

RUSS-ANGLO PARLEYS SCARE BRITISH BANKERS Germany Bows Before Wall Street Mandate

GRAND JURY ENTERS THE OIL DRAMA

Sinclair Indictment for Contempt Coming Up

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The grand jury here Wednesday will consider criminal cases against principals in the oil scandal; the contempt indictment against Harry F. Sinclair will come up during the week for disposition by the court on a demurrer and the senate committee will continue tomorrow on the trail of testimony concerning the republican national convention "oil deal" story.

This was the program of senate and legal investigators outlined today for the week.

Grand Jury at Work.
The Grand Jury was summoned to hear the evidence which prosecutors Pomerene and Roberts have drawn up against at least five men prominent in the investigation. Indictments for conspiracy to defraud the government will be sought.

The government will file an answer to the demurrer of Harry F. Sinclair, who was indicted for contempt when he refused to answer questions of the investigating committee and then attacked the constitutionality of the powers of all congressional investigating committees. A day for argument of the legal points involved will be set as soon as possible. Either way the decision of the court goes, the question will be fought to the United States Supreme Court.

Proctor Backed Wood.
William Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati soap manufacturer, and friend of Gen. Leonard Wood, has been subpoenaed as the first witness before the investigating committee tomorrow.

He furnished money for the Wood presidential campaign in 1920 and is supposed to have some information regarding the reported efforts of the late Jake Hamon to swing an oil reserve deal at the convention.

(By The Federated Press)
WASHINGTON, April 14.—James Sloan, for 16 years detailed by the secret service to guard the president, told the senate public lands committee that when he became the manager of the Washington branch of the brokerage house of Ungerleider & Co., of Cleveland, O., in October, 1921, his salary was set at \$1000 a month. He had been drawing \$9 a day, with \$4 maintenance allowance, when he protected Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson.

Ungerleider was a friend of the Daugherty crowd in Ohio politics. In picking a manager for his Washington branch he did not get a trained stockbroker or investment expert. He got a man who knew everyone who went to the white house. Sloan had to be given several weeks' training at Cleveland and New York, in order that he might know how to sell stocks. But Ungerleider had met him with Harding, and knew that "Jimmy" had been employed from the morning after the nomination of Harding, to guard the candidate during the 1920 campaign and to be at his service and at the service of the Republican National committee until June 15, 1921. In other words, Sloan knew everybody who associated with Harding during the entire campaign and for several months after his inauguration.

Sloan testified that his public official deal in stocks thru his office "except as your experts' examination of our books disclosed," and that no official trade thru his firm under any other name than the client's own.

After President Harding's death, the Ungerleider firm sold out to a New York concern, and Sloan joined the unemployed.

18 COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES ELECTED TO FINNISH PARLIAMENT

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—Eighteen Communist representatives were elected to the Finnish Parliament in the elections held on April 1 and 2. Considering that the Communists were not allowed to take part in the elections except as local groups, and that the Communist Party has been the object of the most vicious concentrated attacks by the bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats, in conjunction with the government, the Communists have made a show that has staggered the capitalist parties.

PINCHOT BOWS BEFORE COOLIDGE; INSURGENT DAYS ARE NOW OVER

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 14.—Governor Gifford Pinchot, leading exponent of prohibition enforcement and long considered an insurgent in the ranks of rock-ribbed republicans in Pennsylvania, has made his peace with the organization.

By conceding the Republican nomination to President Calvin Coolidge and relinquishing whatever thoughts of it he may have had for himself, Governor Pinchot has served to solidify the Republican Party on dry enforcement.

DAWES ROBBER PLAN ASSAILED IN LABOR CIRCLES

Amalgamated Secretary Joins Attack

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, April 14.—While Wall Street and the capitalist press are praising the report on German reparations by Banker Hell-an-Maria Dawes, opinion in labor and liberal circles in New York is hostile to the report as a capitalist plan for the further subjection of the German working class. The many representatives of unions and labor banks here withhold comment until the lengthy document can be studied more fully, The Federated Press has secured the following statements:

Schlossberg Hits Dawes.
Joseph Schlossberg, secretary Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—"From labor's point of view the whole idea of indemnity, whether called reparations or some other name is wrong and does not make for a European settlement. War was carried on by all, and an attempt such as the Dawes report to force indemnities on the loser, which is not able to pay, does not help toward a solution of the problem."

Stuart Chase, economist, Labor Bureau—"Dawes' report does not take into consideration the economic realities of the situation. It does not put sufficient pressure on France to retract her autocratic position and assist in the stabilization of Europe."

"Capitalist Plan," Says Lore
Ludwig Lore, editor Volkszeitung (Workers party)—"This is simply a capitalist plan to put the whole war burden on the German proletariat. It sets no limit to the amount Germany must pay. It is as impossible of fulfillment as the Versailles treaty."

James P. Warbasse, president, Co-operative League of America—"This seems to be less coercive in its demands upon Germany than former plans. But it is based on a false assumption, that the Germans are alone to blame for the war. No one people is wholly responsible. It would be better for all the countries if indemnities were discarded as a measure of international expediency. The way to peace and stabilization is recognition of joint responsibility for the war."

A Sick Senator.
WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senator James Couzens has been removed to John Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, "for further observation," his physicians announced today.

LENINGRAD, April 14.—The timber department of the Northwestern "Gostorg" (State Trade) has concluded a considerable deal in wood materials with Spain.

SHARP NOTE IS SENT TO MACDONALD

New Troubles for the English Money Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, April 14.—Just prior to the start of the conferences between the MacDonald government and the representatives of the Soviet government several of the leading bankers here have sent a joint note to the government setting forth terms they wish the government to have incorporated in the memorandum of agreement that is to be the basis of the Anglo-Russian treaty.

The Russian delegation has already prepared a counterclaim for damages from invasion and counter-revolution financed by previous British governments, which exceeds by several hundred million dollars the total amount of British claims.

The conference which begins today is expected to last well into July and if the opposition indicated by the joint note of the financiers continues it may last much longer as the Russian delegation says it is justified by conditions in Russia in refusing to make any further vital concessions to British capital.

The British shareholders in Russian industry are estimated at about 25,000. More than 12,000 of the stockholders have interests in six industrial companies, amalgamated under Leslie Urquhart's presidency. In addition to such mining and industrial properties a large section of the British capitalists hold bonds in the Russian national debt, which the Soviets still show no intention of acknowledging.

On these main questions, as well as the details of the regulation of commercial and industrial activities and trade in the two countries, the conflict is expected to be sharp and prolonged.

Bankers Signing Note.

The memorandum, which is signed, among others, by Sir Charles S. Adis, director of the Bank of England; Frederick C. Goenough, chairman of Barclays bank; Edward C. Grenfell, member of the firm of Morgan, Grenfell & Co.; Sir Eric Hambro, director of the Royal Exchange Assurance company; Walter Leaf, director of the Westminster bank; Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer, and Lord Swaythling, head of the banking firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., apparently was designed to influence the labor government against too many concessions to the soviet government.

MOSCOW, Russia, April 14.—Speaking at a conference in Tiflis prior to his return to Moscow, Leon Trotsky, minister of war, said Soviet Russia at present was stronger than ever.

With regard to the Roumanian question, Trotsky declared Russia would maintain a policy of waiting. The door for an amicable settlement of the situation was still partly open. He would not say, however, that there never would be war.

France, said Trotsky, was playing a foul game in supporting Roumania and Poland against Russia, and in attempting to cause a break between Russia and Turkey. But, he added, Raymond Poincare, the French premier, would find that he had miscalculated.

Full Recognition.

The British prime minister explained at the beginning of the conference that the meeting was an outcome of the note sent to Foreign Minister Tchitcherin granting Soviet Russia recognition de jure. The conference, he said, was a complement of that act and in no wise altered the fact that the recognition which had been granted was unqualified.

The liquidation of the past relationship of the two countries, the premier stated, had to be considered, as well as the peaceful relations of the future.

M. Rakovsky, replying, laid stress upon the theme of the future peace of Europe and the necessity for disarmament. He assured the British that Russia desired close financial and commercial relations with this country. All the outstanding questions, including the debt question, he said, must be settled and the old treaties revised.

MC ADOO CONVENTION PROSPECTS DOZING; DARK HORSE BEST BET

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The basis is being laid for a row at the Democratic national convention next June out of which may come the "break" that will decide the party nominee for the presidency.

Plans are in preparation for contesting some of the so-called McAdoo and Underwood delegations and throwing them to eventual dark horses when the moment comes.

It is hard to tell what candidate is to be the beneficiary. In any event there are clear indications that McAdoo and Underwood both may find themselves minus certain state delegations they were counting on, if the plans of their opponents materialize.

There is already a dispute, for instance, as to who controls the Iowa Democratic delegation. Both McAdoo and Underwood claim a majority.

The longer the Democratic pre-convention campaign goes, the more apparent it becomes that nobody is going into the convention with two thirds of the delegates, or anything like that, under his control.

METHODIST LADS RAISING MERRY HELL IN DALLAS

40 Indictments Asked By Prosecutor

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DALLAS, Texas, April 14.—All the evangelistic morality of Texas may not have prevented some 40 students of Southern Methodist College from taking a whirl at women and wine.

David Coffman, the United States District Attorney, has told a sad tale to the federal grand jury and asked for the indictment, under the prohibition law, of youths for "dining and dancing with women of the street."

Quart Admission Fee.
"Each guest was charged a quart of liquor as his fee of admission," exclaimed Coffman of a "wild party" at which the drinking and dancing was alleged to have been done.

"Students and women became scandalously intoxicated," continued the prosecutor, and innocent co-eds who attended scampered to their dormitories in fright and disgust.

Didn't Mind Lynching.
University authorities, who have politely restrained their emotions when the good people of Dallas and its vicinity lynched Negroes are whooping it up against the naughty students. They declare that the "wild party" was in celebration of "The Dinkey," an outlawed fraternity magazine that they charge with too free a treatment of sex.

Dr. Horace M. Whaling of the Executive Committee of the faculty, announced students who staged the party and published "The Dinkey" would be expelled.

Evidence which Coffman planned to place before the grand jury included charges that the student promoters of the party picked up auto loads of women from downtown rooming houses and hotels and brought them to the lake. Co-eds declared they were insulted by drunken students, beaten and forced to walk home unescorted.

Leaders in the party were said to be prominent athletes and fraternity men.

Klan Killed Mayor Who Quit Konklave Is Murder Thave

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 14.—Arthur Sission, former Mayor of Maysville, Mo., died today from bullet wounds alleged to have been inflicted March 29, by Newman Estes, during an argument over an election campaign in which the Ku Klux Klan was the most prominent issue. Sission was elected with the support of the Klan and was then accused of turning against the organization.

Employer Sings His Song.
ELBERFELD, Germany.—"The trade unions must be destroyed," was the refrain reiterated again and again in an address by Dr. Klentner, general manager of the Employers' Federation of the Rhineland.

MANY OFFERS OF AID GIVEN THE STRIKERS

Big Fund Is Provided by International

Offers of help to the striking garment workers have come from many of the large unions in the city, including the electrical workers, some of the building trades unions, the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, it became known at yesterday's strike meeting.

The electrical workers have offered Meyer Perlstein, in charge of the strike, to tax every member one dollar apiece for the benefit of the garment strike fund.

When Perlstein returned from New York he was given the promise by representatives of the Chicago Federation that a call would be sent to every union member connected with the Federation to help the strikers financially.

Supported to Victory.
"The Executive Board at its meeting in New York appropriated \$150,000 and sends word that the strike will be backed by the International until it is victoriously concluded," Meyer Perlstein announced to the strikers.

"So far, we have not used one-third that amount during the six weeks of the strike and we now have enough money to last us thru the six weeks of slack season. But the Joint Board decided that if more is needed, it will be given and that the International treasury will be at the disposal of the strikers when necessary. Besides that, many other unions have offered us financial aid."

"We feel sure that when the injunction cases are taken so a higher court they will be reversed. Sullivan's decisions are so clearly unfair, that we feel sure the higher courts will decide in our favor. We are going to take the cases to the supreme court of the United States if necessary, and hire the most able lawyers in the country."

Garment Bosses Hard Hit.
"The garment bosses are losing more money than the union is. On account of the strike they have had a very bad season and are not in shape to fill the orders that will be coming in before the beginning of the approaching season. The garment trade in New York is one hundred per cent organized, and yet the strikes there have been won on or after the eighth week. We have only been striking six weeks, and as far as the union is concerned, the strike has just begun."

One of the strikers asked Perlestein why they had not heard about the parade of the strikers which the union announced some time ago. Perlestein declared that he had not yet heard from the Mayor with regards to a permit for the parade.

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BUFFALO LIBRARIANS UP IN THE AIR ABOUT THE DAILY WORKER

To the DAILY WORKER:—An interesting, the very common comedy, is now being played at the Buffalo public library in connection with the DAILY WORKER.

As soon as the DAILY WORKER started to circulate the local Jewish branch of the Young Workers League subscribed to it as a present to the public library. As we knew beforehand that the paper would not be put up in the reading room, we decided to keep going to the newspaper room and demanding the paper.

Within a reasonable time after the subscription was made I went to the library and asked for the paper. It was not displayed in the reading room. The old lady in charge said the DAILY WORKER could not be displayed there because it was a labor paper. When our comrades asked for the paper it is denied to them by means of some lie or other.

The poor old lady in the newspaper room felt very awkward when she had to lie, but of course, it was not her fault. She had to carry out the

REPUBLICAN SENATORS CAUCUS ABOUT JAPS, BONUS AND FINANCE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 14.—A closed conference of senate republicans was called today in an effort to find a way out of the legislative maze enveloping the upper house.

Immigration, bonus and taxes are the chief measures under consideration and the republican leaders want to decide:

1. Whether they should attempt amendment in the pending immigration bill in open defiance of the suggestion of the state department.

2. Whether the bonus bill should be given the right of way over taxes in defiance of the suggestion of President Coolidge.

3. Whether compromise should be sought on the tax bill in defiance of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon's repeated championing of the Mellon plan.

The finance committee also met to decide whether to call up bonus or taxes first.

This is the first "caucus" of republicans called since the opening of this session of congress.

TRADES COUNCIL OF MILES CITY IS FOR JUNE 17

Klan Candidates Have Tough Luck.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MILES CITY, Mont., April 14.—At least two Miles City organizations will send delegates to the history-making June 17 convention and others will probably elect delegates before the time limit expires.

The local Machinists Union has made a donation to the cause. The latest organizations to affiliate with the Montana Farmer-Labor party are the Trades and Labor Council, the farmer-labor party of Custer county and the railroad Blacksmiths Union.

Attorney general Nankin, who was in Miles City recently hobnobbing with members of the Ku Klux Klan, is a candidate for United States senator on the Teapot ticket. His nominating petition was tacked up in a local tire shop known as a Ko Koo hangout but only 12 signatures were secured in four days and all of them were klansmen.

Candidates for municipal offices in Roundup, running on a klan ticket were snowed under by the anti-klan forces. Candidates endorsed by labor were elected with the exception of one alderman. A majority of the new city council are union men. The klan candidate for mayor ran third.

Nine Miners Injured Thru Negligence Of Illinois Mine Co.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DOWELL, Ill., April 14.—Nine men were injured at Kathleen mine when the brakes of a cage failed to work. All were taken to the hospital. Thirteen men were in the cage at the time of the accident.

The DAILY WORKER correspondent's investigation shows that the company had neglected to inspect and repair the defective brakes.

GERMANY'S RULERS O. K. DAWES PACT

But Want to Know the Total Sum

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, April 14.—The German government today formally accepted in principle the reports of the experts' commissions on reparations. Announcement came after a meeting of the state premiers and the cabinet.

The foreign office gave out a brief statement saying: "The German government accepts the experts' report in principle."

Premiers Go Into Session.
Settlement of the tangled reparations problem came a step nearer today as the German state premiers went into session here to discuss acceptance of the Dawes report.

At the same time German and Allied industrialists were in session at Dusseldorf to discuss a trade agreement.

It was assumed that the cabinet, after the premiers have formally confirmed the decision to accept in principle the report of the experts, will make known formally a similar decision.

Germany, however, will insist that her delegates at Paris make clear the German desire for final fixation of a definite total amount which the Reich must pay, as well as the necessity for regulations of Franco-Belgian military occupation of the Ruhr.

Big Stocks Reach New Low Levels In Uneasy Market

NEW YORK, April 14.—Professional operators took every advantage today of the discouragement to speculative sentiment resulting from further bad breaks in the stock prices at last week's close. With outside participation thoroughly intimidated by Saturday's decline in the leading industrial, the bear crowd went ahead with their efforts to depress the general list and succeeded in forcing new lows for the year in Baldwin, American Can, Bethlehem and other speculative favorites.

Capitalist Solon On Booze Graft Charge: Howls About Future

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Trial of Representative Langley of Kentucky, Republican, indicted for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws, today was set for April 28. Early hearing of Langley's case was granted by the court on the plea of the congressman's attorney that his "political future, honor and liberty are at stake."

Langley will appear at Covington tomorrow to answer an indictment brought against him there.

"Let the Graft Rest" Is New Slogan Of G. O. P. Statesmen

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Senate Republicans today rallied to the support of President Coolidge in his stand against alleged illegal investigating methods in the Senate.

A new attack on the Democratic position was opened by Senator Edge, New Jersey, who defended the President's message and denounced the Democratic "mania" for investigations as an "indefensible" effort to break down the morale of government departments.

CLARA ZETKIN FACES CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON IN GERMAN REICH

(By The Federated Press.)
BERLIN, Germany, April 14.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Clara Zetkin, veteran Communist leader, the minute she crosses the German border. She has been in Moscow for the past half year or more and the authorities seem to fear that she may return to take part in the election campaign. The charge against her is that of high treason.

OPEN SHOP FIGHT ON IN HISTORIC KANAWHA FIELD

6,000 Miners Strike In West Virginia

By TOM TIPPETT
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 14.—The Kanawha Coal Operators' Association, operating in the Charleston field of West Virginia, has broken up contract negotiations with District 17, United Mine Workers of America, and all hope for a settlement in this territory has gone glimmering.

The operators are demanding a reduction to the 1917 wage level, with the miners insisting on the continuation of last year's contract as per the Jacksonville (Fla.) agreement. The difference in the two rates of pay amount to about \$1.50 per day in the wages of the mine workers.

This new strike involves 6,000 men. The operators, for the present, announce they will make no attempt to open their mines, claiming there is no market for their coal at any price. The mines affected have worked very little for the past seven months. The 1917 scale is being paid in the non-union mines here and in nearby competing mines, with lower rates in some cases.

The other two operators' associations that make up District 17 have signed a three-year contract with the miners that renews the expiring agreement as to wages in accordance with the Jacksonville pact. Altogether there are now approximately 28,000 union miners in this district.

With all of District 29 gone open shop, District 17 is the only United Mine Workers of America organization in the state at present. The north West Virginia operators' association employs 17,000 union miners. A similar contract is in force with the Monongahela group for over 4,000 men.

The only union shop operators that refuse to sign are in the Kanawha association in the Charleston field. The miners' district office is in Charleston and has done business with this operators' group for years.

New Workers Party Branch To Give Bunco On April 17

On Thursday evening, April 17th, 8 P. M., the Irving Park English Branch of the Workers Party will give a bunco party at 4021 North Drake avenue.

This is the first affair arranged by the new Irving Park Branch, and the comrades earnestly hope that all our friends and sympathizers will attend. The proceeds of the affair will be used for the purpose of furthering the work of our movement in this part of the city.

An admission charge of fifty cents covers everything, including refreshments.

Want Government Ships.

WASHINGTON.—Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board, grilled for many hours by Representative Davis of Tennessee and other members of the special house committee probing the board's ruinous record, admits that the only hope of establishing an American merchant marine lies in direct government operation of government ships.

Your Union Meeting

Third Tuesday April 15, 1924.

- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting. |
|------|---|
| 21 | Bricklayers, 812 W. Monroe St. |
| 58 | Carpenters, Diversey and Sheffield. |
| 141 | Carpenters, 1023 E. 75th St. |
| 272 | Carpenters, Moose Hall, Chicago Heights. |
| 1786 | Carpenters, Springfield and 26th. |
| 402 | Engineers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 535 | Firmen and Enginemen, 6438 S. Halsted St. |
| 542 | General Employes, Great Northern Hotel. |
| | Glove Workers' Joint Council, 1710 N. Winchester Ave., 5:30 p. m. |
| 5 | Head Carriers, 225 S. 18th St., Chicago Heights, Ill. |
| 6 | Head Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 81 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| | Marine Fire and Oilers, 357 N. N. Clark. |
| 147 | Painters, 20 W. Randolph St. |
| 180 | Painters, N. E. cor. California and Madison. |
| 184 | Painters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 191 | Painters, N. W. cor. State and 55th. |
| 274 | Painters, 220 W. Oak St. |
| 521 | Painters, Trumbull and Ogden Ave. |
| 502 | Plasterers, Monroe and Paris Sts. |
| 4 | Printers and Die Stamps, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 724 | Railway Carmen, 75th and Drexel Ave. |
| 1047 | Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St. |
| 2219 | Railway Clerks, 509 W. Washington. |
| 703 | Teamsters, 159 N. State St. |
| 7 | Waiters, 234 W. Randolph St. |
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)
Special Meeting, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local No. 39, Large Hall, Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie.

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAYS LIES ABOUT RUSSIA JUST SO MUCH RUBBISH

LENINGRAD, April 14.—Conditions in Soviet Russia greatly surprised her, Mrs. Roosevelt told press correspondents at Leningrad (Petrograd) when she passed with her son, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, and also Mr. W. H. Donald, Peking correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who travelled with the Roosevelt party across Siberia.

"Year after year we have been reading about decay and vandalism in Russia, but now I see that all this stuff about Russia is rubbish," Mrs. Roosevelt remarked that she was greatly delighted with the cultural life she saw, the museums, etc.

Mr. Donald was indignant at the misinformation and lies disseminated about the Soviet Republics by many foreign press agents and stated that what he saw with his own eyes proved that the Soviets had beaten all records by the rapidity of their achievement.

KLAN TRIES TO SHIFT BLAME FOR LILLY SHOOTING; 40 ARRESTS MADE

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., April 14.—The arrests growing out of the fatal disorders last Saturday at Lilly when members of the Ku Klux Klan shot down and killed several men, were increased to 40 today. The Klan is trying to shift the blame of the rioting onto the citizens of Lilly and 13 residents of the mining town have been incarcerated in the Cambria County jail.

OFFERS OF AID GIVEN STRIKERS

(Continued from Page One)

Fourteen more strikers were arrested yesterday and hauled before Judge Sullivan, who seems to enjoy the work of sentencing working girls to jail so much that he has not yet started on his long heralded vacation. The twelve arrested, who come up for trial on April 23, are Nettie Katz, Sarah Orelve, Sarah Shapiro, Ida Borakan, Fanny Batt, Mary Amato, Martha Vantur, Dora Rubin, Leah Kotofsky, Rebecca Shaw, Annie Cohn and Josephine Leone. Two more picketers arrested yesterday, Rose Samuels and Carry Peck, come before Judge Foell today.

Judge Foell is due for a busy day today. Close to forty picketers are to be tried in his court. It is predicted that the session will be a lively one as the illegality of the injunction will probably be gone into by the lawyers for the union.

Anything to Suit Bosses.

Circumstantial evidence that the employers of the garment strikers are directing the arrests for picketing, has piled up as the strike continues. It is now apparent that the police and sheriffs are making the arrests to suit the best convenience of the bosses. And the bosses are trying—unsuccessfully—to stop the picketing by having severe sentences imposed.

A good example of the fact that the courts are being used as strike-breaking institutions, that the employers have the courts under their thumb and give orders to the minions of the law, was unearthed by the DAILY WORKER. Several weeks ago the police court of Judge Samuel Trude, in the South Clark Street Station, was filled to overflowing with strikers arrested for picketing. But Judge Trude discharged many of the strikers on the ground that the charges against them were unfair. He threw many absurd and apparently framed-up charges out of court and discharged many strikers.

Injunction to the Rescue.

Suddenly the arrests were all based on the injunction. No more charges of "disorderly conduct" or "resisting an officer" came before Judge Trude. The bosses seemed to realize that they had more willing, docile servants in other quarters who would protect the interests of property against the rights of the workers. Now there are no arrests except those coming before Judge Sullivan and Judge Foell.

The bosses know that they can rely on Judge Sullivan to plaster on heavy sentences. The police court "disorderly conduct" has mysteriously vanished and all cases come before more servile lackeys.

Gompers Does Nothing.

The publicity given by officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of their announced effort to secure the aid of Samuel Gompers for the garment strikers, has mysteriously wilted. Gompers was in Chicago for a week and in that time nothing was made public as to what he will do for the strikers. Meyer Perlestein stated to the DAILY WORKER yesterday that he has not asked Gompers to make any gesture in support of the strike.

When interviewed by the DAILY WORKER, Gompers refused to state his attitude on the strike or what he planned to do in aid of the strikers. Rumors have been flying around that Gompers was to address a mass meeting for the strikers. It was printed that officials of the Garment Union were trying to induce Gompers to come to Chicago to exert his influence for the strikers. It was pointed out that the fact of Gompers' very presence in Chicago, and his bare statement in support of the strike would result in widespread publicity in favor of the strikers.

Gompers Like Mummy.

But Gompers was in Chicago over a week and as far as can be learned, he did nothing in support of the garment strikers. Members of the Committee of Fifteen did not know whether Gompers would speak while in town. No publicity for the strikers has resulted from his visit. He has made no public statement to the press endorsing the strike. It is declared he was conferring at the Hotel Morrison on other matters which he deems more important than a mere garment strike.

Meyer Perlestein told the DAILY WORKER that so far as he knew,

Gompers had done nothing in any way to aid the strikers and had not been asked to. It seems only fair to the strikers who have just determined to carry on thru the slack season if necessary, that Gompers should be made by the Garment Workers' Union to show his hand and take some definite step in favor of the garment strikers.

Up in Court Tuesday.

Those arrested Friday, and held for hearing in Judge Foell's court Tuesday were: Dora Kravitz, Minnie Rubinstein, Fannie Schwartz, Fanny Brunstein, Mollie Gruber, Sol Sabath, Yetty Goldman, Becky Loomer, Ester Karl, Myra Pail, Myra Nickels, Minnie Garshin, Libby Jason and Agnes Malott.

Many of the strikers are unable to understand why Meyer Perlestein and the union officials allow the relatives of union men to continue to act as scabs, altho they have been known for weeks. One union man who is close to the union officials and also the "Committee of 15" told the DAILY WORKER, "It's a shame Perlestein doesn't get busy and expose the union men who are allowing their relatives to scab."

This unionist's verdict is, "It would be better for Perlestein to spend a little money on getting these scabs out of the shop. It is my understanding that the 'Committee of 15' has told Perlestein that the Federation of Labor will help expose the names of the offending union men, and force the scabs out of the shops. But for some reason Perlestein is not acting in the matter. He has refused the offer of co-operation from the 'Committee of 15' and is spending all his money on expensive lawyers. It is my firm belief that if Perlestein would get these scabs out of the shop it would have a big effect on the winning of the strike. A large proportion of the scabs are closely related to union men."

Cannon Talks Tonight On Party Policy To C. C. C. of Chicago

James P. Cannon, assistant executive secretary of the Workers Party of America, will speak on "Party Policy" tonight at the meeting of the City Central Committee, to be held at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch boulevard.

Martin Abern, city secretary, announces that this subject will be on the agenda of each meeting of the City Central Committee from now on. It is planned to have some member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party speak on this subject at each meeting, after which questions and discussion will take place. This new plan is the result of the decision of the Central Executive Committee to keep the active party workers and thru them the general membership thoroughly informed on party policies and tactics.

Danish Socialists Now Have Turn On Political Fightrope

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The election to the Danish parliament April 11 resulted in a victory for the Socialist party and the Radical Left party, according to the Danish legislation. The Socialist party elected 55 representatives, gaining seven seats, and the Radical Left elected 20, gaining two seats. As the two parties together elected 75 representatives and the parliament has 149 members, the Socialists and the Radicals have a majority of one.

The Left party, which was the government party, elected only 44 members, compared to 52 in the election of 1920. The Conservative party gained one seat and now has 23. The German Slesvig party made no gain but re-elected their former representative.

Out Again; In Again.

CORFU, April 14.—Britain's round the world amphibian plane will get back in the race Tuesday or Wednesday, Major Stuart Maclaren, chief of the British expedition, said here today.

An Ambitious Effort.

SEWARD, Alaska, April 14.—The United States Army's round the world flyers were here today, ready to take off on the next leg of their ambitious effort to be the first to circle the globe in the air.

Father Kills Daughter With Auto.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., April 14.—Playing in the yard by the garage door, Mary Melissa Hawkins, 2, was instantly killed Sunday afternoon when her father backed his automobile out over her.

The father, John Hawkins, is an instructor and athletic coach in the high school here.

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

KOWARDLY KLAN SENDS THREAT TO CHICAGO RADICAL

Aim Cheap "Tar" Note To Comrade Spence

The Kowardly Ku Klux Klan has just sent another anonymous letter to one of our Scotch comrades, threatening to tar and feather him if he does not cease his fight for the emancipation of the workers.

The Klan pretends to hate the Jews, the Catholics and the Negroes, but this letter, trying to stop the mouth of a class conscious worker, is to a Scotchman, who has never been in Russia, who was born in Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The letter is written to W. Spence, who has lived for many years in Canada, now in Chicago. He served for over five years in the Canadian army in France and has a heroic war record. But he took the phrase, "Make the world safe for democracy," seriously, and since his return to America has been active in organizing the workers to fight for better conditions.

Calls Scotchman a Jew.

In the face of his Anglo-Saxon birth, and his long war service, those property loving, working class haters—the Klan—had to call the man with a broad Scotch brogue an "ungrateful little Hebrew," and cook up a ridiculous story about his migration from Russia in the steerage, and the change of his name from Spenski to Spence. Comrade Spence says he will go on organizing the workers, that the cheap lies and tricks of the tools of big business—the Klan—will not scare him in the least.

"Does 'Konklave 142' of the Klan admit sending this letter, which is full of direct lies and laughable attempts at logic? To cite only one example, the Klan letter says: 'Our organization is founded on Christian principles.' Then it goes on to deride the race from which Jesus sprang, and threatens violence in the name of a religion which has a golden rule, and says, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

The letter shows that the Klan is organized for no other purpose than to fight the organized workers, whether they be Scotch, as in this case, or Catholic or Negro. There is only one charge in the letter which is not childishly apparent as a lie, and that is activity in favor of the working class. The Ku Klux Klan, which, by the way, aided the Federation of Labor officials to nominate Len Small, is anti-labor and pro-capitalist.

Here is the letter:
Take Warning,
Chicago, Illinois.

April 11, 1924.
Konklave 142.
Knights of the K. K. K. of Illinois.
W. Spence:

You have been under investigation by Klansmen members of a local Klavern who have reported to us that you have consistently vilified and minimized the aims and purposes of Klan Kraft. You have, also, to our knowledge, allied yourself with an organization which has as its object the undermining of American ideals and institutions, our glorious heritage from our forefathers who fought and bled, that men might be free to enjoy liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Even the Christian Church and its Ambassadors have not escaped your slanderous tongue.

This is a crime we cannot condone as our organization is founded on Christian principles and an undying faith in the wisdom of the great architect of the Universe. When you left your native Russia with hundreds of your Jewish compatriots in the steerage of an American bound vessel, you decided for reasons best known to yourself to adopt an Anglo-Saxon name, thinking perhaps, that by so doing you would be better able to cloak your nefarious operations, but you reckoned without the Klan, which has ten million ears and as many eyes. You deluded no one but yourself, when you left your real name, of Spenski or Spencovitch at the port of embarkation. You that perhaps, that you would be able under your assumed name to spread your accursed propaganda with a minimum of risk, but your jig is up, you ungrateful little Hebrew. In justice to America, which offers you countless opportunities to succeed in a legitimate way, and to the Most High, who has guided your footsteps to this promised land, you should get down on your knees and offer prayer and thankfulness for the many blessings and bounties which you are privileged to enjoy in this wonderful land. We hope and trust that the perusal of this missive will forever put an end to your slanderous invectives and false doctrines. Should this fail, we should like to acquaint you with the fact that large numbers of chickens are still being raised in Chicago, and we know a contractor who has an unlimited amount of tar for sale."

The letter is unsigned.

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WHISKEY AND WALL STREET FEAR INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU PROBE; COOLIDGE HAS BRAND OF FASCISM

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Whisky and Wall Street interests are equally appalled at the proposal that Francis J. Heney, nemesis of grafters and hundred-million-dollar crooks, shall direct the senate committee investigation of the internal revenue bureau, one of Secretary Mellon's units.

"Gifford Pinchot recommended the employment of Francis J. Heney, and you all know what that means," cried Jim Watson of Indiana, in indignant protest on the floor of the senate. Pinchot admits it.

"Let us into your confidence; tell us what it does mean!" urged Robinson of Arkansas, smiling wickedly at the fear written across the Hoosier's purple countenance.

"It means a sweeping investigation, a destructive investigation, into the enforcement of the prohibition law," answered Watson. "And those you know who voted for prohibition knew, and you know today, that it would take years to get a genuine enforcement. Yet the names of Heney and of Pinchot mean that all the muck that can be raked from this whole field will be raked up, and it will keep going until election day."

Watson Meat Packers.

It is true that Pinchot has been anxious to get the facts as to non-enforcement by the prohibition unit of the treasury, under Secretary Mellon, brought to light. What has happened to many thousands of cases of Mellon Overholt whisky is the subject of whispered rumor and confidential report that is not adding to Mellon's reputation as a pillar of public order.

Heney showed up Jim Watson some years ago as a secret spokesman for the Chicago meat packers, Mellon, partner in the Overholt distillery, has final charge of the entire enforcement machinery—which has been rotten to the core. Heney is the one investigator in America whose qualities and experience warrant the prediction that he will show the country why enforcement has been a farce.

But even more serious is his intention to disclose the reasons for the nation-wide propaganda conspiracy in favor of the Mellon tax bill. Mellon has failed to disclose his own financial operations as requested by Senator Couzen's committee. President Coolidge, at Mellon's command, has sent an insolent letter to the senate, reversing the position he took when Daugherty appealed to him for protection against the light. Back of Mellon and Coolidge are the banks, which do not want any rummaging among the records in the treasury by a man of Heney's courage and keenness. They have sent down to Washington that hint that a panic in the stock market might result from the announcement that the treasury was to be really investigated in the way the naval oil leases and the Daugherty crookedness was probed.

Coolidge's Modified Fascism.

A sort of modified fascism, armed with courts prepared for just such a political emergency, is what Coolidge has disclosed in this claim that the administration shall not be further brought to account by congress and the people. In Montana a Coolidge-picked judge and a hostile district attorney refuse to deliver to Senator Borah's committee the evidence upon which Senator Wheeler has been indicted.

In Ohio, a county judge who was formerly Harry Daugherty's law partner, has enjoined Wheeler and Brookhart from examining the books of Daugherty's brother's bank, in which the mysteriously acquired Wright-Martin Aircraft stock and other new wealth of the late attorney general was laid away.

And in Washington the president himself stands between Mellon and the senate, defying the authority of these elected ambassadors of the sovereign states. The speech of Jim Watson, in which he declared that never with his consent would any investigation of the prohibition unit be carried out, served notice on the country that the rule of law was out of date.

Calls Defiance "Ugly."

How ugly is the defiance by Coolidge and his political crowd of ordinary standards of decency in public service was illustrated by the vote of 30 to 45, by which the progressives and democrats managed to keep in the appropriation bill for the tariff commission the clause adopted by the house, which forbids any member of that commission from helping to decide a tariff rate on any commodity in which—as instanced by Commissioner Glassie in the sugar rate case—he or any of his family have an investment interest. The old guard, 30 of them, voted that Glassie should continue to fix the tariff on sugar, to his own family's enrichment.

Mussolini could have done it no more brazenly. The whole press gallery laughed mockingly at this "party loyalty" vote.

House Committee In Another Big Wallop At Immigration Quota

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A majority of the republican conference today voted in favor of a one per cent of the 1910 census quota for the new immigration law.

This would cut the quota limitations of the Reed bill in half and completely alter the house bill, which provided for two per cent of the 1890 census.

SOLDIER'S BONUS BILL SEEMS SURE TO PASS SENATE

What Will Coolidge Do? Is Vets' Question

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 14.—The bonus bill, providing a twenty-year endowment insurance policy for veterans, was ordered favorably reported by the senate finance committee today so it can be rushed thru ahead of the tax bill.

The bill is practically in the same form as passed by the house.

Rushing the Bill.
The bonus bill was rushed out with amazing speed after only a brief discussion in committee.

Its chief provisions are:
Cash payments to veterans who under the bill would receive less than \$50.

A twenty-year endowment life insurance policy for other veterans.
Payment made on the basis of compensation of \$1a day for home service up to \$500 and \$1.25 a day for overseas service up to \$625.

A restriction that the first sixty days of service cannot apply on either the cash or endowment plan.

All enlisted men, women and officers up to the rank of captain in the army and marine corps and up to lieutenants in the navy, are eligible.

Loans on Insurance.
An allowance for making loans in the insurance policies after two years up to ninety per cent of the cash value of the policies.

The bill will be formally reported to the senate as soon as possible and it is expected to be passed without material change and with little discussion.

MORMON SENATOR SAYS G. O. P. WILL ACT ON BONUS

Wall Street Is Howling For Action

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Shouldering full responsibility, Republican members of the Senate finance committee today decided to give the bonus bill the right of way over the tax bill in the Senate.

Chairman Smoot announced the bonus would be taken up Wednesday or Thursday and that the tax bill will not be considered until after the bonus is disposed of.

This will delay consideration of the tax bill for at least ten days.

In order to get action on the bonus first, the Republican members of the committee were forced to take all responsibility upon their own shoulders. The Republican conference failed to decide the question earlier in the day and most of the Democratic members of the committee refused to vote.

N. Y. Nurses Pay Raised.

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, April 15.—Wage increases for 400 nurses will shortly be made to the city board of estimates by the Field Nurses' Association. For the nurses now receiving from \$1,400 to \$1,683 an increase is asked, raising the yearly salary to from \$1,500 to \$2,100. Supervisors now getting \$1,739 want a minimum of \$2,200.

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SEE why there is no Revolution in Germany
how Soviet Russia is building herself up

EIGHT REELS OF

A TALE OF TWO REPUBLICS

RUSSIA AND GERMANY

To Be Shown

City—	Time—	Place—
KINCAID, ILL.	April 15	Kincaid Theatre
TAYLORVILLE, ILL.	April 16	Eik Theatre
AUBURN, ILL.	April 17	American Theatre
BENLD, ILL.	April 18	Grand Theatre
DECATUR, ILL.	April 19	Public High School
VERDIN, ILL.	April 20	Rex Theatre
WESTVILLE, ILL.	April 21	Orpheum Theatre
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.	April 22	Keith Theatre
LINCOLN, ILL.	April 22	Lyrice Theatre
STAUNTON, ILL.	April 23	Labor Temple Theatre
PEORIA, ILL.	April 26	Majestic Theatre
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	April 27	Am. Cloth. Wrks. Hall
PEKIN, ILL.	April 29	Empire Theatre

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HOLDING MERGER CONVENTION OF 2 SHOE UNIONS

Result of Negotiations Covering Year

(Special to The Daily Worker) BOSTON, Mass., April 14.—The convention of the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the United Shoe Workers Union to frame a constitution satisfactory to both organizations, has opened here.

After negotiations covering almost a year, both organizations were ready to go into convention, the United Shoe Worker referendum being overwhelmingly in favor of entering a convention to frame a constitution. Seventy-seven delegates gathered in the Building of the Shoe Protective Union, about thirty from the United, and the remainder from the Protective.

Amalgamation Nearing. No delegates were present from any other shoe organization; the hope of some that at this convention there would be delegates from many other independent shoe unions proving unwarranted.

If both organizations agree on a constitution, it will mean the union, according to Secretary Treasurer Ryan of the Protective of 20,000 members in the Protective, and 6,500 in the United, making a total of 26,000.

Already the Protective is the largest in membership of the independent shoe unions, and with the increase, comes closer to the Boot and Shoe Workers' figure, from 35,000 to 40,000.

The first day, outside of welcoming speeches, was given over to the election of committees on rules and constitution. Walter Rice of the S. W. P. U., of Marblehead, was elected permanent chairman; and John Haley Salem, Mass., United Shoe Workers, vice-president. On the Constitutional Committee are Frank Buxton, Frank Ryan and George Culbert of Haverhill; John Oldham, Rochester, N. Y.; P. Turner and H. Pulmeyer of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph P. O'Rourke of East Boston; Michael Meaghen, Salem, Mass. Speeches were made by Austin E. Gill, General Agent, and William J. Ryan, Sec.-Treas., of the S. W. P. U.; and Thomas Lynch, Sec.-Treas., and John Oldham, Organizer, of the United. All expressed satisfaction over the step to be taken, and stated that this merger meant the hope of organizing the unorganized shoeworkers of the country. In a special interview granted to the representative of the DAILY WORKER, Ryan hailed the convention as the first step in amalgamating all the shoeworkers. He gave no further details, but the method of amalgamating the organizations will be the same as in this convention. He said that the present merger would not bring about any astonishing changes, because the industry was entering a dull period.

Next Months Needed. The next few months would be spent getting the new organization to function. The successful completion of the merger would put heart into shoe centers that have suffered from the manufacturers' offensive. Rochester in particular. The most important change brought about at this convention would be the establishment of the organization on a national basis. (At present, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union is an organization administered by the Shoe Council, composed of delegates from the Haverhill locals, and other locals in the state of Massachusetts). Otherwise according to Ryan, the convention would mark no new departure in policy. The drawn up constitution will go out to the rank and file on a referendum and be ratified before going into effect.

There is much questioning about the planned Amalgamation Convention before May 1st, which was to convene on the call of independent shoe unions, according to the resolution unanimously adopted at the March 23rd rank and file conference in Lynn, a detailed account of which is given in the first issue (April) of the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker.

The Haverhill rank and file delegates voted unanimously for the amalgamation convention, with the exception of Local 9, which withdrew its delegates before the March 9th meeting. The general officials at the present convention in Haverhill, the "constitutional convention" as it is called by a Haverhill newspaper, will undoubtedly oppose any attempt to have their organization participate in the planned May Convention.

The passing of the resolution is only the first step in a fight to bring about the amalgamation convention, with all independent shoe unions represented. The militants in all the shoe centers are pinning their hopes on the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker as the unifying force in the amalgamation movement in the shoe and leather industry.

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BURNS DUE TO FOLLOW DAUGHERTY; INDICTMENT OF OIL PROBE LEADER WHEELER BACKFIRES ON DETECTIVE

By LAURENCE TODD (Staff Correspondent of the Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Coolidge has hastily called upon Attorney General Stone to free him from the redhot poker he picked up when the administration's frameup indictment of Senator Wheeler created a storm of indignation from one end of the country to the other. But he moved too slowly, as usual. Wheeler summoned a telephone manager and Detective Burns to the stand, before his investigating committee, and proved:

Burns' Agents After Wheeler 1. That Burns has had three men in Montana, trying to get Wheeler, and that they testified before the grand jury.

2. That the Republican national committee has had one Blair Coan looking up "evidence" against Wheeler in Great Falls, and George B. Lockwood, secretary of the national committee, talked with Coan over the long distance telephone from party headquarters here on the day the news of the indictment was published.

3. That Burns knew of the "evidence" to be used against Wheeler several weeks ago, and discussed it with Harry Daugherty, his lifelong crony, in Daugherty's apartment.

Burns' See His Friend Burns was livid with suppressed ill-temper when Wheeler, leaning across the committee table and challenging him to tell the facts, forced from the detective the disclosure that this was, as Wheeler had charged, just another Burns game, deliberately played after the administration had failed to stop the investigation of Daugherty's rotten handling of the department of justice. He seemed to sense his own downfall as the chief of the government secret service; he knew that the white house was trying to find a goat for the whole plot, and that Attorney General Stone had little stomach for new scandals.

But there were bigger aspects to the matter than the prospective finish of Burns' career as a public official. The senate had approved the selection of his own committee—consisting of Borah, McLean, Sterling, Swanson and Caraway—to report on the Great Falls indictment, and proposed to go ahead regardless of Coolidge's instruction to Stone to have the indictment quashed if he thought it unwarranted.

Burns in Shopmen's Strike While scores of witnesses and dozens of lines of testimony wait their turn before Wheeler's committee investigating the department of justice, the confession of Burns as to his part in the Great Falls frameup has logically raised the question as to Burns' own misuse of power in that department. The country may soon learn why 1100 of the striking railroad shopmen were jailed, and why Daugherty and Burns found so much pleasure in prosecuting these cases from behind the protection of a gasbank of poisonous press interviews concerning "revolutionary radicals," "dangerous bolsheviks," and "dynamiters."

Burns and Heney It is one of the ironies of fate that just at the moment when Burns has been caught red-handed, Francis J. Heney comes triumphantly back to Washington, at the request of a majority of Senator Couzens' committee, to direct the investigation into the treasury department scandals. Heney gave Burns his first job as an investigator in the Oregon land fraud cases, some 18 years ago. He gave him a further chance in the San Francisco graft trials. Then Burns helped to frame Tom Mooney for the open shopmen in San Francisco, and Heney and Burns have not cooperated since. Heney is about to shake the Mellon organization and show up vast frauds in the handling of income tax returns. Mellon will probably be driven from public life.

Defense Council's Robots Have Long Trek to Pullman Pullman is in store for a theatrical treat—a real proletarian drama, full of significance for both the workers and their exploiters.

R. U. R. will be played in Pullman on Saturday evening, April 19th, the day before its opening in Chicago. All arrangements have been made for a fully equipped production, which will be the same in every detail as the one in Chicago. Large numbers of tickets have already been sold.

For the Pullman performance, the entire R. U. R. Company (including the only genuine Workers Party Robots in existence) will be transported in a private, springless, but commodious truck, along with the scenery and props. This is a good advertising stunt, and it saves carfare.

Several Workers Party members connected with the building trades group, have lent their assistance in the building of scenery. An electrician and one or two stage hands are still needed. Volunteers will be welcomed.

Another Bonaparte Dies. PARIS, April 14.—Prince Roland Bonaparte, grandson of Lucien Bonaparte, a brother of the great Napoleon, died here today. He was a noted geographer and a member of the Academy of Sciences.

LATEST MOSCOW FILM TRIUMPH OF ART AND HUMOR

Experts Lavish Praises On Technique

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, April 14.—A new film has just been shown here which has proved, much to the surprise of many foreign correspondents, that the Communists have a keen sense of humor.

It is entitled "The adventures of Mr. West Among the Bolsheviks." The idea of the picture is simple. An American business man, Mr. West, is called to Moscow to look after the affairs of a Russo-American corporation, and has read in America horrible stories about the Bolsheviks. He brings with him a copy of an American weekly magazine which describes, with photographic illustrations, the dreadful conditions supposed to prevail in Russia.

On his arrival in Moscow he is met by an automobile from his business associates here, but a small valise containing the magazine is stolen by a member of a gang of robbers, whose chief realizes the capital that can be made from the American's idea of Russia.

He returns the valise to Mr. West, explaining that it was stolen by the Bolshevik Secret Police, who, he says "are now watching your every movement." Then he points out to the American the members of his own gang sinking around Mr. West's hotel, adding: "See, they're on your track already!"

The Plot Thickens. He induces Mr. West to accompany him to other quarters, pointing out to him on the way "my own place, stolen by these scoundrels" (the "place" being the Museum of Natural History), and the "ruins" of the Grand Opera House and Moscow University "destroyed by criminal revolutionaries."

Once the American is in his new quarters the robber arranges a fake attack by "Bolshevik police," followed by a trial which coincides exactly with the stories published by the same widely circulated American magazine. Hairy drunken blackguards condemn to death Mr. West and the wife of the principal robber, who later tells him: "Fortunately these wretches are easily bribed. Sign a check for \$1,000 and we shall be able to escape."

Rescued by Soviet Police. Then, at the moment when the American, realizing the plot, gallantly faces overwhelming odds, the real Moscow police, who at the request of his friends have tracked him with police dogs, burst in and save his life.

The final scenes show Mr. West in an automobile, accompanied by the Chief of Police, driving thru Moscow, where he sees the Grand Opera House and the University intact, to witness a review of the Red Army, "the real Bolsheviks," marching in disciplined thousands past a reviewing stand where there are Trotsky and other revolutionary leaders.

New Technique. Apart from its propaganda interest, the film has real importance as being the first example of the new technique in Russia. Under the direction of a young artist, Koolhaef, the players follow an arbitrary plan of grouping for each scene, which gives it its full value as a pictorial composition. Still more, they are trained in rhetoric and co-ordinated in movement, so that every "high light" in the story is emphasized by the static composition effect which completes the essence of the dynamic idea. The result is extraordinary successful. The graphic art is so well concealed that the spectator gets the effect of the utmost simplicity of action.

The heroine, Mme. Khaklova, has followed the new technique to the utmost. Her very action is so cleverly synchronized and yet so entirely natural as to give an impression of novelty and spontaneity which foreign experts claim surpasses everything they have ever seen.

Judge Won't Issue Injunction Against Gay Married Man To the DAILY WORKER: I notice in a morning newspaper that Circuit Judge Francis Wilson has refused to grant an injunction to Mrs. Katherine Brosey against her husband, who has been running around with another woman. The judge claims that the law does not provide for an emergency of a married man running around with another woman and the practice cannot be prohibited by law.

The man is no doubt a "higher up" and therefore the judge does not dare to bother him as he would a poor fish of a workingman who has been "immoral" and who does not know how to use his brains!—A READER.

GRIGER & NOVAK GENTS FURNISHING and MERCHANT TAILORS UNION MERCHANDISE 1934 W. CHICAGO AVENUE (Cor. Winchester) Phone Humboldt 2707

"FREE CENTRALIA LOGGERS!" IS FARM-LABOR CAMPAIGN CRY AS BOSSES RAISE \$55,000 FUND

(Defense News Service.)

SEATTLE, Wash., April 14.—When the gubernatorial campaign is waged in this state next autumn, it is certain that the case of the eight I. W. W. members imprisoned as the result of the Armistice Day riots in Centralia in 1919 will be a major issue. The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington has already declared itself unequivocally in favor of releasing these defendants, following the sworn admissions of six jurors that they were terrorized into convicting innocent men who defended themselves against attack by a mob.

With this case an inevitable issue in the political field, and after four years still a raw wound in the side of labor, the Federated Industries here is renewing its efforts to break the hold of the Industrial Workers of the World in the Puget Sound region, particularly in the lumber woods. It was resentment against that power of the I. W. W. in the woods which led to the carefully planned attack upon the industrialists' hall in Centralia, the killing of three members of the mob by the hall defenders, and the lynching by the mob of Wesley Everest, an I. W. W. railroad worker and volunteer soldier.

\$55,000 Anti-Labor Fund. Just how much the grip of the union is felt by the industrial kings of this region is shown in the annual report of the Federated Industries of Washington, lately issued to its members here. It reveals that the Northwest Logging Operators' Association, an interlocking body organized at Tacoma last May, raised a budget of \$55,000 to carry on the first year of the concentrated fight against the I. W. W.

In this fight the allied employers are using the blacklist system, traveling speakers, moving pictures designed to show what a beautiful thing the present industrial system is and how diligence will enable the toiler to rise to heights of affluence; and "educational" literature along similar lines, which is being widely distributed among the logging camps. John H. McIntosh, manager of the Federated Industries, who signs its report, is also general manager of the logging operators' association, which combines the operators of both Washington and Oregon.

Try to Disbar Elmer Smith. Continued activity of the Federated Industries in connection with the Centralia case is shown in this paragraph from the annual report: "During the summer disbarment proceedings were brought against Elmer Smith, the I. W. W. and radical lawyer of Centralia. . . . At the request of the attorney general's office the Federated Industries extended assistance in securing evidence for the prosecution. Thru the co-operation of Judge Reid, of the Northern Pacific, two important witnesses who chanced to be employees of that road, were released for witness duty. Your manager also journeyed to a Snohomish county logging camp to secure another important witness in this case."

Six Jurors Admit Injustice. Elmer Smith was tried with ten I. W. W. members in 1920 for alleged conspiracy to fire on the Armistice Day parade. One defendant was dismissed by the court, one found insane, and seven were sentenced to serve from 25 to 40 years in prison, while Smith and Mike Sheehan were acquitted by the jury. Two of the six jurors who have since admitted that they convicted the seven because of the prevailing terror, declared that they acquitted Smith and Sheehan so that these two might be free to work for the release of the others; and that if they could sit again in a trial of the case they would acquit all of the men accused.

Fought Lumber Strike. Three or more pages of the Federated Industries' annual report are devoted to the I. W. W. It asserts that the employers' organization had advanced information of the I. W. W. plans for its strike in the logging industry last spring, and passed this information to those most interested. McIntosh reports that he spent six weeks in March and April holding regional meetings of employers from Bellingham down to the Columbia river, preparing them to adopt a common program as a counter-offensive in anticipation of the I. W. W. strike, which was coupled with a demand for amnesty for all war-time political prisoners.

McIntosh takes credit for suggesting the blacklist system to the logging operators, describing it thus: "An identification card system, requiring every man seeking work to sign an application card, giving names of his last two employers as references, thus in time compiling a record of all the workers, and on the information thus obtained to eliminate from the industry the chronic agitators and organizers."

Blacklist System Described. This blacklist operates in Seattle thru the Federated Industries Labor Bureau at 95 Main street. Last July the Loggers' Information Association was consolidated with that bureau. Applications for work are being handled there at the rate of 16,000 a year.

Manhunter Dysart is Agent. During the last session of the state legislature the Federated Industries legislative bureau was active in defeating measures "inimical to the legitimate interests of industry." McIntosh mentions that the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Longview lent the services of Attorney Tom Fisk, and that "the lumbermen of Lewis county also loaned us the services of their agent, Judge Dysart."

Lloyd Dysart, son of George Dysart, was in command of one of the man-hunting posses that searched for I. W. W. members on the night of November 11th, 1919.

"Hang the Bolsheviks." Some of the bulletins issued over the signature of George E. Russell, secretary-manager of the old association, admonished the members to "hang the bolsheviks; . . . get rid of the I. W. W.'s; . . . deport about ten Russians in this community; . . . jail the radicals and deport them; . . . deport the radicals or use the rope as at Centralia."

The Federated Industries claims a membership of 3,152.

FISHERS' UNION HELPS TO RULE NEWFOUNDLAND

Forces Resignation Of Bribing Premier

By J. R. SMALLWOOD, Member Newfoundland Fishermen's Union. (For the Federated Press.) ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, April 14.—With Sir Richard A. Squires, former Newfoundland premier, proved guilty of accepting bribes from the British Empire Steel Corp. of Canada at a time when he was negotiating with them over the renewal of their mining contract with government and of receiving thousands of dollars from the department of the liquor controller for his own political purposes, there is great probability of a new general election. In this new election a big role will be played by the Fishermen's Union party, the political wing of the powerful movement founded 15 years ago by Sir William F. Coaker.

Forced Crook's Resignation. Coaker forced the resignation of Squires from the premiership. When Coaker saw the evidence which later convicted Squires, he told Squires to resign. When Squires refused the cabinet went in a body to the governor and handed in their resignations. An hour later Squires had to do likewise. In the new ministry there are three wings: the Squires wing, without their leader; the Warren wing, hitherto nominally part of the Squires wing, and the Fishermen's party wing.

The Newfoundland government from 1915 has been a coalition consisting of the Liberal party, led by Squires, and the Fishermen's Union party, led by Coaker. In the general election of 1919, combining their forces, they swept the country and were returned to parliament with 23 out of 36 members, the remaining 13 being the Tory opposition. Out of the 23 the Union wing had 12, so that they dominated the government. This domination was not complete, because, by effecting a new combination with the Tories, Squires might have relegated the Union party to the opposition. This meant compromise.

Nationalized Fish Exports. Under Coaker's leadership the Fishermen's party introduced and established for two years nationalization of the entire codfish export industry of Newfoundland, by which all codfish exports to Spain, Portugal, Italy, Greece, Brazil and the West Indies were controlled by the government, and sold at a price set by the minister of marine and fisheries, who was Coaker. While this was going on Squires grafted. This did not leak out until after the general election of 1923, when the coalition was returned again to the house with the same number of seats. Within two months Squires was forced to resign, as related, and now, having been found guilty by the royal commission, he faces trial before the Newfoundland supreme court.

San Quentin Class Prisoner Welcomes The Daily Worker To the DAILY WORKER: Here is what I think about the DAILY WORKER. As long as it does not change its policy and as long as it lives up to its principles, as it does now, I think it is very fine, and furthermore I think that it should have been printed at least twenty years ago in this country so that the workers might have had a little more knowledge of their own affairs. So I wish a long and prosperous life to the DAILY WORKER.

Yours for a better world to live in, Raymond L. Sanchez, San Quentin Prison, No. 35391.

French Senator for Recognition. MOSCOW, April 14.—The Paris Post correspondent reports that the French Senator Dowset, in a lengthy article in the Gazette de La Pourse, advocates an early resumption of normal relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Stating the economic progress achieved by the latter and the stability of the Soviet Government, the writer asserts that it is high time for the French Government to take up a definite policy in the Russian question.

Hits Policy of "National Bloc." MOSCOW, April 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Rosta News Agency reports that L'Ere Nouvelle has published a series of articles tending to prove the harmful policy of the "Bloc National". In the columns of this periodical, Mr. Armand Charpentier shows how the "Bloc" has been deceiving the French public opinion and doing all it could to prevent negotiations between France and the Union of Soviet Republics.

Need More Dollars for Dolla

The following letter from Mrs. Jacob Dolla, showing her appreciation of the contributions made by the readers of the DAILY WORKER in response to its appeal last week, should encourage those readers who have not yet contributed, to do so at once.

Lebanon, Pa., April 8, 1924. Gentlemen: Just a few lines to let you know that I received your letter and check for \$21. I am very thankful for all the kindness the workers are showing me and my children and also for the interest the workers are showing in my husband's case. Thanking you and the workers again, I remain,

Very Truly, Mrs. Barbara Dolla

P. S.—I will send the letter to my husband. Thank you!

It was only dire necessity that prompted Jacob Dolla to ask for aid for his wife and children and its is our duty to see that he and they are not disappointed. Send in your contributions. They are forwarded weekly. A list of contributors will be published as soon as we get over the hurry and inconvenience of moving to our own plant, 1113 West Washington Boulevard.

WORKERS PARTY OF CHICAGO IN MAY DAY CALL

Secretary Abern Invites All Workers

Martin Abern, secretary local Chicago, Workers Party of America, has sent out the following letter of invitation to the United Front May Day demonstration to all unions, co-operative societies, workers' sick and death benefit societies and working class political parties:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: You are for the 8-hour work day; you have fought for many years to attain the 8-hour day. Many unions are today again struggling against the open-shop bosses in an effort to hold or get the 8-hour day.

Did you know that May Day is the day when the great strike for the 8-hour day in America was called, and that victory for it is symbolized in May Day? Further, in 1889 at the International Labor Conference, the American delegates moved that May 1st be made an International Labor holiday, and it was so done. So, brothers, May Day is of particular interest and importance to American workers.

May Day, 1924, will be celebrated throughout the world by the workers and exploited farmers. In America, May Day must this year be a demonstration of the solidarity of the workers against the open-shoppers, injunction and exploiter's government, and a signal for the workers to organize their unions more strongly.

Against Capitalist Government. Teapot Dome scandal has exposed the corruptness of the capitalist Republican and Democratic parties. It is hopeless for the workers to place any faith in the bosses' parties. It is paramount today that the workers and exploited farmers organize a political party of their own, a mass Farmer-Labor Party, and then aim to oust the corrupt capitalist Republican and Democratic parties from power and to replace them by a Workers' and Farmers' government.

In Chicago, we are going to celebrate May Day and try to further the campaign for the formation of a mass Farmer-Labor Party. We workers' fraternal organizations, want all unions, co-operatives, workers political bodies and any other workers' organizations to unite their forces for a successful end, we are calling a United Front May Day Conference to which we ask you to send representatives. This conference will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m., on April 23, 1924 at 180 West Washington street, Room 200. Be sure you send a delegate from your organization.

North Side Turner Hall. Preliminary plans for the May Day celebration have already been made. A hall has been rented; North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark street. The meeting is called for Thursday, May 1st, 1924, at 8 p. m. Speakers and program are to be arranged for by the committee.

Please let us hear from you on your action relative to the participation in the United May Day Conference and celebration.

Celebrate May Day, the Workers' day. Help organize the party of the workers and exploited farmers against the capitalist parties and capitalism.

Hoping to hear soon from you, I am,

Fraternally yours,
Workers Party, Local Chicago, W. P. of A., Martin Abern, City Secretary, 166 West Washington Street.

Fears for Her Money.

LARNED, Kas., April 14.—Mrs. Mary K. Eggleston, charged with plotting the deaths of two persons today, declared the accusations were part of a conspiracy to get her money.

STRANGLER AMERICA WILL "MEDIATE" FOR PEACE IN HONDURAS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The United States has assumed the role of mediator to end revolution in Honduras, it was learned at the State Department today.

Acting on the request of central American powers, the government ordered Sumner Welles, American Commissioner to the Dominican Republic, to proceed immediately to Tegucigalpa to act as mediator.

In a special communication from the department today it was said that "Welles was ordered to offer the friendly assistance of the United States government in finding a solution to bring about establishment of peace in the Honduran republic."

Welles left San Domingo Wednesday aboard the United States scout cruiser Richmond. The exact time of his arrival in Anapala, port of Honduras, is not known. He will fly by airplane from Anapala to Tegucigalpa immediately after the Richmond makes port.

When Will Papa Wood Follow Grafting Son? Washington Wonders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—President Coolidge's acceptance of the resignation from the Army of Lieutenant Osborne Wood has aroused considerable comment here on the whole Philippine controversy.

Lieutenant Wood is the son of Military Governor General Leonard Wood, whose regime has precipitated the present acute discontent in the Philippines. Several months ago young Wood confessed that he cleared up no less than \$300,000 by speculating in oil and other shares on the New York Exchange. This looked so shady to most observers here that his father was compelled to grant him a leave of absence for two months. But the opposition to the Wood policies in the Philippines forced the Governor General and the War Department to ask for the lieutenant's resignation.

Many Filipinos believe that the Governor General himself will be forced out next, despite the fact that the Coolidge administration is supporting him to the limit now. It has been repeatedly charged that Lieutenant Wood made this huge sum of money by allowing many Chinese coolies to be smuggled into the Philippines and by permitting free play and an open road to the gambling houses in the islands. This was done, of course, with the knowledge if not with the open permission of General Leonard Wood himself. It is said the Administration pigeonholed the Frear and Ladd resolutions for an investigation of Wood's regime in the Philippines for fear that it would disclose graft, corruption and bribery on the part of the Wood family working hand in glove with such criminal agents of the Department of Justice as the convicted agent Copley, which would be even far more black than the revelations about Jesse Smith, Mannington and Daugherty in Washington.

Third, the margin which the American worker still enjoys above his actual needs makes him indifferent to the savings which a co-operative can promise. He prefers to invest his surplus in some business and climb the ladder of "success".

Trachtenberg Tour

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.

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

CO-OPS FAIL IN TRUSTIFIED U. S., NEARING SHOWS

Economist Lays Down Some Hard Facts

By SCOTT NEARING. (Federated Press Staff Writer.)

Consumers' co-operatives undoubtedly have their uses. They train workers in co-operative activity. They teach them the art of economic control. They save money.

But as a substitute for an organization of producers, and as a structural basis for immediate social progress, they will not qualify. Yet there are millions who now believe in the possibility. Have they a reasonable ground for their beliefs?

There are several momentous questions which the advocate of the peaceful consumers' co-operative revolution must answer.

1. The beneficiaries of the present order—the steel trust, Standard Oil, etc.—already control the coal, iron, oil and timber reserves. How can they be induced to part with them?

2. These same masters of the present order also control the machinery of the state. If the co-operative associations, formed according to law, really threaten these interests, will the co-operatives not be outlawed and their property confiscated?

3. The co-operatives, according to the theory, will be the employers of all the labor—in mines, factories, stores. Will they permit it to organize? To select workers' councils to direct the works?

4. As they proceed in accumulation of property will not the co-operatives develop into defenders of the present system which protects their property and defends them in their right to direct production?

5. By what method will the transition be made from the present order? Will those who now dominate economic life voluntarily surrender their privileges?

One of the most attractive claims of those who advocate consumers' co-operation as a method of building the new society, is that their plan can be put into operation here and now. There are three reasons why this must be denied for the United States.

In the first place, the great bulk of American industry has no direct connection with the consumer. Farms produce wheat and cotton and cattle which are manufactured in their finished forms before they reach the consumer. The bulk of the manufacturing in the heavy or key industries turns out machinery that never gets to the consumer at all. Most of the coal and all of the copper and iron ore go into manufacturing and not to the consumer. Therefore, in all of these industries, an organization of producers comes a great deal closer to the actual functioning of society than an organization of consumers.

In the second place, merchandising is so highly organized in the United States that consumers' societies find it almost impossible to compete with the chain store and the department store.

American Co-operatives Meet.

Third, the margin which the American worker still enjoys above his actual needs makes him indifferent to the savings which a co-operative can promise. He prefers to invest his surplus in some business and climb the ladder of "success".

The co-operative movement has gained a firm footing in Europe. During the same period it has met with widespread failure in the United States. Perhaps these reasons account for the difference.

Workers Fired By Los Angeles Bosses Seized As Vagrants

By MAUD McCREERY (Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 14.—The serious unemployment in Los Angeles resulting in hundreds of men arrested for vagrancy while tramping the streets seeking work, is being aggravated by wholesale layoffs in large plants and shops.

At the time that persons desiring telephones are kept waiting eight and ten months for installations after making application and are being put off with the excuse that the company is too busy to get around to them, the telephone company has in one day laid off 305 men in the installation and trouble departments. Rumor is that 150 from the construction department are to be laid off.

The Goodyear Rubber Co. has laid off 300 men and so has the local Ford assembling plant. Layoffs are also reported in the Southern Pacific railroad shops and other plants.

Recently a committee from the chamber of commerce left on a trip east to boost Los Angeles and encourage an added influx of climate and job seekers. It is estimated that 4,000 persons arrive here daily. This is train arrivals and does not include those coming by motor and on the hoof.

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

NEGRO AND JEWISH GIRLS BEAT SOCIETY BELLES IN CONTEST

(By The Federated Press)

FLUSHING, L. I., April 14.—"Oh, but they are not in our set," said the society girls of the local Green Twig society, and then called off the popularity contest conducted by the society in the Flushing Evening Journal. The contest was to advertise a ball at the state armory April 25, the winner to be queen of the ball. The only "society girl" in the running was eighth, while all the leaders worked for a living. One of the leaders was a Jewess, another a Negro girl.

So interested persons went to the Journal editor and tried to bribe him to throw the election to a Green Twig candidate. When he refused, the society called off the contest.

The story has made the village the interests of the foreign-born Local business men have come to the rescue and started the contest over again with the promise that it will be free for all.

Latin-American Labor News

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE. (Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

Santo Domingo. The first election since the United States marines occupied Santo Domingo took place under American supervision. The Party of Alliance under General Velazquez won an overwhelming victory. The party gained 90 per cent of the municipal representations and 25 of the 31 seats in the lower house of congress.

I interviewed some Dominican exiles, as to who this new president Velazquez might be, and the most merciful answer I got was, "He is a poor hapless wretch that has consented to be the instrument of Yankee imperialism in the island." The other remarks will not bear printing.

The election was conducted under supervision of the U. S. navy and the real boss of the island continues to be the American commissioner, Wells. Those of the patriot party that were not in exile or in jail did not dare go near the polls.

Argentina. The Argentine labor movement is rallying all its forces in an attempt to block the armament program that is preparing Argentina for war with Brazil and Brazil for war with Argentina. The war and armament propaganda is being fomented by American interests who sell munitions to both sides and who realize that the power of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile now represents the only obstacle to Yankee imperialism in South America. A U. S. naval mission under Admiral Vogelsang in Brazil is reconstructing the army and navy. A similar mission is in Peru.

The Argentinian labor movement is conducting a propaganda not only against the armament competition, but also in favor of a unity of Argentina, Brazil and Chile against the real enemy, American imperialism. Chile. The Chilean Federation of Labor by an overwhelming vote has reaffirmed its allegiance to the Red International of Labor Unions (Moscow). It voted to publish its daily paper jointly with the Communist Party of Chile.

Peru. The reaction in this Yankee-ridden country of Peru is still in full swing. The exile of Haya de la Torre and Velazco, leaders of the students movement has been followed by the expulsion of 26 students from the University in Trujillo, who have also been ordered to leave the city in question. Two professors resigned their posts in protest, and the workers, by a general strike, prevented the expulsion of the students from the city from being carried out.

The Argentinian student movement has protested and the Mexican movement is now considering a similar protest. More than 200 papers have thus far reprinted the story of the exile of Haya de la Torre.

Cuba. A new revolutionary movement is brewing according to Garcia Velez, till recently minister of Cuba in Great Britain, but now in New York trying to "brew" it. The present president of Cuba, Alfredo Zayas, is a creature of the American state department, elected under supervision of the American marines and lending his name to disguise the real government of the American commissioner in the islands, General Crowder.

Painters' Strike For Dollar More In Movie Capital

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—A thousand members of the Painters and Paperhangers' District Council are on strike here for a \$9 a day wage scale, an increase of a dollar a day.

There are approximately 2,200 men in the council district, which includes all of Los Angeles county, but 1,200 of these are working in shops which have granted the new scale. Six cities in the district are working under union shop conditions. Twenty-two shops in Los Angeles are standing pat as yet against the strike and have announced open shop rule. The trade is fairly well organized and the strikers are confident of victory. The \$8 scale was obtained in 1920 by mutual agreement.

CANNON EDWARDS DEBATE HAILED AS AID TO CAUSE

First Free Discussion Of Big Labor Issue

To THE DAILY WORKER: James P. Cannon's debate with Forrest Edwards brought into the open a discussion that has been smoldering in dark corners since the I. W. W. put their ban on Communist discussion in their papers some two and a half or three years ago. This vital issue—the necessity of revolutionary political action by the working class—will not down, even in the I. W. W., and we hope that the open discussion that began in Turner Hall last Sunday will be continued.

The fact that Turner Hall was crowded and that large part of the audience was composed of wobblies shows that the rank and file of the class conscious workers are not wedded blindly to abstract doctrinaire concepts. The wobblies—in spite of an official anti-political stand by the organization—wanted to hear what a Communist had to say.

"Liquidate" Talk Is Bunk. One ghost which Cannon laid bare was the idea that the Communist Party wanted to "liquidate" or "take over" the Industrial Workers of the World. Cannon is the first to agree that the I. W. W. is a strong proletarian force in a number of important industries in which the migratory workers are the dominant element. This is especially true of the lumber industry, and in several seasonal industries of California they have been such an aggressive union force that a hundred brave class war captives are now lying in San Quentin and Folsom penitentiaries. True, speaking of American industry as a whole, the Industrial Workers of the World are a decidedly minority element. Most American industries are either unorganized or in the hands of the A. F. of L. But where the I. W. W. is an active force for bettering the immediate conditions of the workers—and not a mere dual union—it has the sympathy and support of the revolutionary political movement.

Need Disciplined Party. The Communist's message to his wobbly friends present was that mere industrial action is not sufficient for revolutionary purposes. The Russian revolution was accomplished by seizing the state and using its armed forces to repress the bourgeois counter-revolution. The German revolution failed—in spite of strong industrial organization—because of the lack of a powerful disciplined Communist party to seize power in the time of crisis.

Cannon might have added, had he not been restricted by the limitations of the subject, that the Italian syndicalists—comparatively strong, as they were—had their organization smashed by armed force—military-political direct action of the Fascists. In the final test mere unionism went down before guns.

Folded Arms Not Sufficient. Revolution in an industrial country requires industrial action. Industrial action is so absolutely necessary for the achievement of power by the working class that the Communist Party is devoting itself to the task of strengthening the trade unions thru amalgamation and by the developing of a revolutionary ideology in their rank and file. But the Communist Party realizes that mere unionism is insufficient, that revolutionary political action is equally vital, that the folded arm policy, tho it can stop industry in places and at times, cannot stop machine guns and flame throwers which the capitalists use to crush the working class.

In short, the Communist program is a complete revolutionary program that takes count of all the factors necessary for the conquest of power by the workers. It welcomes the opportunity to discuss its principles with the Industrial Workers of the World and with all other valuable forces of the American labor movement.

M. W. P.

Mellon Bill Saves Plutes \$434,720,000; U. S. Facing Deficit

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Mellon plan tax bill reported to the senate slashes \$434,720,000 in revenue from the present law whereas Secretary of the Treasury Mellon said it would be unsafe to cut taxes more than \$320,000,000.

Senator Smoot, of Utah, estimates that the bill would yield \$595,000,000 in surtaxes and normal taxes and \$927,000,000 from corporation taxes. This would make the total annual income tax \$1,522,000,000.

Miscellaneous. Internal revenue taxes would give \$756,914,000 and ordinary receipts \$473,177,000 more, making ordinary tax receipts about \$1,230,091,000 while the budget bureau has estimated that the government needs \$3,298,080,444. This leaves a deficit of \$50,989,444.

FOR SALE

Well established tailoring and fur shop. Owner leaving the city. Address Box 5A, Daily Worker.

THE POWER COLUMN

GREETINGS FROM OUR NEW HOME.

Let's Make It An Incentive For More Determined Work Than Ever.

Of more importance than the 10,000 new subs campaign, and like it, sure to bring more of power and strength to the militant labor movement, is the greatest news that we have at last moved into our own home. The resolution made when THE DAILY WORKER was started that it would soon have a printing plant and building of its own has been fulfilled. We hope our readers will realize the importance of this accomplishment and what it means for the advancement of the interests of the working class.

When the decision was made to spend the money raised in the DAILY WORKER campaign for a building and printing plant, rather than withhold it to meet possible deficits in the running of the DAILY WORKER, the decision was based on the belief that the militants in America after having sacrificed greatly to make the DAILY WORKER possible would work to the utmost to make it successful. For the WORKER there is only one road to success—a high circulation; thousands, tens of thousands of subscribers. Alas that road the DAILY WORKER must go, impelled by the willing and strenuous work of its supporters.

First Victory Won; We Face the Second Struggle.

From the first that support was forthcoming. Thousands of subscriptions poured into THE DAILY WORKER office, tripling the circulation of the Weekly Worker. Now the second and a more difficult test is at hand—can the militants maintain the struggle, continue to work determinedly after the first excitement and stimulation has passed over? THE DAILY WORKER has spent the fund raised to make its establishment possible. The money has been spent to make the permanency of the DAILY WORKER possible. From now on the DAILY WORKER must pay its bills with the money it receives from the sale of subscriptions.

Was THE DAILY WORKER management justified in placing its faith in the continuous militant support of the class conscious workers? We say that confidence has been and will continue to be justified. What do you say?

SAY IT WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Saturday was moving day and only special mail was received. For that reason the Honor Roll is smaller than usual. But one of the special letters received Saturday went a long way to make up for the others that were delayed. Comrade A. W. Harvitt has a long record of achievement in behalf of THE DAILY WORKER but his efforts in securing renewals is a particularly good example to show others what can be done to boost THE DAILY WORKER. Comrade Harvitt's record in securing renewals from those whose subs expired in April was 1000 per cent. The subscriptions of 24 Toledo subscribers were to expire. Harvitt secured nearly renewals from 22 and 3 month renewals from the other 2. Harvitt's letters carry so much logic we just can't keep them out of print. Here's his letter:

I suppose you are wondering about the renewals and whether they are coming at all. I am arriving at the tape before the bell rings and will get the subs in before they expire.

Enclosed is a check for \$130.50. This will hold the record for renewals and 2 for 3 months. I am sending in a bag of 22 yearly renewals and 2 for 3 months. For the time being I am carrying some of them on the book as they were not all able to pay. I am collecting on the installment plan. The method of procedure brings home the bacon and you can get most of them for a year. This insures the readers getting the paper regularly and the DAILY WORKER office is saved much work and correspondence.

We are still 100 per cent and we mean to stay there. How about the other towns?

Fraternally yours, A. W. HARVITT.

HONOR ROLL.

New subs turned in by DAILY WORKER boosters since the last POWER COLUMN was published.

NEW YORK CITY:	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.:
Sally Spiegel2	S. C. Georgian2
S. Pollack2	LOS ANGELES, CALIF.:
J. Brady1	A. Cornblath2
A. Feinstein1	LUSCAR, ALTA, CAN.:
V. Saarkoppel1	Roy Reid2
CHICAGO, ILL.:	FARIBALT, MINN.:
Wm. Kuperman1	F. J. Hallet2
V. Meltz1	ZEIGLER, ILL.:
Erick Wickstrom1	Wm. Bartsch2
S. T. Hammersmark2	COLLINSVILLE, ILL.:
R. Amrich2	S. Masules2
BROOKLYN, N. Y.:	SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
H. Samuelson1	J. H. Mitchell2
J. Weiss2	BUFFALO, N. Y.:
A. Bimba4	P. Hansen1
CANTON OHIO:	ROCKFORD, ILL.:
H. Scott7	John Turnquist1
DULUTH, MINN.:	WASHINGTON, D. C.:
Geo. Fredson1	S. R. Parlan1
R. Harju6	NEW HAVEN, CONN.:
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.5	John Blank1
PHILADELPHIA, PA.:	W. CONCORD, N. H.:
E. Carroll1	R. Bjorbacka1
M. Zevin2	ELIZABETH, N. J.:
A. Shapin1	J. W. Elashaky1
J. A. Bekampis1	CENTERVILLE, IOWA:
CLEVELAND, OHIO:	Jos. Osanich1
G. Zebrauska1	COKEBURG, PA.:
Nell Hovar1	J. Winowich1
N. Shaffer3	NEW LONDON, CONN.:
PITTSBURGH, PA.:	Herman Ilvonen1
L. Rosenthal2	JERSEY CITY, N. J.:
Chas. D. Trinajstic1	Henry Silta1
ST. PAUL, MINN.:	KANSAS CITY, MO.:
Chas. Kocian3	Geo. Meyler1
GREAT FALLS, MONT.:	VERONA, N. J.:
J. M. Rector3	G. Hoffman1
BRANTWOOD, WIS.:	JOLIET, ILL.:
Alex. Koski3	Jerry Fetich1
MANSFIELD, OHIO:	CANADA:
Otto Dietrich3	W. Antherren1
IRONWOOD, MICH.:	LONGGROVE, ME.:
Toivo Alho3	Kalle Lepponen1
NEW YORK MILLS, MINN.:	ROBERTS, MONT.:
K. E. Heikkinen3	Matt Luoma1

Just Look At This Town If You Are Feeling Optimistic

ANDERSON, Ind., Apr. 14.—Houses are scarce in this town, it is reported to the DAILY WORKER, most of the dwellings are in the hands of real estate sharks and speculators who hold the houses off the rental market and force up prices. Everyone must buy at the price set, irrespective of the house's real value, and many buyers find themselves so badly "stung" they forfeit their houses by default of payments.

Only 50 per cent of the workers here are employed. Factories have slackened production. At one factory 15 carpenters last winter averaged only 40 cents per hour with a nine hour day. There are many women in this factory and their wages average from 18 to 20 cents per hour. Unemployment, combined with low wages and high rentals, makes conditions critical for the workers here this spring.

Defeated Hiram Is Yapping Against Jap Immigration

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Collapse of Hiram Johnson as a "progressive" standard bearer in Michigan, Illinois and Nebraska was followed by the California senator's return here, where he addressed the senate in favor of an Asiatic exclusion amendment to the immigration bill.

His talk against the admission of Japanese to this country was made during the early afternoon, when ordinarily a talk from him would be enough to fill the press gallery. On this occasion not more than half a dozen correspondents remained to hear his views. Hiram got Daugherty to make Wm. J. Burns head of the U. S. secret service.

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



As near as I can figure out, there's Russian gold all round about. And when it comes to influence, it comes in chunks both red and dense.

The daily papers like to tell that Russia is all shot to hell, that it has sprain and paresis and several new and strange diseases, that it has sprains and dislocations and should be kicked by allied nations.

But if you read along a while, you'll wonder where they got their pile. The papers tell you that they give to all the radicals that live, to liberal and to pacifist, to all progressives on the list, to fighting Bob and Foster too, to all with notions that is now, to teachers who are up to date, to all those that our papers hate.

It's quite the thing in journalism, if you would knock down any "ism," and make the people view it cold, to say it's getting Russian gold. I think it's surely a bum steer. It looks to me most awful queer, that folks to which this gold is sent have such a struggle paying rent, that folks who tap Aladdin's lamp, can hardly buy a postage stamp.

It must be I ain't red enuf to get in on this Russian stuff. In vain for gold I search my jeans when I would like a plate of beans. My cup of Java looks sky-high, when Russia's pay check goes right by. Upon the Kremlin I can't call, when I can't buy no bed at all. I'm gonta ask the Tribune scribe how I can get a Russian bribe.

INSPIRING MUSIC AND SPEECHES AT FREIHEIT AFFAIR

Communist Celebration Stirs Chicago Crowd

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Ivan Steschenko, bass of the Chicago opera, won a tremendous ovation at the concert in celebration of the second year of the "Freiheit", at Orchestra Hall, last Friday evening. Steschenko is what Chalilapin was twenty years ago. Both singers have big bass voices, large in volume, perfect in quality. But where Chalilapin has dignity and reserve, Steschenko has the vigor, fire, and brilliance of youth. He appeared in Russian costume, and, again like the better-known Chalilapin, acted every song as well as singing it.

The ballad called "The Pedlars," sung in Russian to a text by Nekrasov, a reckless and swaggering song, was the one with which he captured his audience.

Volga Boatman's Song.

His singing of the almost hackneyed "Song of the Boatmen of the Volga" was quite new and different from the familiar interpretations. Where the average American conceives the tune as a slow and sobbing one, Steschenko sang quite fast and staccato, with the proud joy of a strong man, conscious of his strength, and revealing in the use of it. A unique and wonderful performance was his, and it would be hard to find anyone else capable of one like it.

Great Russian Tenor.

Ivan Dneploff, tenor of the Russian opera, sang also. Dneploff has been praised so often and so highly in these columns recently that further praise is unnecessary. But, when he goes to the Chicago opera next year, Polacco cannot use him too often to satisfy this writer.

Minna Ysaeva, a dramatic soprano, who started her artistic career at a sewing machine in Rothchild's shops, was the third soloist. She displayed a voice of fine quality and well-schooled, and considerable interpretative ability.

Freiheit's Proletarian Artists.

The Freiheit Singing society, proletarian artists par excellence, under the direction of Conductor Shaeffer, opened the concert with the Internationale. Other numbers were rendered to the accompaniment of the Freiheit Mandolin orchestra.

These two organizations are probably the only ones of their kind in the city of Chicago; composed exclusively of workmen and women at each of their appearances they surprise and please the audience by the perfection of their performance and the variety of their repertoire. Their services are always donated to working-class enterprises.

Bittelman and Dunne Speak.

Alexander Bittelman, magazine editor of the DAILY WORKER and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, delivered a short address in Jewish, conveying the question of the Jewish Federation and dealing with the mission of the Freiheit and the party. William F. Dunne of the DAILY WORKER, delivered the greetings of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party to the Freiheit on its second anniversary and took up the collection for the support of that paper.

Comrade M. Backal, chairman of the meeting told the history and spoke of the task of the Freiheit in the future. Greetings in the form of telegrams and short speeches were received from the Freiheit offices in New York, from the T. U. E. L., Y. W. L., and several other organizations.

About 1800 people attended the concert. The affair was exceptionally well managed and reflects credit on the local management of the Freiheit and the Chicago section of the Jewish Federation.

Zinoviev Reviews 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 seventh and concluding section. It is as follows:

VII. The Proportion of Forces in the Party.

In conclusion, a few words on the proportion of forces in the Party during the discussion.

As in every struggle, a so-called buffer group has been formed in the course of the present conflict. There was a similar buffer group during our trade union debates in 1921. At that time the leader of the buffer group was Comrade Bukharin. Lenin, when speaking of the buffer group, remarked: If I could draw as well as Bukharin can. I should make a drawing of Bukharin with a bucket of petroleum, which he is pouring into a fire, and I should add the inscription: Buffer fire. Lenin was right. As a matter of fact the buffer fraction did not contribute to lessening the struggle, but rather to aggravate it. This is always the case. Instead of stating clearly what the conflict is about, instead of analyzing the differences, quite another course is adopted: one of the fractions is actually supported under cover of intermediation. In questions concerning the vital interests of the revolution, it is imperative to take sides decisively, and not to demand that good and bad be combined.

Central Position Upheld.

Comrade Radek is pleased at present with his role of mediator. But this is merely a move in the game on his part, and only proves the existence of a division of work in the "opposition." In reality, Radek is a Trotskyian. His past is almost parallel, and he possesses to a certain degree the same weaknesses and the same powers as Trotsky. Radek has been able to record a certain degree of success here in Moscow in his capacity as mediator, but the majority of the Party, that majority in whose hands the fate of the Party lies, is fully aware that Radek is in reality no mediator, but an adherent of the Trotsky fraction. For instance, he declares at meetings that the Communist Central is 80 per cent in the right, but at the same time he calls upon those present to vote for the resolution of the "opposition," although this must be 80 per cent wrong if we are 80 per cent right.

The proportion of forces in the Party is approximately 9 to 1. An attempt is made, in today's "Pravda," to give a numerical survey of the result of the discussion. I may interpose that almost the whole Party has expressed its opinion. The result is as follows: 238 organizations for us, 8 against us. These figures give only an approximate idea of actual relations. Not one of the eight oppositional organizations is an important center. All important and decisive industrial centers, possessing really compact masses of proletarians, as Petrograd, Charkov, Baku, Yekaterinburg, etc., are on our side with an overwhelming majority. Matters are somewhat different in Moscow than in other industrial centers; here the "opposition" is considerably stronger. Our opposition made the attempt to bring off a performance a la Berlin here in Moscow, but with the difference that we are here concerned with a really revisionist current. It is highly probable that in Moscow, the final proportion of forces will be such that about 20 to 25 per cent of the votes of the Party members will fall to the "opposition." I must explain to you why precisely Moscow has a comparatively powerful "opposition." First, it is to be greatly explained by the fact that we have about 20,000 students in Moscow. And then we have the war commissariat. I have already pointed out that the main center of the "opposition" is formed by the students and the war commissariat. I must, however, observe that the greater number of the Red Army soldiers naturally voted against Trotsky. But the overwhelming majority of the workers of Moscow are with the Central Committee. The relative success of the "opposition" in Moscow is further due to the fact that it has concentrated its main forces in

Moscow. Here there are over 1,000 responsible functionaries, many of whom have nothing to do after office hours, and have organized themselves illegally in the Party to a slight degree, after working in an oppositional direction for half a year. Thus the slightly greater strength of the "opposition" in Moscow. The position of the Communist Central is unshaken among the Moscow proletariat.

No Split Possible.

I come now to the conclusion comrades.

It goes without saying that the International must make a careful study of the reasons for our differences. We do not think of asking the International to believe every word we say; on the contrary, it must have all the documents involved submitted to it.

I believe, comrades, that after you have accorded careful consideration to the arguments brought against us by the "opposition," you will approve of our standpoint in all essentials. That there is alarm with respect to a possible split in the Party is only natural. Well, we assure you that we do not in the least underestimate the importance of the minority we can assure you that there will be no split in our Party, there will not even be a splitting off of any section of Party masses. We have every reason to assert that we shall succeed in liquidating the whole affair rapidly and painlessly. The more energetic and determined our fight against the errors committed by the "opposition," the more quickly will these be wiped out. No complications will arise in the Party, just as none arose in 1921.

To sum up our differences with the opposition in a few words, I again recount the five most essential points. These are as follows:

Essential Points of Difference.

1. The essential character of our Bolshevik Party.
2. The question of the formation of fractions within a party incorporating state power.
3. The relations between old and young.
4. The estimation of the part played by the peasantry, as the main question of our differences of opinion, and finally,
5. The role and character of our Party and apparatus.

These are the most essential points. I think that I have amply proved that we differ essentially from the oppositions in all these five points. If we sum up the divergence of our standpoints in these five points, we see at once that the views held by the two camps, taken on the whole, are divided from one another by a much wider chasm than that separating the Menshevik and Bolsheviks in 1903. But matters are, however, somewhat different today, for now we are a large Party, comprising great masses of workers. These masses of workers are in a position to call to order those comrades who have drifted onto a wrong course, and to rapidly correct the errors made by these comrades. Naturally, much depends upon the attitude of the "opposition" itself. If it holds obstinately to its fundamentally wrong views on the above five points, then it is possible that such obstinacy may cause a cleft in the Party. I should like to remind you here of the pamphlet published by Lenin in 1904, dedicated to the London Party Congress held in 1903: "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backwards," in which Lenin gave a graphic diagrammatic survey of the results of the divisions on the most important points of the agenda of the London Party Congress, showing that Martov and Axelrod inclined to the right in every question, not only in trivial matters, but in essentials. We young ones did not quite comprehend the significance of this diagram; we shrugged our shoulders, and asked one another: What is Lenin driving at? How can he take such slight differences of opinion as the basis for a whole method appeared to us somewhat artificial. But it speedily proved that Lenin was right. Comrades, were we to apply this Leninian method to our present Party conflict, and draw up a similar diagram, we should arrive at a result even more convincing than that come to by Lenin in 1904 by this analysis of the differences between Menshevik and Bolsheviks.

False Judgments.

One more point, comrades. We beg you, before you form a final judgment, to make a thorough study of the most important documents concerned. I accentuate this, because one of our best sections, the Polish, has preferred to act otherwise. Instead of first studying the material and hearing the disputants, the Polish party hastens to favor us with a love letter,

telling us not to forget how necessary it is to come to an understanding with Trotsky, if we are to avoid disastrous results. I must tell the Polish comrades candidly that if they have thought to impress us with such a love letter, they are quite on the wrong track. It may be impolite to say so, but the pious hopes expressed in the letter have not made any impression on us whatever. It would have had more effect if the letter had stated: If you are wrong in this or that point, this or that must be corrected. This would have been criticism, but it would have made an impression on us.

We are fully prepared to give any Party full information at any time as to the steps we take. The parties have a right, as the International, to intervene, but not until they have examined all arguments, documents and standpoints. Where this is not done, any attempt at instructing our Party is not only lost labor, but is an actual support of Trotsky. Comrade Varsky has explained that the Polish Communists are by no means on Trotsky's side, but are opposed to him, as they are old Bolsheviks. Very good; but all the same they have lent their aid to Trotsky and Radek. Three weeks ago Comrade Radek prophesied at a local students' meeting, that the German party would in the first place declare itself to be against us, the majority, and that in the second place Comrade Varsky had promised that the Polish party would protest against the false leadership of the Comintern. One part of this prophesy has come true. The central of the Polish Communist Party, without giving us a hearing, without examining the arguments and documents, has sent us a letter which is practically an intervention in favor of Trotsky's fraction. I can only call this supporting fractionism. Comrade Varsky, we shall reply to your letter, and shall explain our standpoint to the Polish Communist workers; and I wager hundred to one that the Communist proletariat of Poland, which has fought side by side with us for twenty years, will decide in our favor, in favor of the Leninian core of the Party. It will not be the diplomacy of Radek and Varsky even aided by Valecki, which will convince the workers of the Polish party; we shall do this. Those who have committed this error should hasten to repair it, and the quicker the better.

Lies Spread.

The German comrades are equally disquieted, and are asking: What is to be the end of this affair? How will social democracy react upon it? The bourgeois press is already engag-

ed upon a savage agitation, and is spreading the most unheard of lies abroad. This is true. Thus the French bourgeois press, for instance, has already reported splits in the Red Army, risings of the whole army against the Central Committee, and similar nonsense.

We need not tell you that disagreements in the Party are no source of pleasure to us. Truly it is no pleasure to hang about at meetings day and night, as I have to do at present. But it cannot be helped. There are times when fundamental differences of opinion in the Party have to be fought out openly, and we are now passing thru one of these periods. At the moment, this present struggle is practically over. Its product is as follows: If the minority insists on continuing the fight, its present unfavorable position will become worse from day to day. But there are many indications permitting us to hope that the greater part of the minority, including Radek, are beginning to grasp the significance of taking up arms against our Central Committee, especially with the most frivolous arguments.

Examine Evidence Carefully.

If the International is ready to help us to smooth out our quarrel, we shall heartily welcome such aid. Our federal Party conference will take place in a few days. It is very important that the executive be represented at this conference. Naturally, preliminary consultations are desirable. We are prepared to arrange these at any time. We are express internationalists, and ready not only to hear the opinion of every section of the International but to accord every opinion the most careful considerations. But we beg you not to permit your judgment to be influenced by your sympathies, but the feeling which many of our best friends among the comrades of our brother parties express when they say that they feel equal love for both sides. But in political matters, in questions decisive for the fate of the revolution our slogan must be: Amicus Plato, sed magis amicus veritas! Plato is our friend, but the truth goes before Plato! In short: You must first examine into the true reasons of the Party crisis.

Examine fairly and conscientiously, without regard to your sympathy or friendship for this or that leading comrade of the Russian Communist Party, and you will all be on our side. We have no doubt whatever but that a thorough examination into all reasons and counter-reasons will enable you to arrive at a mature and well-considered judgment.

Finnish Branch At Worcester Holds A Big Celebration

By H. PURO.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 14.—Over 800 people attended at the opening celebrations of the new hall of the Finnish Branch here. Speakers were comrades William Marttila and Vilho Boman in Finnish and professor Arthur Calhoun from Brookwood Labor College, who was visiting in Worcester.

The program included the five-act play "Mooloch," which took all Saturday evening. Sunday afternoon the program was given by Young Workers League, consisting of a speech by Comrade Lalonen, youngest member of Editorial Staff of Eteenpaa, Finnish Daily, recitations, singing solos, violin and piano solos and orchestra playing.

The main program of the evening was given Sunday evening, when Marttila and Boman spoke. A big singing chorus of the Finnish Branch inspired the audience with its revolutionary songs. Enthusiasm was very high.

Many new members joined the Workers Party. The new building, in which the Eteenpaa printing plant, business and editorial offices are housed, cost over \$60,000. The financial income from celebration was over fifteen hundred dollars.

Bank's Money Missing.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—Henry C. Flower, president of the Fidelity Trust Company, announced that an official statement concerning printed reports of a \$600,000 discrepancy in accounts of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company would soon be given out.

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HUDSON TUNNEL SAND HOGS REBEL AGAINST "BENDS"

Strike After 480 Cases Of Collapse

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 14.—Five hundred members of the Compressed Air Workers' Union, commonly known as sandhogs, have walked out and tied up work on the new vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River here in protest against working conditions. Their action follows a blowout in the tunnel when 36 of their number narrowly escaped death April 3. On April 8 and 9 35 men had to be removed to the emergency hospital because of working too long under terrific air pressure. Since the work on this job began 480 cases of "the bends" have resulted.

The walkout is also a demonstration in favor of remedial legislation now before the state legislature at Albany which is not expected to pass due to opposition of the city administration and the contractors.

The scale of hours is fixed by the air pressure under which the men work. Most of the men work eight hours, but on varying shifts; six hours for pressure from 22 to 30 pounds, four between 31 and 35, three between 36 and 40 pounds, and one hour between 46 and 50 pounds. The proposed bill would cut the working day to from four to six hours. Under pressure over 25 pounds shifts would be limited to one hour.

Wages range from \$7 to \$8.50 a day. All the men on the job are out, but are expected to return to work following the demonstration.

Mellon Will Not Resign.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 14.—"I never considered a thought of resignation," Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, said here today, speaking on his letter to the President, which caused Mr. Coolidge to rebuke the senate for its investigation into the treasury department. "Of course, there are circumstances under which any man would be obliged to resign, but I never intimated that I would quit," he said.

Secretary Mellon arrived here to attend a banquet of the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce held in his honor.

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The Significance of Slemp

If men are known by the company they keep the fondness of Coolidge for C. Bascom Slemp is anything but complimentary to the president.

The best-informed Washington observers are agreed that Slemp, now secretary to the president, will be his campaign manager. He has, according to Washington dispatches, "proved himself extremely useful to the president and has impressed Mr. Coolidge by his manner of handling people and dealing with the problems of his office."

It is not only the president that has been impressed with the qualifications and attributes of Mr. Slemp. There are several millions of people who are wondering why, in the face of the disaster that overtook the Harding cabinet, due partly to the incorporation in it of doubtful characters like Daugherty, President Coolidge continues to rely on Slemp, a composite of all the vices and none of the few virtues of the capitalist camp-followers who, after the great triumph of democracy in 1920, proceeded to convert the White House and the capitol in something closely resembling the combined gambling house, brothel and bar-room known as a "honk-a-tonk" that flourished in the West up to a few years ago.

The close affinity between the puritanical spokesman of capitalism like Coolidge and underworld types like Slemp for purposes of political chicanery is, we believe, a purely American phenomenon. It is often cited by spread-eagle orators as evidence of the thoroly democratic nature of American society but it is in fact evidence of degeneracy—both of institutions and of individuals. We have mentioned before, the wholesale debauchery of the masses by an arrogant and blatant and enormously wealthy ruling class. We believe that the mere toleration of a Slemp—an admitted dealer in political offices, a buyer and seller of political favors, a dispenser of largesse furnished by the capitalist political machine to the hangers-on as the confidant of a president of the United States, the brazen flaunting of this cheap mountebank in the faces of bankrupt farmers, child slaves and low-paid workers is sufficient proof that American capitalism—and its Coolidges—is brutally callous, unbelievably corrupt, consciously cruel and ruthless.

Those who expect from such rulers tame acquiescence with the will of the American masses as expressed thru the ballot are either ignorant of history or blind to its lessons.

A Hero Quits

Second Lieutenant Osborne Wood, son of Military Governor General Leonard Wood, of the Philippine Islands, has quit. President Coolidge has accepted his resignation. As matters stand now the young hero will be spared the inconvenience of having his record in the Islands examined by a Senatorial Committee.

Osborne Wood has confessed to having cleaned up \$800,000 in speculative deals in a few months. This aroused the suspicion of many observers. Coupled with the policy pursued by his father, the Military Governor General, the affair begged investigation. There are many who are convinced that young Osborne was merely a receiver for his father in reaping the rewards and payments for allowing a horde of American prospectors and concessionaires to infest the Philippines.

The swiftness with which Osborne Wood quit the United States Army and the readiness with which Coolidge accepted his resignation make one very suspicious. Why the hurry? Do Wood and Coolidge fear that Congress may get around to the Ladd and Frear resolutions demanding an investigation of the administration of General Wood in the Philippines? On the face of it this appears to be the only explanation for the precipitate flight of this member of Wood's military kitchen calinet oppressing the Filipinos.

But we venture to say that there is an additional, immediate, reason for the hurried departure of this military man who never saw fire or smelled smoke on the battlefields. It is being openly charged in Philippines that Lieutenant Osborne Wood has cleaned up his fortune in indiscreetly aiding and abetting the smuggling of Chinese coolies into the Islands for employment by American business interests. Nor has the widely circulated accusation that young Wood has made a lot of money in closing his eyes to the gambling institutions flourishing under his father's regime been cleared up by the War Department.

Young Wood has quit in order to avoid facing the fire of a searching investigation. Our Puritanic President has covered up his retreat in order to hide the corruption and graft of the imperialist rule of General Wood.

The names of all informers in criminal proceedings in Kentucky must now be made public in conformity with a recent ruling of the federal court of that state.

From what we know of the turbulent population of that state we are of the opinion that one of two things will happen; there will be either a sudden decrease in the number of informations sworn out or a startling increase in the number of deaths by lead poisoning.

Industrial Unionism and War

The American labor movement has expressed itself officially more than once in opposition to conscription of labor in time of war but the preparations to militarize the industries goes on merrily just the same.

A recent bulletin of the Eighth Army Corps Area shows that the transportation industry is in process of preparation for what is euphemistically called a "national emergency" and that the superintendents and other classes of lackeys will function in war-time just as they do in peace—as the drivers and herdsmen for the capitalists and their government.

The bulletin, issued from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is as following:

"The Reserve Railway Battalions recently authorized by the War Department have met with very hearty approval and co-operation on the part of the railroads. In the Eighth Corps Area nearly all the officers personnel has been obtained for the three Battalions allocated to that territory, but there are still some vacancies in the various non-commissioned officer grades which are to be filled by qualified men. The following gives the necessary qualifications for the respective grades: Assistant Chief Dispatcher, Round House Foreman and Wrecking Foreman are eligible for grade of Master Sergeant; Assistant Yardmaster, Bridge Foreman, Car Repair Foreman, Track Foreman, Chief Clerks and Assistant Chief Clerks for Technical Sergeants; Chief Clerk and Assistant Chief Clerks for 1st Sergeants; Road Foreman, Yardmaster, Master Carpenters, Dispatchers, Master Blacksmiths, Inspectors, Locomotive Engineers, Station Agents, and Traveling Foreman for Staff Sergeants; Carpenters, Conductors, Crane Operators, Firemen, Station Agents, Line Foremen, Telegraphers, Mechanics, Masons, Structural Ironworkers, Airbrake Experts, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Electricians, Machinists, and Clerks for Sergeants; Conductors, Crew Dispatchers, Station Agents, Airbrake men, Blacksmiths, Boiler-makers, Machinists, Car Inspectors, Carpenters, Crew Dispatchers, Painters, Wreckers, Tower men, Line men and Clerks for Corporals.

Any patriotic railway employes who are interested and desire to become affiliated with these organizations are requested to communicate with the Officer in Charge of Organized Reserves, Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

There are no obligations exacted from members of these organizations, except in case of a National Emergency. Attendance at Summer Training Camps is optional.

Aside from the interesting information that the railroad companies have given this scheme of the militarists "very hearty approval and co-operation" there is that important fact which the list discloses in naming the quality of the personnel required, i. e., that modern warfare is largely a mechanical process and cannot be fought without the aid of large masses of workers, skilled and unskilled, behind the lines.

In a great industrial nation like America it is in the power of the workers to prevent war; were the workers organized in industrial unions it would be still easier but even with their craft unions as they now exist organized labor can, if it is so minded, wreck all war plans of American imperialism.

The last adventure in behalf of the House of Morgan was successful only because the officialdom of the organized labor movement went over neck and crop to the program of mass murder launched under the guise of making the world safe for democracy by; even under their personal direction in close alliance with the department of justice and the army intelligence service—which many a labor leader joined to spy upon his own membership—there was considerable but rather muffled protest from the masses.

The railway unions alone, if determined and well-led, could stop or at least seriously cripple any war engineered by the ruling class. It is probably for this reason that a special effort is being made to make their memberships part of the capitalist war-machine.

Peace societies and detailed descriptions of the horrors of war circulated by kind-hearted persons are all very well, but the murder of the masses to extend the empires of their rulers will cease only when the labor organizations refuse first to wage war and then, when confronted with the bloodthirsty special suppressive agencies of capitalist government, use their organized might to strip the exploiters of all economic and political power.

It can be said here that the opposition in industrial unionism by all agencies of the employers and finance-capitalists springs not alone from their fear that higher wages, shorter hours, improved conditions, would cut down their profits; the more intelligent section of the capitalist class realizes that the immensely augmented knowledge of their power that this form of organization gives the workers would tend to increase the danger of a challenge to capitalist industry and government all along the line to extent of making a successful major war impossible.

War is as necessary to capitalism in its present imperialistic stage as profits and there is consequently a direct connection between the huge foreign loans of the finance-capitalists, their kind words for the supporters of craft unionism and their unrelenting war fare on all working class groups who preach and organize for industrial unionism.

The bulletin of the Eighth Area Army Corps is an unanswerable argument for industrial unionism as a political weapon.

With the revelations made by the DAILY WORKER relative to the use of relief funds by Hoover for financing a murderous war on the workers' and peasants' government of Russia we have the explanation of the attacks made by him on the Friends of Soviet Russia.

Remembering That We Are Communists

By ISRAEL AMTER

THE development of the working class movement is a zigzag course. It is not merely a fight of the workers against the capitalists and the capitalist government. The lineup is not a clear one—here workers, there capitalists. During the course of the struggle, we have workers aligned against workers. Political movements also determine that, based on their economic interests, capitalists line up against capitalists.

In Germany, there is the party of the landowners, one of the industrialists and one of finance capital. In France, industrial capital fights against finance capital; in England, finance capital and landowners against industrial capital. In the United States, finance capital fights against industrial capital, altho the interlocking of directorates in banking institutions and industrial enterprises makes the cleavage less clear.

Analysis of Various Classes. The labor movement is even more confused. In Germany, the various labor federations adhere to different parties. In the big German Federation of Labor, the Communists and Social Democrats are fighting not only for control of the unions, but for their political orientation. The agricultural workers follow the lead of three parties, the Communist, Social Democratic and Catholic Party. Then there is the big stratum of the middle class, especially the lower middle class. These elements, according to their immediate economic situation, vacillate between the Communists, Social Democrats and some liberal party. This is typical of the petty bourgeoisie, whose interests and, consequently, their psychology change with the political wind.

In the United States, history will not be different; the development is tardier owing to the economic development of the country, and the composition of the political parties will somewhat differ from that of the European political parties. The big capitalist parties, up to a short time ago, had the support of the capitalists, petty bourgeoisie, farmers and workers. Democratic illusions are powerful in America, owing to the cast that starting life "on a shoe-string" was possible here. But as these possibilities have disappeared, owing to the concentration of capital, and existences are being more definitely stratified. The workers passed thru a leveling process during the war; many small tradesmen have been proletarianized; farmers have been proletarianized; as witness the increase in farm tenancy and the flight of millions of farmers from the land; capital has been concentrated.

Farmers Becoming Class Conscious. The proletarianization of the farmers and of a section of the petty bourgeoisie—professionals, teachers and small tradesmen—is one of the most remarkable phenomena in American history. The workers, on the other hand, in part, despite becoming real proletarians and no longer belonging to the "aristocracy" of labor, retain their old psychology. It is not astonishing, therefore, that the main movement for a reorganization of political forces in the United States emanates from the farmers. Crushed by finance capital, robbed by the railroads, elevated at starvation prices and to buy industrial products at highly inflated prices; they are rebelling and their rebellion is taking on a political aspect.

The farmers are, as yet, politically conscious only in part. Among many of them, it is merely a repetition of the People's Party movement—against the land-sharks, banks and railroads. The class-thereabouts he walloped a young up-start who had the temerity to thumb his nose at a passing gentleman—a GOOD man who had been dispensing CHARITY to the poor. One thing Harry had been taught well. "Now, Harry," his mother would say, as she wiped the suds from her eyes, "always respect yer betters, muh son, and yuh are shure to git ahead."

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Harry went to work in an oil field. His first job was to keep the machinery CLEAN. Johan D. knew what he was about. He wanted to teach Harry to be CLEAN about EVERYTHING, and Harry's subsequent career proves the wisdom of his sponsor. Harry became known as the OFFICIAL WIPER, a modest beginning it is true—but wait.

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conscious farmer part knows clearly what it wants and has learned from the history of the past movements, and particularly of the Nonpartisan League, that it can only get what it wants from a class party. They have also learned that a farmer movement alone will result in failure—it will be crushed as the Nonpartisan League was crushed. The history of Bulgaria demonstrates the same facts in Europe. Hence these farmers have united with revolutionary and radical workers in the formation of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party and the many State farmer-labor parties.

The other section of the farmers, less class-conscious, but demanding that a change in political affairs be brought about still believe in "good," "honest" leaders. When such leaders appear, who have no intention of adhering to a class party, as La Follette, Shipstead and Johnson, these farmers follow in their trail, in the futile belief that these St. Georges will be able to kill the dragons of the old big capitalist parties. Their immediate economic interests may not be so closely bound up with those of the workers—or when they actually are, they still cherish the belief that all Americans are "free citizens" and are alike at the polls; and especially that the American electors control the government.

The workers are held back by many influences. Suffering from the same illusions as the farmers and petty bourgeoisie, they are imprisoned by leaders who, because of associations, lean in two directions. Gompers, as a member of the National Civic Federation, is merely an appendage of the capitalist class and is trying again to chain the workers to the wheels of the capitalist political chariot. Johnson, Keating, Fitzpatrick, et al., whose attachments are not so strong—altho once they were exponents of a separate farmer-labor party—are ready to barter. Today they have strong leanings to the "good" candidates of a big capitalist party. But the revolutionary and progressive workers, who have seen thru the sham of the game and have learned at least part of the lessons that were pounded into their heads in the past few years, but especially since 1922, demand the formation of a class party, together with the working farmers.

Dangers of Third Party Movement. The question before us in this article is not whether the result of the conflict of interest at the St. Paul convention will be a class farmer-labor party or a third party. The problem is: What is to be our attitude toward either one of these parties? What is to be our action as Communists?

Our action must always be Communist action. We must never forget that we belong to a Communist Party, with a Communist program. Not alone are we bound by the discipline of a Communist Party, but we have to propound the principles of a Communist Party. How then shall we be able to stand for both the Workers Party and the National Farmer-Labor Party or a third party program?

Two dangers confront us: In the propaganda in the shops and union meetings, at public meetings and on the street corners, we may either entirely forget the fact that we are Communists and promote the program and platform of the reform party alone; or we may remember we are Communists so strongly that we bitterly attack the reform party platform.

Both methods are wrong—altho there is far greater danger that we shall forget our own definite aims—the aims of the Workers Party—and identify ourselves completely with the reformist policy. In our zeal to secure the co-operation of progressive trade union leaders, in the needle trades and elsewhere, there was danger at one time of our iden-

tifying ourselves completely with their plans and not disclosing the fact that we are Communists. In our great, wholesome desire to build up a great class farmer-labor party, we may easily put our soul into the movement, make its program our own and gradually swing over to reformism. This is not likely to be true of the Workers Party, which is made up of healthy proletarian elements—but it is true of single members and of large numbers of them. Owing to the difficulty of defending a new party against the big capitalist parties and of presenting our criticism of its aims and methods; and in view of workers and farmers that we are earnestly endeavoring to build up the new party, some members may very easily steer into reformist channels and actually get lost to the Communist movement.

Concrete Examples of Degeneration. This is not only theoretically possible but has actually taken place in two drastic instances in recent history. The Communist Party of Germany sent three of the best members of its Central Executive Committee into the Socialist-Communist government of Saxony. It seemed as if this government might be the starting point of the Proletarian Revolution in Germany. But these three right wing Communists completely demoralized the Communist forces of Germany. Whether the German workers were ready to fight or not, the spectacle of these three Communists carrying on propaganda and acting in such fashion that they were not to be differentiated from the left social-democrats confused the revolutionary masses, who were waiting for action. These supposedly tried Communists were really corrupted by contact with the reformists and forgot their Communist program and aims.

In Great Britain, again during the recent elections, several Communist candidates on the Labor Party ticket even refused to state that they were Communists. Their election addresses played up all the reformist illusions that still fill the minds of the working masses. Imbued with the false idea that it is their prime duty to build up the Labor Party against the capitalist parties, and not that they must defend it and still mercilessly criticize it for the weaknesses of its program and the falsity of its methods, they adulterated the Communist propaganda. Thereby they made the whole Communist Party responsible for propaganda and acts that a Communist Party must repudiate if it does not wish to be completely discredited.

Our Duty. Let no one think that the task is simple: To defend a party and criticize it! It is extremely difficult especially for membership that is not trained in such maneuvering. The struggle throws us into this action and the membership must be prepared for it. If the members do not retain their physiognomy, if the Workers Party does not retain its identity, both in propaganda and action as a Communist Party, it will be lost in the struggle and disintegrated.

There is the other danger that the party may forget its duty to defend and build up the new party as the only means whereby the masses of workers and working farmers will be separated from the big capitalist parties. It is an illusion to hope that the masses of the workers and working farmers will, at the present stage of the struggle in the United States, turn to the Workers Party as their political leader. But to stand aside from the struggle and from participation in the party, even a third party—under certain given conditions—means to isolate ourselves, to be totally discredited as leaders of the revolutionary working class. It

means to howl into the desert with our propaganda and to find no hearing ears.

Unexperienced comrades, however, may easily turn to the other pole and attack the reformist party so vehemently, that our sincerity in supporting it may easily be questioned. We must not repeat the errors of two and three years ago, when we were inexperienced in trade union work and struck out equally hard with both fists at all trade union leaders, regardless of the fact of whether they were willing to co-operate with us or were our outspoken enemies. Our enmity went so far that comrades were ready even to attack a Communist who had been elected a trade union official, simply because he had become an official. These were powerful remnants of left Communism from which the American Communists were suffering very seriously. Danger of Left-Communist Action.

There is the further danger that Communists who recognize the proletarian struggle will not be fought out in the United States congress but by entirely different methods, may not earnestly enter the election fight with proper enthusiasm. Even as Communists we must utilize even the United States congress to carry on our battle. A Liebknecht, a Cachin—the Communists in the German, Bulgarian and Italian parliaments—have been able to rally big hosts of workers and peasants to the banner of the Communist Party. They have utilized parliament as the platform to tell—not so much the capitalists—but the workers and peasants the truth of the economic and political situation. It is the foremost tribunal that the bourgeoisie furnishes us—for the revolution. Hence we must not avert our eyes from the residue of Left Communism—remembering that we are Communists.

Furthermore, the workers and farmers of the United States still believe that the United States congress will be able to help them. They must have their own party. They must elect their own men. They must themselves experience the fact that the capitalists of America will clam the doors of congress in their faces and institute a fascist dictatorship before they will hand over any power to the workers and farmers. The workers of New York and Ohio should have learned this lesson in part; but they still believe that "democracy" exists in the United States and that these two instances are faux pas. We must fight along with them, all the time pointing out the futility of this method of struggle, and by word and act showing them the right way. This is remembering that we are Communists.

Remember! We Are Communists. There is, however, less danger of our being too Left than of being too Right. Having come out of the Left sickness, practice shows that parties swing over to the Right, owing to their lack of experience in real Communist tactics.

The Central Executive Committee and the membership must beware of these dangers. Should the deadline be crossed, enormous damage can be done. The Workers Party can be demoralized, the revolutionary workers who are now turning to us will be disgusted; the Communists, who are acting as the real ferment within the whole labor and farmer movement, will have lost their stamina and the whole movement will be set back years.

Despite these dangers, the Workers Party must enter the struggle and prove its mettle. To stand still is to forget our task. To act merely as a propaganda organization is to betray the workers and farmers who want action. This will condemn us to complete isolation—while the movement will stumble on.

Hence into the fight, all the time remembering that we are Communists!

From Wiper to Swiper in Twenty Short Years

Remarkable Story of Harry F. Sinwell's Rise From Obscurity to Wealth and Power.

By R. R. H. (Reprinted without permission from Americana Magazine of Feb. 30, 1918.)

This is a faithful record of SUCCESS against overwhelming odds; of a typical American tenement urchin, born of a drunkard father and a washerwoman, and reared amid squalor and adversity. It is one of the glorious "simple annals of the poor," a veracious tale of a LIFE which might well be emulated by any ambitious young American. What tho the skies were gloomy on your natal day? What tho vice and ignorance surrounded your youth? We cannot all be president, but maybe we can all be captains of industry if we but exercise the quality of stick-to-it-iveness.

The Americana is a magazine of inspiration for the COMMON PEOPLE. We cater to the MASSES. No euphemistic furbelows to our language—no attempt to influence public opinion. We are here to preach contentment and optimism—to show that human failures deserve to fall and that those at the top reached there by sheer GRIT and DETERMINATION.

And so to our story. Harry was well known on the Bowery. He had never attended school. He was a FIGHTER. One day back in 1898 or

thereabouts he walloped a young up-start who had the temerity to thumb his nose at a passing gentleman—a GOOD man who had been dispensing CHARITY to the poor. One thing Harry had been taught well. "Now, Harry," his mother would say, as she wiped the suds from her eyes, "always respect yer betters, muh son, and yuh are shure to git ahead."

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then he was PATRIOTIC, another necessary and useful VIRTUE. When our correspondent asked him if he sympathized with our country in its sublime effort to save the world for DEMOCRACY, he replied nobly: "It has my sympathy."

In leaving this GREAT man's office our correspondent could not help noticing a framed verse on the wall which Mr. Sinwell smilingly said was his life MOTTO:

"The heights by great men reached and kept
Were not attained by sudden flight,
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling oil wells in the night."

