

DAUGHERTY GOT SHARE OF \$200,000 BOOTLEG COIN

FUTILE WAR OF REACTION ON JUNE 17th

Sharp Reply to Organ of Railroaders

Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of weekly press statements that will be issued by the National Arrangements Committee of the Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention to be held in St. Paul, Minn., June 17th. The DAILY WORKER will publish these statements in full and urges that they be brought up at all workers' and farmers' gatherings in order to secure their fullest co-operation with the June 17th Convention. The first statement is as follows:

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PAUL, Minn., April 16.—A weekly paper published in Washington, D. C., and known as "Labor" and owned by the sixteen standard railroad organizations is going out of its way to assail the Farmer-Labor-Progressive Convention, to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 17.

In the issue of March 29th, and April 5th, vicious attacks were made on the proposed national Third Party Convention. In an editorial in the issue of the latter date, a specific injunction is given to stay away from the Convention on the grounds that it is fostered and will be controlled by "Communists".

The spirit of the articles against the June 17th Convention shows very clearly that the author does not believe in the things he says. It is evidently an attempt to bring failure to the Third Party Convention in order that the July 4th Convention may control the situation.

Genuine Farmer-Labor Convention.
The Convention on June 17th, is expressly a Farmer-Labor Progressive Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President on a national Third Party ticket. There is no contingency nor uncertainty connected with the purpose of the gathering.

Invitations and credentials have been sent out to over fifty thousand
(Continued on Page Four)

Ford Muscle Shoals Plan Strikes Snag In Senate Chamber

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The battle over disposition of the Muscle Shoals nitrate and power project reopened today in the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Supporters of Henry Ford's offer face an apparent majority against them.

The committee has a number of other proposals. Among these are the Morris plan for government ownership and operation and a tentative proposition presented by Senator Wadsworth of New York for lease of the project by the government to a group of New York bankers.

Good Time to Get Sick.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Physicians were in constant attendance today upon John M. Moore, who was ousted as president of the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company, after a shortage of \$600,000 was found in his accounts. Relatives said Moore's condition was serious and that he has been unconscious constantly since the shortage was discovered last Friday.

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

What Did the Russian Communists Decide?

There is universal interest throughout the United States, among thinking workers especially, about the decisions of the Russian Communist Party growing out of its recent discussions, which have been extensively published in the DAILY WORKER.

We are, therefore, sure that there will be an extensive reading of the two resolutions on party policy, the second of which is being published on Page Five today.

The first of these was the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission Concerning the Party Structure. This was unanimously adopted, at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission.

The second deals with the Immediate Task of the Economic Policy. Turn to Page Five today and read it.

Workers Score Victories In Garment War SPLIT N. Y.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT SURRENDER TO DAWES PLAN REACHES PARIS

PARIS, April 16.—The German government in a note to the Reparations Commission today accepting the Dawes report strikingly designated it as not merely a basis for negotiations but "as a basis for a swift solution of the reparations problem."

The note, which was remarkably brief, gave assurance of Germany's willingness to co-operate in the execution of the reparations experts' project.

JAP EXCLUSION MENACES PEACE, DECLARE BRITISH

Tokio Minister Adds Voice To Warning

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate today reaffirmed its decision to include a Japanese exclusion provision in the pending immigration bill by a vote of 71 to 4.

Senators Sterling, Colt, Warren, Wyoming and McLean, Connecticut, all Republicans, voted against the provision. The record vote was taken on the plea of Sterling and Colt that they were absent during the oral voting yesterday.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, April 16.—The British Press today sees in adoption of the Japanese exclusion amendment to the immigration bill by the Congress in Washington "grave danger" to peace in the Pacific.

The Daily News ridicules the allegation that Ambassador Hanhara's note to Secretary Hughes, urging against adoption of the amendment, constitutes a "threat" to American sovereignty and insists that the Senate's action on the amendment demonstrates "a dangerous spirit of enmity" towards Japan.

The American Senate should go slow, the newspaper says, and "consider the note for what it is—an explanation—and think carefully of the dangers toward peace which lurk in intolerance."

"Affects Friendship," Say Japs.

TOKIO, April 16.—Fear that passage of Japanese exclusion by the United States "will undoubtedly" affect "that spirit of friendship and esteem in which we have been happy to regard you," was expressed today by Baron Mitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister, in an interview with American Press representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Congress has served notice on the administration of its determination to exclude Japanese from the United States. Exclusionists boast that President Coolidge will not dare to veto the bill.

It's Crime To Try To Die In French Aviation Corps

PARIS, April 16.—Sergeant Troyes, mechanic in the French aviation corps, attempted suicide in an airplane and wound up in jail, facing a court-martial.

Troyes, who knew little about flying, entered a plane planning to go aloft and end it all with a nose dive. He merely succeeded in taxiing his plane into a fence, wrecking it.

He was arrested and must stand trial for damaging government property.

N. Y. TYPOS MUST FACE NEW FIGHT

Printers League in Def to Job Printers

By H. M. WICKS
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 16.—The New York Times carries a story to the effect that the Printers' League of the Closed Shop Branch of the Employing Printers' Association, has served an "ultimatum on Leon H. Rouse, president of Typographical Union No. 6, calling for the negotiation of a definite arbitration agreement."

This action, according to the Times, was taken at the suggestion of the National Publishers' Association, "representing the leading magazines of the country."

Unless an arbitration agreement, making arbitrable all demands of the publishers is accepted the vain threat is made to move a number of big magazines away from New York. The demand is further made that the agreement run for two years.

Follows Newspaper Fiasco.
This move of the Printers' League follows close upon the miserable capitulation of the officers and scale committee of "Big Six," to the newspaper scale negotiations the position of the rank and file was weakened by both their local president and also by Acting President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union, who had solemnly promised the membership that the Executive Council would back them up in the newspaper scale and then helped Rouse impose gag rule upon the membership while forcing them to swallow the publishers' proposition. The servile demeanor of the local scale committee and of Acting President Howard in accepting the publishers' proposition on the newspapers, encouraged the employers in the job branch to also assail the union. In less than a week's time after the acceptance of the infamous newspaper scale the job bosses fired the first broadside.

The job scale expires in October, but the employers realize that there is a serious unemployment situation in the industry right now and are determined to force a show-down if possible. After the complete back-down by Rouse and the local scale committee in the newspaper controversy the job printers feel that the morale of the union is shattered and that they can force a long-term arbitration agreement upon the demoralized officials.

Reaping the Whirlwind.
The nincompoop president of Big Six and his insipid scale committee have sown the wind of cowardice and impotency in the newspaper fight, they now reap the whirlwind of a challenge from the employing printers in the job line. They have proved by their bungling of the newspaper scale that they cannot be relied upon in a struggle.

The membership, however, are determined that Rouse shall not be permitted to lead "Big Six" into another disaster, and are preparing to change the laws of the local union in order to deprive him of his power to appoint committees. They are determined that a competent scale committee that has the intelligence and the guts to fight be elected to handle the controversy in the job end of the industry.

The officials did yield to the publishers in the newspaper scale fight, this defeat will not be permitted to become a prelude to the complete route of all the forces. The composers are facing a stiff fight and knowledge of this fact impels them to greater vigilance. Confidence in Rouse, who is now serving his ninth year as president of Big Six, has been destroyed. Acting President Charles P. Howard, who is a candidate for president of the I. T. U. has shown himself as worse than incompetent. Hence the membership realizes that it must take matters into its own hands and fight for the elementary demands of civilized existence, otherwise the employers in combination with inferior and stupid officials will

(Continued on Page Two)

STRIKERS DEMAND REINSTATEMENT OF LEFT WINGERS

Instruct Delegates To Garment Convention.

Delegates elected to represent Local 100, the striking dressmakers of Chicago, at the coming convention of the International Ladies Garment Workers in Boston, May 5, were instructed by the local to demand that the International take back the expelled left wing members into the union. They were also instructed to demand that the International continue the present strike to a successful conclusion.

The three progressives elected, Oscar Simons, Frieda Reicher and Mary Riensel received twice as many votes as the highest votes polled for the conservative candidates, none of whom were elected.

Left Wingers Best Strikers.

Vice-President Meyer Perlstein urged that delegates to the convention go uninstructed. But the strikers overwhelmed this suggestion because they declared the expelled left wingers and the present progressive members were the most active and useful workers in the present strike.

The meeting which elected the delegates met in Schoenhoffen Hall, Division Street and Milwaukee Avenue. The meeting also went on record for an organization campaign among the makers of children's dresses, who are not now well organized.

Eject Policemen.

Two policemen were ejected from the hall after a violent protest at their presence at a strictly union meeting. A little later a police sergeant also put in an appearance. After telling him what they thought of him and protesting against the city going to such lengths to annoy the strikers, the dressmakers made the sergeant leave the hall.

10,000 Kentucky Coal Miners Strike For Higher Wages

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 16.—Ten thousand miners today struck for more wages in the western Kentucky field and at nearly ninety pits the only workers were crews on duty to protect property and machinery from damage that might result from suspension of operations.

About 4,000 union miners continued work, having a contract that holds until next April.

Engineers-Firemen Negotiate

Over 45,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotives Engineers and of the Brotherhood of Enginemen and Firemen will be affected by negotiations to be started next week with the Western railway managements. The negotiations are to be similar to those consummated last week whereby the conductors, brakemen and switchmen received a five per cent raise in wages.

MORE BOSSES IN SURRENDER TO STRIKERS

Farce Of Injunction Trial Continues.

With two more shops surrendering to the striking ladies' garment workers yesterday girl pickets walked into Judge Charles M. Foell's court room with a consciousness of strength.

The total number of bosses who have been compelled to yield to the union's 40-hour demand is now listed at 81 and the truth is becoming more and more evident that "injunctions don't sew dresses."

Frame-up Methods.

Court was again disgraced by frame-up activities of two professional thugs—Sergeant Patrick Collins, attached to State's Attorney Crowe's office and "investigator" Patrick Moran, a garment boss stool pigeon.

Both had learned their testimony by heart, and in appearing before the first 13 of the 31 pickets now on trial before Judge Foell, repeated in a sing song the same testimony for each defendant.

Witness Admits Boss Pays Him.

Patrick Moran, the first witness for the Chicago Dress Manufacturer's Association, altho a slightly better liar than Collins, soon found himself floundering in difficulties. Cross-examination by Attorney Peter Sissman developed that Moran is a hired tool of the dress manufacturers. He was reluctant to tell who paid him for his strikebreaking activity. Finally, however, he admitted, "I receive my pay from the Mitchell Brothers Dress and Waist Company, at 367 West Adams Street."

"Do you work for them?" asked Sissman. "No, I work for the Association, 14 members of which are complainants in this case." He said he did not know the name of the association, altho he has been working for it since March 8.

Detective Is Fussed.

Collins, who followed Moran on the stand, seemed disconcerted by the fact that he had to leave the room while Moran was testifying, by the ruling of Judge Foell, and did not know what Moran had said.

Two more shops have settled, it is announced at strike headquarters. The Pierce Dress Manufacturing Company at 334 South Market Street and the Cohen Brothers shop 322 West Van Buren have signed the union agreement. Striking employees from these two shops and from the Colonial Dress Company go back to work today.

Altho Moran had said Collins was with him when he served injunction writs on the thirteen strikers, Collins "could not recall" what Moran had said to them.

Moran testified that each of the defendants refused to take the injunction. (Continued on Page 2)

TWO SPECIMENS OF THE CLASS WORKERS CARRY ON THEIR BACKS

An American Prince

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Representatives of old Pennsylvania families will pack the city hall court room tomorrow morning when Harry K. Thaw takes the stand in his fight to return to the society career that has been so constantly interrupted since he shot America's most brilliant architect 19 years ago.

Much sympathy for the scion of the multi-millionaire Pittsburgh family is expressed by members of the 400 who attended the sanity hearings today. His friends argue that such eccentricities as rabbit-chewing and whipping of girls are nobody else's business.

Indignation is freely expressed in the best circles of Philadelphia against the vulgar comments heard in cafes and hotel lobbies regarding the way of life of the wealthy Pennsylvanians. Thaw has many supporters, not so much because of what he is but what he represents.

A British Prince

PARIS, April 16.—The Prince of Wales continues his nightly invasion of high society and has selected two Americans to assist him. They are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bate of Chicago. Bate is attached to the United States unofficial reparations delegation.

With Parisians flocking from dancing place to dancing place last night, the prince explored the Montmartre district with Mr. and Mrs. Bate. Later the party danced at Kiley's dancing place, a rendezvous established here by Gerald Kiley, ex-football star of the University of Wisconsin.

While dancing last night the prince inadvertently started a new step which has been named "Prince de Wales Trot." Owing to a slight eccentricity the prince while dancing has an oscillative right knee. Dancers soon attempted to follow the step.

COURTS ARE TERRIBLY FUSSED ABOUT CANARY; HOW ABOUT WORKERS?

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 16.—Legal Counsel has been appointed by the Probate Court here to see that Louis Crepaux's canary bird gets enough to eat for the rest of its life. Crepaux's will was admitted to probate yesterday and his savings amounting to \$24,500 were left to Miss Sophie Barrows of Los Angeles and his canary bird to Miss Grace Hotson of Oakland.

A clause in the will provided that the bird was to be endowed, so superior Judge Graham allowed \$20 until the estate shall be settled and appointed Joseph Derham attorney for the public administrator to keep liquid funds on hand to provide a full seed cup so long as the bird shall live.

MILLIONAIRE TO DEFEND SANITY ON STAND TODAY

Thaw Facing Ex-Wife, Evelyn Nesbit

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Harry K. Thaw, the man whose millions once more have mustered a brilliant array of legal and medical talent to prove him sane and win him freedom, was advised by his counsel to be ready for the big test—his own appearance on the witness stand.

His only hope lies in his millions. If Harry K. Thaw were a poor man his rabbit-biting, girl-beating manias would doom him to confinement to the end of his days.

Foolish Looking Plutocrat.

Radicals in the courtroom took a good look at Thaw, this portly and rather foolish looking representative of the plutocratic class, for whom hundreds of workers are laboring in the industries in which his wealth is invested.

Climax of the Thaw sanity trial—cross-examination of Harry by attorneys for the Thaw estate and for Evelyn Nesbit, who are blocking his move for freedom—is not expected to be reached until tomorrow morning.

Sex Perversion Is Issue.

The list of lay witnesses for Thaw was practically exhausted yesterday. A score went on in rapid succession to swear him sane.

All admitted they had avoided, in their talks with Thaw, mention of the slaying of Stanford White, the Gump case, the accusation of sexual perversion that have been made against Harry. It is such subjects as these that Thaw will have to consider under the biting cross-examination of "Billy" Gray, counsel representing Evelyn Nesbit and her boy, Russell, for whom she claims her share of the Thaw estate.

Cross examination of Dr. Wilson, pro-Thaw witness, delved into Thaw's whole life, his infancy when he suffered from insomnia, the St. Vitus dance of his childhood, his killing of White and his practice of flagellation. Dr. Wilson was pressed to say what he thought might happen if Thaw were released.

Beating of Girls.

"Did you ask him about beating young girls—one of them so severely that when he was thru the pieces of her shirt waist had to be picked out of her flesh?"

"No."

"Did you ask him about the Gump matter?"

"Yes, but he evaded the question." (Thaw's alleged assault upon the girls occurred as long ago as 1904.)

The witness said he thought there was no truth in this charge.

7 Insane In Family.
Gray demanded that the doctor assume that there were seven instances of insanity in Thaw's family in giving his opinion on his sanity.

Gray forced the witness to admit that he had interviewed no one but Thaw himself in determining him sane.

(Continued on Page Two.)

GRAFT WITH JESS SMITH

Means Tells Story to Daugherty Committee

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Jess Smith "split" \$200,000 obtained from New York bootleggers for whisky permits with former Attorney General Daugherty, Gaston B. Means, former department of justice agent, today told the Senate Daugherty investigating committee that Smith had informed him.

The bootleggers were demanding return of the money, Means said and Smith told him that he could not return it because he had split it with Daugherty.

Everybody Knew It.

"Everybody knew that Jess Smith and Manington were splitting with the attorney-general on liquor withdrawals. Everybody knew that Jess Smith and Manington were working with Daugherty to get whisky permits," Means said.

Means said he had turned over between \$200,000 and \$225,000 to Smith in all at various times.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon entered into an agreement with a man named Shelton to get permits for "the Green River Whisky people," Means charged.

Means was put on the stand after the committee completed examination of George W. Storck, department of justice accountant, who testified about alleged irregularities in sales of seized German property by the alien property custodian, both in this country and in the Philippines.

Blackmail, Not Indictments.

Means said Jesse Smith told him that "they" were not going to indict former Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer and Francis J. Garvan, alien property custodian, for their action in selling the Bosch Magneto Company properties, but intended to blackmail them "to force them to do the things they wanted to control democratic votes in congress."

Means also said that William J. Burns had told him that he had advised Daugherty not to try to indict Senator Wheeler, of Montana, the Daugherty gave out a statement saying that he knew nothing about the indictment before it was returned.

Storck Tells of Irregularities.

Alleged irregularities in the sale of German property seized in the Philippines during the war by the alien property custodian were related to the senate Daugherty committee today by George W. Storck, department of justice accountant.

Seized property was sold at ridiculous low prices, some times to receivers appointed by the custodian to administer them, Storck said. On one occasion President Wilson intervened to set aside a sale in which Francis Burton Harrison, then governor-general of the Philippine Islands, acted as agent, Storck testified.

Storck said that despite his repeated reports to the justice department no attention was paid to the alleged irregularities and no prosecutions have ever been brought.

Charges that the private secretary of Governor Harrison proposed to German prisoners interned in the islands that they could be released if they would agree to sell their property were also made by Storck.

No Prosecutions Started.

Storck testified that Kern paid Joseph F. Guffey of Pittsburgh, former democratic national committeeman, \$10,000 in 1920 with the understanding that this was to aid in the withdrawal of liquor from bonded warehouses. He said his investigation showed that the deal fell thru because "the change of policy" of the prohibition officials.

Storck in answer to questions by senator Wheeler, said that his records of investigation of the Bosch case

(Continued on Page Two.)

What Do You Want to Read?

The DAILY WORKER wants the views of its readers on what serial they would like to see published next. We have had "A Week," the famous Russian novel, and "The Story of John Brown," an account of the life of this illustrious American revolutionist. We are planning for another serial to be started soon. But we would like to get the views of our readers on what they would like to see published. Write your views to the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

CITE MANINGTON, MAL DAUGHERTY FOR CONTEMPT

May Be Committed to "Common Jail"

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate Daugherty investigating committee has decided to hale Mal Daugherty, brother of the former attorney general, and Howard Manington, occupant of the "little green house on K street," before the bar of the Senate for contempt.

Foregoing the course followed by the case of Harry F. Sinclair, who was indicted by a grand jury for his refusal to answer questions of the oil committee, the Brookhart committee intends to bring them directly before the Senate to answer for their alleged contempt, Mal Daugherty for his refusal to produce the books of his bank and Manington for refusing to appear in answer to a subpoena.

May Resort to Habeas Corpus.
If adjudged guilty by the Senate, they may be committed to a "common jail" until they consent to testify. They may resort to habeas corpus proceedings, however, and appeal to the Supreme Court. Their only escape would be to claim immunity on the ground that their testimony might incriminate them.

Page Manington in Vain.
Howard Manington, once resident of the "little green house on K street," was "paged" in vain today by the Senate committee investigating former Attorney General Daugherty when the hearings were resumed.

Manington, yesterday thru his attorney, challenged the constitutional authority of the committee to continue its investigation and flatly refused to respond to the subpoena issued for him.

"Before we proceed," said Chairman Brookhart, "I want to inquire if Howard Manington is present—the same Howard Manington who wanted to testify when he was in Paris?"

Brookhart Notes Absence.
After a pause Brookhart said that Manington's absence would be noted. Wheeler asked ex-Senator Chamberlain, counsel for Daugherty, "what has become of the promise of Paul Howard to produce Manington?"

"We said that he would be here at the proper time, but did not promise to produce him," said Chamberlain.

Brookhart remarked that Manington was standing in the back of the room yesterday when his counsel said he was not present.

Indicted in New York.
Wheeler asked Chamberlain to ascertain from the Department of Justice if Manington had been indicted in New York in a liquor case before he went to Europe and what disposition, if any, has been made of the case.

"We also want to know if any attempt has been made to take him into custody," said Senator Moses, New Hampshire.

George W. Stork, accountant of the Department of Justice, then took the stand to wind up his testimony regarding his investigation of the sale of the Bosch Magneto Company to Martin F. Kern, a German citizen, by the alien property custodian during the administration of A. Mitchell Palmer.

Stokes Battle Again.

Judge W. M. Cook of the criminal court today set April 23, for hearing the motion to quash the indictments against W. E. D. Stokes, New York millionaire, and five others, charged with conspiring to defame the character of the millionaire's wife.

CLEVELAND OUTFIT, WITH SOCIALISTS, STILL GREASED WITH McADOO OIL, REFUSE STAND ON LA FOLLETTE

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Discussion of reports from every quarter of the country, showing that great masses of the voters are ready to support an independent and responsibly progressive political movement in this year's presidential campaign, was the chief business accomplished by the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, just concluded here.

No declaration of program was drafted, nor was the candidacy of LaFollette definitely endorsed. Democratic members of the gathering felt that McAdoo should not be eliminated from consideration until after the democratic national convention had named its man and adopted its platform. Another meeting on May 25 was ordered, in preparation for the convention to be held in Cleveland on July 4.

There were present William H. Johnston of the Machinists, chairman; James P. Noonan of the Electrical Workers, Morris Hillquit of the Socialist Party, V. C. Vladeck of the Jewish Daily Forward Association, John M. Baer, Edward Keating, Basil M. Manly, Judge Edward Jeffers of Michigan, President R. T. Wood of the Missouri Federation of Labor, Benjamin C. Marsh, Oscar Ameringer, T. N. Pierson as alternate for Manion of the Railway Telegraphers, R. A. Haste for D. C. Dorman of Montana, Arthur Lovell for Robertson of the Locomotive Firemen, and Finson for Fjoldal of the Maintenance of Way Employes, together with the editors of most of the journals of the railway labor unions.

Significant of the drift of opinion was the presence of a delegation from the Woman's Committee for Political Action, which was invited to select a representative as a member of the national committee. This Woman's Committee announces its program as follows:

1. Public control and conservation of natural resources, secured by taxation of all land values.
 2. Public ownership with democratic control of all means of communication and transportation.
 3. Public control of the nation's money and credit.
 4. Abolition of all political patronage.
 5. Governmental revenue to be raised not by tariffs but (a) taxes on large incomes and inheritances; (b) taxes on land values; (c) profits on government banking; (d) savings from reduction of armament.
 6. Restoration of civil rights and guarantee to all citizens of full economic, legal and political rights, including (a) right of childhood to natural development; (b) right of workers to organize; (c) right of minorities to proportional representation.
 7. Legislation to prevent courts from nullifying acts of legislatures, and to correct other judicial abuses.
 8. Progressive reduction of armament by international agreement, judicial settlement of disputes, and a democratically controlled world organization.
- Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Zona Gale, Julia Marlowe Sothorn, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Elizabeth Gilman, Mrs. Basil Manly, Mrs. Fremont Older, Jessie Hughan and Mrs. Charles Edward Russell are among the women connected with this committee, of which Mrs. Sally H. Burch is chairman and Miss Isabelle Kendig is secretary. Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Miss Kendig and Mrs. D. J. Meserole constituted the delegation which offered co-operation to the C. P. P. A.

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

COOLIDGE AND PURITY IS NEW G. O. P. SLOGAN

Teapot Oil Thieves Ask 4 Years More

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The real "keynote" of the Republican campaign has now been sounded.

With a great deal of skill Secretary of State Hughes, the third keynoter thus far tried out, announced last night in his speech to New York Republicans that the keynote is—Calvin Coolidge.

Weeks ago it was predicted that the campaign would be centered around Mr. Coolidge. Senator Pepper made an offer in his recent keynote effort to say what Hughes said last night, but Hughes put it much stronger.

Hughes carefully built up a case for the administration. He laid particular emphasis on the works of the administration in its executive departments. The studious avoidance of any reference to the record of Congress—except the observation that if it had not been for obstructionists the tax reduction program would have gone thru ere this—was one of the cleverest features of Hughes' "keynote."

It is Coolidge upon whom the country must depend, he said in effect, for carrying out the program which Harding began. It is the character of Coolidge which is offered to the nation as an earnest of leadership and of constructive achievement.

Ducks Teapot Scandal.
Hughes' treatment of the current scandals also skillfully emphasized this Coolidge note. The President, Hughes solemnly said, is prosecuting without favor or fear, and is determined on purity of government.

The keynoter summed it all up in one of his closing paragraphs when he said Mr. Coolidge is his own platform; that no other is needed.

New York Typos Must Face New Fight With Bosses

(Continued from Page One)
beat down the standard of living of the New York printers, already far below that of most skilled trades in this city today.

Will Fight Arbitration.
Owing to the incessant hammering of the militants in the union against arbitration that hedged instrument of the employers' is in pronounced disfavor at present and the rank and file are in favor of going out on the streets rather than submit to an arbitration clause.

The rank and file are convinced that there is no such thing as fair arbitration, that no man can be found who is neutral as between capital and labor, and that invariably the arbitrator favors the employer. In other words they are beginning to become class conscious, to realize that the interests of capital and labor are not identical in spite of the heavy residue of reactionary officialdom that weighs upon the typographical union today.

They are determined that the job scale negotiations do not end in the same disastrous manner as the newspaper scale and will teach the employers that in spite of the fact that they lost a skirmish thru the treachery of their officials, they will not lose the war against the greed of the owners of job printing establishments.

Murrah For The Daily Worker.
To THE DAILY WORKER:—Let me congratulate you on your good work. I am a subscriber to the DAILY and am always on the watch for some exposure or other. What is more I am ever thankful for the DAILY and think it is the best paper the working class has ever seen, and the only one the master class fears.
BEATRICE SISKIND,
San Francisco, Cal.

More Bosses In Surrender To The Garment Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)
tion writes, "but let them fall to the sidewalk, shrugging their shoulders and walking away."

Collins testimony was that the first striker had "Taken the writ and torn it up." He saw he had made a slip, and testified for the other that "he did not recall what the strikers did when Moran handed them the writ."

13 In Contempt Case
The 13 who are charged by the two thugs with "picketing and walking up and down on the sidewalk, are Mary Gastina, Minnie Garshin, Mary Nisch, Katherine O'Connor, Elizabeth Grusling, Samuel Natesky, William Elash, Morris Sher, Morris Sudin, Marya Czajkowska, Helen Wiese, Fay Silkoff and Fabian Tiphshus.

When asked by the prosecutor whether he had ever seen Sam Natesky in front of 237 South Market Street, Collins said, "Yes, many times." But he seemed at a loss to pick him out from among the 13. Finally the prosecutor came to Collins' assistance and said "there he is, the fourth one from the end."

Professional Witnesses.
That is the kind of identification and testimony which the manufacturers seem to be relying on. The witnesses all seem to be professional dicks or strikebreakers, in the employ of the bosses or else assigned to strike duty by the county.

When asked to identify Morris Sher, Collins said, "I know him, I have arrested him several times, for

WEST VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT ASSIST COAL OPERATORS IN SHOOTING UP MINERS' UNION

By TOM TIPPETT.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 16.—The state of West Virginia and its code of laws are utilized by the coal companies in their opposition to the United Mine Workers of America exactly as a conjurer employs his magic art to fool his audience. A conjurer doesn't bother to explain how his pigeons are turned into rabbits—it's his trick. Neither do the coal operators here take the trouble to explain when a state law is a piece of paper or when it is actually a law. The transformation is also their trick. In either case no one is fooled, the difference being that one performance produces laughter, the other misery.

Gunmen Are Legalized.
The operators show works this way: He no longer has an argument against the union; he can't keep his slaves contented with words, so he uses force. A law permits him to employ watchmen to watch his property. There is in America a peculiar breed of brute known as gunman and from this anti-social crop the operators recruit their watchmen. An obliging sheriff deputizes and turns them loose with a club and a gun to terrorize the workers who may be thinking of a union. They are now deputy sheriffs of the state but the coal operators pay their wages. In Logan county alone there are 460 of such watchmen.

Operators Pay Deputies Wages.
The notorious Don Chaffin, who is still sheriff there, recently testified in court at an armed-march trial, that there was a fund in the bank on which he drew to pay these deputies. He swore he "did not know who put the money in the bank." The operators, however, admitted they pay the money and said on the stand that in 1921 in that county it had cost them \$65,000. There is an assessment placed by the operators' association against every ton of coal mined to pay for this.

State Foots Bills.
All of this is rather costly to the operators, it will be supposed, but at the last meeting of the West Virginia legislature the operators were reimbursed out of the state treasury.
"But what about the thousands of dollars you have spent defending the workers' side of the house? Is the state going to pay that back to you?" I asked Fred Mooney, district secretary of the Mine Workers, who was telling me the story.
Everybody roared with laughter. That's a silly question in West Virginia.

Witnesses In Chains.
At the same trial the miners had called men from prison to testify in their behalf. While the operators' prisoner-witnesses were put up at the best hotel and given absolute liberty those on the miners' side of the fence were locked in jail and fetched back and forth to court in chains. Again the black magic in operation.

The Wilburns were out long before the Keeney trial. The miners' counsel introduced in court a hotel bill of \$148 for Wilburn, paid by J. A. Scott to the Holley hotel at Charleston long before the trial and when Wilburn was supposed in jail. Scott "works up evidence" for the operators, to the tune of \$6000 per year and expenses—so he testified in court. Old man Wilburn is holding revival meetings now in Boone county. All of the freed convicts have been deputized by Don Chaffin.

Other Departments of the Law.
Other departments of the law are equally magical in the operators' hands. After Rev. Joe E. Wilburn and his son, John, who were convicted in connection with the armed march, turned state's evidence, they were immediately given their freedom. No pardon or commutation was

DAUGHERTY GOT SHARE IN GRAFT

(Continued from Page One.)
show a loss of \$449,000 on the sale, Stork said.

As Stork continued to reel off alleged crooked deals in alien property in the Philippines, Senator Jones, Washington, asked where he got his facts.

"All from the records of the alien property custodian," said Stork.
Stork said that Fred Berry, confidential secretary to former Governor General Harrison went to a German internment camp in 1918 and told the prisoners they could be released if they would agree to sell their property. He said a clique, led by a Philippine Bank, organized a system of "second sales" of the German property which resulted in high frauds.

German Were Blackmailed
There were so many embezzlements in the bank, Stork said, that he advised Crim that it was unsafe to keep the alien trusts there. He said that Arnold Harrison, brother of the Governor General was interested in the bank.

Stork said that scores of Germans in the Philippines were forced to sign on the dotted line" and sell their property to the Philippine clique in order to get out of internment camps. "In other words, they were blackmailed," said Wheeler.

"Yes".
Stork said that scores of Germans in the Philippines were forced to sign on the dotted line" and sell their property to the Philippine clique in order to get out of internment camps. "In other words, they were blackmailed," said Wheeler.

Too Raw Even for Wilson.
Stork then testified that the property of a German tobacco company in the Philippines was sold by the alien property custodian, with Francis Burton Harrison, former Governor General of the islands acting as agent, to a group at such a "raw price" that president Wilson ordered the sale set aside. He said that later the same group bid in his property for an even lower price.

Negro Girls in Fight.
Today's strike meeting was addressed by Koop, who made a plea for organization, both politically and industrially to fight the injunction against picketing. "I am glad to see Negro girls here," said George Koop. "No race or creed or religion should stand in the way of the strikers sticking together. There is only one thing you must remember. You are all workers. The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer."

An Indian Hold-up.
GREENFIELD, Ind., April 16.—Three men with their faces painted like Indians and wearing cowboy hats, held up Miss Goldie Collins, assistant cashier of the Citizens' State Bank at Charlottesville near here today and escaped with \$2,500 in currency.

Prepare For Strike Float.
Carpenters and decorators were being consulted yesterday by members of the "Committee of 15" relative to the construction of floats for the demonstration which is planned for the strikers. The demonstration against the injunction is to wind up with a mass meeting at the Garrick Theatre. "We are considering running a float," said Meyer Perlstein. "We want

first to find out what the expense will be."
Agnes Nestor told the DAILY WORKER that it was her understanding that at the last meeting of the "Committee of 15" plans were discussed of running floats. Very little mentioned, she said, about parading.

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

HIGHER LEARNING GETTING A SHOCK AT DALLAS, TEX.

Woman Dean Appalled At Spooning Story

DALLAS, Texas, April 16.—Co-education was on the defensive at Southern Methodist University today.

Girl students sought revenge for attacks upon them in the "Dinkey," an outlaw fraternity magazine, as federal and university officials investigated a "Wilderness" party staged by the editors in celebration of issuance of the publication.

Commenting on an editorial which said the co-eds were "painted sepulchers of abomination," Margaret Tilly, leading co-ed, said:

"It's an insult—and every bit untrue."

Bad, Booze-Drinking Boys.
"The 'Dinkey' was published by a gang of booze-drinking reprobates who don't rate a look from a decent co-ed."

"When they threw their party out at Savage Lake they picked their dates off the streets because they knew that university women wouldn't go with them."

"We have positive evidence that not a single co-ed attended the affair."
"It's disgraceful—the boys should be prosecuted!" Mrs. S. J. Hay, dean of women, declared of the "Dinkey."

"It was gross libel. There is no punishment severe enough for the boys who published that nasty sheet—they should be prosecuted."

"The Most Awful Thing."
"Some of the girls may be thoughtless—and risk their dignities by attending parties unchaperoned—but they are all good Christian girls. The 'Dinkey' was the most awful thing I ever read. I had trouble reading it, it was so shocking. So many of our best girls were brazenly insulted," Mrs. Hay stated.

Mrs. Hay denied there was any promiscuous "hoodling" (synonym for spooning) at S. M. U. The "Dinkey" charged co-eds took part in "hoodling contests" wherein they made the rounds of the men on the party and then voted on the "champion hoodler."

Butte Trades Council Prints Weekly Organ, The Labor Bulletin

BUTTE, Mont., April 16.—Following the suspension of the Butte Bulletin, during the strenuous days of the war and after, the only daily working-class paper between Chicago and Seattle, the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Council has begun publishing The Labor Bulletin as its weekly organ.

By unanimous vote the Council authorized the committee to use the Council's funds to get out the paper. The subscription price of the new paper is \$2 per year.

William F. Dunne, formerly editor of the Butte Bulletin, is now one of the editors of the DAILY WORKER.

Japan Certainly Is Busy.
LONDON, April 16.—Since signing of the Washington limitation of armament treaties Great Britain has started construction on one submarine, while Japan has begun work on six light cruisers, 17 destroyers and 13 submarines, Parliamentary Secretary Ammon said during the session of the House of Commons today.

217,000 BASEBALL FANS ON JOB; THROG PARKS OF THE MAJOR LEAGUES

NEW YORK, April 16.—With a total attendance of more than 217,000 at the eight opening games of the Major League season, baseball started to live up to the pre-season "bigger and better" predictions.

New York with 45,000, Cincinnati with 35,747 and Detroit with 34,000 topped the list while Philadelphia was in the hole with a rather meager 10,000.

The total attendance in the National League ran to approximately 105,000 while the American League topped it with 112,000.

Perhaps the biggest feature of the day was the shut-out pitched for Washington against the Athletics by Walter Johnson. Starting his eighteenth season in the Major Leagues, Johnson let the Athletics down without a run and with only four hits and he struck out eight batters.

Another Story By a Young Russian

You have read "A WEEK," by Iury Libedinsky, and you were thrilled by it as you have rarely been thrilled by a book before, because you found in it an apotheosis of the greatest of all revolutions. It thrilled you for many reasons, and rightly so, for it is a great book. Now the DAILY WORKER will offer you another story by a young Russian, but a story which is different in many ways, altho it is also about Russia after the November revolution. Iury Libedinsky, in his style follows the path laid out by the older masters. He is more or less a disciple of writers who preceded him, such as Chekov or Gorky. Of course, he cannot help showing the influences of the modernist currents, but by and large his method is not new, but follows in trodden paths. Of course, his materials are new, but his style is not, at least not as new as that of the great young Russian writer, Boris Pilniak. We are going to try an experiment. We are going to offer you a story written by a futurist, for that is what Boris Pilniak is, but an honest futurist, without anything of the charlatan in him, nor anything of the exotic for the sake of being exotic. Pilniak has a terrible seriousness in his writings, he is not a dilettante by any means, but he is a futurist, a modernist, perhaps the last word in futurism. And we are

are going to see whether you like his work. Don't forget that he is a great writer, that Leon Trotsky considered him the greatest of the young writers of Soviet Russia. The DAILY WORKER has published a long article about him, by the eminent French critic, Victor Serge. So that he is not a second-rater. But he is very different from Libedinsky, and we should like you to tell us your reaction to these two writers, which one appeals more to you and why, or does Pilniak appeal to you at all? For one thing, the book "A Week" gains a great deal over the work of Pilniak because Libedinsky has a much greater understanding of the proletarian revolution than Pilniak. Pilniak feels the force of the Russian revolution, but it does not resolve itself into simple terms in his mind. The revolution is rather a mystery to him, but he is swept by the tremendous energy of it and he gives forth the impact of it in his work. To Libedinsky, the revolution is crystal clear and he speaks of it in such simple terms that everyone can see it. To Pilniak the revolution is bewildering, chaotic, a whirl of strange forces clashing in a vast turmoil which he cannot always understand, but which he can always feel. Libedinsky understands the essence of the revolution, but he misses its overtones. Pilniak gives the overtones. Pilniak is more of the artist than Libedinsky, he is a greater fashioner

of language, his style is richer, more gorgeous, more varied, more fantastic, going over from stark realism to grotesque, and then to the highest reaches of poetic fantasy, attaining to subtleties, which Libedinsky's style cannot attain. But of course, he sacrifices the simplicity of Libedinsky, and simplicity always has a universal appeal, not simplicity carried to the point of banality, but the crystal clear simplicity of the great masters of all times.

However, we should like the readers of our paper to judge for themselves. We will shortly begin the publication of the story "At the Doors" by Boris Pilniak, in a splendid translation from the Russian. The translation is by Louis Lozowick, artist and literary critic, about whom we have already written and who is giving his full cooperation to the DAILY WORKER, supplying us with invaluable material.

Watch for the first installment of this story in Saturday's magazine section of the DAILY WORKER. It is much shorter than "A Week", in fact it is a short story, whereas "A Week" is a novel. When you have read "At the Doors" by Boris Pilniak, write to the DAILY WORKER and tell us what you think of it. We want to know how working people react to this sort of writing. It is true that the younger writers make no appeal to workers? We should like to know.

REMOVAL NOTICE

Please be sure to address all Letters, Newspapers and other mail to our new address.

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

NO GRAFT IN RED RUSSIA, TRIAL SHOWS

Prompt Dismissal Of Krassnostchekov Cited

Editor's Note—Under the title, "The Party on the Alert," the Pravda, official publication of the Russian Communist Party, printed the following article on the Krassnostchekov trial. Krassnostchekov, it will be remembered, who was a lawyer in Chicago under the name of A. Strollar Tobin, earned a high place in the Russian government by his devotion to Red Russia. He was convicted, however, of misapplying funds for the private use of his family, and dismissed from the Communist Party.

By H. GERISH.

"The affair Alexander Krassnostchekov" has come to an end. It was HIS affair, as without him there would have been no other defendants.

It was HIS affair because of all the defendants he alone was a member of the Russian Communist Party.

This trial has brought to the surface the perils of NEP (New Economic Policy). Capitalism does not make use now of frontal attacks. It uses imperceptible permeation. It does not destroy physically, but politically and morally former revolutionaries who are not struck down in open struggle, but are gradually and imperceptibly corrupted by NEP "culture" until they become the dregs of the population.

Cause of Deterioration.

With the liquidation of the outer fronts some of us embarked on a too rapid demobilization. We demobilized on our inner front and lost a certain amount of our revolutionary energy and watchfulness. In fact, some of us lost some of our former strength. Some of us forgot that the struggle with the capitalist world in its present form demands that we should be inwardly very strong and on the alert, even more so than at the time when capitalism was sending its armed forces against us.

When the party sends stern revolutionaries (who have shown their stamina and sternness in the midst of the revolutionary struggle) to responsible economic posts, the capitalist world approaches them in an outwardly conciliatory and even "aesthetic" manner. Seemingly, there is no necessity to be on the alert when nothing more serious is contemplated than a visit to some cabaret or music hall. And where is the danger when a near relative in whose business capacity the responsible communist has great faith, asks the latter to give him a certain amount of backing in some business matters?

In practice, this kind of indulgence and concessions are frequently the beginning of a rapid deterioration of the responsible communist which might bring him to the dock.

Nipped in the Bud.

There is one side to the Krassnostchekov affair which should be emphasized: he was exposed almost at the beginning of his deterioration, as shown by the data of his first criminal acts. This is also shown by the comparatively small financial damage done by him to the Soviet Republic (the losses do not exceed 40,000 rubles). Taking into consideration that A. Krassnostchekov was in a position to manipulate millions of rubles, one could have thought at the beginning of the trial that Krassnostchekov's shameful betrayal of the confidence of the Russian Communist Party would involve the Soviet Republic in enormous monetary losses.

The communist nuclei in all our institutions must develop a maximum of activity. By their control they must nip in the bud all suspicious transactions. They must, in conjunction with the central and local control committees, see to it that criminal elements be eliminated before they are able to do much harm. We must bear in mind that such types as Krassnostchekov can become a blot on our party if they are not immediately placed in the dock.

Krassnostchekov has escaped the supreme penalty. But the sentence passed on him has KILLED him politically.

Our Soviet apparatus is not yet in working order, and our party nuclei are not yet active enough to remedy the shortcomings of the Soviet apparatus.

No Large Steals Possible.

But even now we can say that nothing of the nature of the American oil scandal is possible in our Republic.

We show no mercy to deteriorated communists, but expel them from our ranks and sentence them to political and civil extinction.

The sentence in the Krassnostchekov affair has confirmed this once more.

It depends on the party, on all its members and on all workers to whom the Soviet Power is dear, to make the purging process rapid and thorough.

No Sunday Movies.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—By a majority of 23 voters, of Auburn, 12 miles south of here, it was decided that the village could get along without Sunday movies. The proposition was voted on in connection with the village election.

SCENES IN FAMOUS RUSSIAN TRIAL



Sentenced to six years in the penitentiary, M. Krassnostchekov finds that grafting brings immediate punishment in the Soviet state.

that he was a member of the Russian Communist Party and had rendered useful service during the revolutionary period as president of the Far-Eastern Republic, did not prevent prompt punishment when he betrayed the workers by dishonest handling of their funds.

The picture above is the Krassnostchekov trial scene in Moscow. The defendant is shown by (X) and his attorney, Tschlenoff, by (XX). The picture below it shows Krassnostchekov, right, and his counsel, left, with Krilenko, prosecutor, in center.

KANSAS BOSSES ATTEMPT TO SPLIT LABOR WITH KLAN

Probe Shows Kluxers Aid Employers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOPEKA, Kan., April 16.—The employers association of this state is trying to use the Ku Klux Klan to split the forces of organized labor it has been disclosed by a quiet investigation conducted by labor organizations.

The labor officials are beginning to fear that trouble is in store for labor on this score. Wherever the Klan enters labor organizations there is bound to be trouble, it is said, because of the racial and religious differences in labor's ranks. There is a large element of foreign born, it is well known among the miners, particularly, and among some of the railroad shopmen. The entrance of the Klan in some of the labor centers has been marked by dissensions and divisions among laboring men there.

Employers Organize Opposition.

The Employers' Association, which organization changed its name a year or two ago to that of Associated Industries, is regarded by laboring men as the center of opposition maintains the biggest and strongest lobby that exists in the Kansas legislature. It has opposed every step that has been taken in behalf of laboring men and women. It bitterly opposed the minimum hour law for working women and has tried time and time again to repeal the bill in legislative sessions. It has opposed and vigorously fought the laundry and factory inspection laws and regulations. It did not oppose the industrial court bill except that feature of the measure which provided "teeth" against the employers as well as against labor. It has tried to defeat labor laws in courts as well as in the legislature.

Bosses and Klan.

Now, it is pointed out, there is a connection between the Klan and the Employers' Association. John S. Dean, well-known Topeka lawyer, is attorney for the Association. Mr. Dean also is head counsel for the Ku Klux Klan in its fight to retain its legal standing in the state. Dean, as attorney, and Harry Sharp, as secretary of the Employers' Association, are the "pillars" of that organization. They have campaigned the state together in the interest of the association. The association maintains permanent headquarters in Topeka and has a working force every day in the year. Labor looks upon it as the one big factor in the state that constantly menaces labor interests.

Labor Broke With Klan.

In large cities of Texas and in other states of the South, where the Klan is older and stronger than in Kansas, there has come an open break between the Klan and organized labor. Those who have studied the situation in Kansas express the belief that trouble is certain to follow in this state.

Those who are interested in labor's welfare point out that if the Employers' Association should desire to disrupt organized labor it could find no more effective and certain method than of introducing a racial and religious conflict within its ranks.

Anatole France 80 Years Old.

PARIS, April 16.—Anatole France, grand old man of French literature, was given a great ovation in the press and in literary circles on his eightieth birthday today.

Telephone Girls In Melbourne Win The 34-Hour Week

(By The Federated Press)

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 16.—Telephone girls in the Australian government service have received an increase ranging from \$45 to \$120 per annum, according to grade. Hours have been reduced to 34 per week. Formerly the hours ranged from 37 to 46 per week.

In granting the award the federal arbitrator agreed that, generally, the work of the operators was underpaid, and that the value and amount of work had increased since the last award was made.

SPOKANE R. R. CLERKS ENDORSE F.-L. CONVENTION

Want Class Party Of Workers-Farmers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPOKANE, Wash., April 16.—Not all of the organizations of the Railroad Brotherhoods in the United States are for the conference for Progressive Political Action. This is indicated by the following resolution adopted by Spokane Lodge No. 252, of Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, at a recent meeting.

We, the members of Spokane Lodge 252, declare that the industrial workers and exploited farmers must be represented in the Presidential campaign of 1924, by a Farmer-Labor Party, with a program representing the class interests of the industrial workers and farmers.

We, therefore, declare our support of the convention to be held on May 30th in St. Paul, Minnesota, for the formation of such a party. We are opposed to delaying the convention until after the conventions of the old parties as we are now convinced that neither the candidates nor the programs of either the republican or democratic parties are of any importance in deciding the question whether the farmers and industrial workers shall organize a mass party which will fight their political battles.

We instruct that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the organization committee in charge of the work of calling the May 30th convention and be published in the labor press. Adopted by Spokane Lodge No. 252, B. R. C. of A., this 15th day of March. JAMES S. PEELE, Chairman. O. A. SWARTZ, Secretary.

(All organizations which supported the May 30th conference are now lined up for the June 17th conference.)

Chinese Dockers Win Strike Against Housing Shortage

(By The Federated Press)

HONGKONG, April 16.—Two thousand Kowloon dock workers struck near here against the demolition of their homes to make way for dockyard extensions. The men claimed the house shortage in Kowloon, Hongkong's dockyard port, was so acute they would be homeless if their dwellings were razed. The municipal council intervened.

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

STRONG WAVE OF ANTI-MILITARISM SWEEPS NORWAY

Norwegian Youth Fights Conscript Service

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KRISTIANA, Norway, March 30.—(By Mail)—The Norwegian Left Young Communist League, The Social Anarchistic Society of Norway, and the Norwegian Syndicalist Federation have sent a joint call to the Norwegian Youth of military age, to refuse military service.

They have the support of the Norwegian Workers Party and request the support of all union men in their demand for the abolishment of the military work and the dissolution of the class army; they also request a boycott against military transports and manufacture of war supplies. They claim that the only object in keeping an army is to use it against the "internal enemy," to crush down labor every time it rises in fight for its reasonable demands.

Several editors of papers have been indicted for publishing articles about the military strike. The first case, against Olsen-Hagen, editor of "Lete Mal" in Stavanger, was tried March 22nd, and resulted in a judgment of six months' jail sentence and deprivation of citizen's rights for ten years. Appeal was taken.

An anti-military meeting was called by Stavanger Workers Party and Stavanger Young Communist League the same evening, with a crowded hall passed a resolution calling the verdict distinct class judgment and an attack on the general freedom of speech and thought. The executive committee of Rogaland County also passed a strong protest against the verdict.

Immense Protest Meetings.

March 26th, an anti-military meeting called by Kristiana Workers Party and the local of the Young Communist League, broke the record for meetings held at the hall of the Kristiana Federation of Labor in its 54 years' existence. The large hall was packed and three overflow meetings arranged. The military strike parole was called the liberating word, the action that cuts thru talk and theories. The meeting expressed "its full co-operation with the work of the young league for a boycott of military work by the working class (military strike) and sees in the desperate prosecution instituted by the authorities' proof that this is the line they fear."

Oscar Torp, chairman of the Workers Party, said: "The army is mobilized against the workers and to protect the strikebreakers. Strikebreakers are the dregs of society for whom we all have contempt."

A state that uses military to protect strikebreakers must be broken up. An institution like the army, that is used for protection of strikebreakers, must be destroyed.—Strikebreakers must be made outlaws.—We shall place our army, our organizations, against the class army. We will not quit the fight until the military establishment lies thrown and tied by the force with which we shall march forward."

Fighting The Military.

Haakon Meyer, president of the young league, emphasized that the army is a class army. "At the time of the general strike organized workers were sent home as not reliable. Safe companies have been formed. The working class must fight this army."

"The strikebreaker is considered a shameless person. We will create the same sentiment against those who protect the strikebreakers. In our position towards the military we are not satisfied to only refuse.—We must be willing to and prepare ourselves to take up the battles that will come, also the military. And we shall win so that we on our own foundation can establish our own dictatorship." The overflow meeting called: Down with the military. Forward to direct action!

March 27th, the police indicted the following members of the Young Communist League of Norway, on account of anti-military actions: Thorbjorn Dahl, Henry W. Kristiansen, Birger Madsen, Jorgen Vogt, Edw. Sjolande, Carsten Aasebo, Bj. Lindahn, Arthur Arneson, Harold Olsen and Eugene Olsson.

Radical Argentine Students Kick Out Fossilized Teachers

(By The Federated Press)

BUENOS AIRES, April 16.—The students' movement in Argentina which is powerful enough to have expelled all objectionable old fogey professors after a two-year fight also enjoys the right to name professors and control academic freedom. It has just founded the first students' daily on the continent.

The students of Latin-America have many powerful weeklies all with socialist or communistic trend. Although they are probably younger than United States university students, they take an active part in the political life of their nations, leading them on new paths. There is less of the callow mental immaturity observable in the American fraternity, betting-party, professional-athletics type of student.

K. of C. Has Money.

Yeggs early today blew the safe in the offices of Leo Council, Knights of Columbus, and escaped with \$3,100.

JAKE HAMON'S WIDOW JOINS CROWD THAT FLOUTS OIL PROBERS

Mrs. Georgia Hamon Rohrer, widow of the late Jake Hamon, slain Oklahoma politician and oil millionaire, today defied the senate oil investigating committee to force her to testify.

When John L. Oros, deputy U. S. marshal located Mrs. Rohrer after ten days' search, and by a ruse served a forthwith subpoena, Mrs. Rohrer indignantly declared:

"The former Attorney General didn't pay any attention to their old forthwith subpoenas and I'm just as independent as he ever was. The senators down there are acting like a lot of school boys."

Mrs. Rohrer was found at the Allied Arts Club, and Oros gained entrance by posing as a lover of arts.

"What nerve," exclaimed Mrs. Rohrer.

"Well, I'm not going," she declared.

"I've always been a good democrat and Jake never told me any of his republican secrets. And as for the papers the committee wants, well, they were burned up months and months ago."

Assails Bill Making Immigrants Furnish Military Records

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative Berger of Milwaukee made a losing fight, in committee of the whole house during debate on the immigration bill, against the clause compelling the alien to bring with his application for entry into this country a complete dossier of his military, criminal or other record.

"It is an axiom of civilized nations," he said, "to consider a person honest and innocent until the contrary is proven. According to the proposition before us, the immigrant is supposed to have a prison record. The great bulk of the immigration of the past 100 years was honest. It was nothing like the immigration of the seventeenth century, when every immigrant to certain parts of the American colonies had a prison record, because Great Britain used large sections of her possessions as penal colonies. We know from history that in those days English judges used to deport Anglo-Saxon criminals instead of hanging them. Pickpockets, thieves and prostitutes were sent to these shores in that way. Many of the criminals became successful citizens, and some descendants even Revolutionary sires, I suppose."

"But I cannot see why we should ask questions of that kind of the present immigration. Moreover, under the provisions of this bill the burden of proof is put upon the immigrant. Is it any business of ours what the military record of an immigrant was in Bulgaria, or Russia, or France, or Germany? Suppose he had no military record at all; that might make him a very desirable immigrant."

Filipinos Strike For 8-Hour Day In Hawaiian Fields

(By The Federated Press)

HONOLULU, April 16.—Seven thousand Filipinos in the Hawaiian sugar plantations are on strike for the eight-hour day and a \$2 scale. They were working from 10 to 12 hours daily for \$1. The Nat. Conference of Land Workers of the Philippines has promised financial aid for their brothers in Hawaii and funds are being dispatched. Hawaii police were called out immediately after the strike to terrorize the Filipinos who have concentrated in towns near the plantations, having been forced to leave the camps by the sugar magnates.

Engdahl Will Speak At Joint Meeting For The Daily Worker

A speech by J. Louis Engdahl, the editor of the DAILY WORKER, and the singing of Den Rob Forpost, (The Red Sentinel) by Kunze, will be features of the Concert and Dance arranged jointly by the Socialist Scandinavian Singing Society and the Karl Marx Club, given for the benefit of the DAILY WORKER. Besides these two attractions, the program will consist of eight musical numbers.

The affair will be held on Saturday, April 19 at 8 o'clock, at Folkehus, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard.

The popular Lettish mandolin orchestra will play Wedding of the Winds and the Overture from "King Mydes". The Skald Singing Society will sing two numbers, Pearl Grand will play a piano solo, selections will be given by Vinzie and Lilla Lindhe and Bjarne Trogstad.

Supper will be served in the dining room. Dancing will be continued until one o'clock.

A Companion for Harry Thaw.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A. J. Antelo Devereaux, internationally famous polo player, has been adjudged insane and is now confined in the Friends Hospital for the Insane, Frankford, it became known here today. His condition is declared to have been caused by injuries received in many falls while playing polo, ateeplechasing and fox hunting.

BITTEREST DRIVE AGAINST MINERS IN W. VA. HISTORY

Union Loses Most Of Its Membership

(Staff Correspondent of The Fed. Press)

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 16.—West Virginia coal operators are seizing an opportune time to try to crush that part of the United Mine Workers of America that remains in this state. The general depression, everywhere prevalent in the industry, has brought the miners near starvation and since 1921 the union's vitality has been sapped in courts because of the armed march of that year.

The operators have continued on all sides a relentless campaign of violence with their armed guards. They have also at their beck and call the armed forces of the state and on top of all Judge McClintic issues injunctions as the operators direct. But as the injunction abuse in other parts of the country, in West Virginia it stands in, a class alone for viciousness. The West Virginia union is slowly slipping into the hand.

29,000 Unionists Left.

There are still approximately 29,000 members in District 17, U. M. W. A., but District 29 (New River field) has been completely lost. At its highest peak, 1918-22, the union claimed a membership of about 65,000 in both districts in the state. After the war membership began to fall and the 1922 national strike considerably weakened the union membership. District 29 with 9,000 members was lost then and in District 17 there are thousands now striking, living in tents, where they have been since the national strike called two years ago.

Tent Colonies Like Ulcers

These tent colonies, crowded with ragged women, children and numerous babies, can be seen like ulcers on the mountain sides or in the river bottoms now in the full bloom with spring flowers. They are located all along Big and Little Coal rivers, Cabin creek, Briar creek, Paint creek, and all thru the Kanawha valley district of which Charleston is the center. The territory is the old established union field. The strikers are isolated and are against companies that refused the 1922 settlement. Their mines, meanwhile, have operated with strikebreakers with the 1917 wage scale in effect.

This April the entire Kanawha Operators' Association demanded a reduction to the 1917 figures. It was refused by the miners who want the continuation of the 1922 scale (Jacksonville, Fla. settlement). A strike affecting the entire Charleston field has been on since April 1. Other operators' associations in the state have signed the Jacksonville settlement. The settled fields take in about 17,000 men.

45,000 Get Strike Relief.

The district office estimates 45,000 as the number on strike relief. That includes the women and children. The benefits are \$3.50 for men, \$1.50 for a wife and 50 cents for each child, per week. This is paid by the membership of District 17. There have been some donations from the international union and some assistance, especially food and clothing, from other sources.

There are in the state a little over 197,000 men employed in and around the mines, according to the state department of mines; 883 coal companies operate between them 1331 mines that ship by rail. They produced in 1922 70,888,203 gross tons of coal. The total value of this product was \$180,764,917.65, the report says, and on another page shows that the average weekly wage paid the miners who produced it was \$20.07. That was in 1922.

The 1921 report shows that depression had already hit the industry. There were 9,873,401 fewer tons of coal mined in 1922 than in 1921. And of course less wages for the miners. Since 1922, conditions in the industry have got worse. Fred Mooney, secretary of the West Virginia miners; says work has never been so scarce and miners' conditions so bad as at present.

Nevertheless the union miners grin and say they are going to win. That sentiment is everywhere. From the district office to the meager tent colony. It is the indefatigable spirit of unionism in West Virginia.

1,000 New Chicago Subscriptions By April 21 Is Our Goal

To All Branch Daily Worker Subscriptions Agents in Chicago.

There will be a meeting of the Branch Daily Worker Subscriptions Agents on Monday, April 21st at 8 P. M. at the Local Office, 166 West Washington Street, Room 307. We are now in a big drive for one thousand new subscribers by June 15th and every effort must be made to put it over. Be sure to attend this meeting in order that we may review our work and see what we can do to hasten the drive.

Workers Party—Local Chicago, Martin Abern, City Secretary.

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

POLICE REFUSE TO SCAB IN BIG NORWAY STRIKE

Say Transport Work Is Not Police Work

Kristiania, March 29.—(By Mail.)—The ironworkers' strike has now lasted 21 weeks, that of the longshoremen 10 weeks and the general lockout five weeks. Both sides seem to have settled down to a fight to the finish. An immense outdoor demonstration took place March 17, when 15,000 marched under red flags and sang "The International."

During the longshoremen's strike some policemen on duty in Kristiania had been ordered to do different kinds of work, which only could be classed as longshoremen's work. The executive committee of the policemen's union as an answer sent the following circular letter to the members:

"In accordance with resolutions passed, the committee hereby emphasizes that in case of wage conflicts such as the longshoremen's strike police officers must act with the greatest care and discretion and abstain from everything which might be construed as taking sides. A lowering of the wages of workmen will lead to the same result for functionaries. In self-interest one should therefore act with caution.

Refuse Challenge to Strikers.
"Transport work is not police work. Such work done by the police will act as a challenge to the strikers and may easily cause riots.

"Remember that the function of the police is to preserve order and peace and that one must not do anything which may provoke disorder. It is the duty of a policeman at all times to be neutral and impartial in his service."

One reason for the circular might be traced back to the general lockout of 1921. The police at that time made itself so unpopular with the strikers that the suggestion was made that the representatives of labor in the city council should vote against wages and increase of wages of police functionaries. The circular aimed to avoid similar sentiment during the present strike.

Big Wave of Protest.

The immediate result was that 10 of the 12 members of the executive committee were discharged, the other two given a warning, resigned as members of the policemen's union. The union at two meetings requested the reinstatement of the discharged men. Policemen's unions in other cities passed similar resolutions.

A large meeting of city employees voted a strong protest to the Storting and government. The Storting had a lengthy debate on the question, and it was referred to the department of justice. "Norsk Politikk" concludes an article with: "Shall it be necessary to strike a blow, it will be one of sufficient force."

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

FUTILE WAR OF REACTION

(Continued from Page 1)

local labor unions, farmer organizations, progressive, professional and business organizations and to minority political parties. It is aimed to get representation direct from the rank and file and to test out the sentiment of the people for fundamental changes in the operation of government. It is planned to have the voice of millions of voters reflected at the Convention.

In deciding the organizations that are eligible to send delegates no one has been excluded which is willing to subscribe to the five fundamental planks, namely:

(a) Government Ownership of Railroads.

(b) Public Ownership of Natural Resources.

(c) Control of money and Credits by the People thru Government and co-operative Banks.

(d) Restoration of civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

(e) Abolition of the use of injunction in Labor Disputes and other Judicial abuses.

Coalition of Progressives.

This Convention is to be a coalition of all progressive elements which will agree to the platform and will join in backing a single set of candidates running on such platform. No inquiry has been made into the philosophic views of the groups participating. It is entirely a question of joining wholeheartedly in promoting a Third party movement in the campaign of 1924.

There will no doubt, be Communists as there will be other schools of thought represented at the Convention, but they will represent such a small fraction that even if they so desired, they would make no impression on the great mass of farmers and workers who are interested in practical legislative measures and not in visionary doctrines.

The editor of "Labor" should know that the Farmer-Labor movements of the Northwest are the only progressive political movements of any consequence in America. Nowhere else will the forces represented by this newspaper called "Labor" be able to make an impression except in the Northwest and particularly in Minnesota.

The organized political movements of the progressives in the Northwest have demonstrated their ability to accomplish things in practical politics and they do not need any guidance from newspapers influenced by Washington politicians.

The June 17th Convention has been sponsored by the Farmer-Labor movement of Minnesota, which is not Communist and is in charge of a committee of arrangements which is not controlled by the Communists.

Over eighteen different organizations from all parts of the nation, none of which are Communist have joined in this call for the Convention of June 17th. Already thousands of responses have been received from the call and local and state organizations are signifying their intention to send delegates. From present indications there will be between five and ten thousand delegates and visitors at the Convention. It will be impos-

sible for any one group to control these proceedings and the leaders in Minnesota and the Northwest have sufficient practical political experience to defeat any attempt at the capture of the Convention by any element.

Convention Has Definite Purpose.

It will be called for a certain well defined purpose; to adopt a platform and make nominations, and arrange to conduct a national campaign. It is not intended to organize a party. This will come as a matter of course with the close of a successful campaign which will without doubt, go a long way if not succeed in electing Senator La Follette as President.

The evident purpose of this Washington newspaper in assailing the Farmer-Labor Convention of June 17th, is to boost the July 4th endorsing Convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. These two Conventions are entirely different and should not interfere with one another. The Cleveland Convention of July 4th, will be composed of representatives from State and Central bodies and from international organizations, economic and political and will not represent the rank and file of voters. It is not a Third party nominating Convention, it is to be an endorsing Convention and may O. K. a Coolidge or a McAdoo.

It is this difference that the St. Paul Convention is an avowed Third party affair of the rank and file to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President while the Cleveland Convention is an endorsing event, composed of high officials out of touch with the voters and may simply approve the acts of one of the old parties.

Reactionaries Assail June 17th.

It is intimated that reactionaries are back of the June 17th Convention. This is an infamous slander befitting a less reputable organ than the official mouthpiece of the progressive railroad unions.

The June 17th Convention was planned six months before the Cleveland Convention, and the conference for progressive political action was given every opportunity to co-operate. The editorial in question says the Cleveland Convention will safeguard the people's interest.

From the way some of the railroad brotherhood leaders are boosting McAdoo and in view of the fact that Mr. Keating, Manager of Labor, is a retired democratic politician, it would be foolish indeed for the Progressive Farmer-Labor supporters to trust their political destiny to the men who will dominate the Cleveland Convention of July 4th.

The Farmer-Labor progressives of the Northwest are going forward with the June 17th Convention and proclaim to the progressive voters of America that a Third party ticket will be in the field and a campaign will be carried on to elect the candidates nominated.

We do not advise anyone to stay away from the Cleveland Convention for we think that real progressives are able to estimate the importance of that gathering, but we do invite representation from every labor, farmer and progressive organization in America to attend the June 17th Convention and help initiate a movement that will emancipate the wealth producing classes of America.

16 Crime Charges Facing McDonald, Shop Strikers' Foe

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 16.—Alva McDonald, U. S. marshal for Oklahoma, now defending himself against charges in Washington, is the officer responsible for the "civil war" communique that flashed over the Associated Press wires from Shawnee, Okla., during the 1922 shopmen's strike. He charged the shopmen with burning bridges and firing volleys into the property of the Rock Island railroad and various bombing operations, one being an explosion that blew a hole in the front porch of a strikebreaker. His imagination was also active otherwise.

McDonald, a friend of Daugherty, now faces 16 charges including allegations that he has been intoxicated on duty, a visitor of disorderly resorts, a passer of bad checks, and that he shot Al Spencer, train bandit, without justification. McDonald says the charges are baseless and are inspired by a government secret Agent in Oklahoma and the Bartlesville chief of police. He admits that he drinks but denies intoxication. He admits visiting disorderly houses in El Paso and Juarez, Mexico, but explains that he was looking for train robbers.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Seven Places
62 W. Van Buren 42 W. Harrison
169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark
86 W. Washington 167 N. State
234 S. Halsted
PHONES, HARRISON 8618-7
Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Commissary and Bakery:
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 2549

FOR SALE

Well established tailoring and fur shop. Owner leaving the city. Address Box 2A. Daily Worker.

TRACHTENBERG TELLS POWER OF RUSSIAN UNIONS

All Labor Laws Must Get Their Sanction

By ANDREW OVERGAARD (Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 16.—A very successful meeting, attended by hundreds of trade unionists and their friends in this city Sunday afternoon, was addressed by Alexander Trachtenberg, who recently returned from Russia.

The Cleveland workers were interested to learn the truth about the labor unions in Russia, as they have recently read so many attacks in the Jewish Daily Forwards and other yellow sheets.

The speaker gave a very interesting explanation of the developments and structure of the Russian unions. Most interesting was his description of the condition of the members of the unions or the Russian working class, which of course proved that the charges by Gompers and Co. are nothing but plain lies. No labor laws are enacted without the sanction of the trade unions. On all important committees in Russia also sits trade union representatives.

The speaker dwelt at length on the cultural work of the trade unions and how the government, or rather the industry, must stand the expenses of maintaining union headquarters, etc.

Imagine American steel workers in Gary having the office of the shop committee next to Elbert T. Gary. There are 95 per cent of the workers organized in Russia on a voluntary basis, and the unions are the real power behind the Soviet Government, declared the speaker. They are working with the government for the establishment of complete Communism in Russia.

Trachtenberg Talk On Russia, Friday, Must Not Be Missed

Alexander Trachtenberg, who speaks Friday, April 18, at 8 p. m. in North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark St., will use material gathered thru 14 months of study of the Communist movement of Russia and Europe. Comrade Trachtenberg has done much research work in the field of the history of working class movements.

Comrade Trachtenberg will tell the latest news of the Russian situation, and will give the effects of the recognitions of foreign countries of the Soviet Government. The German Communist movement of recent years will also be touched on.

Steel Company Spy Exposes Himself To Workers of Canton

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON, Ohio, April 16.—An industrial spy using the name of "Jack O'Brien," has appeared here.

He showed up in Cleveland at C. E. Ruthenberg's meeting last Sunday and introduced himself to Ruthenberg as a farmer-laborite from Canton, but he is actually a member of the private police force of the United States Alloy Steel Corporation here.

At the Trachtenberg meeting here this same "O'Brien" introduced himself to Trachtenberg as "president of International Steel Workers Union." Three workers have been discharged from the steel mill here in the past week for being members of the Workers Party of America.

When the DAILY WORKER started this "O'Brien" wrote in and said how much he liked it and what he was doing for it; the militants here have written the DAILY WORKER for copies containing this letter.

It is hoped that the publication of this new item will put the workers of Canton on their guard against this stool.

Russian Health And German Misery, In New Motion Picture

Russia and Germany—a Tale of Two Republics, is a new motion picture now being exhibited in aid of relief for German workers. It shows Germany in the throes of a life and death struggle and Russia going along on the way of peace and reconstruction. In Russia streets are being repaved and buildings are going up.

In Germany troops with steel helmets march. The workers retreat reluctantly; the misery is unbearable; children are dying of hunger and disease. Against the beautiful setting of old German cities, hunger is making its ravages among the suffering population. And yet tremendous forces are grappling with each other.

This picture is released by the Committee for International Workers' Aid, 32 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GARY, Ind., April 16.—Five persons, three of them policemen, were shot here today as the result of a quarrel between two Mexicans, over a love affair. Joseph Bosquis and Francisco Jaciner, the Mexicans, may die.

Trachtenberg Tour

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.

RUSSELL WANTS LIBERALS TO SAVE EUROPE FROM U. S.

Assails U. S. Finance; Soft-Pedals Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Bertrand Russell, British pacifist, picks American liberals for the task of saving Europe by preventing the growth of American financial imperialism. He made his appeal to the liberals at a dinner given in his honor by the League for Industrial Democracy and the Penguin Club and attended by several senators and representatives.

Russell's appeal was not addressed to the labor movement, and he did not tell the assembled liberals what force they should employ powerful enough to defeat the financial giants whose aggressions he was deploring.

Attacks Dawes Report.

However, the liberal gentry, some of whom have looked kindly on the Dawes report, heard that Wall street plan severely assailed. Russell particularly emphasized the point that the Dawes plan provides for an American financier as umpire in the determination of all disputes as to the application of the scheme of collections against Germany.

Russell said that the accident of the date of German elections coming ahead of the date for the French elections, this year, might result in turning the European scale from peace to war once more—since a great increase in the reactionary strength in the German Reichstag would lead to a strengthening of the reaction in France. "Speaking for a minute as a patriotic Briton," he whimsically remarked that if America were to summon France to pay the interest on her American debt, she would have to "stop building airplanes with which to destroy London," or she would have to admit bankruptcy.

Russia Not Controlled.

He pointed out that American finance is steadily gaining mastery of the destiny of the world, since all other nations except Russia and China—"whose agricultural populations are willing to endure famines occasionally as the price of independence of the international money lenders"—must borrow to rebuild and maintain their industrial civilization. American finance is subject only to control by the American people, and finance in general constitutes the active government of the world. If war is to return, on a scale which may wipe out both sides, due to the use of disease germs as weapons, no power remaining in Europe can cope with it. But America, by preventing the lending of credit to warmakers, can enforce peace. The responsibility of the liberal movement in America is to prevent the growth of financial imperialism here, which will encourage the slaughter or extinction of the peoples of Europe.

California's Papers Pretty Rotten, Its University Admits

(By The Federated Press)

BERKELEY, Calif., April 16.—Discovered—what's the matter with California. Prof. George S. Turnbull, school of journalism, University of California, announces that this state is second in the United States for its high percentage of brass check newspaper readers. Fifty-three per cent of the citizens of California buy a brass check daily—only 1 percent behind Massachusetts, which sent Calvin Coolidge to the Presidency and leads the country for devourers of the capitalist press. California is first in the nation, however, among readers of the commercialized magazines.

But They Chose the Dollars.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—"The choice between oil and dollars has to be made," a statement issued today at the White House by the Presidential Commission on oil reserves recently appointed by President Coolidge declared.

The statement, which outlines the full policy of conservation to be followed by the commission, was issued immediately following a meeting between President Coolidge and the members of the commission, Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the geological survey, Chairman; Admiral Hilary P. Jones, of the General Board of the Navy, and R. D. Bush of San Francisco.

Pennsylvania Plans Financing.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Pennsylvania Railroad today applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$20,000,000 of 5 per cent equipment trust certificates, proceeds to be used to finance the purchase of 8,000 box cars, 3,000 automobile cars and 1,000 stock cars.

Is Your Name On The Honor ROLL?

Are you among those who are making THE DAILY WORKER grow?

Over Three Thousand New Readers Have Subscribed Since March 15!

How many subscriptions have you sold?

Join the army of MILITANT militants who are making working class history by helping to get

10,000 New Readers By June 15!

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.

Put my name on the HONOR ROLL. I am enclosing \$..... for trial subscriptions to be sent to the following:

Name.....Street.....
City.....State.....

Name.....Street.....
City.....State.....

Name.....Street.....
City.....State.....

My name is.....
Address.....

ATTENTION, DETROITERS!

BANQUET And INFORMAL DANCE

BILL DUNNE OF BUTTE

HAS BEEN SECURED AS TOASTMASTER
A 5-COURSE DINNER—STORIES—ENTERTAINMENTS
HOUSE OF THE MASSES, 2101 Gratiot
SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 6:30 P. M.—Admission \$1.00
Host of the Evening—Erevan Club

MASS MEETING.

BILL DUNNE, Editor of The Daily Worker

will speak on:
"OIL AND THE GERMS OF THE LABOR PARTY"
AUTO WORKERS TEMPLE, 156 E. Adams St.
SUNDAY, APRIL 20th, 2:30 P. M.—Admission Free

Have You Ordered Your Bundle For MAY DAY?

The May Day Special Is On The Way.

It will be the greatest newspaper ever issued in America, chock full of inspiration, and stimulation to the working class of America.

No May Day demonstration will be successful without a supply of the May Day DAILY WORKER.

The May Day Special Will Be Published On April 26th

Orders will be received until April 25, but you had better make sure of your supply by placing your order now.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND SEND IT IN TODAY

THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois.

Please send me copies of THE DAILY WORKER May Day Special. I enclose \$..... in payment.

NAME.....
STREET.....
CITY.....STATE.....

(The May Day Special is priced at 5 cents a copy; in bundles of 10 or more 3½ cents a copy.)

HAVE YOUR PRINTING DONE IN YOUR OWN SHOP.

BIG PRINTING

From New, Clean Type On Our New Presses

ANYTHING IN THE PRINTING LINE from a card to a newspaper can be printed in the shop of THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Prompt Delivery, Reasonable Prices

and every dollar of profit goes to make THE DAILY WORKER a bigger and better paper.

OUT OF TOWN ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Telephone, Mail or bring in your printing jobs. Have your business friends get quotations on any printing they may need.

Daily Worker Publishing Company,

1113 W. Washington St. Tel. Monroe 4712

NEW YORK, ATTENTION!

All Trade Union Militants are invited to attend the

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

of the Trade Union Educational League, held at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue (near 8th St.)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1924, at 8 P. M. Sharp

SPEAKERS—EARL BROWDER, Editor of the Labor Herald: "The present outlook in the Labor Movement and the Prospects for a Mass Labor Party." J. W. JOHNSTONE, Assistant Secretary, T. U. E. L.: "The militants in action in the United Mine Workers and the Needle Trades."

Immediate Communist Tasks Under Russia's Economic Policy

Resolution of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party on "The Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy."

(Adopted by the Political Bureau on December 24, 1923, in execution of the decision taken by the Plenums of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee on October 25. This resolution has to be submitted for final confirmation by the Plenum of the Central Committee.)

The Party, when solving the immediate questions of economic policy, must take as a basis the fundamental task for the given historical period, i. e., the realization of the alliance between proletariat and peasantry, the linking up of town and country, and of the nationalized industry and the peasant economy.

Only the correct solution of the questions which arise in regard to the relations between the working class and the peasants, can permanently strengthen the economic basis of the dictatorship of the proletariat and preserve it from any kind of wavering.

Twelfth Congress.

The Twelfth Congress of the Party, in its resolution on the organization of industry, has laid particular stress upon the fact that the place of development of our state industry meets with certain objective hindrances, which are determined by the state of the peasant economy, and that the exact adaptation of the entire economic policy to the level of development of the peasant economy forms the most important task, an incorrect solution of which would unavoidably bring disastrous consequences, not only in the economic, but also in the political sphere. Only a radical change in the present political and economic structure of the industrial countries of Europe, could perceptibly lessen the immediate dependence of the state industry upon the situation of the peasant economy and create the conditions necessary for a quicker transition to a regime of socialist economy.

The resolution of the Twelfth Congress states:

"Agriculture, altho with us it is still on a low technical level, has a preponderant importance for the whole economic of the Soviet power. . . . Our Party must not for a moment forget, nor fall to lose sight of the preponderant importance of the peasants' economy, when meditating any action. . . . Not only the neglect, but also the lack of sufficient attention to this circumstance would be fraught with innumerable dangers, both in the economic and the purely political sphere, as it would inevitably undermine and weaken that alliance between the proletariat and the peasantry, that confidence of the peasantry in the proletariat which, with the given historical transition period, form the most principal supports of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the maintenance and strengthening of which alliance and confidence, form the fundamental condition for the stability of the Soviet power and, as a consequence, the fundamental task of the Party."

Peasant Economy.

These systematic instructions of the Party have, up to the present, not been thoroughly carried out in the practice of our economic organs. It was far from being properly understood, that the necessity for setting up the most thorough interchange between town and village formed the principal motive for the transition to the New Economic Policy, and that under the New Economic Policy the supplying of the peasantry with the products of the state industry forms the principal economic task.

The present economic difficulties (lack of market) are to a considerable extent to be attributed to the insufficient heed given by the Party to these indications regarding the role and the significance of the peasants' economy and the peculiarities, resulting from the task of realizing the dictatorship of the proletariat in a country with a predominating peasant population. The task of the Party, in the future must consist of systematically and carefully carrying out the above policy in regard to the relations between town and village, and not allowing itself to be diverted in an economic and politically injurious manner, in the direction of an under-estimation of the significance of the peasant economy in the general economic structure of the country.

Resulting from the lack of co-ordination between the tempo of the reconstruction of the peasants' economy on the one hand, and the state indus-

try on the other, in the conditions of the free exchange of goods, there arose the phenomena of the present crisis. This crisis is characterized by the disparity between the extraordinarily high prices for industrial products and the low prices for agricultural products. The industry, which had grown upon the basis of the town market, which is able to pay higher prices, could not at the moment of the realization of the harvest sell its goods to the mass consumer having a lower purchasing power—the peasantry. On the other hand the peasantry did not find a sufficiently wide home and foreign market for a profitable sale of its grain, as a result of which there followed the low prices of the latter.

Reason for Crisis.

To the sharpening of the market crisis there contributed: the insufficient development of the commercial relations, the policy of high prices adopted by the syndicates, the weak development of money economy, the existence of two kinds of valuta, from which the peasantry suffered most owing to the depreciation of the Soviet paper roubles.

As a result of the steady work, the last year has yielded undoubted successes in the sphere of the reconstruction of industry and transport, and shows a greater quantity of goods manufactured by the state industry than ever before during the Soviet rule. On the other hand, the peasantry undoubtedly has enlarged its area of land under cultivation, has to a certain extent raised the level of its economy, has increased the production of special cultures, and, thanks to the substitution of the greater part of tax in kind by money tax, it had at its disposal a greater surplus of grain, altho the harvest was poorer than that of the last year.

The present crisis, therefore, can by no means be compared with those crises resulting from lack of goods and from lack of grain, which confronted the country in the years 1919, 1920 and 1921. The fundamental elements of the national economy as a whole (the quantity of coal, naphtha, metals, cotton produced and of the grain remaining in the hands of the peasantry, etc.), have undoubtedly increased. The crisis arose as a result of the disparity between these particular branches of the national economy, and in the first place, as a result of our state industry and trade being incapable of finding their way to the peasant mass market.

I. Agriculture.

The smallness of the rural market and the small purchasing power possessed by the peasantry, as well as the high cost of production of urban industry, are the result of the long period of the imperialist and civil wars. The sinking of the prices for agricultural products, is a world phenomenon which, in the capitalist countries, as for instance in America, has led to the sheer destruction (burning) of huge quantities of grain in order to bring about an artificial increase of prices.

The urban and industrial population of the Soviet Union does not constitute a sufficient market for the peasant economy. There can be an increase in the prices of the grain produced by the peasants, in the first place by capturing the foreign markets. Already in the year 1922, this circumstance was taken into account by the Party, which laid down the necessity of developing by every means the export of agricultural products. In that year there was exported 40 million poods of grain, while in 1923 it was decided, as the most important task of the economic policy, to increase the export of grain to 250 million poods.

Party Action.

In order to ensure the success of the peasant grain producers in their struggle for the foreign markets, it is necessary to adapt agriculture to the conditions of these markets. The Party has called attention to the necessity of helping the peasantry to raise the technical level of their economy, to introduce more intensive cultivation, to increase the amount of their floating capital, and to renew their live stock, implements, etc.

In the first place there must be an improvement in the organization of the state purchases and export of grain, a reduction of the expenses connected therewith, and the greatest possible reduction of the role and of the income of any kind of middlemen or dealers in the grain trade.

The Soviet power must and can also aid the peasantry by increasing their floating capital by means of: (a) organization of cheap agricultural credits (organization of an agricultural bank); (b) the placing at

the disposal of the peasantry, under very favorable terms of credit, of tools and agricultural machinery; (c) support of the village co-operatives and the like. In all its measures regarding the peasantry the Party must have regard to the necessity of helping by every means the poorest and middle strata of the peasantry, in particular the co-operative farming bodies, in order to save them from being pushed out by the great peasants.

The peasants' economy is the fundamental basis for the reconstruction of industry, and, as a consequence, for the growth of the working class, as the peasants' market is the principal market for industrial products. The peasants' economy, on the other hand, is the principal supplier of raw materials for our industry. For this reason, the great-st possible support must be granted to the peasants' economy, not only in the general interests of the Soviet power, but in the interests of the most rapid development of industry itself.

II. State Industry.

Only the development of the nationalized heavy industry can create an unshakable foundation for the proletarian dictatorship. In view of this fact, the Twelfth Party Congress gave precise instructions as to the measures which must be adopted and systematically carried out by the Party, in order to strengthen and to develop our state industry.

The state industry has, in the last twelve months, shown a considerable development, it has increased its output and improved the quality of its goods, whereby the production has steadily increased from month to month without any sudden spurt of decline.

The tempo of the development of the state heavy industry in the past year has somewhat exceeded that of agriculture and of small and home industry. (If one takes the whole production of heavy industry one sees that, compared with the year 1921, it has nearly doubled. The total quantity of the state industry has risen to 35 per cent of the pre-war quantity.)

In particular the successes obtained in the sphere of the fuel economy furnish the possibility of a further reconstruction of the remaining branches of industry. Transport is in a condition so as to meet, without special difficulties, all the demands of the national economy. Along with this there must be recorded a series of successes obtained in the organization of production in the factories and works and in the organization of industry as a whole.

High Prices.

The present crisis has, however, revealed also in this sphere a number of unhealthy symptoms, the eradication of which forms one of the most urgent tasks of the Party.

In their eagerness to make good the losses sustained by industry in the first year of the New Economic Policy, several economic organs have incorrectly carried out the instruction of the Twelfth Congress regarding the necessity of striving to place industry on a profitable basis and have increased the prices to a level which could only be paid by those having the greatest purchasing power. The high prices of the goods collected with the low purchasing power of the mass peasant market. The goods remained unsold, and not only failed to yield the expected profits to the industry, but as a result its undertakings were threatened by insolvency and a shutting down of production.

The syndicates, which were set up in the struggle for the domination of the market and for the fixing of uniform prices, were the immediate promoters of this policy of high prices. This policy was the undoubted result of the improper use of the monopoly of several branches of industry with an insufficient development of regulating organs.

The socialist accumulation is a fundamental and decisive factor for the fate of the proletarian dictatorship under the New Economic Policy. It is, however, a mistake from the point of view of socialist construction, if in the prices of the goods there are included, besides the cost of production and the necessary minimum of profit, the expenses for such a rapid reconstruction and augmentation of the foundation capital, as are obviously, at the present time, beyond the power of the great mass of the population of the country. It will be much more necessary in the future to co-ordinate the policy as to prices with the most important peasant markets and to co-ordinate the tempo of the development of industry more strictly than heretofore with the general growth

in the capacity of the peasant market.

Mass Consumer.

During the year 1923, of the total quantity of the production of the state industry, seven-tenths were sold to consumers in the towns, while only three-tenths went to meet the needs of peasant consumers. This proves that our industry is far from being capable of reaching the peasant mass consumers.

The level of prices attained by industrial products in the last year, is to be attributed not only to objective causes, but also to a considerable extent, to defective organization and to the lack of economizing with regard to additional expenses, which is absolutely necessary to the reconstruction of the economy of the Soviet republics. In order to arrive at a reduction of prices, the attention of industry must be directed to reducing the cost of production, by means of improving and augmenting the production and the greatest possible reduction of the additional expenses, and also to the improvement and cheapening of its trade apparatus.

In connection with this it is necessary to revise the existing syndicates and only allow those to remain, the existence of which is proved to be economically justified. Only by a strict carrying out of the policy of adaptation to the mass market, of the reduction of the cost of production and of the augmentation of production of articles for mass consumption, will the state industry be in a position to compete successfully with private capital in regard to meeting the demands of the mass consumer—the peasant and the worker.

While in every way adapting the state nationalized industry to meet the demands of the mass consumer, the Party will, at the same time, continue to recognize the necessity of helping to a certain extent the small industry, which does not need any great expense for its reconstruction nor require any special stocks of raw materials, fuel or food, and can render a certain amount of help to the peasant economy and can raise the level of its productive forces, thereby increasing the amount of the total turnover of goods for the whole country.

Concentration of Industry.

An indispensable element for the improvement of the organization of our industry in its concentration. We have received as a heritage from the old economic regime, a great number of undertakings which had been set up without regard to that structure of economic life which we have today. These undertakings lie as a dead weight on the state budget. The expenses of their maintenance, while they are only partially or even fully occupied, unavoidably enter into the price of the products and thereby help to swell them. But the Party must not for a moment forget that here, more than in any other sphere, commercial and fiscal considerations must be subservient to political considerations, i. e., as to the preservation of the political power of the working class. In those cases where the shutting down of any undertakings would strike a blow at the political forces of the proletariat, and scatter its best elements, the drastic carrying out of the policy of concentration would be an unpardonable political error.

In the preceding period the Party devoted its efforts to strengthening and increasing the production of coal (Don basin) and of naphtha (Baku), as, unless industry were provided with fuel, there could be no talk of strengthening of other branches of industry. The success now obtained with regard to the production of fuel renders it possible and necessary now to concentrate the attention of the Party on the metallurgical industry. The metallurgical industry must in the next period be given the first place and receive from the state a far greater measure of all round help, in particular, financial, than in the last year.

III. Wages and Trade Unions.

The economic difficulties which arose in the autumn were accompanied by wage fluctuations and have also given rise to a number of defects in regard to regularity of payment, as well as to the method of payment. In the beginning of August the Political Bureau and in September the Plenum of the Central Committee adopted several resolutions which aimed at preserving the wages from depreciation and increasing them among those groups of the proletariat which were backward in this respect (for instance, the railway workers).

The Party is of the opinion that the situation of industry and of the state economy is such as to permit the

abolition of the payment of wages in such a form as involves in practice their reduction (inferior food substitutes, payment in notes of a large denomination, etc.), and also warrants the adoption of a series of decisive measures directed against the irregular payment of wages. The Party demands that all the economic organs should in the future combat these defects, and insists upon the regular payment of wages being the first duty of the economic organs.

The improvement of industry and of transport, which is due to the heroic efforts of the forces of the working class, must find its expression in an improvement of the situation of the workers. The trade union organs must direct their permanent attention to securing, that these two lines—that of economic improvement and that of the improvement of the welfare of the working class—shall show a certain measure of congruity.

Role of Unions.

The process of the reconstruction of our industry is unavoidably accompanied by an increase in the number of the proletariat, by its consolidation, by the raising of its material and cultural level. There results from this the particularly urgent task of the trade unions of devoting themselves far more than hitherto to the organization and leadership of industry.

Special care must be given by the trade unions to the selection of the organizers promoted from among the working classes who are capable of occupying positions as leaders of the state industry. The Party, the trade unions and the economic organs must for this purpose take upon themselves the task of preparing groups of such leaders from among the ranks of the workers by means of special schools and also by means of drawing wide masses into the discussion on the economic situation and on the current work of the industrial undertakings, at which representatives of the economic organs, trade unions, of the Party and of the non-party workers of industry are to be regularly held. Conferences of the different branches are to come together, in order to discuss the current questions concerning the productive life, in order to arrive at conclusions based on the data furnished by the reports, and to provide possibilities of exchange of experience. These conferences must enable the trade unions to study carefully and to control the management of the undertakings and to help by every means the economic organs in the improvement of the economy, in the fight against bad management and all avoidable additional expenditure, etc.

IV. Foreign Trade.

The monopoly of foreign trade forms one of the fundamental elements of the entire economic policy of the Party. The monopoly of foreign trade has fully justified itself, in particular under the conditions of the New Economic Policy, as a weapon of defense against the country being stripped of its wealth by foreign and native capitalists, as well as a means of socialist accumulation.

It was only by preserving in its entirety the system of the monopoly of foreign trade, that we were able to attain to an active trade balance and to concentrate the income resulting from foreign trade into the hands of the state.

It is by hindering with all means the loss to the country resulting from the payment of imported goods which could be produced in the country itself, that the monopoly of foreign trade makes it possible to organize a planned import of those goods which are indispensable for the development of our industry and the peasant economy. The monopoly of the foreign trade must also in the future be preserved in its entirety as the most important element of the economic policy of the Party, especially in the period of the New Economic Policy.

(To be concluded tomorrow.)

British Navy Plans To Seize Dutch Oil, Australians Charge

(By The Federated Press) SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 16.—That the militarists and imperialists of Britain, unless checked by the British Labor government, intend to seize the Dutch oil supplies in the East Indies, is the charge made by the Australian Worker, the leading labor journal in Australia.

Says the Worker: "The next world war, unless it can be prevented, will be an oil war. Up to date the imperialists of Britain have been outmaneuvered in the fight to secure domination in the oil world. Now they have awakened to the fact that Singapore dominates what is generally known to be one of the richest oil regions in the world—the East Indies.

"If the imperialists of Britain succeed in their efforts, these oil fields sooner or later are going to be seized in the name of British patriotism. And a naval base at Singapore would provide an admirable jumping-off place when the gong sounded.

"The seizure of the East Indian oil fields is the real purpose behind the Singapore scheme. If the British Labor government turns it down, and halts the mad rush for oil supremacy, there will be no world war in the near future. There is peace in the far east and in the Pacific, and that peace will continue as long as the British imperialists are prevented from having their way in that part of the globe."

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—
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	Lyric 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

All Proceeds Go Toward the Relief of the Workers

of Germany Thru the

COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID

Friends of Soviet Russia and Workers' Germany

AMERICAN SECTION

32 So. Wabash Avenue

Chicago, Illinois

HANDICAPPED BY DEBT

The Labor Defense Council Cannot Do Its Best for Ruthenberg

We Owe \$5,000

Buy and Sell Ruthenberg Appeal Coupons! Get Behind the Ruthenberg Appeal!



Send all Contributions to Labor Defense Council, 166 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

V. BERNAU

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE of every kind

2034 N. HALSTED STREET Notary Public Lincoln 3208



DO NOT LET THIS HAPPEN TO YOU---

Come to my office and get my personal attention

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

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



Extracting a Specialty Gas and Oxygen—X-Ray

RUBBER STAMPS AND SEALS

IN ENGLISH AND IN ALL FOREIGN LANGUAGES INK, PADS, DATERS, RUBBER TYPE, ETC.

NOBLER STAMP & SEAL CO.

73 W. VanBuren St. Phone Wabash 6680 CHICAGO MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

GOLLIN BROS.

Formerly With Mandel Bros. UPHOLSTERING done in your own home very reasonable. 6008 SO. KOMENSKY AVE. CALL REPUBLIC 3788

Phone Spaulding 4670 ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO. Painters and Decorators PAINTERS' SUPPLIES Estimates on New and Old Work 2619 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

Established 1899 JOHN B. HESSLER SHOES

FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN 2720 North Ave. CHICAGO

PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST

Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years 645 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave. 1637 CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.

UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS



UNCLE WIGGLY'S TRICKS



THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. (Phone: Monroe 4712)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months
By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50...6 months \$2.50...3 months

Address all mail and make out checks to THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL, Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORTIZ J. LOEB, Business Manager

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

Advertising rates on application.

Two Views of The State

The state exists primarily to safeguard the fundamental rights of all the people. There will always be conflicting human rights within the state which must be adjusted. Such adjustments will require that the strong help bear the burdens of the weak.

The above gem of thought is the product of the brain of Governor Sweet of Colorado, quoted approvingly by the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and is typical of the line of reasoning followed by class collaborationists in all climes. It is the most dangerous untruth ever foisted upon the working class and if believed by them will inevitably strip them of all power of resistance to the insistent demands of the ruling class.

History shows that the state came into existence to protect the interests of a privileged class and from its embryonic form to the complex mechanism it has become today its function has been not to "safeguard the rights of all the people" but to safeguard the rights of a minority class of slaveholders or landlords or capitalists. The adjustments are made, not on the basis of the strong bearing the burdens of the weak but by the possessors of power enforcing their rule upon the weaker and less well organized group.

The slave state, the feudal state, the capitalist state, are all forms of government produced by the clash of historical forces and mark certain epochs in which a particular form of production obtained. Not one of these forms of governments have ever considered the rights of human beings as such—as a matter of fact no such rights exist—but only the rights of the ruling class.

Whenever the suppressed majority has discovered the fiction of impartial government in previous periods they have overthrown that form of government and set up a new one having, apparently at least, a broader base.

The capitalist system came into being thru this process and its mantle of impartiality is being rent and torn in many places today. Thru the openings the working class is getting glimpses of its real character as a class institution.

This is the cause of great worry not only to big capitalists but to the lower strata of business and professional men among whom are some of the type called liberal. They are quite valuable to the capitalists in that they serve to disguise the real nature of the capitalist state and make it harder for the workers to arrive at the correct conclusion concerning its class nature.

No entry of this type of individual into positions of power in capitalist government has made any changes in the function of the state but in most countries it seems to be a necessary part of the process of disillusioning the working class.

In America the Communists alone understand this and it is with no illusions concerning the treacherous nature of the believers in the state as an agency of justice and conciliation that they support these temporary rebels against the big capitalists and financiers in movements such as the Farmer-Labor party where are found also large masses of workers and farmers who by their position as members of the working class can and will carry on a struggle for a workers' and farmers' government that will be no more impartial than any other state power but will openly protect the interest of the working masses against the former rulers.

Our Quivering Progressives

Reports emanating from Washington indicate a further retreat and surrender by the so-called progressive senators of republican and democratic stripe. After a conference with the new Attorney General Stone, such self-styled energetic insurgents as Wheeler and Brookhart are reported to have expressed "satisfaction and kind words for the successor to Harry M. Daugherty."

This news does surprise us. We have for some time watched the antics of the Borahs, the Wheelers, the Brookharts and the LaFollettes in turning their backs at the decisive moment on the very proposals they have initiated themselves. As a spokesman for the class interests of the small owners, Senator Borah championed the cause of Soviet Russian recognition until he felt that further pressure in this direction on his part might "embarrass" the Coolidge Administration, the mouthpiece of the biggest financial and industrial interests of the country. Hence, the Borah committee on Russian relations was allowed, by Borah himself, to die thru atrophy.

Wheeler and Brookhart, as spokesmen of practically the same economic class interests, are following precisely the same policy of wretched retreat pursued by Borah and so characteristic of their class in all decisive class conflicts. Their present hesitation and wavering in the investigation of the department of justice are only the pre-

lude to a complete cessation of the investigation of the department of justice. Brookhart and Wheeler have steadfastly refused to make public the criminal activities of the Burns Detective Agency and the department of justice against the workers and the Hoover campaign for Yudenitch for fear of being branded "reds" and Communists by the big business interests. The present signs of curtailing the entire investigation naturally follow from this policy of cringing before the mailed fist of the powerful financial interests.

The so-called progressives dominating the investigation of the department of justice have centered their attack on prohibition scandals. This is the weakest possible line of attack that these self-labelled insurgents could have chosen. The first reply of the average man on the street towards this attack on the Daugherty regime is to blame prohibition and not the department of justice. The policy about to be assumed by Wheeler and Brookhart of trusting the new Morgan attorney-general in the investigation of his department is simply a continuation of the whole plan of the progressives to avoid sharp conflicts with the big capitalist interests at moments of decision.

For the working and farming classes of the country the cringing exhibition of the quivering progressives in Washington is an object lesson of extreme importance.

More Mussolinis

The usual calm and dispassionate Wall Street Journal has managed to work itself up to a pitch of excitement and irritation over what it charges to be a deliberate misrepresentation or an unfortunate misunderstanding of a recent article in its columns by Guy Walker calling for an American Mussolini.

It so happens that the DAILY WORKER was one of the few newspapers that took up this challenge of the reactionary capitalist interests and flung it back in their teeth with an admonition to the workers and poor farmers to get on the job and teach the exploiters their long overdue and much-deserved lesson.

In its heated reply the noted oracle of American finance and industrial capital denials that Walker's article could honestly have been construed for an appeal for a march of American Blackshirts on Washington. It is not our task to employ a seismograph to measure the tremors of Fascisti intentions in the brain of Mr. Walker who, judging from the character of his book, "The Things That Are Caesar's," is afflicted with a marked tendency towards brain-storms. When Mr. Walker declared, "Surely there is somewhere in America a Mussolini to lead the American Blackshirts to Washington," we assumed he meant business.

But now the conclusion of the poignant defense of the Wall Street Journal is even more enlightening and important. This celebrated organ of the biggest capitalists goes Mr. Walker leagues better. Since the Wall Street Journal is internationally recognized as an authorized spokesman for the business interests, we assume that it also means business when it says in its reply to the attack on Walker: "By all means give us forty-eight Mussolinis, and let us pray that we have in Washington a forty-ninth now leading the people in the direction of sanity and savings."

This is plain talk from a source that is not accustomed to mincing words. It is an appeal to the hired gangster and black elements of the capitalist class to be ready to leap at the throats of the workers and poor farmers as the Fascisti have done in Spain, Italy and Germany. The American working masses believe that to be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Pinchot's Progressivism

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, another idol of the "progressives" has shaken hands with President Coolidge and in the interest of harmony within the republican party has put the sacred ikon of progressivism back in the cabinet until a greater emergency arises.

It is upon a rather weak foundation that the progressive reputation of Governor Gifford Pinchot rests. He is a survival of the Bull Moose movement and has been carrying on the Roosevelt tradition—whatever that is.

In Pennsylvania he is for a strict enforcement of the prohibition law but if there is any wetter territory than his home state, it lies outside the territorial confines of the United States; encourages the militarization of police forces ostensibly for this reason so he has not abolished the state constabulary. He poses as a friend of labor but Jacob Dolla, steel striker, has been in jail since 1919—railroaded on framed-up evidence—and Israel Blankenstein of the Workers Party is serving a long sentence for violation of the criminal syndicalism law. Pinchot has vigorously denounced the persecution of individuals for their political beliefs and labor activities but these workers are still in jail.

The liberal doctrine has no place for the class struggle but by keeping carefully away from issues that really matter the Pinchot type admits its hostility to the working class movement.

No May Day celebration will be complete in the United States without the distribution of a bundle of this year's May Day issue of the DAILY WORKER. Will you make your May Day celebration complete?

The new Thaw developments in a Philadelphia courtroom disclose very completely the role of a parasite under American capitalism. How do you like it?

LESSONS OF THE DOCK STRIKE

By GEORGE HARDY.

The partial victory of the British dockers presents new problems in the struggle of Transport Workers. Instead of a more definite victory, apparently within the grasp of the dockers, the guaranteed weekly wage was relinquished for another "enquiry." Also instead of using the marvelous solidarity of the dockers to achieve the full benefit they have received—and will receive a probable shilling on June 2nd. However, we do not underestimate the value of this fight to the whole trade union movement. Its stimulating effect should surpass all previous victories. It has turned the defensive action into an offensive fight. The dockers have won from this point of view and will win a complete victory if they prepare to use direct action on a greater scale on June 2nd.

Government and Strike.

We cannot pass without comment upon the pressure used by the Labor Government to end the strike quickly. It also needs to be pointed out that the terms of settlement were urged and inspired by the Minister of Labor; and that Ramsay MacDonald made appeals for remembrance of the Labor Government. As Ernest Bevin said when urging acceptance at the Minister of Labor: "In fact it has been urged upon all the Labor Movement that one of the difficulties we had to count against was the embarrassing position of the Labor Government in the first hours of its task. We have been appealed to by our friends to be careful as to the use of the industrial machine, but all the time the employers forced us on towards strike action." He stated further "The advent of a Labor Government not only imposes its responsibilities and advantages but it imposes its handicaps as well." Speaking of the terms of settlement Bevin said "the employers came down from the July position to June 2nd, which was originally suggested by the Minister of Labor."

It is clear that both the Government and the Unions' Negotiating Committee were thinking in terms of an immediate settlement instead of how to extend the fight and win the full demands. The Government be-

ing faced with the responsibility of distributing the mail and foodstuffs approached the position from a purely capitalistic point of view.

There was no mention of commanding the docks and giving over the administration to the unions and immediately granting the demands for two pence a day. Neither did they consider that food supplies should only go to the workers and thru the co-operative society. The union officials did not think it was necessary to demand that the forces at the command of the Government should be used to win the full demands of the strikers, and therefore, to be used against the capitalists. Of course, some workers will think these are opinions of extremists. But this will have to be done some time by a workers' Government; so why not at the first opportunity?

The most important demand of the dockers—the guaranteed week—is a bigger problem to the bosses than granting the two pence. They want to maintain a surplus supply of labor around the dock gates and offices. They care not how we exist so long as we are there when they need us. And it is because of this that they have consistently refused to put into operation the recommendations of the Shaw Report of January, 1920. The Report signed by the majority says:—"The court is of the opinion that the time has arrived when the industry out of which the payment of wages will come must also bear a charge in respect to maintenance of unemployed casuals."

Verbose Report.

They give in the report a reason for this decision as follows:—"The Court is of opinion that labor frequently or constantly under-employed is injurious to the interests of the workers, the ports, and the public, and that it is discreditable to society. It undermines security and it is apt to undermine all self respect upon the workers part. It is only among those who have sunk very far, and whom the system itself may have demoralized that it can be accepted as a working substitute for steady and assured employment." Now the "Court" will "sit" again and unless we as dockers and transport workers present a united front, we

shall hear again how we are apt to lose all "self-respect" without any results arising out of the enquiry.

We will only have lost this strike if we ignore the obvious. More and more men were involved the longer the strike lasted. 10,000 carmen were out in London alone—a purely sympathetic strike—and varying numbers at all other ports. They refused to blackleg. With few exceptions thru-out the Transport industry men were forced to strike.

The railway Engineer who refused to haul first-class passengers' luggage from Southampton to London must be congratulated. But if the seamen had not done dockers' work by landing the luggage the clerical staffs would have had no chance to scab and there would not have been any immediate effect on the Engineer.

The reports of ships being diverted to continental ports after having arrived would have never appeared if lock-gates had remained closed against them, and tug-boat-men had presented their demands also and struck nationally. The reason for these serious incidents is because we are still too much divided with too many unions. That there is room only for one union in one industry is proven conclusively.

International Outlook.

As for road Transport 200 or more agreements must be scrapped and a national basis established for all future negotiations. We are aware of the many grades, but as in other industries the grades can be classified nationally no matter how many there are or how varied the conditions. This must be done before national pressure can be brought to bear upon the employers who are all organized nationally.

Not only must we learn from the dock strike that all transport workers must be in a departmentalized industrial union. It has been demonstrated that not only must the Brit-

ish workers abandon their insular outlook but the whole of the continental proletariat must begin to reason internationally.

The Postmaster General, a coal miner, Verdon Hartshorn, told in Parliament, when questioned as to mail transfers, how he had made arrangements to convey the mail to Marseilles and meet the very boat that could not receive them because of determined dockers on picket duty at Tilbury Docks, London.

This proves that our Union movement must not only be one nationally, but also internationally. Here is a case where British Union railwaymen would be expected to land these mails at a channel port; scabs would be got to load them; and union seamen would be expected to continue work and loyally take the mails to France, which would enable French Union railwaymen to land them at Marseilles, and good British Union Seamen again would help to keep the P and O Line running while the dockers of Great Britain were fighting the same shipowners and trying to dis-establish themselves from poverty and the demoralizing system of casual labor, which afflicts all who would be consciously or unconsciously helping the enemy. So we must have a United International of all Transport Workers based upon the principles of the R. I. L. U.

Throughout the British Isles, and also in every other country the militants must organize. Think of the advantages of a directing policy if we had had in every port a unit of the National Transport Workers' Solidarity Committee during the dock dispute. Instead of those who were dissatisfied with the termination of the strike having varying points of view, all would have had a national understanding and only one policy put forward in every port.

To enforce demands on June 2nd, and to hurry up the inquiry into the guaranteed week, also to get a favorable decision granting full maintenance, let's organize a local T. W. S. C. upon a permanent basis. Prepare to not only get more wages, etc., but on with the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of an industrial and political administration by the workers.

A LIBERAL'S HOPE

Two Book Reviews
By ESTHER LOWELL

The Education of Ernest Wilmerding (\$2.00).

The Valley of Enna and Other Poems and Modern Plays (\$2.50).
By Edward Chichester Wentworth.
(Covell-McGee Co.)

Cove's flare flashed thru this country and was forgotten, leaving its devotees as much in the dark as ever. But it must have been during the brightest period of the French Bar-num's influence that Edward Chichester Wentworth wrote his autobiographical novel "The Education of Ernest Wilmerding."

In the Epilogue of the book Ernest is at his century mark, 1959, and reviews the changes society has gone thru before achieving the near-millennium of that year. He recalls how the people of America got wise to psychology as a result of the war propaganda of 1914 which turned a peaceful nation to warring. "And so, when things got a little nearer to the breaking point the slogan went out from mouth to mouth: 'Every day in every way we are a little nearer the revolution,' and in this way multitudes commenced to believe it as a possibility."

Why on earth hasn't Mr. Wentworth started his endless chain of "Every day in Every way," or perhaps he has and a lot of us are still missing links.

Usual Liberal Hokum.

Mr. Wentworth has the usual Liberal hope in the sole regenerating influence of ideas. He looks for a quiet change in human nature; human selfishness wearing itself out. He is the idealist, opposed to the materialist who argues that physical conditions, economic and industrial, control thought. The materialist tells the idealist that human nature will not change until the material conditions determining it are different.

In the play "The Growing Dawn," included in the volume of verse, Mr. Wentworth has one of his characters divide society into the one per cent against the ninety and nine. The latter is composed of four groups: the patricians, "noble army of social millionaires;" the bourgeois, "selfmade people;" the proletariat; and the

"straggling and struggling hol polloi, the unskilled and uncivilized army of derelicts." The one per cent is "invisible, and therefore a compelling force that will slowly but surely assert itself." The one per cent, no doubt, are the Menckel-Nathan-Hecht-Bodenheim-Jack Jones-Wentworth et al. crowd who preen their feathers in print as the intelligenzia of the country. Some of the gang conceal their idealism more ingeniously than Mr. Wentworth with sarcastic cynicism.

Haymarket Riot.

Anyone interested in the spiritual life of a young man will find the "Education of Ernest Wilmerding" the record of an adolescent idealist's growth. The part of the book that holds anything for the rest of us is the section dealing with the Haymarket riots of 1886 here in Chicago. Mr. Wentworth draws a graphic and fairly accurate picture of the events. But for that matter, Floyd Dell has excellent factual account in volume 2 of "Chicago: Its History and Its Builders" (1912, S. J. Clarke Publishing Co.) in the chapter: "Socialism and Americanism in Chicago."

The poetry of Mr. Wentworth pleads guilty to that fault, described (I believe) by Max Eastman in "The Enjoyment of Poetry;" of genuine emotion expressed in ordinary words. The very essence of poetry is the peculiarly apt selection of sounds which convey the meaning.—When the oldest phrases are used to voice the emotion, no matter how strong and sincere the feeling is, no poem is born. "Shedding tears," no matter how copiously, does not reveal the poignancy of regret or grief.

"The Spirit of the Lower North Side" is the other play in the volume of verse. It brings together numerous well-known characters, including Jim Larkin, the "Sifesser," and some of the Dill Picklers, each selling forth his vision.

Mr. Wentworth has well chosen the name "Ernest" for his mirrored self. He is tolerant and generously sympathetic (with the slightly superior attitude those qualities imply) and would never fail to fight for our civil liberties. If his writing does not have the ring of common speech, it is because Mr. Wentworth has lived in the world of music and art and culture and has seen life thru others' vision. His sincere devotion to idealism is evident in his support of hopeful young artistic ventures in Chicago.

A BRITISH EXPOSURE OF AMERICAN OPPRESSION.

Bloody American Capitalism, Its Murder of Labour; By Joe Walker. With foreword by W. T. Coiyer. The Socialist and Labour Press. Reformers' Bookshop, 103 Kirkgate, Bradford, and from Author. Price, Sixpence.

This booklet should receive a wide circulation among British workers. It presents a picture of conditions in the United States, which, if they were not thoroughly authenticated, would hardly be credited by readers in Great Britain. The pamphlet is a collection of articles contributed by the author to the Yorkshire Factory Times, and contains vivid accounts of the violent attacks made, by the armed forces of the United States and

Will It Take the Step?



Drawn by Will Donald for The Australian Worker.

by private armies of gunmen, upon the workers.

Mr. Walker goes as far back as the historical conflict of Couer d'Alene and Calumet. He gives us short, but detailed narratives illustrational of the complete subordination of the American judiciary to the plans of the capitalists.

The material is drawn from various sources, all of which are acknowledged by the compiler. At the present time, with Mooney and Billings still in prison, and with hundreds of working men in the penitentiaries of California, and other states, convicted under the infamous Criminal Syndical Acts, it is well that we should have the opportunity for this comprehensive view of the workings of the Iron Heel in the "free republic" of the United States.

—CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

A Dawes Motto

"Bobby," said the teacher, sternly, "do you know that you have broken eighth commandment by stealing James's apple?"

"Well," explained Bobby, "I might just as well break the eighth and have the apple as break the 10th and only covet it."

Canary Birds?

A high-spirited editor, commenting on the statement in a so-called welfare report that a family of five can live on \$9.60 a week, asks: "A family of five what?"—American Labor Legislation Review.

One Leisure Hour

From early morning to noon the factory is a hive of industry. Each whirling machine has an overalled attendant. Everyone is busy. The eagle-eyed foreman sees to that.

A sharp order from him is enough; no dreamers are tolerated here. Every worker attends his machine so closely that he begins to look like a part of it.

Then the drab-clad machine men brighten up. Some glance at watches, others whistle. It is nearing the meal hour; for one hour they can be their own master—free to study something brighter than the machines.

After their meal, which occupies a quarter of their hour, they settle down to a well-earned rest. Some get together and discuss the latest news, others select a seat, preferably under a window, where the light can shine on their papers and books.

The long rows of glistening machines look strangely quiet—dead and useless without the guiding hand of man. The place is so still that one can even hear the birds outside—a rare change from the harsh sound of machinery.

Then a long, shrill whistle pierces the silence. The machines are started. The workers' brief respite is over.—W. R., in the London Daily Herald.

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