

75,000 COAL MINERS STRIKE IN EIGHT STATES Halt Kentucky Troop Rule

(Special to the Daily Worker)

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 17.—State troops cannot be used in evicting striking miners from the premises of the Liberty Coal and Coke Company in Bell County where the miners made it necessary that troops be sent.

Attorney General Frank E. Daugherty gave this opinion to Adjutant General Kehoe in answer to General Kehoe's inquiry as to whether the troops would be within their legal rights in arresting miners as trespassers and removing their belongings. Kehoe held that lawlessness and disorder had been brought about by strikers who have violated the terms of their leases on their homes. Daugherty stated that the company had its legal remedies to evict tenants and that it was no part of the troops' duties to do this.

Efforts to arbitrate the strike in eastern Kentucky have failed but comparative quiet prevails there now. In western Kentucky the strike of 10,000 miners has been without incident and both sides seem resigned to a waiting attitude.

While Judge Foell was doing his best to intimidate the strikers against picketing in the trial of the garment pickets now going on in his court, the weakened members of the dress manufacturers' association were hurrying around to the homes of the strikers promising them anything if they will return to work under non-union conditions.

RUSS ENVOYS WORRY BRIT DIPLOMATS

English Press Changes Tone On Delegation

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 17.—The patronizing and at times insulting tone of the London press towards the Soviet Russian delegation at first adopted has given way to one of surprise supplemented by worry as it becomes apparent that the Russians are far less concerned with trade agreements than they are with political questions.

Rakovsky has made it quite clear in the conferences held so far that he does not intend to enter into any discussions dealing with concessions, loans, etc., until all political questions have been settled.

Falling Down Off High Horse. The reputation of Premier MacDonald has suffered somewhat in the interchange of opinions with the Russian representatives. The entire British press—Tory and Liberal—at the beginning of the negotiations urged MacDonald to adopt a firm tone; this he did, but it seems that the Soviet delegation is just as conscious that Great Britain needs markets as the British diplomats are that Russia wants a loan.

It is being remarked here that the criticism of the MacDonald government and the Independent Labor Party leadership of the British Labor Party by the Third International has not ceased since the negotiations opened, and if anything has become more frank and uncompromising.

From various members of the Russian delegation it has become known that the Soviet government has decided, since the Italian agreement, to make no trade arrangements until a favorable settlement of all political questions has been effected.

The attitude of the Russians is obviously that they are not, in the person of Premier MacDonald, dealing with the representative of British labor, but with the head of a government of a capitalist state.

Russians Polite. They are polite and discuss all questions raised at length, but no (Continued on Page Two)

DUKE, BROKE, HAWKS COUNTRY TO HIGHEST BIDDER FOR CASH

PARIS, April 17.—An entire nation, with 65,000 people, a river "full of excellent fish," a history that goes back to the days of Wallenstein, castles, forests and royal chateaux, was offered for the auction block here today.

It is the little principality of Sagan, situated between Silesia and Brabant and covering about 300 miles of territory rich in historic German legends.

The offer is made by the Duke of Talleyrand de Perigord, husband of Anna Gould, "serene highness" of the independent principality.

The only qualifications are that the duke retain the title of "serene highness" of Sagan, and that the price shall be fixed by the duke's minister of finance.

The duke, in making public his astounding offer today, described his country with all the matter of fact frankness of an auctioneer's catalog.

TRACHTENBERG TALKS TONIGHT ON REVOLUTION

Speaks In Turner Hall On Russia-Germany.

Fresh from a successful tour of eastern and middle western cities, Alexander Trachtenberg will talk to Chicago workers at North Side Turner Hall, 820 North Clark street, at 8 P. M. today.

Trachtenberg's message will be about "What I Saw in Soviet Russia and Germany." He will tell about the workers' government in Soviet Russia and capitalist rule, starvation and the rising tide of revolution in Germany.

Tells of Russian Unions. No class conscious worker can afford to miss this Trachtenberg lecture. It will be packed with vital information about the revolutionary international movement. Trachtenberg will tell of the part the Russian labor unions play in the management of industry and will give detailed pictures of the way the Communist Party is handling the problems of administration. For Germany he will give us valuable facts about the great German unions and the growth of Communist influence there, and he will tell of the waning of the old socialist party of Germany and the growth of the revolutionary political movement. German Fascism's ugly fangs will be bared also.

Spent 14 Months in Europe. Alexander Trachtenberg spent 14 months in Europe, studying the revolutionary movement. He has come to Chicago to give the workers here the benefit of the knowledge he has gained. What is happening in Europe has a powerful bearing on the revolutionary movement in America. Turner Hall will be filled tonight.

Trachtenberg in Milwaukee Saturday. MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Alexander Trachtenberg speaks Saturday night at 8 in the Freie Gemeinde Hall at 726 Walnut street, on the Soviet Government in Russia and the revolutionary movement in Germany. The meeting is being well advertised and the hall is expected to be packed.

Another Mail Robbery. SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn., April 17.—Five bandits obtained more than \$35,000 cash in a daring mail robbery here today.

BOSSSES BEG IN VAIN FOR SCAB LABOR

More Twaddle From Injunction Judge.

While Judge Foell was doing his best to intimidate the strikers against picketing in the trial of the garment pickets now going on in his court, the weakened members of the dress manufacturers' association were hurrying around to the homes of the strikers promising them anything if they will return to work under non-union conditions.

Strikers have told the DAILY WORKER that J. Reinhardt and one of the Hyman brothers, both large employers and both members of the association, visited the pickets and told them they cannot get scabs to fill the strikers' places. Reinhardt was one of the employers who testified against the strikers before Judge Foell yesterday.

Fred Can't Get Scabs. One of the largest shops in the association took steps to settle with the union, as it could get no scabs. The Association brought pressure to bear against this employer and sent him about twenty scabs, but they were so incompetent that the manufacturer dismissed them.

Cross examination of Patrick Collins yesterday brought out that all he is a police sergeant, he takes orders from sergeant O'Malley of state's attorney Crowe's office. He admitted he had also taken orders from the garment bosses. "When they make complaints to me, I try to give them service," said Collins. He admitted frequently visiting the employers to find out what they wanted.

Lawyer, Liar And Forger. Affidavits filed by the complainants against the strikers developed to have been changed by Mr. Hyde, lawyer for the garment bosses. The affidavit given to Peter Sissman, lawyer for the strikers, stated that Patrick Collins had served affidavits on the thirteen defendants enjoining them against picketing. But the official complaining affidavit presented to the court had the name of Patrick Moran as the man stated to have served injunction writs on the strikers.

Sissman discovered the discrepancy, and it was necessary to have the records changed. The strikers denied having been served with injunction writs by Moran or Collins or any one else.

"Liar!" Cries Girl Striker. Moran has been shown up to be (Continued on Page Two)

HORSES AND RIDERS WITHOUT ILLUMINED REARS MAY BE SUEED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—Horse back riders between dusk and dawn should equip their steeds with tail lights, H. F. Meyer, sued for \$10,000 as the result of a collision between his automobile and a horse ridden by Col. Joseph G. Miller, in a park here.

Meyers' answer to the damage suit today contended a horse was a vehicle, and since Col. Miller had failed to provide either himself or his horse with a tail light, the suit should be dismissed.

HEAVY FIGHTING THREATENED IN MINE CONFLICT

Coal Barons Preparing To Use Scabs

HARLAN, Ky., April 17.—Trouble was smoldering here today with 3,000 miners idle and the largest mine threatening to bring in non-union workers.

Ford Competitors Offer Inducements For Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ten million dollars will be spent in research work at Muscle Shoals if that project is awarded the Hoeker-Atterbury-White syndicate, Elton Hooker, one of the group, told the Senate agricultural committee today.

Hooker also emphasized, in answers to questions, that the corporation organized to run Muscle Shoals would have no connection with the Hoeker concern that runs an electrochemical plant at Niagara Falls and of which he is president.

British Columbia Labor Party Will Organize April 29

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 17.—To establish a Canadian Labor Party in British Columbia on lines similar to the British Labor Party, a conference will be held in Vancouver April 29 at which delegates from working class political organizations will be present.

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

MINE STRIKES SWEEP LAND; 75,000 GO OUT

Hardest Coal Fight Since 1922

The strike of 10,000 miners in western Kentucky brings the total striking miners in the United States and Canada to 75,000, according to figures compiled by the Research Department of the Workers Party.

The 75,000 miners are striking in fields where the operators refused to accept the Jacksonville agreement. States affected include Kentucky, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Oklahoma and the Canadian provinces.

Winning this great fight is vital to the United Mine Workers of America. If the operators are beaten the tide of the open shop campaign in the coal fields will have been turned.

GUNMEN RULE KENTUCKY

By TOM TIPPETT. (Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press) ASHLAND, Ky., April 17.—The non-union coal operators in Kentucky maintain a private army to fight the miners' union in exactly the same fashion as the more notorious coal barons of West Virginia.

A trip up Big Sandy river (Ky.) where the non-union mines are located in nowise differs from a visit to Tug river in Mingo county, W. Va., across the state line. The same "watchman" law is written into the Kentucky statute, permitting a legally constituted watchman to become an armed thug bent on killing union organizers. The mine guard system is pie for the operators here also because Kentucky is only partly unionized.

The miners' union has divided Kentucky into three organization districts. District 23 with offices at Central City takes in the western portion of the state. This field borders Indiana and Illinois and is largely organized. The union has been established in that section for many years.

District 30 is Open Shop. District 30 with offices at Ashland covers the northeast and eastern parts of the state. The union has never been recognized here and all the mines are run according to the "dictates of the operators' conscience" as one of the operators put it to me. There are about 26,000 miners in this section which is called the Big Sandy field. Organization of the union has been going steadily on for the past three years. There are 7000 or 8000 members of the union here but they meet in secret and have no contract with the operators. To have one's union affiliations or sympathies known is to be fired at once and dumped out of company property.

Wages run from \$4 to \$5.50 a day. This territory joins coal fields in Ohio (Continued on Page Two.)

Greek Militarists Seek To Involve Albania In Trouble

ATHENS, April 17.—Two more American tourists have been killed near Tirana, Albania, according to an unconfirmed report received by the Ministry of War here today.

The report does not give the names, merely reporting an attack on the tourists by a band of 15 highwaymen and stating that two Americans were killed.

Albanians are very anxious, the message adds, fearing grave consequences from this second attack.

Rome sources, which ordinarily are well informed on Albanian affairs, do not report any additional attacks on Americans, and it may be the Greek advice are merely a confusion of the murders of the American De Long and Coleman on the Tirana-Scutari highway two weeks ago, last Sunday.

GRAFTERS LOOT SCHOOL FUNDS; CHILDREN HAVE NO SCHOOL

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—Federal Judge Louis Fitzhenry has named James J. Graham of this city, receiver for building material purchased for a \$150,000 school building in Edwardsville.

Graham's appointment followed filing of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against John L. Schwager, Edwardsville contractor, who contracted to build the school and then abandoned the job shortly after work was started.

The petition was filed by building material companies from whom the material was secured. The receiver is expected to sell the material to a contractor who will complete the job.

Federal Employes' Union Loses 3,000 Customs' Workers

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, April 17.—Three thousand workers in the U. S. customs service in various ports, or about 40 per cent of the employes, have resigned from National Federation of Federal Employes' union, American Federation of Labor, according to Pres. George Connell, branch K, local 4 (New York). Branch K recently withdrew in a body from the union because of the alleged act of National President Steward in helping kill the congressional appropriation bill giving customs inspectors pay increases.

The inspectors, who get from \$4 to \$6 a day, must now wait, perhaps for years, until the pending reclassification process produces a raise.

The National Federation of Federal Employes covers most of the organized workers in government services except the postoffice. Connell says the average wage for customs workers is only \$1500, and that many have been driven out of the service by poverty.

White Snobs Fail To Eject Negro From Dormitory

NEW YORK, April 17.—The attempt by the Furnald Hall Committee at Columbia University to bring about the removal from Furnald Hall of Frederick W. Wells, colored resident law student, failed when the Residence Hall Committee, composed of the university authorities, met and rejected the request.

Dean Hawkes declared that the refusal of the request ends the matter. However three detectives assigned to Furnald Hall following the burning of the Fiery Cross Symbol of white Kristianity were still on duty last night.

Actors' Strike Looms Big in New York City; May Be Called June 1

NEW YORK, April 17.—An actor's strike June 1 seemed probable today as officials of the Actor's Equity Association announced that "peace" conferences with the operating managers had been terminated.

The two factions failed to agree over recognition to be given the Equity Association.

Fire in Missouri Shops. FORT SCOTT, Kans., April 17.—Fire caused \$20,000 loss in the Missouri Pacific shops here last night. A blacksmith shop, tin shop, storage building and machine shop were destroyed. About 300 men were employed in the departments affected by fire.

Proud of His Trade. Belleville, Ill., April 17.—Mike Mitchell is the first man in jail here to admit his business was violating the prohibition laws.

The jailer asked him his business. "I am a moonshiner," Mike replied.

United Jazz Front. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Composers of symphonies and writers of jazz music raised their voices in harmony today in opposition to the Dill radio bill before the Senate patents committee.

OPEN TRIAL OF WHEELER AT CAPITOL

First Witness Denies Giving Retainer

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, April 17.—Gordon Campbell of Montana, today denied before the senate committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, that Wheeler had ever appeared before the interior department for him in the capacity of paid attorney.

Campbell was indicted with Wheeler at Great Falls, Mont. The indictments charged that Wheeler had illegally accepted a retainer from Campbell to represent him before the department in connection with oil drilling permits.

Favorable to Wheeler. Campbell said he had no business with the department in January or February, 1923, when Wheeler was alleged to have received the retainers. He said that Wheeler had "repeatedly" told him he could not appear before any departments for him.

No One Under Charges. Investigation of the indictment of Senator Wheeler, Montana, got under way today with former Representative Tom Stout of Montana on the witness stand.

At the outset Senator Sterling, South Dakota, suggested that all witnesses waive immunity before testifying, but Chairman Borah said that none of them are under charges and that it was unnecessary.

Borah read into the record the statute which Wheeler was accused of violating. It provides that no government official shall accept fees for representing clients before government departments.

At his own request Senator Wheeler, Montana, went "on trial" today before a committee of his colleagues in the Senate.

Wheeler wants the cloud of the indictment returned against him by a federal grand jury in Great Falls, Mont., removed so that he can continue the investigation of former Attorney General Daugherty without his own fitness as a senator being questioned.

Quits as Daugherty Prosecutor. For the time being Wheeler will give up his duties as prosecutor of the Daugherty investigation to attend his own "trial." The Daugherty investigation will continue, however, with Chairman Brookhart taking over the task of examining witnesses.

Gordon Campbell, Montana oil man, from whom Wheeler is accused of accepting a retainer to secure oil leases after becoming senator, probably will be the first witness today, Chairman Borah announced.

Call "D. of J." Slouched. Blair Coan, who was subpoenaed as an agent of the Department of Justice, altho W. J. Burns, director of the bureau of investigation, denied his connection with the department, will also be on hand. Wheeler charged that Coan was employed by George B. Lockwood, secretary of the Republican national committee, to investigate his record in Montana.

Other witnesses are former Representative Tom Stout of Montana and James Baldwin, Wheeler's law partner, who arrived yesterday in response to subpoenas.

Senator McNary, Oregon, will sit on the committee today in the place of Senator McLean, Connecticut, who resigned because of the press of other work.

Booth Testifies for Wheeler. Edwin L. Booth, former solicitor of the interior department, today told the Senate Committee investigating the indictment of Senator Wheeler of Montana, that Wheeler had never solicited any aid for Gordon Campbell, with whom he was indicted, at the Interior Department.

Booth said that Wheeler had called on him to ask advice on how to help Campbell, who was said to be in difficulty.

(Continued on Page 2)

T H A W IS CRAZY ABOUT RABBITS; PIANIST DOTES ON WEE DOG

In a remote corner of the Illinois Central yards here stands the palatial private car of Ignace Paderewski, world-famous pianist, with guards standing about to hush noisy railroad workers while surgeons and nurses dart back and forth within the car.

A serious illness caused Paderewski to cancel several engagements in South Dakota.

"Pingy" is suffering from rhinitis, complicated by gastritis, and is being fed cerium oxalate and bismuth sub-nitrate. At least that is what the official report says.

"Pingy" is Paderewski's fragile Pekinese. According to the Paderewski menage, "Pingy" once was the property of a son of the last emperor of China.

Don't Miss It!

In the Magazine Section of the DAILY WORKER, tomorrow, Saturday, we start publishing serially, "At the Doors," by Boris Pilniak, another famous Russian author, greater than Iury Libedinsky, author of "A Week," published recently.

"At the Doors" will appear in three installments, to be published on three successive Saturdays. Be sure to make your arrangements with the news dealer to get your copy tomorrow. In order to get your paper regularly better subscribe. Our new address is: DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

HEAR ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG TONIGHT AT THE NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL Just Back From Europe He Will Talk On "What I Saw In Russia and Germany"

DECIDE F.-L. P. CONVENTION VOTING BASIS

St. Paul Convention Votes Apportioned

ST. PAUL, April 17.—The June 17 national nominating convention of the Farmer-Labor movement to be held in St. Paul will nominate candidates for president and vice-president on a definite voting basis. The votes for each state, based largely on the progressive-farmer-labor-radical vote in the general election of 1922, are as follows:

State	Notes
Alabama	15
Arizona	3
Arkansas	10
California	23
Colorado	8
Connecticut	10
Delaware	3
Florida	7
Georgia	14
Idaho	12
Illinois	53
Indiana	18
Iowa	63
Kansas	12
Kentucky	14
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	9
Massachusetts	23
Michigan	60
Minnesota	77
Mississippi	10
Missouri	23
Montana	15
Nebraska	35
Nevada	4
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	21
New Mexico	4
New York	72
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	21
Ohio	36
Oklahoma	37
Oregon	7
Pennsylvania	71
Rhode Island	6
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	14
Tennessee	12
Texas	22
Utah	5
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	26
West Virginia	9
Wisconsin	43
Wyoming	3

In a press statement, denying allegations that the St. Paul convention is to be dominated by the Workers party, William Mahoney of the committee of arrangements declares: "There will no doubt be Communists, as there will be other schools of thought represented in the convention."

Standard Laying Off Men.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17.—The Standard Oil Co. has joined the ranks of the big employers on the coast that are laying off men. In the coast town of El Segundo, with a population of approximately 2,500, composed entirely of the men employed at the oil refineries and their families, fully one-half the breadwinners are now out of employment.

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RUSSIA USING REVOLUTIONARY MOVIES AS EDUCATOR; GREAT RED NOVEL, "A WEEK", FILMED

By GERTRUDE HAESSLER.
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)
(First of two articles)

MOSCOW, April 17.—Movie rights to "A Week," the novel of revolutionary Russia, by Libedinsky, have been obtained in Russia by Proletkino, the proletarian movie producer organization. This is the immediate task of Proletkino in actual film production.

Proletkino is a great organization for bringing the masses in contact with each other thru the motion picture," explains Director Valenius. "Our main purpose is to fight the psychological effect of the bourgeois films and to finally replace them with our own productions."

Bourgeois films are still allowed in Russia because of the movie hunger from which Russia is suffering. "Using every available source—our own productions, the films of the private producers in Russia who work under proletarian censorship, and the least harmful of the bourgeois films from other countries—we can supply only about one-tenth of the demand in Russia," he says. "Until we can produce enough proletarian films we are forced to allow bourgeois films so long as they are not actually counter-revolutionary."

Some of the foreign films are cleverly altered to serve the purpose of proletarian propaganda. Proletkino is not concerned with this aspect of supplying films. The only foreign films it handles are scenic and educational. Its work in production consists in filming historic events, such as the Lenin funeral, current events, demonstrations, etc.

It has also branched out into the profitable story field, having produced two very popular story films to date. One of them is Combrig, which depicts the daily life of the Red Army, and contains propaganda against the influence of the priests and ecclesiastical marriage (but not against religion and civil marriage) and contains plenty of comedy.

Red Army Stages Picture. One of the faults of the present Russian productions is that the films are too depressing and have too little comic or frivolous relief. Combrig has tried to overcome this. Mass ac-

Broadway Strike Continues Despite Pickets' Arrests

(By The Federated Press)
NEW YORK, April 17.—Despite interference by the police and courts 500 workers are continuing their strike against the ten Broadway jazz joints owned by Sam Salvin and James E. Thompson.

Three union members have been jailed for ten days, charged with assault. One picket got five days and another was given six months on probation. M. Maley, charged with attacking Chef LaGrange of the Palais Royal cafe, proved that he was at home during the alleged attack and that he was not a striker. But because he was a union member Magistrate Simpson sent Maley's case to special sessions.

The men are members of the Amalgamated Food Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Workers' branch, an industrial union. The issue is union recognition. The union has maintained a 100 per cent organization in the struck places—for several years. Strikebreakers are provided by the so-called Manhattan Waiters' Association, described by its officers as "not a union but a social organization composed entirely of Americans."

tion in Combrig was supplied by 3000 soldiers of the Red Army, who volunteered their services and asked in return that the film be lent them free of charge for three weeks. They got it for three weeks.

The Combrig film is now in America, where attempts are being made to permit exhibition.

The other story film produced by Proletkino, which has proved its popularity is The Fight for the Ultimatum. The Ultimatum is the name of a factory which was the bone of contention between the revolutionary workers and the White counter-revolutionists. The Communist party figures in the film on the side of the workers. The film is exciting and contains a good deal of the detective element.

The technique in both films is imperfect and amateurish. Proletkino has only meager materials and equipment, and has inexperienced operators and actors. A training school for actors has been started.

Workers Own Movie Company. Proletkino is financed by sales of stock and by profits from films. The stockholders are workers' organizations—trade unions, local soviets, locals of the Young Communist League and of the Communist party, and some of the internationals. The government has no connection with Proletkino.

It has branches in Baku and Vladivostok, and agents in every large city in the Russian realm, doing propaganda work for Proletkino by means of literature, lectures, and the traveling movie, which goes from village to village accompanied by its own dynamo, for in many places there is no electricity.

BONUS BILL HELD UP BY DIVISION IN G. O. P. RANKS

Insurgents May Vote For Democrat Plan

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Insurgent republicans in the Senate today planned to unite with the democrats to modify the republican "insurance policy" bonus bill.

Confidence was felt that they would enable the democrats to put over a cash option plan so that veterans may choose between a 20-year endowment life insurance policy or immediate money. This situation developed as the republicans today prepared to bring up their bonus bill for action and Democrats sought to rally support within their own ranks to put over their plan.

Anti-Bonusites May Bolt. The only hitch that democratic leaders fear is that anti-bonus senators on their side of the chamber will bolt party ranks in an effort to keep any bonus bill from being enacted.

At least five democrats and perhaps more, may vote against both plans. If too many desert the bonus situation may be tied in a knot and progressives with their balance of power may be helpless.

But should the democratic substitute fail, progressives will vote for the republican bill rather than fail to enact any bill at all.

Passage of Bill Delayed. This state of affairs has brought about an entire change in the legislative program. It is now seen that the bonus cannot be passed "in three days" as leaders hoped. The fight may last more than a week and all the time the tax bill will be waiting impatiently on the Senate calendar. Two appropriation bills also remain to be disposed of.

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CZECHO-SLOVAK OPPOSITION PRESS IS THROTTLED

Graft Exposures Irritate Socialist Rulers

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, April 17.—The Social-Democratic government has now put on the statute books a law which abrogates the freedom of the press and other privileges of which this nation, whose constitution is modeled on that of the United States, formerly boasted.

The measure just passed compels editors to disclose the sources of all information published if the government so requires.

The passage of this law is creating much popular resentment, as it was introduced in Parliament following disclosures of graft by high officials as sensational as the Teapot Dome and other scandals in the United States. The revelations were made by opposition papers, chiefly Communist, and showed great corruption in practically every government department.

President Masaryk, who was noted for his championship of free press and free speech under the Austrian government, made no protest whatever against the present law, which gives the government complete control of the press at a time when the Franco-Czechoslovakian alliance is arousing much hostility among the workers and peasants and almost all their organizations have opposed.

Mine Strikes Sweep the Land; 75,000 Are Out

(Continued from Page One)
and West Virginia. Even with the low wages the miners are idle. There are 70 big producing operations shut down completely.

The Cumberland mountains separate the coal mines in southeastern Kentucky from the other districts and the union mines there are taken into District 19 (Tennessee) with offices at Knoxville. This district is recognized and has joint contracts with the operators.

None of these districts has yet secured an agreement for 1924. A tentative agreement, that carried with it a reduction in wages, was made between the district officials and the operators. Its final acceptance was blocked by the international union and District 23 is now on strike.

10,000 Kentucky Miners Strike.

Approximately 10,000 union miners employed at 50 mines obeyed District President Lonnie Jackson's strike call. These mines had been working pending a settlement since the old contract expired March 31.

The miners held out for a three-year contract with the present wage scale, as per the Jacksonville (Fla.) agreement. The operators demanded a reduction to the 1923 scale. The international union intervened to prevent acceptance of a wage reduction. This field borders unionized territory in Indiana and Illinois where the Jacksonville agreement has been signed.

Open Trial Of Senator Wheeler In Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

cutties, but that he never discussed official business in any way.

Booth said he lived in Montana for 37 years and had known Senator Wheeler for nearly 20 years.

"In March, 1923, Booth said, Wheeler came to his office in the Interior Department and after "visiting" awhile, said that he had been prosecuting a law suit for Campbell, and that Campbell's property was in "bad shape."

Booth said he asked Wheeler for the claim numbers, but Wheeler did not know them.

Booth said he then suggested Campbell come to Washington and Wheeler asked if he (Booth) would help the oil man.

"I said I would," Booth continued. "Did Senator Wheeler ever solicit aid regarding the assignment of any of these cases before the Interior Department?" asked Borah.

"No."

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Russ Worry British

(Continued from Page One)

success has rewarded the efforts of the Britishers to get a hard and fast agreement on questions of trade in which Great Britain, in view of the widespread unemployment, is vitally interested pending the settlement of the debts, territorial boundaries, etc. MacDonald Against Sympathetic Strikes.

Premier MacDonald, in the course of an interview published here, comes out emphatically against sympathetic strikes and deprecates the recent militant action of various trade unions. He says, speaking of the critical industrial situation and his views on the matter:

"Some recent developments and methods, however, seem in practice and result to be those of mischievous syndicalist communism. Far from helping the worker or his trade union, they are likely to involve the one in misery and the other in disaster. One strike like that which took place at the Wembley exhibition does the working class movement more harm and inflicts

on the wage earner more misery than can well be described. In the Wembley case the blunder was soon rectified, but influences were revealed that must be watched.

All my life I have been opposed to the sympathetic strike. It has no practical value; it is simply beating the air. It has one sure result—a bitter and blinding reaction. It looks so heroically effective in the heat of battle and it is so subversive. Once the poor miners always had to be in it; now it is the transport men.

"I know what I am speaking about when I say that as the result of some recent occurrences the code of law which has protected the workingmen's organizations for generations has been in greater jeopardy than I have ever seen it in before. The interview, combined with the very lukewarm attitude of the cabinet towards the unions involved in the recent strikes is expected to arouse a storm of protest and widen the breach between the official labor party heads and the trade union organizations.

Beg in Vain for Scabs

(Continued from Page One)

a liar. "Moran is a liar," said Fay Silkoff in her testimony. "He never gave me a copy of the injunction." The other defendants also denied that Moran had talked to them.

Patrick Collins had some difficulty in explaining to the court why he arrested Morris Sher. "What was he doing when you arrested him," asked Sissman. "Why he was pointing his finger at somebody."

"And you arrested him just for pointing his finger?"

"Well I thought may be he was blocking the sidewalk," answered the servant of the state's attorney's office.

Strikebreaking Judge. Judge Foell made it evident in court yesterday that altho he may be, a more cultured man than the brusque Denny, he is going to do all in his power to hamper the strike of the garment girls for decent conditions.

Repeatedly by questioning the girls Foell tried to show that the strike was a "conspiracy" between the picketers and the union officials. "Who told you to go on the picket line?" asked Judge Foell of every defendant so far called. When they replied they had gone out on their own volition, Judge Foell said, "Your punishment for violating the injunction will be more severe if you take the full responsibility."

Vapid Injunction Twaddle.

"I don't believe it when you say you didn't understand what the injunction was," Judge Foell told Mary Gastina. "You'd better tell me who told you to go out picketing. I am trying to find out who is using you as a tool. I believe you deliberately violated the injunction and the amount of the responsibility you take will determine the amount of your punishment."

The six defendants heard today were Fay Silkoff, Mary Gastina, Minnie Garshin, Mary Nischt, Helen Wiese, and Katherine O'Connor. The cases of Elizabeth Grusling, Samuel Natesky, William Elash, Morris Sher, Morris Surlin, Marya Czajkowska, and Fabian Tipshus will be taken up today.

Four more picketers were arrested yesterday. They were Bernice Nowakowski, Sophie Moss, Stasie Pilichoski, and Emma Goldberg.

A Manufacturers' Judge.

Judge Foell showed that he is not going to do anything which will injure the dress manufacturers in this strike. He is doing his best to keep the girls off the picket line. Every defendant was forced to promise that from now on they will keep off the picket line. In spite of Judge Foell and the Dress Manufacturers Association the picket line is holding firm. The strikers declare they will not be scared by any prostitutes of the employers because they know they are struggling for a higher standard of living. The answers of the defendants to the "injunction judge" showed that the wages they have been receiving are too low for a decent standard of living to be maintained. "I earned twenty dollars a week before the strike," said Fay Silkoff, in answer to Judge Foell. Two other defendants said they earned \$25 a week. But it was not brought out in court that the dress making trade is exceedingly seasonal, and hence the girls find it impossible to exist on non-union wages.

Members of the Committee of 15 said they "are still considering hiring

ALBERTA MINERS BATTLING PRESS AND COAL BARONS

District Union Officials Backed By Members.

By JOHN GIFFORD.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
DRUMHELLER, Alta., Canada,

April 17.—On April 1st, the miners of Alberta and eastern British Columbia came out on strike to maintain their present wage scale and are putting up a solid front to the coal operators and the capitalist press of the country. The constitution of the union providing for a referendum on the strike issue, a vote was taken and resulted in an unanimous vote in favor of a cessation of work to strike against a wage cut.

The press of the country, in a rage at the miners in coming out on strike, and not doing their share in getting the country back to normalcy. The press of this western country is insistent that the miners be more reasonable, and the country, especially the miners, would derive much benefit from a wage reduction. At present the boss has a very convenient weapon to use, with the large influx of immigrants from Europe, and the operators have intimated that they will flood the mines with incoming immigrants, if the miners do not take a cut.

The mines being worked with cheap labor, will result in an affair of the Herrin type, as the rate of the miners on the strike issue indicates that they will not tolerate any violation of their union principles, and if any violence takes place, the blame will rest wholly on the operators and the press. The miners are intending to throw their whole might and strength into this fight as the operators have consistently abused the late agreement in numerous ways and it was not possible for any progressive member of the union to put forward any move for the benefit of the workers without being discriminated, and the agreement being of such a nature, that a militant member of the union had absolutely no redress.

It is this one feature of the late agreement that the miners are determined to remedy, and are staking their all on this fight, altho the mines in this district have worked barely a hundred days, in the last year. However the mines have received much encouragement by a large number of non-union mines coming out in support, and it is expected that before many days that the entire non-union field will come out in sympathy with the union miners and line up with the organization. It is this that the operators were banking on, as they figured that the non-union mines would take care of the summer needs of the consumer, and would be the means of breaking the strike.

The officials of the district were fully aware of this situation, and the strike being called the district officers acted immediately, and went out on the job and proceeded to clean up the non-union fields. The most hopeful thing in this strike is that the rank and file are all solid for the action of the officials, there being no internal dissension in the ranks, and with everybody realizing that the only enemy is the boss, victory for the miners is assured.

California Seriously Hit By Hoof And Mouth Disease

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Produce dealers today were seeking means of averting threatened catastrophe for California Agricultural products as a result of the hoof and mouth disease epidemic among livestock.

As a result of embargoes and various regulations in different states to which California supplies farm commodities, vast surplus stocks were piling up here.

ORGANIZATIONS, ATTENTION! NEW YORK CITY, April 17.—

District No. 2, Workers Party, has arranged a grand excursion and moonlight dance on the Hudson river for Saturday, June 28th. The commodious steamer Clermont, having a capacity of 3,000, has been chartered for this occasion.

Friendly organizations are urged to keep this date in mind and not arrange for any affairs that week.

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In the May Issue!

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By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

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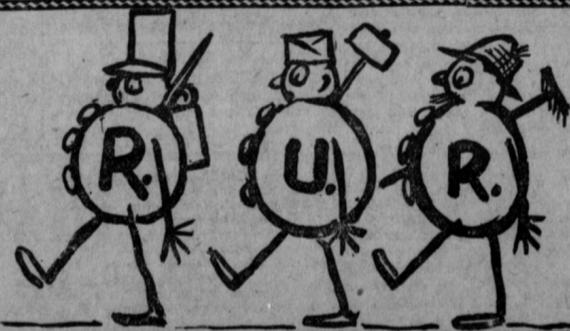
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THE ROBOTS ARE COMING!



PAINTERS BATTLE FOR VICTORY IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Strikers Are Seeing The Need for Unity

By H. L. GOLDBERG. (Special to The Daily Worker) ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—E. H. Dunnigan, of the U. S. Labor department, arrived in St. Louis, for the purpose of settling the painters' strike.

After calling a conference of the Masters' painters' association, and the conference committee of the strikers, the former refused to yield to the compromise figure suggested by him, of \$1.37 per hour, which is equivalent to \$10.96 per day. The strikers originally were demanding \$12 per day.

Bosses Disgust Dunnigan. Becoming disgusted with the attitude of the bosses, Dunnigan demanded of them the reason for calling this conference, if they were unwilling to make any effort at arbitration. The bosses are holding out for a \$10 day with no agreement, aiming at the destruction of the union.

Upon request by the strikers' committee, for their reasons in not wishing to sign any agreement with the union, they answered that as members of the recently formed building trades association, it was incumbent upon them to meet this obligation.

The Building Trades Association is endeavoring to have all agreements with unions expire effecting any of its members, intending ultimately at the establishment of open shop conditions in St. Louis, as far as the Building Trades industry is concerned.

Another conference was arranged for Saturday morning. At this conference the bosses were more demure, candidly stating that as far as they were concerned, their stand of the previous day was final. The bosses also stated that the strikers were not justified in demanding an increase, as the painting season is much longer than any other craft, subsequently earning more money than the men employed in the other crafts of the building industry. This was given the lie by the strikers' committee, which displayed conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Bosses Getting Desperate. The desperation of the bosses is supported by the fact that they are indulging acts of violence and including in vandalism. This was reported to the mass meeting of the striking painters by brother Eisenring.

Private dicks are being employed to mar fresh paint, trying to lay the blame on the painters, making also the impression that the services of the slouts were necessary. Yesterday morning when the painters went to the Labor Temple, they found the steps marred with tar, Eisenring said. The striking painters are more determined than ever to win the strike. The cheap propaganda of the bosses intimating that the strikers were weakening, was vehemently denied by all the men on strike.

The support being given to the Master painters, by the bosses of the other trades and even the board of Education continues in backing up the bosses by refraining to have any painting done until the strike is smashed, demonstrates fully that the bosses have amalgamation. Real estate men and other members of the association have discontinued all work, where union men were employed.

The consensus of opinion on the part of a great many militant strikers, is that were all the building trades affiliated in preference to the present antiquated structure of the labor movement, based on craft, the strikers would be able to withstand more effectively the attacks from the bosses who are amalgamated.

Employers' Trade School A Failure, Australians Find

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press) SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 17.—Trade schools maintained by building employers in New South Wales to teach bricklaying and other crafts in a hurry are drawing official disapproval.

Hundreds of half-baked men have been turned on the building trade market, with the result that much faulty work is being done. This was predicted by the unions.

In an official statement regarding these "graduates" the president of the New South Wales board of trade said that the conditions of training were very unsatisfactory. He added that in the opinion of the board the bricklayers' trade could not be acquired in 12 weeks and that at least two years' apprenticeship was necessary.

Let Him Come.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Reprobutler, once Populist senator from North Carolina, and for many years past a lawyer here for business interests, has started on a western political trip. His associates say he is going out for the Republican national committee to "break up this third party movement."

Daugherty's Advice

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Gaston Means, for a time one of the right hand men of William J. Burns, and prominent in the make-up of the Burns International Detective Agency, told the Wheeler committee of senate investigators that Daugherty, while attorney general of the United States, had told him to take his orders from Jesse Smith and "not to let his right hand know what his left hand was doing."

ILLINOIS FACTORY JOBS DECREASE BY 3.6 PER CENT

Autos, Clothing and Building Affected

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press Industrial Editor.

Employment in Illinois factories during March was 3.6 per cent below March, 1923, according to the monthly report of the Illinois department of labor. March, which is normally a month of seasonal expansion failed to register any gain as compared with February. A sharp reduction in weekly earnings was also reported due to extensive part-time operation.

The report contrasts last year's booming labor market in which shortage of workers was the dominant note with the present situation. In March, 1923, the state free employment agencies were asked to supply 25,640 workers while this March less than half that number were called for.

Autos, Clothing, Fall Off.

The list of industries which have failed to show the usual seasonal expansion includes building, manufacture of automobiles, automobile accessories and clothing. The curtailment in these industries is affecting others indirectly because diminished for goods.

Improvement in the weather is expected to increase employment on building and road construction although the building construction cleared thru municipal building offices in the principal cities of the state since November 1 is below that of a year ago—\$130,000,000 worth instead of \$135,000,000.

Slight Gain in Steel.

Thirty-three of the 54 industries covered by the report indicated expansion while 21 curtailed operations. The most substantial gain was reported by the large iron and steel employers who added 4 per cent to their working forces. Oil refiners reported considerable gains and manufactures of knit goods added nearly 10 per cent to the number on their payrolls. On the other hand employment in the men's clothing industry declined 5.4 per cent, in women's clothing 7.3 per cent and at the stockyards 6.2 per cent.

The average weekly earnings of all factory workers amounted to \$27.61, a decrease of 75 cents compared with February. These earnings are still \$1.78 (6 1/2 per cent) above those of March, 1923. The range of men's wages was from \$20.69 to \$44.78 with an average of \$30.10, that of women from \$10.97 to \$27.64 with an average of \$17.68.

Summarizing the situation the report says: "Unless there is an abrupt change in the underlying industrial situation it appears that not a few farm hands who were attracted to the cities by expanding industry will soon be returning to the farm. The farmer should have less cause to complain of an inadequate supply than one year ago."

Trachtenberg Tells Ohio Workers About Russia And Germany

WARREN, Ohio, April 17.—Alexander Trachtenberg's meeting here was worth hearing. The Russian government is so powerful, he said, that there is no chance what-so-ever to overthrow it.

They are now succeeding in organizing all industries, he said. Unskilled workers have been trained and Russia's industries are able to export goods to other countries.

Industries provide funds for a Social Insurance, which takes care of workers who are unemployed and sick and gives medical help for those who need it.

Every worker has a chance to have a 2 weeks rest. He is then taken to a Rest Home, where he can rest perfectly without financial troubles on his mind, etc.

Ku Klux Rules Missouri Democratic Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 16.—After a spectacular battle lasting until dawn today the democratic Missouri state convention here voted down a platform plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan.

During discussion of the anti-Klan declaration the speakers platform was filled with dozens of delegates milling about seeking recognition of the chair. Personal encounters were narrowly avoided during the bitter debate. Hoots and cat calls sounded constantly from the floor of the convention.

When the resolution was declared defeated by a viva voce vote accusations were hurled against Frank H. Farris, chairman of the state committee, that he had ordered Chairman R. E. Culver not to allow a record vote be taken.

BRIT TROOPS HALT RHINELAND PRESS OF COMMUNISTS

Protest to MacDonald Has No Effect

(Special to The Daily Worker) COLONGE, Germany, March 21.—(By Mail, Delayed in Transmission)

The Communist daily here, The Socialist Republic, has been suppressed by the British occupation authorities. The first period of suppression was for a period of ten days and the last for three months.

The reason given for the suppression was the following editorial entitled "MacDonald Protects White Guard Spies."

At the request of the Pope, MacDonald has turned to the Soviet Government with an appeal for the imprisoned Catholic priests. These priests are in prison as white guards and Polish spies. This is ground enough for MacDonald as a Social Democrat to intervene on their behalf.

Why does not MacDonald's sympathetic heart urge him to intercede on behalf of the thousands of political prisoners in Italy and Germany? It is because the interests of the British bourgeoisie are closely linked with German and Italian reaction? Besides, Ebert is MacDonald's friend.

What would MacDonald say if the Soviet Government were to request him to amnesty the champions of national freedom of Ireland and India, who are languishing in British jails? Would he not rage at such "Bolshevik propaganda?"

The editor of the suppressed paper has written the following letter to the Communist Party of Great Britain and the British Communist Party has protested to Premier MacDonald receiving in reply a letter from his secretary stating that the premier was "obliged for information."

LETTER OF EDITOR

COLONGE, March 21, 1924.

Dear Comrades: Here is another example of how British generals protect the Social Democrat MacDonald from Communist criticism.

To-day I was ordered before the British local Commandant, who informed me that our paper would be suppressed for ten days from March 25. No ground was given. The Commandant further declared that the Sozialistische Republik would be suppressed for three months on account of the enclosed article. Criticism of the Social Democrat MacDonald is an insult to the British Government and a danger to the British occupation.

The ten days' suppression is deliberately intended to prevent our voice reaching the miners in the Ruhr miners' struggle, which begins on April 1. The three months' suppression is intended to make us powerless in the electoral campaign. The British military authorities are trying to use the three volumes of ordinances of the Inter-Allied High Commission against the Communists, so that the effect of the "state of emergency" shall be left even without the suppression of the Communist Party, although they could not succeed in securing the suppression of the Party.

Captain Welton informed me some weeks ago that the British authorities wished for a victory of the centre parties in the coming elections, the Social-Democrats and the clerical "Zentrum," and were doing everything to make such a victory possible.

With Communist Greetings, S. FAHL, Editor, Die Sozialistische Republik.

All protests to the MacDonald government have brought no results and the paper is still forced to come out as an illegal organ.

The attitude of the British Occupation Authorities towards the German workingclass has not changed for the better since the MacDonald government has been in power and if anything they are harsher in their treatment of strikes and demonstrations.

Judge Who Indicted Herrin Klansmen Is Pinched By Young

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 17.—On the ground that the mere presence of troops is alone a form of intimidation in industrial disputes the American Civil Liberties union here has appealed to Governor Wm. J. Fields to withdraw state troops from the struck Liberty Coal & Coke Co. mines in Bell county, Ky. Two companies of national guardsmen were ordered out "to protect" mine property on April 5, tho the strike was being conducted peacefully.

Six Children Die In Fire

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 17.—A sixth death occurred yesterday as a result of fire which destroyed the home of Louis Ehlich here when Frederick, oldest son of the family, succumbed of burns in a hospital.

Five other children were burned to death in the flaming building, their ages ranged from 3 to 14 years.

Frederick, the oldest boy, was rescued by his father and taken to the hospital where he died this morning. The father himself was slightly burned but was able to leave the hospital.

Chicago Music Fans Again Hear World's Greatest Pianist

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Beethoven's seventh symphony occupied most of the first part of the Chicago Symphony orchestra concert at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday. There is scarcely another symphonic work in the whole range of musical literature which has so much beautiful melody to the square inch of score as this one. Richard Wagner called it the "apotheosis of the dance, the dance deified." Surely no more graceful and appealing dance tunes ever found their way into symphonic literature.

Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Chicago pianist, played the Moskowski concerto with the orchestra. The Moskowski concerto was first heard in Chicago in 1907, when Mrs. Zeisler played it with the Chicago orchestra. Since then much has changed. Mrs. Zeisler added triumphs to her already successful career, until now she is known as the foremost woman pianist of America. The Chicago orchestra established itself, and now the firmest founded symphony orchestra in America. Moskowski lost his luck, and is spending his last days in sickness and poverty.

Mere Technic.

The concerto alone remains unchanged, and this is almost as great a shame as that its illustrious composer should be forced to live as he does. It stacks up as about the worst composition heard this season of symphony brilliance. It does so, but there is no music in the process, only endless, tuneless, musically worthless technical display. There is a good beer garden tune in the lost movement, but that is soon lost in the general confusion of foolish noise.

This in no way disparages Mrs. Zeisler's ability. She played six encores in the brilliant style that has won her reputation. Her performance of Fritz Kreisler's "Leibsfreud" had a Viennese spirit and dash second only to the interpretation of the composer.

Edward Elgar's overture, "Cockaigne," a work descriptive of London, opened the program. It is a light and tuneful gentleman's London, that does not compare with Williams' London symphony.

A work played for the first time in America was Perinello's tone poem, "The Dying Swan." It is good water music, in the French impressionist style, but somewhat hurt by an over-sentimental title.

Islam and Christianity will share most of next week's symphony program, the next to the last of the season. Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scherzade" suite, four tone poems based on the Arabian Nights, will be played, and three excerpts from Wagner's "Parsifal." Beethoven's second "Leonore" overture and Ernest Schelling's bloody tone poem, "A Victory Ball," will round out the program.

More Democracy Is Berger's Cure For Teapot Government

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A movement to re-write the Constitution and revise the present form of government was started today by Representative Victor Berger, Wisconsin Socialist, who introduced in the House a resolution which would authorize Congress to call a convention for the purpose.

"The present Constitution makes our form of government a monarchy," Berger said. The president has power equal to two-thirds of Congress. The cabinet is not dependent upon the will of Congress as in the British form of government.

"The Senate, fashioned after the British House of Lords, continues to serve long after the institution it imitated has fallen into disuse," Berger said. "In it a voter from the State of Rhode Island counts for as much as ten voters from the State of New York."

Judges, appointed for life, over-rule the laws of Congress and the people now are victims of "a judicial oligarchy," Berger said.

Demand Removal Of Troops From Kentucky Mines

(By The Federated Press)

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PERCY WARD'S SUNDAY AFTERNOON CLASS IN THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING BEGINS IN MAY. There are still a few vacancies left for students. Circular of lessons, etc., can be obtained at the Studebaker Theater this Sunday at the above lecture.

Philadelphia Workers To Hold All Day Celebration May 1st

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—A United Front May Day Conference of Philadelphia Labor Organizations decided to hold an All-Day Celebration on May 1.

Twenty-five workers' organizations were represented, including Labor Unions, Workmen's Circles, Young Workers' League and Workers' Party branches. It was decided to celebrate the afternoon at the Friends of Workers' Germany Bazaar as a demonstration of Solidarity with the oppressed workers of Germany, and to hold a vast mass meeting in the evening in the largest hall in Philadelphia.

To all indications this May Day Celebration will be the largest event ever held by the workers of Philadelphia.

The Johnston Bill, the Teapot Dome Scandal, the Farmer-Labor Party and organization of the unorganized workers will be the outstanding issues at the Celebration.

A splendid musical program with the Freiheit Singing Society, and a well-known orchestra taking the leading part. H. M. Wicks of the Workers Party will be the main speaker, other speakers in foreign languages will give the Celebration an international tone.

Another Ford Dream; This One Ends In A Vile Police Station

George R. Berner of Wauseon, Ohio, had dreams of making a lot of money thru selling a device to make Fords go eight miles an hour faster than they ever went before. Salesmen in the Hig's Tension Company here had told him how good it was so George paid \$5,000 for the "exclusive Ohio" rights.

But today George's dream is to get his \$5,000 back. He has the three salesmen locked up in the city jail. They are booked as John A. Perry, Phillip Mullen and M. J. Maloney.

Nearing the Bottom.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Money for the McAdoo political war chest is running low, due to the coldness shown by many business men upon whom his managers have counted for assistance. Bernard M. Baruch, formerly his chief promoter, but recently discovered to be in confidential correspondence with Edw. B. McLean, is named as one of the financial angels whose wings are folded and whose back is turned.

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

ANOTHER BIG FEATURE OF THE DAILY WORKER

What is behind the present strained relations between the Japanese and American governments? What is all this talk of "grave consequences" being hurled at Washington by Tokio?

The DAILY WORKER will answer these and many other questions in a series of articles beginning today by Jay Lovestone on the growth and significance of American imperialism.

These articles are the result of a thoro investigation of the policy of aggrandizement pursued by the American imperialists and their capitalist governments in the Far East, in Europe, in Africa, and against the Latin-American Republics. The series will be up to the minute in information gathered from the most authoritative sources available.

If you want to know whom, why, where, when and how the bosses and their government have been and are oppressing and exploiting in the colonies and various spheres of influence now in the grip of our ruling class, follow up the whole series of startling revelations completely disclosed for the first time by the DAILY WORKER.

The menace of American militarism, the dangers of new imperialist wars, and what the American working class and poor farmers can and must do to save themselves from another world conflagration will be brought home in these articles.

The series is a distinct beat for the DAILY WORKER. The question of imperialism is a most vital one affecting the fundamental interests of every workingman and exploited farmer in this country. This series will be a real arsenal of ammunition blowing up the arguments of the jingoes and militarists now getting on the job to fan the flames of hatred between the American workers and the working men of Japan and other countries.

Make sure to read every one of the eight articles. Get your friends, your co-workers in the shops and on the farms to read them. Get in your order to the DAILY WORKER containing this series early so that you will receive the paper without any delay. Rush your special orders today, NOW.

THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

JURY AWARDS HEAVY DAMAGES LANDLORD VICTIM

Heatless Apartment Was Cause of Death

A rude shock was dealt apartment house owners yesterday by a jury which returned a verdict of \$10,000 for Mrs. Helen F. Bernhardt, who charged that her husband died from pneumonia contracted in a heatless apartment.

Mrs. Bernhardt charged that her husband took cold and contracted pneumonia because her landlords, S. T. Butler and Laura McIntosh, failed to supply sufficient heat, despite repeated appeals.

Physicians were called, some testifying that pneumonia could be contracted quicker in overheated than in underheated apartments, while others testified the opposite. The jury returned its verdict within an hour for the full amount of the suit.

Teachers Admit Guilt But Judge Punishes Striking Pupils' Parents

Bernard Weil, 1756 West Roosevelt road, father of Bernice Weil, a pupil whose punishment started the trouble, and Mrs. Rose Speez, 1921 Taylor street, were each fined \$100 as a result of the recent school strike, but later Judge McKinley suspended sentence and placed both on probation for six months.

Bernice Weil, 12 years old, was the principal witness for the defense of her father and Mrs. Speez. She testified that Mrs. Margaret Royce, a sewing teacher at the school, had made her stand in a corner an hour and a half for tardiness.

Miss Mary E. Tobin, principal of the school, admitted that Mrs. Royce's practice in punishing tardy pupils was bad, and that she had been reprimanded for it.

The judge agreed that Mrs. Royce deserved a reprimand when Bernice testified that she had attempted to explain to the teacher she was late because she had been helping her sick mother.

Framed Charges—Secret Sessions. Then Attorney William Micon, representing Weil, got into action and told the judge he would file formal charges against Miss Tobin and Mrs. Royce before the board of education.

Handing Out Another Job. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Marion sentative William J. Graham, Illinois, was suggested to President Coolidge today by Representative Longworth, Ohio, republican leader of the house, for appointment as successor to the late Judge Smythe of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

For Better Days in Paris. PARIS, April 17.—A divorce was granted to Mrs. Laura Beatrice Merriam Curtis from James Freeman Curtis, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. She was granted the custody of the children.

Your Union Meeting

- Third Friday, April 18th, 1924. Name of Local and Place of Meeting. No. 237 Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt. 8 Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m. 29 Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St. Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington. Carpenters' Dis. Council, 505 S. State St. 2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St. Electricians, 2521 S. Madison St. 214 Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St. 779 Electricians, R. R., 5324 S. Halsted St. 84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshfield. 13013 Gold Beaters, 3025 N. Leavitt St. 225 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts. Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St. 83 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. 175 Metal Polishers, 33 E. 11th St. 273 Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave. 637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave. 863 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave. Pattern Makers, 113 S. Throop St. Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave. 376 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kotzie, Ill. 988 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. 328 Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St. 421 Railway Clerks, 19 W. Randolph St. 679 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St. 4 Railroad Trainmen, 1536 E. 64th St. 119 Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave. 198 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave. 367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren. South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 9139 Commercial Ave. 2 Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg. 12 Stove Mounters, 2609 Wolfram Ave. 3 Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 420 p. m. Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St. 484 Waitresses, 19 W. Adams St., 3 p. m. Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd. (Notes—Children's Welfare stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

THE DAILY WORKER MUST GET MOST OF ITS NEWS FROM ITS READERS IF IT IS TO BE A REAL WORKERS PAPER

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

The DAILY WORKER is operating with the smallest staff that, with possibly one exception, ever got out a daily paper in the United States. It wants to carry all the news of labor unions, co-operative societies, shop and job news, news of all working-class activities, that it can crowd into its six pages.

It has not and it cannot afford to have paid correspondents nor does it consider that this is the proper method of getting the news of everything that affects and interests the workers and farmers.

It believes that the right method is for workers and farmers themselves to furnish news to a workingclass paper and it, therefore, proposes to do all it can to inform its readers so that they can give the DAILY WORKER what it needs to become a real expression of the most intelligent and militant section of the workers and farmers of the United States.

WHAT NEWS IS.

In the first place, to be able to furnish news it is necessary to know what it is. Every day in every district where there are workers and bosses, farmers and bankers, unions and employers' organizations—in other words, wherever the class struggle rages, from the smallest hamlet to the largest city—something happens that will interest workers in other sections and from which they can draw a lesson—if they know about it.

Give us news of strikes; of elections in unions, co-operative societies and workers' sick and death benefit organizations; of concerts and entertainments for workingclass enterprises; of elections in cities, counties and states and the issues involved; of accidents in mines, on railways, in factories and mines when workers are injured or killed; of the activities of employers' associations against the workers; if some speaker attacks the workers and their organizations, tell us what he said and what the circumstances were.

Give the news of the death or illness of workers whose activities have been of value to the workers' movement; of campaigns designed to strengthen the grip of the capitalists on the schools; of the stopping of meetings of workers; of the increase in the price of food and clothing and increases in rents; of wage-cuts or increases and how they came about; of working conditions in your industry, trade or locality; of petty tyrannies inflicted on workers by foremen and superintendents; of blacklisting and unemployment.

HOW TO WRITE NEWS?

BE BRIEF. THE DAILY WORKER has but six pages. Follow the first rule of newswriting—get into the first paragraph, if possible these five things—WHAT—WHERE—WHO—WHEN—WHY.

Give just enough local color for the proper background. Send in the story as soon as the news occurs. If you furnish the facts the editors will be able to make any editorial comment necessary. That is one of the things editors are for.

Use a typewriter if it is humanly possible. If you cannot use a typewriter, write plainly with lots of space between the lines. If you are in doubt as to how much space to leave start by leaving what you think is too much and then make the space twice as wide.

Space is necessary between lines so that editors can make necessary corrections or insertions without having to re-write the whole story. Re-writing takes time.

Number your pages if there is more than one.

LETTERS TO THE PAPER.

Make a distinction between letters to the DAILY WORKER giving your views on various subjects and news stories. Letters from readers will be printed in a special department. See to it that you do not combine a news story and an article. The editors may have to dig out the news story at the expense of much time and trouble and then be unable to publish your letter. The DAILY WORKER wants expression from its readers but the same rule applies—BE BRIEF.

200 to 300 word letters are best and in no case should they exceed 500 words. They must all be edited and it takes time that cannot be spared to wade thru a half-dozen pages of hand-written manuscript.

If your letter deals with the acts or utterances of some individual do not be abusive for the sake of abuse. It does not strengthen your case. This rule does not apply to capitalists and workingclass traitors but even when dealing with them do not trust to abuse to replace argument.

FINAL SUGGESTIONS.

When a news story you have sent in is printed read it carefully and see what corrections have been made and try not to make the same mistakes again. You may be sure that any changes that have been made were necessary; editors do not make changes in copy or re-write it for the fun of the thing; they are too busy.

If these few things are followed by our readers the DAILY WORKER will be able to cover the whole field of the worker and farmer movement in the United States at slight expense and its news will have the additional value of being the actual history of the class struggle as it develops day by day, compiled by those who are in the first line of that struggle.

When the DAILY WORKER becomes that kind of a paper it will not need to worry about support because it will be as much a part of the revolutionary movement as are the workers and farmers who compose it.

Start today to be a correspondent of the DAILY WORKER and a historian of the class struggle in the United States.

What Did the Russian Communists Decide?

There is universal interest thruout 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 concluded on Page Five today.

Free Philippines! Labor And Liberal Organizations Cry

(By The Federated Press) NEW YORK, April 17.—Complete independence for the Philippines effective as soon as civil and military representatives of the United States can be withdrawn is demanded in a resolution to congress signed by representatives of labor and liberal organizations of the country. Part of the appeal, initiated by the American Civil Liberties union, follows:

"On several occasions since 1899 the government of the United States speaking thru the president and congress has specifically pledged itself to grant Philippine independence as soon as a stable government is established in the islands. The practically unanimous demand for independence by the Philippine people shows their own estimate of their ability to conduct their affairs. But quite irrespective of their competence for self-government, we would urge their right to independence."

Among the signers of the resolution are James H. Maurer, President Penn. Federation of Labor; Wm. J. Johnston, President Int. Assn. of Machinists; Frederick C. Howe, former U. S. immigration commissioner at New York; Edward T. Devine, member recent U. S. coal commission; Moorfield Storey, former president Bar Association, and the following churchmen: Bishop Paul Jones, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, John Haynes Holmes, Father John A. Ryan, and Harry F. Ward.

Round World Flight Halted For Week Pending Engine Repairs

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A new motor for the plane Seattle, flagship of the round-the-world flight, is on its way to Alaska, the War Department said today.

The flight will be delayed, a week or more until the engine is installed and other repairs made to the Seattle, which was forced down on the Alaskan coast.

Latest advices to the Department from Major Martin, commander of the squadron, who, with his mechanic, was lost for 24 hours in the Alaskan wastes, are that he is none the worse for his night of exposure.

Brief dispatches from Lieutenant Smith, second in command, indicated Martin's trouble was due to faulty lubrication.

Ford's Pike County Miners Not Allowed To Join The Union

(By The Federated Press) ASHLAND, Ky., April 17.—Henry Ford has mines in Pike county, Ky., adjoining Mingo county, W. Va. His coal is taken across the Tug river and loaded on the West Virginia side and hauled 80 miles on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway to Ironton, where it is transferred to Ford's own railroad that commences there. In Harland county near the Tennessee line there are other Ford mines. The operations are at present small, about seven openings in all, employing approximately 300 men.

Ford's men are not permitted to join the union and at present they are not getting steady work, neither do they receive the union scale, altho they come nearer to it than any other non-union operations here.

"Cal" Thinks Time Is Ripe For Him To Say Something

WASHINGTON, April 17.—President Coolidge intends to make a plain, unfilled statement of the issues of the presidential campaign as he sees them, when he addresses newspaper editors in New York next week.

It is desirable, in Mr. Coolidge's opinion, that the public be always informed as to what it may expect from him and his administration providing they are returned to power. He has clear ideas of the issues, and both he and his advisers agree that there is no reason why the President should not at once take a definite stand upon them.

Japanese Premier Minimizes Effect Of Exclusion Vote

TOKIO, April 17.—Friendship between Japan and the United States will remain unbroken altho the record may be "impaired" by the passage of the Japanese exclusion measure by Congress, Premier Kiyoura of Japan, declared today.

He indicated that the letter of Ambassador Hanihara, which created such a sensation in the United States may have been interpreted in a way not intended by Japan and pointed out that it was written in a "language foreign to us."

Get Rubber Payroll. AKRON, Ohio, April 17.—Three bandits held up payroll messengers of the American Hard Rubber Company today and escaped with a \$17,000 payroll. Three shots were fired. The bandits fled in an automobile, heading toward Canton, with police in close pursuit.

THE POWER COLUMN

Many Changes in Leadership as Live Wires Struggle to Put Their City in Front.

More than ever The Power Column is being enabled to live up to its name as the column which sets forth the activities of those who are giving the power to the DAILY WORKER. The week ending on April 16 has been particularly encouraging. Subs continue to pour in. Locals which got away to good starts are showing their sticking ability by keep up the good work and in other localities where the big campaign did not at first show much activity there is now being manifested an ardent attempt to give evidence of militant determination in the DAILY WORKER behalf.

Warren, Ohio Shares the Lead.

After a merry chase Warren, Ohio, has been able to overcome the lead assumed early in the campaign by Miles City, Mont. The latter added only one sub to its roster while Warren increased its list by four. Both are being pushed by Superior, Wis., which made the best record for the week with 21 new subs added. Newark, N. J., took a rapid climb from far down in the scale to fourth place while several other cities have made speedy headway and are threatening to pass any who let down the pace.

New York and Philadelphia Climb.

Among the week's records are those made by New York and Philadelphia. The latter gained a few notches on Brooklyn in the race between the larger cities while the former has retrieved in part its poor start and has now passed Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Boston. Toledo, Ohio, a banner DAILY WORKER town, and renowned for its success in making the DAILY WORKER grow is also forging to the front and is duplicating its fine record made in securing subscriptions when the DAILY WORKER was first established and in maintaining the circulation intact by securing 100 per cent of the renewals on expiring subs.

Prize Banners to Be Given Winning Cities.

John Mihelle, of Kansas City, comes across with a good suggestion that the DAILY WORKER give a banner to the city which makes the best record during the campaign. We'll go you one better, John. Two banners will be given, one to the city having a quota less than 100 which makes the best percentage and one to the city of the more than 100 class whose final percentage is the highest when the campaign ends on June 15. With almost two more months to go before the campaign ends it will be a wonder if civil war does not break out between the ambitious banner seekers. Hop to it! The DAILY WORKER will furnish plenty of ammunition in the way of trial sub cards and the premium cards.

Standing of the Cities and Result of the Week:

Table with columns: City, Quota, Subs turned in up to last week, Subs turned in to date, Pct. raised. Lists cities like Warren, Ohio, Superior, Wis., Miles City, Mont., Newark, N. J., etc.

HONOR ROLL

- Militants who have sent in new subs since the last POWER COLUMN was published: NEW YORK CITY: H. Samuelson, 13; Max Halebsky, 2; J. Vadas, 3; S. Rosen, 1; A. Hetenyi, 1; Br. No. 1, N. Y. C., 3; Hilma Kalka, 2; J. Malmberg, 1; Sylvan A. Pollack, 2; J. Braddy, 4; Th. Terkunen, 2; M. Rosenberg, 1. TOLEDO, OHIO: E. Merrit, 12; G. Verberg, 2; N. Beck, 1; A. W. Harvitt, 5; Davy, 1; Willnecker, 1. CHICAGO, ILL.: N. Juel Christensen, 1; G. Udell, 2; Geo. Maurer, 1; John Stoll, 3; J. S. Mangas, 1; Chas. Krotachvil, 2; F. Buck, 3; Rose Spector, 1; A. J. Maki, 1; S. T. Hammermark, 1; Fred Freidel, 1; J. Huculak, 1. PITTSBURGH, PA.: Wm. Scarville, 12; John Kluyo, 1; L. Rosenthal, 1. DIAMONDVILLE, WYO.: S. S. J. Osasto, 13. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: R. Baker, 2; M. Ismay, 1; A. Rubin, 1; J. A. Bekampis, 4; John Lyman, 1; W. Romanik, 1; L. Cohen, 3. SUPERIOR, WIS.: Tyomies, 11; John Laure, 1. CLEVELAND, OHIO: U. Wirta, 2; N. Schafer, 1; W. Cornovaloff, 1; Geo. Popoun, 2; J. J. Fried, 1; L. Bryar, 1; W. M. Davy, 2. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: N. H. Tallentire, 3; Mrs. O. C. Oeg, 1; F. E. Miner, 4; C. H. Douglas, 1. NEWARK, N. J.: Emil Gorde, 9; A. Stonekes, 1. PORTLAND, ORE.: L. Berry & J. Shover.

- erin, 1. ST. LOUIS, MO.: T. R. Sullivan, 4; H. L. Goldberg, 4. DULUTH, MINN.: R. Harju, 1. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.: I. Eseevsky, 5. BUFFALO, N. Y.: A. J. White, 1; Carl Johnson, 3. OMAHA, NEB.: L. Worzel, 4. ROCHESTER, N. Y.: Harry Davis, 4. MONESSEN, PA.: Pearl Lammi, 4. PHOENIX, ARIZ.: Wm. O'Brien, 4. HITEMAN, IOWA: J. J. Phillips, 3. SCRANTON, PA.: Joe Arbacheski, 3. MARENGO, WIS.: W. P. Branch, 3. CHRISTOPHER, ILL.: A. Staples, 3. WARREN, OHIO: Chas. Williams, 3; Ellen Maki, 1. WAUKEGAN, ILL.: W. H. Lehto, 3. SEATTLE, WASH.: M. Hansen, 2; Wm. Clough, 1. AMBRIDGE, PA.: Geo. Malch, 3. ABERDEEN, WASH.: Wm. Ketah, 3. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: Esthonian Br., 3. CLARFON, PA.: Peter Pichler, 3. PUEBLO, COLO.: S. Okleick, 3. BOSTON, MASS.: Geo. Kraska, 1; Wm. Simons, 1. OAKLAND, CAL.: P. B. Cowdery, 2. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: E. Marks, 2. BROOKLYN, N. Y.: Jos. Bapudis, 1; A. Bimba, 1. DENVER, COLO.: Wm. Dietrich, 3. BURGETTSTOWN, PA.: Michael Puskar, 2. BALTIMORE, MD.: Art Liskela, 2; Philip Caplan, 1. YONKERS, N. Y.: N. Horn, 2. ASHTABULA HARBOR, O.: J. Hillberg, 2. SO. BEND, IND.: John Tezla, 1. COLQUET, MINN.: O. Pajhonen, 2; Tyvne Klute, 1. TELLURIDE, COLO.: Wm. Kangas, 2. HEGEWICH, ILL.: N. Busich, 1. YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO: P. Taub, 1. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: Oscar Rosvall, 1. ERIE, PA.: K. Niemyjski, 1. LANSING, MICH.: F. Cooke, 1. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.: M. Silverman, 1. STAMFORD, CONN.: I. Wofsy, 1. NEW YORK MILLS, MINN.: C. Olson, 1. JOHNSTON CITY, ILL.: John R. Wood, 1; Steve Zivoder, 1. GARDNER, MASS.: John Luomi, 1. BINGHAMTON, N. Y.: J. Horvath, 1. DECATUR, ILL.: R. Robinson, 1. BRIGHTMOOR, MICH.: C. Jarinen, 1. CHESTER, MASS.: Oasian Londer, 1. MILACA, MINN.: Aug. Berglund, 1. EVANSTON, WYO.: Lauri Dehman, 1. LONGBEACH, CAL.: A. B. Puns-tone, 1. FOREST LAKE, MICH.: John Rantanen, 1. MARLBORO, N. H.: Eva Kuona, 2. ST. PAUL, MINN.: G. Skander, 1. KINNEY, MINN.: Gust. Valmas, 1. REVERE, MASS.: Chas. Schwartz, 1. SPOKANE, WASH.: Leon Star-mont, 1. DRUMHELLER, ALTA., CAN. Patrick Conroy, 1. ALLIANCE, OHIO: J. Gordon, 1. TARENTON, PA.: E. Strudel, 1. GRINNELL, IOWA: F. B. Garver, 1. McWHORTER, W.Va.: Rocha Antulov, 1. BRANTWOOD, WIS.: Matt Sokila, 1. KLEIN, MONT.: I. Blasko, 1; PASADENA, CAL.: A. Joseph, 1.

Stuff Ballot Boxes For McCormick In Dawes' Home Town

(By The Federated Press) EVANSTON, ILL., April 17.—Forty more votes were recorded for Senator Medill McCormick, defeated Newberry senator, than were actually cast in the entire precinct for McCormick and Deneen, it was revealed when the official canvass of Evanston, General Dawes' home town, began after the April 8 primaries. Evanston is also the main garrison town of Dawes' "minute men of the constitution," an organization that would imitate in spirit the ballot smashing tactics of Dictator Mussolini of Italy. It was shown in the official returns that Precinct 2, 6th ward, had cast 261 votes altogether. Deneen was credited with 98 of these votes in both the unofficial and the official report. But the precinct officers had given McCormick not only the 163 votes to which he was entitled but 138 more that could not be accounted for when the ballots were rechecked. This ballot stuffing in Dawes' bailiwick is the most serious irregularity in the senatorial race so far discovered.

The minute men have not yet mobilized to defend the constitution against McCormick's friends.

Alexander Trachtenberg recently returned from a fourteen months' trip to Russia and Central Europe as a delegate of the Workers Party of America, will lecture on "WHAT I SAW IN RUSSIA AND GERMANY" at North Side Turner Hall 820 North Clark Street FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1924, 8 P. M. Admission 25 Cents Auspices, Workers Party, Local Chicago

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.

(Concluded from yesterday.)

V. Home Trade and Co-operatives.

Under the New Economic Policy, the organization of commerce has a unique importance because, by means of the commercial apparatus, there must be the closest linking up of the nationalized industry with the peasant market. Every strengthening of the co-operative and of the state commerce and every enlargement of the field of their activity, imply an enlargement of the sphere of the socialist economy. Every weakening of the positions of the co-operatives and of the state commerce and every strengthening of the positions of the private middle-man, dealer and merchant imply an enlargement of the sphere of domination of the bourgeois capitalist conditions. The support, therefore, of the co-operatives and the development of the state commerce, the winning by them of positions from the private commercial capitalists on the basis of competition, the economic employment of this capital gained by them, form the most important tasks of the economic policy of the Party.

In the meantime the crisis has shown that the co-operatives and the state commerce are not up to those tasks which confront them: the tasks of establishing an immediate connection between the state industry and the mass consumers.

The insufficient flexibility and the specialization of the organs, the unwieldiness and the bureaucratism of the commercial apparatus, the high rate of the additional expenses, the incapability of reaching the mass market, the insufficient adaptability to the needs of the scattered many millioned peasantry—all these demands from the Party a steadfast work for eliminating these defects resulting from the crisis. The problems of commerce confront the Party in all their imminence.

VI. Private Capital.

The problem of the relation between state and private capital forms, at the present time, the most important problem in the sphere of economics, and it is decisive for the relation between the class forces of the proletariat, based on the nationalized industry, and the new bourgeoisie based on the elementary play of free competition. By establishing the basis for the New Economic Policy, which has fully justified itself and requires no revision leading practically to a return of war Communism, the Party has not only permitted private capital to accumulate a certain amount of capital resources derived from commerce, but it has also handed over for partial exploitation by private capital a part of the means of production at its disposal (concessions, leases, etc.). In this latter sphere the participation of private capital is both absolutely and relatively negligible. The comparatively more important role of private capital in commerce is due to its greater adaptability to the retail trade and to the supplying of the needs of the scattered customers in the village.

The state capital cannot take upon itself the rapid establishment of immediate connections with the whole 100 million mass of scattered productive peasantry, but also in this sphere the growth of private capital must be kept within certain limits by means of strengthening the economic role of the co-operatives and of the state commerce and by means of an adoption to the needs and conditions of trade in the village.

Help Co-Operatives.

One of the principal pre-conditions for the strengthening of our positions against private capital must be the fixing of reasonable prices. The Soviet rule having concentrated in its hands the principal mass of products which are needed by the village, must become capable of ensuring that the state organizations and co-operatives sell more cheaply than the private dealer. We must render the mass consumer—worker and peasant—aware of the superiority of the co-operative and state trade of those organizations based on private capital. The co-operative organizations are destined to play the chief role in trade organization, especially in that of the

retail trade. A number of measures must, therefore, be adopted which will render the co-operatives an effective weapon for elimination of private trade capital (state subsidies to co-operatives, in particular, to the workers' co-operatives; transference of the co-operatives to the principle of voluntary membership; the greatest attention must be devoted to enlarging the network of co-operative organizations and to strengthening the lowest co-operative nuclei; the realization of their right to enter into immediate commercial relations with the state industry; drastic reduction of additional expenses; greatest possible reduction of intermediary channels, thru which the goods are passed on to the consumer, and the like).

Along with this, in order to render subordinate the activity of private capital to the general economic policy of the Soviet power, a number of further measures must be adopted for regulating the prices of the principal articles of mass consumption. On the other hand the control over accumulation on the part of private capital must be reached by measures of taxation. There must be a drastic taxation of luxuries and an intensification of the struggle against predatory speculators.

The Party has resolutely abandoned the policy of grain requisition and the system of rationing the food supply to the working population. By allowing the peasants freely to dispose of the results of their labor, the Party has thereby permitted to a certain degree the participation of private capital in the exchange of goods and has no reason for abandoning this policy. But the Party must systematically work for strengthening its position in this sphere also, by a tenacious and unwearying struggle for the complete domination of the peasant mass market.

VII. Financial Policy.

An extraordinarily important gain for the realization of the principal tasks of our economic policy, was obtained in the last year by the introducing a stable valuta—the chervonetz, and by making it the fundamental valuta of the country (out of 350 millions representing the total amount of money in circulation in the country, the chervonetz already comprises 270 millions, i. e. about four-fifths).

The introduction of the chervonetz and its maintenance as a stable valuta were only possible as a result of the progressive increase of our entire economy and prove the correctness of our policy of economic reconstruction.

The circulation of the chervonetz forms, at the present time, one of the most essential aids for the development of our economy. The growth of the state industry mentioned above during the last year would not have been possible without the chervonetz. On the basis of the circulation of the chervonetz, credits have been and are being granted to trade, industry and agriculture. The granting of bank credits to industry and trade has reached a considerable degree of development. These credits have formed a fund for conducting operations, without which the systematic development of industry and of the entire national economy would be impossible. Basing itself on these credits, industry has for the first time been able to develop its production without any set-backs, and was also able to accumulate considerable stocks of goods in anticipation of the harvest.

Production Efficiency.

The strict accounting, the correct calculation of the cost of production and the introduction of a proper system of bookkeeping in our factories and works, trusts, syndicates and trade organizations, have only become possible, thanks to the stability of the chervonetz, and their perpetuation and improvement in the future will only be possible by its help.

The further policy of our Party must consist of preserving the stability of the chervonetz, and of perfecting the currency reform. The interests of the broad masses demand the perfecting of the currency reform, i. e. the substitution of a stable valuta for the sinking Soviet notes. The perfecting of the currency reform must become one of the principal tasks of the Soviet power in the next period. The successful accomplishment of this task implies an improvement in the position of the peasant economy, a raising of the material position of the working class, and of the working strata of the population in general, and the recovery of our economy as a whole.

The successful carrying out of the currency reform, is only possible by

reducing as much as possible the budget deficit and by strict economy on the part of all economic organs. The struggle against wasteful expenditure of any kind therefore constitutes an essential economic requirement.

As regards the state budget, considerable gains have to be recorded. The normal resources of revenue have increased. The note press is playing an increasingly less important role as a means of covering expenditure. In the future, every effort must be directed towards increasing the pecuniary resources of the state without increasing the burden of taxation on the working strata of the population, by increasing the yield of profit derived from the state lands and undertakings.

Budgets.

At the same time there is an undoubted improvement in the preparation of a real budget. But it was only in the last year that any considerable improvements were attained in this direction. We have for the first time, budget estimates which correspond to the true state of affairs, and which to a greater extent than hitherto permit one to foresee and to calculate in regard to the state administration and economy.

The introduction of the chervonetz has, of itself, considerably facilitated the possibility of proper accounting, and consequently also of a systematic control over economy as a whole, as well as over single undertakings. The improvement and perfection of the budget plans have constituted the next step. But it is only by improving and perfecting the currency reform, that it will be possible, on the basis of a stable currency unit, to formulate effective financial plans for industry and trade, to conduct a correct calculation and to organize a reliable system of recording and accounting.

The currency reform must therefore form one of the essential prerequisites for the necessary increasing of the co-ordination between the various parts of the national economy, and it will for the first time provide a real basis for the effective systematic control of economy.

VIII. On the Necessity of increasing the Basis of Planned Economy.

It would be a fundamental mistake to assume that, with the preponderance of the small peasant economy, with the increasing importance of the world market and of its prices in our economy, the state planned management would be able to exclude the possibility of crises under the N. E. P.

The present crisis emphasizes, however, the necessity of increasing the efforts towards co-ordinating the single branches of the national economy, and extending the basis of planned economy in the work of the state economic organs.

In a far greater measure than heretofore, the Party must learn to co-ordinate the elements of the state economy in their mutual relations with the market. This task is facilitated by the fact that we have now gained considerable successes in regard to the creating of fundamental premises for the management of planned economy, without which it could easily transform itself into a bureaucratic utopia. These premises for a successful planned economy consist of: 1. the creation of a stable valuta, 2. the organization of credits, 3. the accumulation of material resources with which to operate, 4. the realization and strengthening of certain forms of the organization of economy (trusts and the like), 5. the existence of a number of individual plans, constructed on the basis of experience, in the first place of well-founded budget plans and the like.

The existence of these conditions furnishes the possibility of a far more successful work than hitherto of the state organs of planned economy. The next tasks are the strengthening of the "Gosplan," the increasing of its role in relation to financial and credit policy, the creating of closer connections between its work and the work of the People's Commissariat for Finance, the Superior Council for People's Economy, the People's Commissariat for Agriculture, the Commission for Interior Trade and the like, the strengthening of its local organs and the like.

The next task of the "Gosplan" must be the systematic study of the current market conjuncture, and the elaboration of fundamental measures aiming at influencing the trend of the market. The "Gosplan" must be actually guaranteed that position which was indicated in the resolution of the 12th Party Congress. The ap-

pointing of one of the vice-presidents of the Council of People's Commissars as president of the "Gosplan" assures the immediate participation of the "Gosplan" in the solution of all current questions of the economic life.

IX. Practical Conclusions.

A. In the Sphere of Agriculture.

1. Intensification of agriculture, development of the cultivation of raw materials, of cattle-breeding, etc., by means of several stimulative measures (alleviation of taxes, credits and the like);

2. Development of grain export by every means in order to procure market for the surplus grain produced by the peasants, and thereby to gain better grain prices for peasants' economy; for the same purpose there must be the greatest possible reduction in the additional expenses for the purchase and transport of grain;

3. To adopt all measures for organizing the state grain trade in the home market in such forms as will guarantee the stability of grain prices (arrangements for the transport of appropriate quantities of grain, regulation of freight charges, development of the distribution of elevators, etc.);

4. Development of a complete system in the villages of consumers and agricultural products and for supplying to the peasantry the necessary articles of consumption;

5. The adoption of urgent measures for the development of agricultural credits by a central agricultural bank, and by local credit associations, in order before all to supply the peasants, the peasants' associations and the collective farms with agricultural machines and tools at reasonable prices on the principle of long-term credit;

6. Beginning with the year 1924, transition to the levying of a uniform agricultural tax, calculated in stable valuta;

7. For the year 1924 there must be instituted large scale alleviations of the agricultural tax for peasant farms with but feeble resources; the organizations of agricultural laborers (All-Russian Confederation of Agricultural and Forest Laborers) and of the poorest strata of the peasantry (as the Committees of Poor Peasants and the like) must be helped by every means;

8. There must be an end made to the imposing of non-official supplementary levies in the village on the part of local authorities; voluntary levies are only to take place with the sanction of the central organs in each single case.

B. In the Sphere of Industry.

1. Rationalization of production and increase of productivity of labor;

2. Increasing of the tasks prescribed for the various undertakings and systematic distribution of orders, especially in the heavy industry;

3. Reduction of the additional expenses by means of simplification of the organizations of industry, reduction of the number of employees, etc.;

4. Cheapening of raw material, fuel and auxiliary materials of industry by means of reduction of expenditure in their purchase, as well as by means of importation of cheap foreign raw materials;

5. Creation of a well ordered industrial calculation with the imposition of strict responsibility for its correctness;

6. Exact determination of the rights and the duties of the managers of the trusts and of the directors of undertakings, in order fully to liquidate the remnants of bureaucratic centralism;

7. Systematic promotion of practical workers in industry to responsible positions in industrial undertakings and associations;

8. Every help to be afforded to those holding responsible positions in the economic field, in their difficult work for industrial construction under the conditions of a better struggle against private capital;

9. To increase the participation of trade unions in the management of economic organs, in the control of their activity and in the selection of economic functionaries;

10. To bring the Party organizations in the undertakings nearer to production, by means of regular information being supplied the Party nuclei regarding the progress of the work in the undertakings and associations, by means of a free discussion regarding all sides of the activity of the economic organs and by means of stimulating the initiative of the comrades as to seeking means for the improvement of the economic work.

C. In the Sphere of Wages.

1. To aim at an increase of wages in accordance with the progress of

the industry and of the productivity of labor;

2. To impose severe penalties for the withholding of the payment of wages. Along with this there must be recognized the necessity of fully compensating the worker for loss deriving from the fluctuation in the value of the Soviet note in all cases of the withholding of payment of wages.

3. To forbid the payment of bonuses on the turnovers, and only permitting the payment of bonuses on the net profit and then only to particularly conscientious and meritorious functionaries with the consent of the trade unions;

4. To improve the housing conditions of the workers, acknowledging as an urgent task the insuring of state credits for the Soviet housing schemes;

5. Special attention must be given to the payment of insurance contributions in order, in the first place, to insure that portion of the unemployed who constitute genuine proletarian elements and who are, before all, to be absorbed into production as soon as the latter is extended.

D. In the Sphere of Foreign Trade.

1. To adopt further measures for consolidating the foreign trade monopoly;

2. To attract foreign capital for the purposes of foreign trade, by promoting mixed companies for carrying on export and import;

3. To carry out a scheme of imports and exports connected with the fundamental economic plans and insuring a favorable trade balance (preponderance of exports over imports) and the supplying of Soviet industry with raw material, with materials and semi-manufactured goods;

4. The greatest possible development of foreign credits for export trade.

E. In the Sphere of Home Trade.

1. Extending the subordinate trade apparatus, in particular the network of subordinate co-operatives, on the basis of a careful service in the interests of the consumer (by introducing stocks of assorted goods indispensable to the mass consumers, etc.), and regulation of the relations with the private middleman in order to subordinate the latter economically to the co-operative and to the state trade (by a regulation of retail prices, etc.);

2. Strengthening the regulation of wholesale prices, before all of articles of mass consumption, in the first place of those of peasant consumption, extending the same to retail prices by means of establishing maximum allowances for profit to the co-operatives on the wholesale organs, by means of operating with certain stocks of goods on the part of the state in order to reduce the prices in certain areas, finally, by means of establishing a credit policy aiming before all at serving the interests of the subordinate trade organs.

3. The necessity must be recognized of normalizing prices of salt, petroleum and sugar in all categories of trade (co-operative, state and private trade).

4. Modification of the existing system of centralized purchases on the part of the superior organs in the direction of promoting immediate contacts between the subordinate trade organizations, the factory and work associations and the wholesale and retail stores, transforming accordingly the systems of the granting of credits to co-operatives and state trade.

5. The necessity must be recognized of a revision of the existing system of syndicates in order to abolish those which cannot be economically justified, limiting as a rule the commercial activity of the remaining syndicates within the confines of wholesale trade.

6. To revise the existing railway tariffs with a view to cheapening the transport of mass consignments of goods.

7. To adopt all measures for reducing the additional trade expenses by means of reducing the number of trade representations, both in the capital and in the provinces, by means of giving contracts to co-operative and state trade organs, finally by the reduction of wasteful expenditure (personal conveyances, office equipment, advertising, etc.).

8. Selection of a special reserve staff of functionaries for strengthening the co-operative and state trade organs.

9. The establishment of an exact and punctual rendering of accounts on the part of trade organs.

F. In the Sphere of Finances.

1. Strictest observance of the stipulated annual budget, absolutely limiting the amount of the deficit within the confines provided by the budget.

2. Transition to a stable valuta, abolition of the issuing of unstable Soviet notes and issuing not later than in the spring, in connection with the reform of the agriculture tax, of stable currency of a low denomination in pieces under one chervonetz and of small silver coinage.

3. Reduction of indirect taxes on articles of mass consumption, before all on salt, petroleum and refined sugar.

4. Cheapening of the credits for industry and trade purchases and decentralization of credits with a view to bring them within the reach of the subordinate economic units.

5. To exploit by every means the regulating role of the credits, co-ordinating the activity of the state bank

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"Quit your fooling, Wiggy!"
"Home, James!"

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

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C. P. P. A. Aids Communists.

The Conference For Progressive Political Action thru its official organ, "Labor" is waging war on the June 17 Farmer-Labor convention to be held in St. Paul.

It warns its readers that June 17 is a carefully baited trap set for the unwary workers and farmers by the Communist ogres and, that once in, the hapless wights will be devoured. The June 17 convention called by farmer-labor parties representative of the movement in more than half a dozen western states is in no sense a competitor of the July 4 conference called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

If the C. P. P. A. had said that it was its intention to organize a farmer-labor party or if any of its acts and utterances could be so construed, it could consistently denounce the June 17 convention as a dual movement and advise the elements it can reach to stay away for that reason.

The last thing in the world that the C. P. P. A. wants, however, is to be confused with the elements that desire the formation of a class farmer-labor party; it does not even wish to sponsor a heterogeneous third party dominated by middle class groups; it has no intention of crystallizing the disgust with and distrust of the two capitalist parties into anything more than some sort of an "independent" movement to back LaFollette for the presidency. In the elections for congressmen and senators and state offices it intends to back so-called progressive republicans and democrats. It does not intend to establish any sort of an organization other than the one it now has—a bi-partisan voting machine controlled by labor union bureaucrats and labor union lawyers.

It should be plain from the above facts that the reason the C. P. P. A. fights the June 17 convention is not because the Workers (Communist) Party of America will be represented there by five delegates and that the Federated Farmer-Labor party which includes Communists in its membership will also be represented by three or four delegates, but because it is against the organization of a class party of any kind.

It wants to continue the united front of business men, wealthy farmers, lawyers and small manufacturers which allows nothing but middle class views to dominate. It fears the rise of a rank and file organization such as will in all probability come out of the June 17 convention.

What will be the result of the campaign of sabotage carried on against the farmer-labor movement by the C. P. P. A.?

The result will be one that will please the Communists hugely—the frightening away from St. Paul of any middle-class elements who might have opposed with some effectiveness the formation of a class party. The C. P. P. A. will not succeed in keeping away from St. Paul those groups and organizations that really desire to organize on a class basis and the only consequence of its volunteer efforts will be to make of the June 17 convention exactly the kind of a gathering that the Communists desired in the first place—representatives of every union, co-operative society, workingclass party, etc., that is willing to sever all connection with the parties of American capitalism and help to build a mass movement of workers and farmers.

The C. P. P. A. is certainly welcome to everybody who does not want to take this step in the struggle that the masses are forced to wage for the preservation of elementary privileges and which will serve to consolidate their forces for an offensive against American capitalism.

Amalgamation.

In St. Louis the painters' union is engaged in a struggle with the bosses but gets little or no support from other building trade organizations and this experience is duplicated dozens of times in every industrial center.

The building trades crafts were more militant in their earlier history than they are now; they developed the sympathetic strike and the doctrine of "an injury to one is an injury to all" to a high point while the building industry was of a more competitive nature.

Of late years the officialdom of the building trades unions has sought to force a policy of arbitration and conciliation on the membership and this has resulted in almost complete demoralization; true, wages are still high and conditions fairly good but only because of a building boom and the consequent demand for skilled labor.

The building industry is peculiar; if a contractor can prevent a strike until the building is finished he can, without much fear of reprisal, tell the building trades to go to a much warmer

climate and does so. Craft division, combined with the yielding to the safe entreaties of the employers' agents for "peace and harmony" has put the trade unions in a precarious position.

Faced with a like situation the building trades unions of England amalgamated and multiplied their power many times. In America the same remedy is indicated but it can only be accomplished by an organization such as the Trade Union Educational League which recognizes that the mere logic of an idea is not enough to obtain general recognition but that ideas must be given organizational backing and unity of purpose on the part of the rank and file who want progress be opposed to the unity of an officialdom for whom everything is all right just as it is as long as they draw their very satisfactory salaries.

Educating Young America

A nation-wide campaign with the object of instilling the "American ideal" in the hearts of everyone has been launched here in Chicago by a number of persons who are worrying about the welfare of our great nation.

The type of persons who are doing all the worrying is interesting. The City Club, the Union League Club, the Woman's City Club, the Association of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club were all represented at the preliminary meeting.

One Rosenthal, a contractor who employs many workers, is chairman of the literature committee and the speakers bureau is headed by Professor George Vincent of the Rockefeller foundation.

Assistant City Superintendent of Schools Hogge was also present and promised that the burning message of the "American ideal" would be placed in the hands of every one of the 500,000 Chicago school children.

This will be of great help to these little Americans when we go to war for the House of Morgan or the Rockefellers or some other patriotic group and shows the exceptional educational facilities enjoyed by American children. We hope the leaflets issued will point out that the Russian children are deprived of the manifest advantages of having no capitalists to get slaughtered for.

Two Dirty Deuces

So the righteous gent known to fame as A. Mitchell Palmer was just a common crook and stood for the blackmail weapon which another more energetic crook—Harry M. Daugherty—held over his head. This much we gather from the testimony of the busy Gaston Means before the senate committee. Mr. Means is not too credible a witness but his detailed story of the conference between Palmer and Daugherty, from which the former emerged white and shaking, carries conviction; no denial has come from either of these gentlemen who before the oily flood engulfed them were wont to vociferously warn their fellow-patriots to beware of the Communists who intended to confiscate all private property.

While the attention of the populace was distracted by the loud and frightful cries of these two reprobates, they were busily engaged in confiscating all the private property they could lay their hands on. Just how much the democrat Palmer shook down concerns like the Bosch Magneto Company for will probably never be known but the loot grabbed by the republican Daugherty is of more recent date and may be estimated if the voluble Means continues to talk.

Here we have an accurate measure of the calibre of these 100 per centers. Not only were they the tools of labor hating corporations, the agents who essayed to terrorize and smash the organizations of workers, part of the mechanism of the capitalist state, but they were and are criminals of a particularly loathsome type, men who deliberately created widespread misery, who tore families apart, jailed thousands of workingmen and women, sent many to their death at the hands of foreign tyrants and instituted a nation-wide spy system, not only to serve the foes of the workers but to fill their own pockets.

It is possible to have some respect for an individual who, tho cruel and reactionary, fights the workers because he wants his class to rule and believes that it alone is capable of ruling. But the Palmers and Daughertys are merely low types of mercenaries without convictions of any kind who will serve any interest willing to pay them well.

American government, however, is not in trouble today because it has had Palmers and Daughertys in high places. It is in trouble because of the weakening of its economic foundations and it is because of this that its mercenaries cannot be controlled and their acts hidden from the gaze of the working and farming masses.

Palmer and Daugherty are merely two dirty deuces in the marked deck with which American capitalism robs the workers.

Turning them face up will help a little.

Page the Security League.

Our 100 per cent American sensibilities are wounded badly by an article on immigration published by an Italian capitalist sheet, Corriere d'Italia, in which the sacred doctrine of Americanism is ascribed to the influence of a "group of Anglo-Saxons and intransigent Americans mixed with Puritanic, theosophic, vegetarian, and anti-alcoholic elements."

Will not the American Security League take steps to deny, to a sheet carrying such studied insults, access to our shores?

Lessons of the London Tram Strike

By HARRY POLLITT

The end of the tram strike, like that of the dockers' strike, is another evidence of the sinister part now being played in relation to all industrial disputes by the Labor Government.

The mass of the workers have always imagined that the advent of a Labor Government meant that at last the workers had gained a powerful ally in all their industrial struggles. Instead, the opposite has been the case, and, rather than place the whole resources of governmental machinery on the side of the striking workers, every possible subterfuge and intrigue, and even blatant threatenings, have been resorted to by the middle-class politicians who dominate the Labor Government in order to intimidate the strikers to moderate their demand and accept compromises.

Wonderful Solidarity.

The magnificent solidarity displayed by the dockers a month ago has been excelled by the solidarity of the tramway men and the spontaneous sympathetic action taken with them by the busmen. In the long history of labor struggles no finer example of working class solidarity has been recorded. Let it be placed on record to the credit of the underground railway workers that they, too, would have responded to a similar call for sympathetic action on their part on the

first day of the strike had this been demanded by their officials.

As it was, when the government and the capitalists saw that the underground workers were determined to line up with their fellow transport workers, and that this was no idle threat, but one that would be put into practice, increased concessions were immediately offered to the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Government Pressure

And had the underground workers been called out, let there be no misunderstanding, the full demands of the tramway men would have been met. But just as the Labor Government put pressure to bear on Mr. Bevin and his colleagues in the dockers' strike, even more drastic pressure was brought to bear during the tramway men's strike. This took the form of the Government's determination to declare a state of emergency under the Emergency Powers Act.

We understand that Mr. Macdonald, in the middle of the strike, asked the Labor Party to give him complete power to deal with the strike. This, the Liaison Committee of the Labor Party refused to do. Yet there can be no doubt that the underground workers come out on strike this state of emergency would have been declared. There should be no misunderstanding as to what this meant. It would have brought about a similar

situation as existed during the miners lock-out when the State was used to smash the miners, the right of free speech and agitation during the strike destroyed, and when over 70 members of the Communist Party were arrested for their activities during that lock-out.

Capitalists Sitting Pretty

Even if the workers still doubt that this would have been possible the capitalists had no illusions. They knew that they could rely upon the present Labor Government to act as ruthlessly as any capitalist government would have done under similar circumstances.

In this connection, the reasons for the strike should not be lost sight of. We believe that the strike was deliberately encouraged by Lord Ashfield and the Traffic Combine interests he represents, in order that as a result of the impasse created, the Labor Government would be forced to intervene with the Court of Inquiry, who, obviously, would have to recommend the setting up of a London Board of Traffic Control.

This would have been a cloak, as it will be, for the future operations of the combine under the leadership of Lord Ashfield to get the complete monopoly of the whole of the traffic system of London, thus ensuring them a guaranteed rate of profit, eliminate all competition on the part of the pirate buses, prevent any attempt on the

part of the municipalities to make the combine pay towards the upkeep of the roads in repair.

In these circumstances we urge the working class of this country to demand an end to this serving of capitalist interests by the Labor Government.

We are faced with a situation in which the whole of the organized workers are definitely in revolt against starvation conditions. The capitalists are making desperate attempts to play off the unskilled men against the skilled men, the sheltered trades against those trades subject to foreign competition. It is surely no part of the Labor Government to be assisting in this business. Their policy is a simple one, and one that the workers will understand. That is to use the advantages of being a government on behalf of the class they are supposed to represent.

The miners' situation gives them one further opportunity of redeeming their otherwise despicable and reactionary record. If this is not taken and the Government refuses to introduce a minimum wage bill that will guarantee the miners a wage equal to their 1924 rate plus the increased cost of living, then we hope that the workers will sweep away these middle-class bourgeois politicians and replace them by men who understand what poverty and a struggle for existence means.



THE FARM AND THE AMERICAN YOUTH.

By HARRY GANNES.

"Get away from the farms" is a popular expression among the American youth. They do not like the life of the farmers, and it is next to impossible to transform a young worker into a young farmer; while the reverse of the process seems to be a rapid evolution.

The long hours and the miserable pay on the American farm is proverbial. Bad as conditions always were for the youth on the farms, they are becoming worse.

For a long time in the United States there were a select group of farmers; those who owned their land, free of encumbrances, and who were able to enjoy some of the luxuries which went with a prosperous farm. But that number was small, and as some figures that I shall quote further on will show, is growing smaller and smaller.

For the past twenty years, the central theme of nearly all cheap and melodramatic boys' novels has been the saving of some farm, at the last moment, by the boy hero by redeeming the mortgage. Farm and mortgage are now becoming synonymous words.

Why is it that the American farmers who technically are the most advanced in the world should suffer such hardships and hold so insecure a social position?

The answer is the predatory nature of American capitalism, and the constant and increasing exploitation of every section of the farmers by both the small and large American capitalists.

The robbing of the American farmers by the railroads is now state knowledge.

How the Youth Fare on the Farm.

There are 8,000,000 children and young people on the farms in the United States and nearly all of them do some form of farm work. As a whole, the American youth detest the farm and a great amount of persuasion is necessary to keep them on the land. The cities and industrial centers with their highly concentrated life have a strong appeal for them; while, on the other hand, the continually growing depression makes life miserable for them at home. Even tho the farmer might not be utterly bankrupt, as his condition grows worse, he hires fewer farm hands, relying more on his own children to do the work.

On the smaller farms, known as truck farms, whole families are hired to do the work, and the more children in these families, the better for the farmer employing the labor, as children are used very extensively on the truck farms in the United States.

In the harvest fields thousands of young laborers migrate from state to state following the ripening crop. Tho these harvesters are not very young, there is no doubt that the

average age is about 25. These workers are not strictly farm workers; for when the crop is harvested most of them go either to the cities or farther west to the lumber camps.

Child Labor on the Farms.

There are in the United States over 2,500,000 children from 5 to 15 years of age; and 61 per cent of these children work on farms.

The conditions of the child farm laborers is indeed miserable. In the Southern cotton fields, the little children drag big heavy sacks about in the fields, picking cotton, under the blistering sun. Their work is very long, sometimes exceeding 10 hours. There are no legal regulations in the South. Thousands of colored children are also employed in this work.

In California, a so-called enlightened section of the United States, employs literally thousands of children, some five and six years old. Even in the highly industrialized states of Rhode Island, Michigan and New Jersey, as well as Maryland, special investigations by the United States Department of Labor (Children's Bureau) reveal horrible facts regarding the exploitation of children and youth in the farming territories.

The hours of all the young farm workers are extremely long. Housing conditions are rotten, and can be likened to the conditions described by Frederick Engels in his "Conditions of the Working Class in England." In Maryland and New Jersey, for instance, hundreds of these people sleep in one shack without any semblance of privacy. Children and older people sleep and perform all functions in the same chambers without any partitions.

Because there are no laws to protect these farm children, they receive the most meager schooling. The average number of grades finished by these children is very small, and the type of schools attended are indeed primitive because the wages of the teachers are poor.

Laws Neglect Children.

Most of the states have passed some form of child labor law, but it is significant to note that in no state do they pertain to the welfare of the farming youth. On the land, the children are left to the mercy of the exploiters and their parents, both of whom, in most instances look upon them as objects of work—as farming implements.

And the number of child workers is growing.

Organization of Farming Youth.

Strange as it may sound, the American farming youth is pretty well organized, but not in its own interests. Reactionary farm bureaus, churches, and capitalist controlled agricultural universities expend great sums of money and abundant effort in organizing the farming youth ostensibly to keep them on the farm, since the American youth has shown such a strong tendency to leave the land.

These youth farm organizations have as their purpose the making of better farmers of the rural youth. At the same time, they are taught the most reactionary sort of trash. For example, the anti-labor president, Calvin Coolidge, was made honorary head of all the youth farm organizations comprising a membership of over 700,000. It may be safely said that the bulk of the American farming youth are the most reliable supporters of the reactionary capitalist elements, tho, at the same time, this spirit is gradually being undermined by the economic reverses which their parents are now facing.

President Coolidge recognized the importance of taking over the ideological leadership of the greater number of farming youth, when he said in accepting the honorary leadership over the organized farming youth:

"Probably no activity is of more importance to the future standing, prosperity and social position of agri-

culture than the boy and girl farm clubs."

Difficult to Reach Farming Youth.

It is extremely difficult to reach the American farming youth with any revolutionary propaganda, as the more intelligent and more revolutionary of the youth do not stay on the farm. Those who are already organized are under the complete domination of capitalistically trained leaders or reactionary farmers.

The Workers Party of America is succeeding, in a small measure, in reaching the American farmers thru its Farmer-Labor Party agitation and because of the favorable state of the farmer's mind due to his embittered position.

The Young Workers League of America has within its ranks some 15 or 16 farming leagues, but these are composed nearly all of Finnish young people.

The problem is to go into contact with the farming youth, and experience has shown that merely sending an organizer into rural territory is not fruitful.

With the growth of the Young Workers League and the development of a mass Farmer-Labor Party, there is no doubt that some valuable means of reaching the American farming youth will be offered the American Communist Youth organization.

Staws of Alfalfa

By JOEL SHOMAKER
Ye Olde Hay Editor

WHERE, O WHERE ARE THE CITIES OF REFUGE?
I WENT TO A room,
IN A big hotel,
WHERE WISE men talked
AND I HEARD A story
THAT WOULD make gray
STONE MEN weep like babies.
FIVE MILLION farmers
IN THE United States
ARE ON THE run.
FOR CITIES of refuge.
EVERY FAMILY on the farm
SEEMS TO BE mixed in,
FOR FARMING does not pay.
FIRST COST of crops,
BECAUSE OF no markets;
THE FARMERS of our land
OWE BILLS, notes and mortgages,
TWENTY BILLION dollars in total,
FOUR TIMES the money
COINED, MINTED and printed
BY THE United States Treasury.
THEY CANNOT pay their bills,
FOR BIG harvests are liabilities
AND NOT assets on the farms.
BUT WHERE are
THE CITIES of refuge
TO WHICH the farmers
ARE FLEEING for work and food?
FARM MEN are not
SKILLED WORKERS in any sense.
THE CITIES are crowded
WITH LABORERS on poor pay.
MEN AND WOMEN work long hours
IN SHOPS and factories
TO PAY the rent,
STAND IN with the butcher,
MEET THE doctor
AND PREPARE for the undertaker,
NO, MISTER Farmer,
THERE IS no home or
CITY OF REFUGE for you.

Old Parties Kill Labor Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The floors are littered with death reform bills as the New York state legislature closes its 1924 session here. Some of the defeated bills provided for restricting injunctions in labor disputes, election reforms, 48-hour week for women and minors, movie censorship repeal, minimum wage commission, state ownership and development of water power resources.

MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By PROJECTOR.

The movement for better films in America is progressing—down—and out.

Trade papers speak quite cynically over the passing of The Little Theatre Films which was to further Art in the films even as its namesake in the field of the speaking stage.

Now, despite the presence on its Advisory Board of the brightest stars in the filmament, including Chaplin, Fairbanks, DeMille, Lubitsch, Hughes, Ingram, Pickford, Seastrom, Sherwood, Villard, etc., its manager is out looking for a job.

They made one picture. And could not release it. "It wouldn't pay," said the distributor. And that was the end of ART. But what can one expect now that America has turned Soviet and capitalism is no longer here to patronize art for art's sake? Which recalls an aged and honorable joke in the film profession:

"There are two kinds of producers today: those who make bad pictures and write good checks, and those who make good pictures and give bum checks."

By mutual agreement between picture theatre owners and ministers of Portland, Ore., competition in bunking the "young idea" will be regulated. The theatre owners have promised to bar all children during Sunday School hours.

"HAPPINESS"—SAME OLD SOAP.

Laurette Taylor, thru her stage work in a succession of one-type Polyanna plays, has built up a public that will probably be satisfied with her screen appearance with Pat O'Malley in "Happiness." That it will bring any of its namesake to a class-conscious worker in the audience is highly doubtful, however.

As usual, she is a p. w. g., good-natured, but somewhat "dumb." She is an errand girl and supports her invalid mother on eight dollars a week. Those miraculous dollars!

Delivers a dress to one who has "everything but happiness"—money, beauty, breeding, a husband safely planted in the grave-yard, and still she is unhappy. Enter the errand girl. While waiting for the grand dame, tries on the hats and things. Caught in the act. As a reward she gets a rich home, and an electrician husband.

Her recipe for happiness is "jest lookin' ahead." It should have been Pat O'Malley for there never was a more human, lovable young screen electrician. His hobby for inventions contributes most of the happiness that the audience gets out of this muchly padded film.

The errand girl is ambitious to own her own shop. She leaves her rich home to go back to work so that she won't lose any time. "By hard work and constant application"—you know the rest. She gets \$25 a week as a fitter and soon after has her own shop, with her name in electric lights, and her husband, with his name in electric lights just around the corner.

The clench having come in the middle of the picture, the end is a sermon. She is just breaking even in business, when along comes a gawky little Brooklynite to be taken under her wing and started on the road to her own shop, her name in electric lights, and Happiness.

The inventor of tooth-brushes and mouth-wash must have had such pictures in mind.

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.



The Poor Fish says the senate is doing wrong to harry Andy Mellon because he is a very rich man and if he is annoyed he might take all his money and go away somewhere.