concern itself with the farmers' lot, which is going ever downward, under excessive burdens; and the only way out is the destruction of the present unjust regime.

The last circumstance speaks especially for the necessity of unity against the common enemy, capitalism. The more that life itself convinces the farmers of the impossibility of an independent, victorious struggle, the more does this idea make headway with elemental force among the unconscious masses.

The example of Bulgaria is obvious. Then we have the opposite example of Soviet Russia, where the farmers, thanks to their alliance with the working class obtained a victory. This example shows which road the movement, for liberation of the farmers, must follow.

The conference created the nucleus of the Red Farmers' International in the form of the International Farmers' Council. But it consciously drew the line of demarcation between itself and the utopian phantasies which would have it that the farmer class plays an independent political role. The conference showed the millions and tens of millions of working farmers the goal, namely, the road of hard struggle against capitalism and the alliance of workers and farmers on an international scale.

The principal watchword was adopted: "Farmers and workers of all countries unite!" This alone goes to show sufficiently well that this Red Farmers' International menaces in the highest degree the existence of capitalism. Work For Farmers' International. The conference did not only reckon

upon the possibility of a period of common revolutionary struggle of the workers and farmers against the capitalist exploiters, but also upon the possibility of a longer, peaceful period of economic co-operation with the working class. In this respect it was decided, in order to do away with small-scale farming and gradually to introduce higher forms of agriculture, to create an Agricultural Institute similar to the Institute at Rome, but with the difference that, in contrast with the Rome Institute, which provides only for the development of landowners' estates, the Moscow Institute will have in mind the farmer.

The conference recognized as tasks of the present moment the necessity of the struggle for the Government of Workers and Farmers, the struggle for an international alliance of workers and farmers' republics.

As we see, this conference, in which 122 farmer delegates from 40 different nationalities participated (among them were even leaders of the various oppositional farmer parties, farmer associations, leagues, etc., and even certain farmer representatives in parliaments) made decisions which could be, and in fact will surely be, of tremendous significance for the political development of the laboring mass of the people of the whole world, the deadly enemy of the working class may well tremble before this Red Farmers' International. In fact, the more successfully it develops, the sooner will it lead to the downfall of capitalism. Every class-conscious worker must wish for the successful development of the Farmers' International.

Workers, Farmers, Unite!

May it grow, this first international farmers' organization; may it develop, may the call: "Workers and farmers of all countries unite!" reach the most remote farmers' cottages in all countries of the globe!

Our Philadelphia Office

Philadelphia Office of the DAILY WORKER has been established at 521 York Avenue, Telephone Market 5089. This office will be the headquarters of the DAILY WORKER Campaign Committee, in charge of the City Agent, Comrade John Lyman. The Daily will be on sale at this office. All communications should be addressed to the above address.