

THE DAILY WORKER  
RAISES THE STANDARD  
FOR A WORKERS AND  
FARMERS' GOVERNMENT

# THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:  
The Labor Party  
Amalgamation  
Organization of Unorganized  
The Land for the Users  
The Industries for the Workers  
Protection of the Foreign-Born  
Recognition of Soviet Russia

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# NOMINATE MORGAN'S MAN DAVIS

## Jobless Army Grows at International Plant

### RUSSIA READY TO BUY HARVESTER COMPANY GOODS

### U. S. Hatred of Soviets Keeps Plants Closed

THIRD ARTICLE.  
International Harvester Company, almost completely shut down, with only a small force working five days a week, stubbornly refuses to enter into reasonable large-scale business relations with the Soviet government.

Thru the Morgan and Rockefeller interests in the trust, the Harvester company has unlimited funds at its disposal and could allow the most stable government in Europe enormous credits, with little risk.

The Wisconsin steel mills, owned by the Harvester company is entirely shut down. The McCormick works on Blue Island Avenue are entirely shut down with the exception of the twine mill. The Deering harvester works, part of the International harvester company, has laid off over half of its force and threatens to close entirely within the week.

(Continued on page 3.)

### ENGINEER INVADES HARVESTER TRUST

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WORKS PASS

DATE 6/27 1924

PASS Philip Smith

TO Wbs DEPT.

R R Keith  
SUPERINTENDENT

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Tomorrow Philip Smith will tell the DAILY WORKER readers how he spent a day going thru the Tractor Works of the International Harvester company after securing the above reproduced pass signed by R. R. Keith, superintendent of the plant. Notice that those who visit the plant are not allowed to converse with employees. The rule of the company is that the visitors must be accompanied by a guide, but in Philip Smith's case the guide returned and allowed the engineer to continue thru the plant alone.

### FIRST ARTICLE TO-MORROW

## Communist World Congress Is Told of New International Situation

### ZINOVIEV TELLS HOW COMINTERN WARS FOR LABOR

### Third Day's Session of the World Congress

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 20—(By Mail)—

The third session of the world congress of the Communist International was opened at 6 o'clock by Gebhardt. After the inauguration of the commission, Zinoviev spoke on the accomplishments and the tactical policy of the executive board. Storms of applause, lasting for minutes at a time and breaking forth again and again, greet Zinoviev. The delegates, standing, sing "The International." Zinoviev proceeds:

The Fifth World Congress must not only point out the path of the future; it must also test out the ground already covered. For we are without Lenin's guidance, and the international situation is an entirely new one. Glancing back over the history of the Comintern, the speaker wishes to insist that the Comintern, after its first Congress, was, without itself being aware of it, a propaganda agency. The elemental discontent of the masses.

(Continued on next page.)

### RUSSIAN RECOGNITION LIKELY BY JUGO-SLAVIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

VIENNA, Austria, July 9.—Recognition of Soviet Russia by two of the members of the Little Entente seems more than ever likely since M. Litvinoff's arrival at Marienbad to take the cure. It is authoritatively stated that Foreign ministers Ninichitch of Jugo-Slavia and Benes of Czecho-Slovakia are planning a conference with the Russian minister.

Roumania has strongly opposed the intention of her two neighbors to recognize Russia because of the Bessarabian question. Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia are both opposed to Roumania's oppression of that territory which is so manifestly Russian. Czecho-Slovakia has been attempting to get France to recognize Russia, although under the Poincare regime, France was encouraging the Roumanian militarist policy in Bessarabia.

### Rival Rag to Seattle "Union Wreck" Raised By State Federation

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9.—The State Federation of Labor has just put on another sail to help their ship over the stormy sea. The new sheet is the Washington State Labor News, a 12-page "weekly," published here by William Short, president of the state federation, and A. E. Wolthers, managing editor. Short is supposed to be collecting funds for the Union Record, official organ of the Seattle Central Labor Council, but if he's supposed to be running the other rag he's not likely to boost the Union Record far.

### PHILADELPHIA PRESS CONDEMNS WILD "BULL" FOR DISRUPTING MEET

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9.—

"Cop Starts a Riot: Orderly Meeting Called to Consider Political Conditions in Italy Disrupted by Unchecked Intrusion of Gumshoe Gink Who Got an Awful Beating for His Pains. Fascists Suspected of Plot to Discredit Movement Opposed to Mussolini. Orators Held Under Extraordinary Procedure. No Badge or Warrant of Authority Exhibited."

It's the conservative Philadelphia Transcript relieving itself after the disgraceful disturbance of the Matteotti protest meeting by an unauthorized cop, Joseph Mazzeo of General Butler's police staff.

"This 'nut' stuff makes a tremendous hit with Butler," concludes the Transcript, which must have a political grudge against the police chief that it takes such an interest in a meeting addressed by H. M. Wicks of the Workers party and other radical speakers who were denouncing Fascism and the crime and graft it has foisted on Italy.

No Employment Here.

DETROIT, July 9.—While thousands of workers are being laid off or put on reduced schedules, the Detroit police department has sworn in 100 additional patrolmen.

### DEFENDERS OF K. K. K. AMONG THE SOCIALISTS

### Fear to Hit Knighties by Naming Them

By ROBERT MINOR.  
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 9.—The national convention of the socialist party here today spent its last afternoon much as the democratic convention spent so many of its afternoons—in a furious fight to decide whether to or not to denounce by name the Ku Klux Klan.

After the election of the national executive committee, dozens of delegates had lost interest and quietly slipped away to home-bound trains.

Goebel Defends Knighties.  
The resolutions committee, making its perfunctory report, came upon the anti-Klan resolution, when suddenly the roof was raised.

George H. Goebel of New Jersey jumped to his feet, angrily shouting his protest and demanding that the resolution be referred back to the committee and that the Klan should not be named as a law-breaking organization.

"I know dozens of those people who are members of the Ku Klux Klan, and I know their lives, and I know they are not lawbreakers, and I know they would not lynch a Negro. Now, I say I have lived there in New Jersey for years amongst people that I know to be good people, and they have joined the Klan. I know there are many people who belong to it who do not believe in these things that you want to condemn the Klan for. I say there are good people in this organization, and they join it because they believe in its principles, and they would not break the law. All those crimes that you want to blame this organization for are only the working out of certain groups in certain sections of the country who are using this organization for law-breaking purposes."

In the uproar of mingled applause and disapproval August Claessens got the floor to say that the resolution should be referred back to committee but for a far different reason from that given by Goebel. He demanded that the Klan be denounced by name. "You are not going to pussyfoot that question here!" he shouted.

Victor Berger asserted his position that no member of the socialist party can be a member of the Klan. He said that in Wisconsin members of the socialist party had joined the Ku Klux Klan, "and we kicked them out, and we are going to do it again." Algonson Lee of New York, denying a statement of Goebel that the Klan is a religious movement, offered a substitute motion, which became the motion finally acted upon.

Denounced as Fascist.

Gerolano Valenti of the Italian Socialist federation said the Ku Klux Klan in America was essentially the same thing as the Fascist organization in Italy. "While I listened to Goebel's words," said Valenti, "I wondered whether I was at Madison Square Garden at the democratic convention, or whether I was at the socialist convention. There is no difference between the Fascist and the Ku Klux Klan, except that the Fascist would burn a Negro without a mask." Marie McDonald denied that the Klan question is a religious issue. "It is a political issue," she said, "a race issue, and an issue of super-government," demanding that the resolution be passed.

Delegate John Frank Danis of Illinois said that as a delegate to the United Mine Workers' convention at Peoria he had learned that the miners' organization was being eaten to pieces by the Klan. "Then, near my home," he said, "there was a mass

(Continued on Page 2.)

## Lawyer for International Banker Gets Presidential Nomination at New York

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, July 9.—John W. Davis, attorney for the House of Morgan, and the Morgan controlled Bell Telephone company, was unanimously nominated by the democratic convention this afternoon.

The nomination of Morgan's choice shows the final supremacy of Wall Street in the decisions of the democratic party and the collapse of the so-called Bryan "progressives."

Unity with Wall Street.  
Catholics and protestants supported Davis as the rush towards him accelerated with the 101st ballot shortly after noon. The Romanists and the right wing of the Kluxers found it possible to unite on the solid rock of Morgan's door step and by the 103rd ballot the Davis nomination went over with a two-third's vote and was then made unanimous at the motion of Tom Taggart. Many delegates bitterly protested within the councils of their delegations.

George Brennan, the Illinois boss, who has been nursing Davis sentiment in his back stage conferences for the last week swung his legions into line and the Tammany Hall delegations helped in the noble task of putting the Morgan man over. Bosses Mobilized Davis Drive.  
The nomination was foreseen after the withdrawal of McAdoo and Smith in the early morning. The other Wall Street alternative, Carter Glass, was quickly seen to be a second choice. In the light of the suddenly mobilized Davis drive, Senator Ralston's withdrawal is seen in a different light from yesterday. It is now believed that Ralston's telegram to Tom Taggart was forced. The big party contributors had served notice that they had picked another man.

There was a tumultuous scene in the Garden as the Davis army swelled under the recruiting of the state bosses. The bitter end opposition was submerged, voices of the Davis boosters drowning out the "progressives" who groaned with shame as they saw the jackass forced within the hafts of the Morgan cart.

Bryan in Gloom.  
The face of William Jennings Bryan turned into an unmistakable Jeremiah's as he saw the money devil had conquered the hopes of the middle

(Continued on page 2.)

## Wall St. Nominates

AFTER an exhibition of good-natured tolerance, which allowed the small trusted capitalist of the tall grass to hawk their antique notions of political ethics in the big circus auditorium for over two weeks, Wall Street finally cracked the big whip and forced its servants in charge of the democratic convention to cut out the horse play and do what they are paid for. That is to serve Wall Street.

John W. Davis, of the House of Morgan, as reiterated by the Daily Worker was the favorite candidate of Wall Street and Wall Street, was successful in putting him across. In spite of the maudlin shrieks of William Jennings Bryan, spokesman for the Ku Klux Klan and his threat to fight to the end against Davis, Wall Street thru its clever injection of the religious issue and its manouevring of the "Commoner" into the role of Klan defender, discredited that old faker until toward the end of the sessions, his appearance on the platform was the signal for boos and hisses. Davis was put across when the road was clear.

## Services to Plutocracy

Who is John W. Davis? He is the outstanding reactionary in the democratic party. Since he first entered politics, his ability was placed at the disposal of Big Business. In congress and out of congress he has never failed in his loyalty. He is now a member of the J. P. Morgan banking firm. He was solicitor general of the United States under the first term of Woodrow Wilson and from 1918 to 1921 was Wilson's ambassador to the Court of St. James where he distinguished himself as a toady and flunkey.

The British imperialists liked him so well that he was made an Honorable Bencher of the Middle Temple. He is a legal representative of The Irish Free State government in America. Among his other qualifications is the fact that he is a 32nd degree mason.

## With a Gunman's Aid

Davis is the attorney for the Telephone Trust and succeeded in raising the telephone tolls in New York fifteen per cent. Davis was supported at the democratic convention by the notorious Don Chafin, of Logan County, W. Va., leader of the army of Baldwin-Felts murderers who are specialists in the art of strikebreaking and killing union miners.

Davis represented the coal operators in the famous Coronado case against the United Mine Workers of America. As these lines are written, Wall Street has not selected a running mate for Davis. But it will be just as careful as it was at the republican party convention. Coolidge and Davis! Dawes and . . . ! Wall Street can laugh heartily while some deluded workers will quarrel over the shadow boxers.

## Two Wall Street Parties

The republican party is the party of big business. The democratic party was once the party of little business. But it is that no longer. Wall Street now has it by the neck. La Follette at the head of small business, labor bankers and independent capitalists proposes to clean the capitalist political stables and make capitalism tolerable. It cannot be done. Wall Street will capture the LaFollette outfit as it has the democratic party. Capitalism cannot be reformed; it must be destroyed.

Only a class party, with the aim of overthrowing the capitalist system represented in the United States by Wall Street, will solve the problem for the workers. That problem is freedom from exploitation, from wage-slavery and the thousand evils that flow in the wake of this robber system. Only thru a workingclass party based on the class struggle and aiming for the conquest of power for the workers and the establishment of a Workers Soviet Republic, with a dictatorship of the proletariat to replace the dictatorship of Wall Street, can this country be freed from the present nightmare of want and war, and industrial anarchy.

### HARVESTER SLAVE CONTINUES EXPOSE FOR DAILY WORKER

"A HARVESTER TRUST SLAVE" in this issue of the DAILY WORKER contributes his second article on conditions which he and his shop-mates are forced to endure under the Morgan controlled Harvester Trust.

In this article we learn about the psychological effect the unnecessary unemployment is having on the attitude of the men toward their jobs. Our contributor tells how Negroes are forced to do the most dangerous and menial work in the plant at small pay.

He takes us into the twine mill and shows up the prison conditions under which the poorly paid, uniformed women are compelled to work.

In the next article the "HARVESTER TRUST SLAVE" will write about the wages and conditions prevailing in the assembling department.

WATCH FOR THE HARVESTER ARTICLES.

Important! Communists and Sympathizers! Mass Meeting Tonight! Wicker Park Hall-2040 W. North Ave.

# MEMBERS PACK HALL TO HEAR PARTY PROGRAM

## Meetings Coming to All Other Centers

A Workers Party membership meeting packed Imperial hall to the doors Tuesday night to hear William Z. Foster, chairman of the party, and C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary, tell about the new program of work that has been laid out for the organization.

More than 700 members crowded into the hall and listened until after 11 o'clock to the plans for work. The outline of the campaign included the questions of the election campaign, membership drive, DAILY WORKER subscription campaign, educational work, the Trade Union Educational League, unemployment and the shop nuclei system of organization.

### Balanced Program.

"The thing that the Central Executive Committee wishes to establish, above all, is the conception of a balanced program, whereby the activities of every branch and party committee will give adequate and systematic attention to every major campaign of the party," said Foster, in reviewing the whole program of action. "We are going to hold the C. E. C. responsible for carrying out its part; we are going to hold the district organizers responsible, and we are going to hold the branches responsible."

During this campaign every member of the Workers Party is given the duty of getting one new subscriber to the DAILY WORKER and one new member to the party. When these duties are performed the member will receive a special stamp in his dues book, showing that he has performed one of the most vital tasks the party has put upon him. Any member without the two stamps showing a new member brought into the party and a new subscriber for the DAILY WORKER will not have a good, clear record.

The following resolution was proposed from the floor:

"Resolved, that this party membership meeting, after having heard the program of action in relation to our immediate tasks, unanimously adopted by the C. E. C., does hereby go on record for its wholehearted approval. We not only approve in the sense of accepting the party policy, but we also pledge each and every one of us here to work unceasingly to put it into effect. Our slogan will be 'One united party with every member on the job!'"

This resolution was adopted unanimously, by a rising vote, amid enthusiasm.

### Meetings in Other Cities.

Comrades Foster and Ruthenberg are scheduled to address membership meetings on the same subject in all the large cities of the country during the next two weeks' time. The meetings arranged and the dates are the following:

- Minneapolis, Friday, July 11—Richmond hall, 225 So. 5th St. So., at 8 p. m.
- Detroit, Thursday, July 17—House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., 8 p. m.
- Buffalo, Friday, July 18—Engineers' hall, 36 W. Huron St., 8 p. m.
- Boston, Saturday, July 19.
- New Haven, Conn., Tuesday, July 22.
- New York City, Wednesday, July 23—Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2d Ave.
- Philadelphia, Thursday, July 24.
- Pittsburgh, Friday, July 25.
- Cleveland, Saturday, July 26.

## Spy Expose by Labor Defense Gets Seattle Aid

SEATTLE, July 9.—The Seattle Central Labor council, has instructed its labor strategy committee to do its part in assisting with information for the proposed pamphlet on labor spies to be published by the Labor Defense council of Chicago.

# DAWES WAR PLAN DENOUNCED BY FIFTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNISTS

(Special to The Daily Worker) MOSCOW, July 9.—The report of the Dawes Committee of "experts" on German reparations has been denounced as "only a hidden form of war" by a manifesto from the Fifth Congress of the Communist International addressed to "the proletariat of the world." The occasion of the manifesto is the approaching tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the World War, for which the Communist International blames the ruling classes of all the countries which participated.

The manifesto continues: "The United States, whose pockets are crammed with European gold and supported by the French military forces, directs the economic policy of Germany as a penalty for Germany allowing herself to be beaten. Only imposters could say that the decision of the Dawes Committee embody a peaceful democratic solution of Europe's troubles. The Entente dictates its decisions by holding a revolver at Germany's head."

"The antagonism between Japan and the United States, growing out of the recent decision on the immigration question, gives the problem the color of a racial struggle."

Workers and peasants of all countries are called upon by the Fifth Congress to unite to prevent war and to join the revolutionary labor movement to safeguard humanity.

# ZINOVIEV TELLS HOW COMINTERN WAS EVOLVED

## Mass Party Arose from Propaganda Movement

(Continued on Page 2.)

their disgust with Social-Democracy, seemed to us to be organized Communist strength. Since that time the Communist parties in a large number of countries have become mass parties. At the First Congress there was no battle to direct. The Second Congress built up the theoretical and programmatic foundations of the Comintern.

**Lenin's Thesis.** The instructions of the Communist Party of Germany give as fundamental points in the program, Lenin's thesis the dictatorship of the proletariat, Lenin's thesis on the agrarian and national questions, the 21 points, thesis concerning the role of the parties, thesis concerning the building up of the workers' organizations. With all, the speaker is in accord. There was no quarrel about the significance of these questions. The disapprovements over the course to be taken arose only on questions of tactics.

The Comintern is composed of two main parts. The first element came from the Second International; the second is made up of the new generation which grew up during the war. Each element has both its strong and its weak points.

### Relics of the Past.

The presence of the remains of Social-Democracy is also to be felt in the Comintern; but there is also a so-called ultra-left wing. There is nothing more radical than revolutionary Marxism. Bolshevism led the fight primarily against the right wing; but it also fought ultra-radical branches. The ultra-radicals appeared on the scene as early as the Second Congress, where they fought participation in Parliaments and in trade unions and preached the doctrine of separation from the unions.

### Left Sickness.

Syndicalist elements disavowed the mission of the party and fought against the entrance of the Communist Party of England into the Labor Party. At the Third Congress appeared, in connection with the March uprising, the theory of the offensive as a left-wing tactic. We had to expel Levy and to do away with opportunism in Italy at the same time that we expelled the left-wingers, Bordigas and Terracini. The Fourth Congress formulated the policy of the United Front, understood the solution of the workers' rule, and fought the right-wing peril.

We can best pit ourselves against the mistakes of the ultra-radicals when we have wiped out the mistakes and the errors of the right wing. We follow Lenin's path in so far as we

lead the assault on the right wing tendencies and at the same time fight against the infantile sickness of Leftism.

**Pictures Comintern as Battleship.** The battleship of the Comintern must steer clear of the explosive mines of left and right wing tendencies. Since the Fourth Congress, the Executive Committee has been waging the fight chiefly against the right wing. Frossard performed a great service to the Communist party of France, inasmuch as he took with him every element in the party that was bad and unhealthy. In Norway, there has split off the half-syndicalist, self-opportunist Traneel group, in which Lian, the most banal of social traitors, played first violin.

### Errors of Policy.

In Italy, in the Socialist party, Nenni and the Vellag group have been fighting the supporters of the Third International. In Sweden, right wing mistakes have been noticeable, and it is not yet clear, how far these mistakes have been rectified. The Bulgarian Party has already corrected serious errors. It is said that the Executive Committee has entirely done away with right wing leadership in the Communist Party of Germany. The Executive Council has not this advantage, for it supported right wing leadership for much too long. And in the Communist Party of Russia, too, there have cropped up petty-bourgeois groups, on whose appearance the Social-Democrats founded high hopes. These hopes will never be fulfilled, but it is a good warning to Radek that the Vorwaerts is praising him.

In the Communist Party of France, dangerous illusions were built up in connection with the rise of the MacDonald government. It is to be hoped that Rosmer and Monatte will perceive their mistakes. Souvarine became hopelessly muddled.

The Party in England permitted grave errors in the use of the United Front tactics. And as the traitors of the Communist Party of Germany correctly said, there were errors of ultra-radicalism in the Comintern, too. In the German Communist Party there was present a strong tendency to get out of the trade unions. The Executive committee fought ultra-left radical philosophy.

### Right Wing Dangers.

In nine cases out of ten the fight of the Executive Committee has had influence with the right wing, and this must come about in the Congress as well. The dangers of right wing tendencies are greater than was supposed. Between two revolutionary uprisings, dangers of right wing tendencies always crop up. The Comintern does not condition its fight on philosophic radicalism, but it wages war chiefly on the right wing dangers of petty-bourgeois opportunism. Graziadei is bringing up the half-forgotten Social-Democratic theory once more. Lukacs wishes to revise the orthodox Marxism. Korsch, too, is revising Marxism. All three are Professors. Boris, who denies the facts of colonial exploitation is no Communist and no Marxist. The professors should study Leninism first.

### Situation Revolutionary.

Going back over this analysis of the situation, the speaker wishes to emphasize, that events are coming to pass more slowly than was expected. The situation is nevertheless a revolutionary one. The accounting shows a balance in favor of the Comintern, since dozens of monarchs have been overthrown, one sixth of the surface of the globe has been conquered, Asia has been influenced in favor of the revolution, capitalism has shaken and partly destroyed, the Communist parties have grown.

Farmers' crises exist in America and in the greater part of the world. If Hifering points out this situation as a sign of normalcy, such normalcy is very much to be desired for us. The class war grows sharper; the levelling of the working class which will bring it new life, is proceeding more rapidly; a crisis is at hand.

### Socialist Pacifist Era

As concerns the situation in world-politics, the speaker wishes to explain matters as follows: The Fourth World Congress foretold what has actually happened during the democratic-pacifist era in England, France, Denmark and so forth. The Fifth Congress predicts the end of this era and prophesies an era of reaction and of fascism.

The experts' report will be fought by the Communist parties. The French left wing bourgeoisie urged the continued occupation of the Ruhr, and thereby the French Socialists showed themselves as the left wing of the bourgeoisie. The Labor party will be a factor in English politics for many years to come. The longer the Labor party rules, the more quickly will illusions be shattered. Illusions can penetrate Communist parties too, and we must struggle against this.

### Fascist and Socialist Allies

A new factor in the situation is that Social-democracy as a third bourgeois party, is splitting its power. This shows that the problem of power has gone a step further. Social-democracy and Fascism are allies. As far as taking over the majority of the working class is concerned, anti-Leninistic views sprang up in the Czech parties. It is not a question of a united majority, but rather of a majority of the class-conscious proletarian stratum. When the good Czech Communist, Hulla, longs for a unified majority, there are probably many other reformist elements present in the Czech party. Numerically, we are almost as strong as the Second International, and for this reason the same dangers confront us. Whoever desires a unified majority is in conflict with the Comintern.

At the present time, our main tasks are these: first, to build up the Communist parties industrially, bit by bit; second, to formulate a correct trade union policy; third, to use proper tactics in national questions; fourth, to use sound methods in agrarian problems. Grave mistakes on the agrarian question were committed by the Polish and Balkan parties.

### Hesitating Leaders.

The question of the trade unions presents new problems. In England, the effort to liberate the working class by reform is already in full swing. The Vienna Congress of the Amsterdam Trade Union International must not be underestimated, and neither should it be overestimated. The leaders hesitate, but the masses press forward. At present English trade union leaders are taking their stand with the left wing, which shows that objective preliminary conditions for the building up of the party have been fulfilled. The English workers will soon find their illusions shattered, and will build up a strong Communist party. In contrast to the factional tendencies of French and German Social-democracy, we desire the true unity of the labor movement. We will formulate these questions.

### United Front

At the elections in the Carpathian sections, certain comrades, such as Tausik and Gati, have done brilliant work, and yet the party as a whole has not yet quite grasped the agrarian problem. The United Front policy is to be applied, not as a general tactical move, but in concrete instances. The policy of the United Front arises from our knowledge that we are not in a majority, that Social-democracy is still strong, and that we find ourselves placed in the defensive. We look on it as a revolutionary policy during the period of the slow development of the class struggle. Many comrades, however, turned it into an evolutionary policy. It is the chief failing of young parties that they wish to extend every bit of strategy in a pseudo-marxian manner.

A good many Comrades do not seem to understand, that the United Front policy is only a method of the rousing and mobilizing the working class. We, too, made mistakes, and were entirely too lenient. When my formula: "The United Front, a pseudonym for the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"—was assailed, I believed that the attacks arose out of an error of policy. Only later did I note the obvious opportunistic interpretation.

## South Dakota Man Reports St. Paul Meet to Farmers

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) CENTERVILLE, S. D., July 9.—August Peterson, who attended the national Farmer-Labor Party convention in St. Paul, Minn., on June 17, wrote up an interesting account of his experiences in the Parker Journal, one of the newspapers of south-eastern South Dakota. Peterson tells of his trip with John A. Dahlin, who drove his machine, Joel Dahlberg, Ole Swedine and Frank E. Hult, to the convention and of the historic events of that meeting.

Peterson relates how an 85 year old farmer of Ohio had said that he had at last found the farmer and labor convention for which he had been looking thru 40 years. He tells also of the young Danish chap from Chicago who was getting material for a radical Danish paper.

The reporter tells how wildly hysterical the capitalist press went in giving accounts of the supposedly "rad" convention and really ignored the big movement that was being made into an organization.

### NEW YORK! TAKE NOTICE!

NEW YORK, July 9.—The general membership meeting scheduled for July 11 has been postponed to July 23. Be sure to keep this corrected date in mind and be on hand to hear William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg explain the program of action for the party in this most interesting of times.

# K. K. K. Among Socialists

(Continued from page 1.)

meeting of thousands of the Klan. By accident some fellow sent me an invitation, and I was in the mass meeting and I heard what was said." The Klan speakers told the gathering that no Jews were ever known to do hard work and "the Jews are maintaining Wall Street in New York." The Klan wanted foreigners "sent back where they came from," said Danis, and any miner who joined the Klan "should be expelled from the United Mine Workers for 99 years."

William Karlin of New York declared, "We should not be afraid to mention the Klan as the enemy of society and of the working class and of humanity."

### Toole Joins Goebel.

In greatest agitation, Delegate William A. Toole of Maryland, who had been clamoring for the floor, rushed to the platform to beg the convention not to "make the mistake of mentioning the Klan by name."

"You have just as much right," he said, "to introduce a resolution condemning the Order of Hibernians as you have to introduce one condemning the Ku Klux Klan. Both the Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus are a lot of workmen who are destined to become socialists, and just so the Ku Klux Klan is a lot of workmen who are destined to become socialists." Pleading that he ought to be listened to because he had a "Catholic name," Toole said:

"If you pass this resolution condemning the Klan, then you had better leave these people of the railroad unions that you have just made an agreement with, because a lot of the railroad men are in the Ku Klux Klan. . . . You can't see who are your friends. Let us keep out of the fight."

Charles Solomon of New York, James Oneal and Alfred Baker Lewis, "the millionaire's son" from Philadelphia, supported the anti-Klan resolution, as did Walter Thomas Mills, who compared the present role of the Klan in demoralizing the labor unions to the role of the old "A. P. A.," which, he said, many years ago was imported into the populist movement to break it up.

With the convention in wild confusion, August Claessens was selected as the last spokesman for the anti-Klan resolution. In a second speech he pointed out that he Klan organizers working on a cash reward for every new member they got for the Klan, had conducted a kind of propaganda that "brought about a condition which confuses our organization." "Down in Ohio," said Claessens, "they

have been going among the socialists in out-of-the-way places and saying that the Ku Klux Klan stands for the same principles as the socialist party. Party speakers in that section of the country are often met with the question, 'Mr. Speaker, isn't the Ku Klux Klan fighting for the same thing that you are fighting for?' Not only that, but members of our own organization are asking that question. Organizers of the Klan, when they meet socialists, say just that—that the principles of the two organizations are the same. They ask, 'Did you ever hear of a Jew being a socialist?' Many people right now are convinced that Morris Hillquit is a Swede. The people in those small towns never saw a Jew that wasn't a junk dealer or something like that, and when the Klan organizers ask them, 'Did you ever hear of a Jew that worked for a living?' it appeals to them. The Klan is getting out all sorts of literature of that kind for socialists. I did not know that such a resolution was coming up or I could have brought along some of the literature of that kind that they publish for an appeal to socialists. I am sure that Comrade Goebel has read some of that literature.

"The Ku Klux Klan position in regard to the Negro is not only contemptible; it is criminal." In answer to Goebel's claim that the question was a religious issue, Claessens declared it a political issue and told of the Klan parades just before election day with a white man with his face blackened and a noose around his neck, carrying a sign inscribed "Negroes, Beware!"

### Henry Talks for Indiana.

The rules were suspended to open the debate again, and William H. Henry of Indianapolis declared the resolution would not suffice because it was not explanatory and would not convince workers already under Klan influence.

"I happen to live in a state where the Klan has a majority," he said. "In Indiana the labor movement is torn to pieces by quarrels over the Klan. Where I live the labor movement is a skeleton because of it. I have seen thousands of miners parading the streets for the Klan." Telling of complete control of the state government and community life, Henry quoted International Secretary Green of the United Mine Workers as indicating his inability to do anything about the issue among the miners, for "they have gone crazy over the Klan."

Henry said that with the few words of the resolution nothing could be accomplished among the miners, and he

wanted the thing elaborated so as to have an educational effect, tho he was willing to condemn the Klan by name. Goebel, enraged into noisy side arguments that gave the proceedings the appearance of two or three little conventions/all going at once, took the platform for his closing word and demanded:

"If Claessens thought the Klan question was not coming up at this convention, as he said he thought, what right has he to say now that we are cowardly if we don't condemn the Klan by name?" Reiterating that "people that I was brought up with" belonged to the Klan and were good people, he said that in his twenty years in the socialist party he had always stood by his principles, and that if at any time he didn't believe in the principles of the party he would quit it.

### Oneal as Peacemaker.

Oneal tried to calm the ruffled feelings by suggesting that the resolution be redrafted, but was unheeded, and the vote was taken.

The anti-Klan resolution, in the substitute form submitted by Leo, was passed by a vote of 56 to 15. Goebel's amendment, vaguely condemning certain activities but not naming the Klan, was lost by 19 to 53.

Everybody thought the row was over. Morris Hillquit, who had been hastily sent for at the beginning of the uproar, now took the platform on a motion to publish an educational leaflet on the Klan, expecting to quiet the nerves and put a pleasant taste on the end of the convention. But no sooner had he begun to show that the proposed leaflet must condemn the Klan than Goebel and Toole were on their feet again, shouting interruptions and points of order. Only after Goebel had lost an appeal to the floor against the chair's ruling on his point of order, was Hillquit allowed to proceed. Hillquit said the events of the long afternoon had shown the need of an educational leaflet on the Klan question, for its influence "not only upon the public at large, but upon some of the party members—even upon my good and sweet comrade, Comrade Goebel." Hillquit condemned the pseudo-socialism preached by some of the Klan organizers as "socialism of the devil."

The motion for the leaflet was passed, and this memorable convention of the American socialist party is at an end. In my last dispatch I compared it to the aftermath of a rump republican convention. I apologize, and accept instead Valenti's comparison to the democratic convention in Madison Square Garden.

## NOMINATE MORGAN'S MAN DAVIS

(Continued from preceding page.)

class. The remnant of McAdoo following which hung on to the tails of other dark horses gave up their last hope of a comeback for their favorite.

Unless of grief were heard bewailing the worst shame that had ever come over the party. They cried out that the democrats had knifed the last hope of the friends of little business and that the nomination of Morgan's man on a platform which hints at the enforcement of anti-trust laws was the grossest mockery in 20 years, since the party endorsed Alton B. Parker, a corporation lawyer, on another anti-monopoly platform.

### Whip Cracked.

Delegates were driven into line. Those who wanted to fight the Davis nomination saw their hotel bills unpaid by the political bosses who act as the good angels for the delegates who waste their substance in riotous living. Others knew that their hopes for petty preferment in the party councils were dashed if they opposed the ukase of their fanaglers.

### See Democratic Split.

The Davis nomination means the breaking down of the democratic party, in the opinion of the "progressives," who are denouncing it. They declare that the anti-Wall Street elements will flock to a third candidate movement and see an alliance between the younger "progressive" element with the unchoate middle class forces that are criss-crossing around the Wisconsin independent republican.

### Worthy of Coolidge.

Davis' nomination is hailed with delight in the extras of conservative New York newspapers. They rejoice that the party is freed from the last vestige of western radicalism. Davis is acclaimed as a foeman worthy of Calvin Coolidge. In 1920 the New York Times advocated Davis as a candidate prior to the selection of James Cox. Opposition papers, on the other hand, are asserting that large numbers of the democratic voters will flock to LaFollette who offers them what Bryan used to offer them in the past.

### Coal Gunman Backs Him.

One of the most ardent Davis rooters on the convention floor was Sheriff Don Chafin of Logan county, West Virginia, the state that Davis nominally represents politically while he practices law in New York city. Chafin was with Davis from the start, leaving him for a few ballots for a make-believe sprint with McAdoo, but returning quickly to the choice of the coal operators of his state. The cor-

## DOOR BARRED TO 1920 STRIKERS BY ENGINEERS

### Political Fund Will Go for LaFollette

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) CLEVELAND, July 9.—Engineers who refused to scab during the 1920 "outlaw" railroad strike were turned down cold by the triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers which has now concluded its long sessions. The "outlaw" strikers will not be reinstated into the Brotherhood.

The action is in contrast to that taken by the locomotive firemen who have encouraged expelled strikers to apply for readmission.

### Fund For LaFollette

The convention authorized a special political fund for the use of a national executive committee of three. It is understood that much of this fund will be used in behalf of the LaFollette candidacy which they are supporting. The Conference for Political Action is further encouraged by the granting of permission to the state legislative boards of the brotherhood to affiliate with it. Public ownership of water-power was supported but there was a lack of enthusiasm for public ownership of railroads.

## Soviet Oil Workers Push Production Up Beyond Output Plan

MOSCOW, July 9.—The "Azneft" (Azerbaijan Oil Trust) reports that over 6,845,000 poods of various oil products were exported from the Baku oil fields by rail during the first half (October-March) of the working year, while 14,318,000 poods were pumped to Batumi by the oil pipes. The production plan for this period was 123,297,000 poods, but the actual output slightly exceeded it and ran up to over 124,015,000 poods. As for the drilling plan, it was carried out 96 per cent. The "Azneft" is directing its efforts to improve the electrification of the works, 69 per cent of the corresponding program having been fulfilled by now.

### Mob Leaders Released.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 8.—The eight men charged as leaders of the mob which stormed the Miller county jail two years ago and lynched Hulen Twens, a Negro, were set free on motion of the prosecution at Texarkana because of inability to secure sufficient evidence to make a case.

Professor J. Hogg, a prominent Negro of Crockett, was kidnapped by a band of men, severely beaten with an acid-soaked leather strap and left on the outskirts of the town.

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# N. Y. CAP MAKERS SURE OF WINNING STRIKE IN WEEK

## No Police Interference Against Pickets

By LUDWELL DENNY, Federated Press Staff Correspondent. NEW YORK, July 9.—Five hundred of the 1700 members of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' union, who struck in New York, July 2, were back on the job in two or three days with all demands won. The remaining 1,200 expect to win before the height of the season in their industry, which comes about the middle of July.

Unemployment insurance is one of the features of the new two-year contract between the union and the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' association, representing 37 of the largest shops, employing about 1,200 men. The strike was called against independent shops and members of the new Wholesale Cap Manufacturers' association to force them to sign the same contract. Ten of the big independent shops have settled the strike on that basis.

**Not One Scab.**

The union has the strike situation so well in hand that no intimidation by employers or police has been attempted so far. No scabs have been employed. The New York market is 100 per cent organized.

Machinery for conciliation and arbitration, with Dr. Paul Abelson as chairman of the adjustment board, is retained by the new agreement, extending to June 30, 1926. Minimum wage scale, the 44-hour week and full pay for five legal holidays are other conditions carried over from the old contract.

**Unemployment Fund.**

"Recognizing that the industry should assume responsibility to its workers with regard to unemployment," says a union statement on the new provisions, "and should bear the burden of the hazards of unemployment as an overhead expense, as it does the hazards of fire and accident, the agreement provides that every manufacturer, member of the association, shall pay every week to the union's unemployment fund a sum equal to 3 per cent of his total payroll." This is in addition to the regular wages paid to the workers.

"Since the distribution of unemployment benefit involves the most intimate relations with the workers, the 3 per cent payment is considered as an increase in wages, but instead of being paid to every individual worker it is paid to them collectively—that is, to their union." The property, control and management of the unemployment fund rests exclusively with the union.

The agreement provides for strict enforcement of the rule that hats and caps produced for manufacturers by contractors shall be made only in union shops under proper sanitary conditions. The union is signing only with manufacturers who are willing to put up a cash bond, usually \$200, as security for faithful observance of the contract.

# McCORMICK HARVESTER TRUST EXPLOITS WOMEN AND NEGRO WORKERS IN DANGEROUS SHOPS

This is the second of a series of articles written especially for the DAILY WORKER by a "Harvester Trust Slave". Others will appear in later issues. The writer here tells about unemployment in the plant, about the unhealthy conditions in the twine mill, and about the dangerous work in the steel foundry.

## BY A HARVESTER TRUST SLAVE.

The biggest problem that is now hanging over all of us in the International Harvester plant, is the fear of losing our jobs. With half of our plant laid off, and the entire plant threatening to close down completely; with those who are able to cling to their jobs working only five days a week, the Harvester Trust has us completely at its mercy.

Conditions are far from good in the plant, even in normal times. In the assembling factory now, however, over half the force has been laid off. Normally the tractor works turn out around one hundred or one hundred and five tractors every day. Now only about 40 to 60 tractors are completed every day.

**Black Outlook.**

I asked the watchman at the main gate on the boulevard whether things would soon brighten up. He replied that, "No, they'll get worse. We have hundreds applying at the employment office for jobs every day. We have been lucky to keep the plant going as long as we have. I look for the plant to close completely in the near future."

They are saying around the plant that the only thing that is keeping the reaper plant going is an order for 3,500 reapers and binders for Russia. I don't know whether it's true or not but I do know that our foreign orders and our repair jobs have been keeping the plant open.

**Foundry the Worst.**

The worst place to work in the entire Harvester works is the steel moulding foundry of the tractor works. I have watched men inside this plant running around like slaves. They are pouring sweat even when standing still, although practically stripped to the waist.

Only Negroes are employed in this foundry, with the exception of the one man who operates the overhead crane. The foundry workers always remind me of Egyptian slaves working on the pyramids as they dash around carrying and pouring their buckets of molten liquid steel.

**Dangerous and Taxing.**

This is work which not only taxes the physique of the strongest man, but in addition is extremely dangerous. An overhead crane runs around the foundry on a track. From this crane is suspended, on a large iron hook, a cauldron of boiling, molten steel. A terrific heat continually rises from the cauldron, steaming up to the crane-operator, who must sit as if he were one of the damned roasting on a gridle in hell.

The Negroes working in pairs underneath on the dirt floor attach themselves one on each end of a rod which supports between them a bucket holding about 20 quarts. They rush over to the cauldron where another workman tips it and pours the molten metal into their buckets. The "bucket brigade" then runs with the metal over to the molds, pours it in and

# SCAB COAL SHEET HAILS MURRAY'S EUROPEAN TOUR

## Will Visit His Holiness and Dodge Russia

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH.

"Mr. Philip Murray, vice-president of the miners' International Union, at this writing is enroute on the Titanic for old England. After a short stay in London, he will move to Glasgow, where he will attend an important conference of miners' leaders. From Glasgow to Dublin; then to Paris; thence to Rome and back thru Austria and even on to Berlin.

"In Rome there will be an audience with His Holiness, the Pope. From Berlin to Prague, now in Czecho-Slovakia, for the big convention of the World Mining Congress.

"The convention will convene during the first part of August and upon its adjournment, Mr. Murray and his party will journey to Hamburg, whence they will sail for the Statue of Liberty."

**Scab Paper Likes Him.**

The foregoing, copied from the "Coal Trade Bulletin," a scab trade paper, should be of interest to the thousands of coal miners who are at present wondering where their next meal is coming from. With unemployment and its attendant misery staring them in the face, with no promise of an early abatement in sight, the miners are indeed a beneficent body of men when they send their officials, one after another, on a tour of Europe.

The article states that Mr. Murray will attend the Mining Congress at Prague, but I believe the memories of the delegates to the International Convention of the United Mine Workers of America held in Indianapolis last January, will serve to remind them that Thomas Kennedy, president of district 7, and Walter Nesbit, secretary of district 12, were declared elected as the delegates of the United Mine Workers to that gathering. Perhaps it is that no chances are being taken on the two delegates voting for things at the congress, that are not in harmony with the wishes of the International administration.

**International Scabbing.**

Such things as resolutions against war and against miners of one country scabbing upon the other come up for consideration, as do other things with an international tinge and it probably is to guard against transgressions of this sort that Murray has gone along.

Besides, is it not true that when Lewis returned from his European tour, the Executive Board voted to pay him his salary and an additional \$800 for expenses? There is a precedent established in official councils, whereby such vacations are declared valuable to the miners' union, hence their willingness to pay for value received. There need be no thought in the mind of any person that Murray's pocketbook will receive a dent as a result of this holiday he is taking, for the officials of the miner's union surely do believe in the custom of being governed by precedent.

**Wide Berth to Russia.**

However, there is one thing that all the miners can gamble on and that is that Murray, when he meets all his old friends back home in "Bonnie Scotland," will not tell of his early experiences in America, wherein he worked in the non-union mines of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. NO! Mr. Murray is not going to RUSSIA!

**So. Chicago Union Leaders to Appeal "Conspiracy" Case**

Appeal to the Supreme Court of the state will be made in the case of T. J. Vind, for many years president of the South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, and the five other union workers who were convicted by steel trust pressure of alleged "conspiracy to boycott."

Theodore Amorski, business agent of the union meat cutters in South Chicago; Stanley Wallace, another business agent of the meat cutters; E. Boatman, business agent of the teamsters' union; O. K. Blevins, also business agent of the teamsters and Mrs. Emma Piper, business agent of the waitresses, were the other workers charged with Vind because of their legitimate union activities, which included participation in the drive to organize the steel workers and assistance in the 1919 strike.

The Appellate court has already upheld the snap decision of the lower courts in the case even tho it was clearly brot out that the steel car corporations of South Chicago were responsible for the frame-up of the union leaders. Sentences given were from one to five years in the penitentiary.

**More Storm Damage.**

LORAIN, Ohio, July 9.—Another terrific windstorm swept the devastated districts of Lorain last night, injuring seven persons, blowing automobiles from the roads and crumbling walls of buildings left standing after the tornado which struck the city ten days ago.

# RUSSIAN MOTHER WRITES "HOW I LIVED AND HOW MY CHILDREN LIVE," CONTRASTING OLD AND NEW REGIMES

Story of a Leningrad working-woman, written in a letter to Rabochi Moskva, and translated

By ANISE. (Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 15 (By Mail.)—I was born in Petrograd. My father was janitor in a church house and my mother went out washing. At the age of seven I already began heavy work. Out of their own need my parents exploited me as an alien. I cleaned out the janitors room, I washed floor and dishes, I cared for my young brothers.

We were fed for the most part from the table of the holy fathers,—the priests. If there was some left-over soup, the cook would bring it to us,—as a "present" to my father.

I also had other work, when the little priest's children wanted to use me for a horse. They would send the cook to father to ask for me. And I would be sent to serve the caprices of the little priestlets. I was a lively child, and when amusing the priests' children I would sometimes forget and want to play myself, and in the dust of play would crack or break something. The priest's wife would come complaining to my father:

**Terrible Beatings.**

"Oh, Ivanushka, your Shurka, what a street girl she is! She has broken this expensive cup." . . . Then my father in her presence would beat me with a strap or stick till the blood ran and blue stripes stood out like strings on my skin.

I grew up and wanted to learn to read. A school teacher lived in our court. Once she called me into the school when I was walking with the baby. After I saw the school I had the idea of learning. But when I asked father, he said:

"If I let you go to school we shall be without your mother's wages and shan't be able to buy any clothes but just shirts and stockings. What do you want to study for? You are not a boy. You will marry and sit at your husband's like a learned doll."

But the teacher asked him and he let me go. Not long did this happiness last. My mother had a new baby and I was taken out of school in three months and never let go back. Then father moved to the village.

**Children Teach Mother.**

Here life was harder than ever. The brothers of my father divided the heritage; but we did not get the house. I, a 12-year-old girl, went to the landowners to work. I beat out grain, I winnowed, I worked in the vegetable garden from 5 at dawn until 10 at night. . . . For this work I got 10 kopeks to buy my food with. Without joy was my childhood.

Quite different is the life of my children. My oldest son is a Comsolom (Young Communist); he has sports and clubs and many classes to learn things in. My oldest daughter works in the office of the court. She

Send in that Subscription Today.

# HEARST'S OPEN SHOP DRIVE IS FAILING IN WEST

## Everett Men Win Raise; Seattle Strike Holds

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

SEATTLE, Wash., July 9.—The open shop campaign against newspaper printers in the northwest which Hearst started when he lengthened hours in the composing room of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer has failed to spread as scab publishers predicted. Everett local, No. 410 of the Typographical Union, has just signed a contract with the newspaper publishers of that city in spite of the efforts of the Pacific Northwest Newspaper Publishers Association, the anti-union organization.

**Wages Raised.**

The new Everett contract signed by the Evening Herald and Morning News, will run for five years. Higher wages and better conditions are accorded than prevail in Spokane, Tacoma, Portland, Vancouver, Victoria and other northwestern cities. Day men get a 40 cent increase to \$7.90; night men will receive \$8.40, an increase of 75 cents.

Protection is given against arbitrary discharge—one of the grievances which forced the strike of the Seattle Hearst workers. Priority rights and reinstatement provisions are included.

Three more holidays, Christmas, Memorial Day and New Year are added to Labor Day and July 4 in the new contract.

**Hearst Strike Continues.**

Meanwhile the strike of the Hearst compositors and the lockout of the stereotypers and mailers, who refused to work with scabs, continues. The typographical union is advertising the scab condition and keeping union craftsmen from the plant. The press room is an exception. There union scabs are working, fearing expulsion by strike-breaker Berry.

**MEN ARRESTED BY NUT FASCIST RELEASED BY PHILADELPHIA JUDGE**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9.—Judge Perry released the speakers who were arrested at the anti-Fascist protest meeting held here to commemorate the murder of Matteotti and expressed his surprise at the exorbitant and unwarranted bond of \$2000 apiece, which was demanded of men who had committed no crime. H. M. Wicks of New York, was one of the chief speakers arrested, as well as Frank Destasano and Dominick Gadalati.

# Russia Ready to Buy Harvester Goods

(Continued from page one)

**Russian Order Keeps It Going.**

The International Harvester Tractor works on Western Avenue have laid off 1,200 men, and the other 1,500 are working only five days a week. Workmen told the DAILY WORKER reporter when he was inside the plant, that the harvester works adjacent to the tractor works are kept going only because of an order for 3,500 reapers and binders received from Russia.

In this depression on the agricultural machinery market, when thousands of hungry workers are tramping the streets looking for work, the only market the harvester trust is able to turn to is Russia. And yet the American capitalists pig-headedly refuse to deal with the Russian government on the large scale required to divert the impending unemployment crisis.

**Trust Bankrupting Farmers.**

The Harvester Trust has been the big factor in bankrupting the American farmers. It not only charges top

prices for the farm equipment, but controls freight rates charged the farmers. These freight rates cost the northwestern farmers as much as the whole crop sometimes brings the farmer in the market.

The American financiers do not care whether or not the American workers starve thru unemployment. The Morgan interests, which control the Harvester trust, have thru the Daves plan, made a strong bid to throttle France, Germany, Belgium and all Europe with the gold wrung from the American workers and farmers. While Russia is crying out for huge supplies of farm machinery, and Morgan agents are squandering the blood of American workers thruout Europe, these same workers are tramping the streets looking for work. Morgan refuses to make an agreement with the Soviet government to sell them Russians much needed farm machinery in exchange for raw material and payments on a credit basis. Meanwhile the Harvester plants are shut down "because there is no market."

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# LOYAL DETROIT FIGHTER-FRIEND OF WORKERS DIES

## Frances Ellaire Dead After Accident

By CYRIL LAMBKIN. (Special to the DAILY WORKER.) DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—The Detroit movement mourns the loss of Comrade Frances Ellaire, who died last week from injuries sustained in an automobile accident.

A descendant of the original French settlers of Detroit, she inherited both their rugged constitution and their pioneering spirit. From the day, about a half century ago, when she scandalized the staid citizens of old Detroit by riding into town on horseback to listen to the first woman suffrage speech by Susan B. Anthony, to the day of her death, she participated in every forward movement.

Always For Oppressed. The movements for the liberation of the oppressed particularly found a friend and supporter in Comrade Frances Ellaire. The Russian peasants and workers until they liberated themselves from the double yoke of czarism and landlordism, the Hindus suffering from the greed of British Imperialism, the Negroes in the United States, all received energetic moral as well as financial aid. But above all she was a close sympathizer and supporter of the revolutionary working class movement organizing for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of oppression and exploitation.

Gave Generous Bonds. Despite her 69 years, Comrade Frances Ellaire participated in all of the auxiliary work of our Party, which is so important to the movement. She worked tirelessly in the F. S. R., in the defense, in the general educational work carried on thru the workers' Educational Association. In the campaign for raising bail for the Bridgeman defendants she gave herself \$20,000.00 property bonds. But she was not satisfied with this alone. Only a few weeks before her death she expressed her intention to become a full fledged member of the Party.

The growing revolutionary movement of Detroit will forever cherish the memory of Comrade Frances Ellaire, who always was a tireless and devoted co-worker, never halted by obstacles nor discouraged by defeats.

# MASSACHUSETTS MOTHERS LEAGUE SHOWS WAY FOR ORGANIZATION OF WORKING CLASS WOMEN FOR FIGHT

By DR. ANTOINETTE F. KONIKOW. (Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., July 9.—To organize women working in shops does not present the difficulties we meet in trying to reach the woman at home, the housekeeper and mother.

The working woman in shop and factory is surrounded by almost the same conditions as her men-comrades. She feels the exploitation of her boss directly, can be urged to join her trade-union organization, and is more in touch with the educational work done by the average worker. It is true, nevertheless, that the organization of working women is more difficult than that of working men. Women of the proletariat still have the outlook upon their work as one of temporary duration, and it takes some time before they realize the benefits in unionism.

Organize Housekeepers. We meet these same women later, after marriage, in the homes, and it is important to organize them as housekeepers and mothers, altho this occupation has not generally been recognized as a trade. Such an organization of housewives and mothers is indeed directed not against the so-called "boss" of the home, the husband, but against the exploiting system. For women realize that husband and wife are both exploited by the capitalist system.

The housewife and mother must organize in order to learn how to fight her class battle shoulder to shoulder with her husband. The organization of women collectively, as a class unit, is of utmost importance. Backward women are always the element supporting all reactionary movements, capitalistic, monarchistic, even fantastic, and their influence should not be underestimated. The question therefore arises how to approach the mother and housekeeper. Clearly, by finding out what particular problems interest them and confront them.

Mothers' League. The Mothers' league of Massachusetts, which has been in existence for many years, has had quite a little experience in this line, and, as a result, has a fine membership of class-conscious women. It has organized women housekeepers to fight against the exploitation of landlords by means of tenement leagues; against high prices of foodstuffs by organizing meat strikes and parades of protest.

The prices of food, bread and meat and high rents were life problems which actually confronted them, and women were deeply interested in them, and rallied around their more energetic sisters. As a result of meat strikes and bread strikes, co-operative movements were started. Women gave their full support to co-operative bakeries, like the one at Brockton; to co-operative meat markets, like the one existing for a time in Malden. The Mothers' league of Massachusetts also enlisted the support of women for strikers in distress. The Malden branch arranged for a daily lunch for strikers of a shoe factory near Malden, and kept it up during the many weeks of this strike. The Brockton branch did its utmost to help the striking shoe workers in their long and desperate struggle.

Communist Program. The Mothers' league of Massachusetts has branches in Roxbury, West End, Dorchester, Chelsea, Malden, Lynn, Brockton and in Springfield. Its platform is straight Communist, and the members often find themselves in conflict with other women's organizations whose conception of the class struggle, if not nil, is somewhat hazy.

Women are only too easily carried away by offices of charity, and the Mothers' league has done especially good work in exposing the basic inefficiency of charity as a means of solving workers' problems. The movement which began among rich ladies to Americanize the foreigners has met at its hands with the contempt it justly deserves. It does one's heart good to listen to Mrs. Eva Hoffman, the organizer of the league, exposing these grand ladies come to teach the poor foreigners how to make a relishing meal out of a 2-cent bone, or a cake without eggs—ladies who descend actually to play the piano for these poor, ignorant women and to dance with them. Surely these working women can have no reason to complain of hardships, if they receive so much attention at the hands of their rich sisters, who give them free tea, cakes and fine music.

How happy must these charitable ladies feel when they return in their limousines to their rich homes, where the bones they advise for use in the

# CHINESE CREWS BOUND TO BRITISH SHIPS LIKE SERFS

## While American Seamen Walk the Streets

By JACK CARNEY.

Along the San Francisco waterfront day after day, American sailors tramp looking for jobs that never turn up. At night they accost the passer-by with the hope of a dime for coffee and doughnuts. The sailor's outlook is a black one. Forever feeling the call of the sea within his blood he hopes for the job that might restore to him his manhood. But the job will never come, for out in the bay is a slave ship.

Patriotic American shipowners, who finance July 4th parades, have registered their ships under the British flag. So they are able, with the assistance of the British consulates, to employ Chinese. One ship here has had Chinese on board for over eighteen months. They are not allowed ashore. If they are held much longer they will go insane.

### 35 Cents A Day.

Their pay is 35 cents per day, a few handfuls of rice and dunagress thrown in. What chance has an American sailor against the Chinese? Even if he worked for nothing, his food would cost more than 35 cents, so the kind, patriotic shipowners take the Chinese.

This condition daily becomes more aggravated, as each day finds more slave ships coming in. The law calls for crews that can speak English. Union officials try to board ships to see the law is carried out. The government officials know the law is evaded, but they also know that behind the government stands the shipowner, so union officials do not count.

How About It, Paul? Paul Scharenberg, Seamen's Union, knows of these conditions, because he was one of the officials who tried to board the ships that come and go. Yet he spends his time at Cleveland trying to convince the workingclass that members of the republican party are working to create a government that will make Robert Dollar obey the law and so reduce his profits. Dollar is as patriotic as his party—the republican party. Dollar thinks as much of the American workers as he does of the Chinese work for 35 cents a day and cannot leave the ship until they have sailed for two years.

It is not mere chance that a lecture on birth control always draws a large crowd of women, working women even more than women of the upper classes.

Tell Union Women, Too. I have proved that to a manager of the lectures for a large union consisting of women. I advised him to organize lectures on sex hygiene, and behold! They were better attended than any other lectures given before.

In my own experience I have found that among women in unions, women of the working class, of different nationalities, interest in sex hygiene lectures is great, and the lectures—to which women go looking for information on birth control—are always crowded. Our comrades have grounds for prejudice against this topic, because it is and has been exploited by people who try to concentrate all energy upon that subject, and think birth control a panacea for poverty and war.

Many prominent leaders of birth control, however, have given up such an attitude. Mrs. Mary Dennet of the Voluntary Parenthood league raps the fallacies of Malthus, and the same has been done by Dr. Marie Stopes of England, founder of the first birth control clinic there.

As long as birth control is an important part of the woman worker's life, it is our duty to give her the correct viewpoint, seeing how falsely the idea had been exploited. Otherwise one might as well ignore trade unionism because Gompers & Co. think to achieve the worker's emancipation by it alone.

The experience of the Mothers' league of Massachusetts clearly points out the way to reach women—wives and housekeepers—and organize them into a class conscious group by responding to their economic interests and aiding them in their solution, be that problem of rent, food or birth control.

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

### Do You Know?

why Bishop W. M. Brown's little booklet

### "COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM"

was tried before a court of 8 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, recently?

Does it not seem curious why a little booklet should excite such a sassy-going and well protected bunch of bishops and the institutions they represent, to bring it before a so-called church court and find it guilty? Guilty of what?

Is it not funny that the 8 bishops, sitting as trial judges should refuse to answer some 400 or more questions put to them by the author of the book? Don't you think all that is worth 20 cents, the price of the book?

Send us \$1.00 by mail and we will forward to you 10 copies of this world famous booklet by parcel post. Sell them to your friends and others for 25 cents apiece.

Literature Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

# PACKING HOUSE COMPANIES USE PENSIONS TO BREAK STRIKES, MORRIS SUIT EVIDENCE SHOWS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) (Second and Concluding Article)

Industrial pension systems are revealed as a slave driving, strike breaking, class reconciling agency of employers in the Morris & Co. pension case before Judge I. C. Ryner of the Chicago circuit court. Employers are shown by C. W. Armstrong, attorney for the pensioners, to regard such pensions as a scheme for getting a body of docile workers by promising a gift which may be repudiated at pleasure even though the employe has fulfilled his side of the bargain.

At Company's Mercy. "Morris & Co." says the bill of complaint "planned and did in fact put the members, pensioners and beneficiaries of the fund at its mercy and under its control as to their freedom of action for fear of loss of pensions." Employes were forced to join within 6 months after being hired and to sign the rules of the plan on the dotted line contributing thereafter 3 per cent of their pay.

The promise was that they would be pensioned at 55 years provided they had rendered at least 20 years of continuous service. But as pensioners they were still subject to the control of the company being unable to take a job unless approved by the company's representative. Furthermore they were subject to call in case the company needed men either on account of labor shortage or to break strikes.

Pension Promise Worthless. Events have shown that the company's promise of a pension for life in return for this abject servitude was worthless just as soon as packer capitalists decided to merge Morris with Armour.

The extent to which corporations throughout the country are adopting pension systems in order to control a docile working force is shown by Armstrong who cites figures to show that by 1920 pension systems had been put into effect by 20 railroads, 12 transit companies, 6 gas and electric companies, 45 manufacturing and commercial concerns, 24 banks, 5 insurance companies and 22 miscellaneous concerns, a total of 142. Since 1920, he says, the number has been materially extended.

Pensions and Strikes. "A careful study of industrial pension systems" he says "will carry the conviction that pensions are not established from any pure sense of altruism toward aged and infirm employes. Pension systems admittedly bring the employer most valuable and recognized considerations. In the case of Morris & Co. these advantages won by the boss included (1) 20 years or more of continuous service, (2) more efficient service because loss of job meant loss of pension, (3) full working force when labor was scarce, (4) freedom from threat of strikes, (5) 3 per cent of wages, (6) control over employe's work even after retirement and (7) first call at all times on services of retired employes to help break strikes.

A Business Proposition. Courts, big business men, merchants' associations and state commissions are quoted in the brief in support of the assertion that corporations establish such pensions not as gifts, but as good business propositions. The N. Y. Merchants association describes the more prominent effects which employers hope to obtain as "increased loyalty of employes, increased efficiency, reduction of labor turnover, attraction of a superior type of employe, decrease or even elimination of labor troubles,

# WORKERS WILL STUDY WORLD'S LABOR MOVEMENT

## New York School Opens Tomorrow Night

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.) NEW YORK CITY, July 9. — The Workers' School has announced the subjects of its summer school which will continue from July 9 to September 15, on every Monday and Wednesday evening. The school will be opened in the Workers Party headquarters, 208 East 12th street. A lawn party will be held there on Sunday evening, July 20, with music and dancing.

The outline of classes in the Workers' School is as follows:

1. The First and Second Internationals—J. Gottfried.
2. The Third International—Ludwig Lore.
3. The World Economic Situation—The Crisis of Capitalism—Juliet S. Poyntz.
4. The Russian Communist Party—H. Burgin.
5. The Active Revolutionary Period, First and Second Congresses—Ludwig Lore.
6. The Third Congress, The United Front—J. W. Weinstein.
7. The Fourth Congress—J. W. Weinstein.
8. The British Labor Government, Problems of British Communism—J. S. Poyntz.
9. The German Communist Movement, Struggle with the Social Democracy—Ludwig Lore.
10. The Communist Movement in France and Italy—A. Moreau.

American Social Economic Conditions

1. Colonial and Revolutionary Period, Beginnings of the Class Struggle—H. Simpson.
2. Building of the American State, Constitution and Early History—H. Simpson.
3. Slavery Struggle, Evolution of Political Parties—C. Brower.
4. Class Struggle before 1860, Social and Economic Background—C. Brower.
5. Rise of Capitalism and Labor Movement Since Civil War—A. Trachtenberg.
6. The Agrarian Problem and Agrarian Movements in America—J. Gottfried.
7. Industrial Labor Movement since 1900; the A. F. of L. and the I. W. W.—J. S. Poyntz.
8. Evolution of Political Parties since 1900—W. Weinstein.
9. The Political Labor Movement since 1880; Labor Party, Socialist and Communist Movements—L. Lore.
10. American Imperialism, America and the World War.

### BRAZIL REVOLT CONTINUES THRU COFFEE DISTRICT

## Cause and Extent Not Passed by Censor

(Special to the Daily Worker.) RIO DE JANEIRO, July 8.—The situation in Brazil is becoming more critical. Disturbances are spreading in the disaffected areas and a naval squadron sailed for Santos Monday morning to attempt to re-establish order.

Protest Against President. The Journal di Commercio says that a section of the regular army, quartered in and about Sao Paulo, conspired with state troops to capture the government palace there. The governor learned of the movement in time, and took the necessary measures, according to the newspaper, which says that the revolutionary activities are a result of lack of unity of command in the army, and adds that the movement is continuing.

An official communique says the situation is "favorable" and that the battleship Misageres has radioed from Santos that everything is calm there.

Censorship Strict. Rigid censorship prevails on messages from Sao Paulo, the storm center, which increases suspicion of the seriousness of the situation.

The Anoticia publishes an official note deprecating the movement, and advises the populace that it is quite unnecessary to become alarmed.

The chamber unanimously approved the president's request that a state of siege be declared for sixty days at Sao Paulo, and the governors of all states telegraphed President Bernardes, placing their state troops at his disposal to put down the rebellion.

A possible connection of the revolt with the British financial mission's suggestion that Brazil sell her public railroads to private, presumably British, interests has been hinted.

### Chicago Russians Will Picnic Sunday At National Grove

Another big picnic will be held in Chicago radicals, the Workers Party, next Sunday, July 13, at National Grove, Ill. The picnic is given by the White Russian Peoples' Society, the South Side Children's School and the Russian Branch of the Workers' Party.

This picnic will be a jolly affair. Don't miss it. Reach the grounds by taking any car to 22nd street, 22nd street west to the end. Then take La Grange to National Grove. The grove opens at 10 o'clock.

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### SUNDAY, JULY 13TH, 1924

At National Grove LA GRANGE, ILL.

Tickets in advance 40c, at the Gates 50c Grove Open at 10 o'clock

DIRECTIONS: Take any car to 22nd St., 22nd St. West to the end. Take La Grange car to National Grove.

### Do You Know?

why Bishop W. M. Brown's little booklet

### "COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM"

was tried before a court of 8 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, recently?

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Send us \$1.00 by mail and we will forward to you 10 copies of this world famous booklet by parcel post. Sell them to your friends and others for 25 cents apiece.

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# The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture



## HARVESTER LORD SWAYS PUBLIC IN OPEN SHOP PRESS

### Morgan-Lamont Control Many Scab Magazines

The Crowell Publishing company, which publishes the American Magazine, Colliers Weekly, the Woman's Home Companion, Farm and Fireside, and Mentor, and of which Thomas W. Lamont is a director, has been placed on the "unfair list" by organized labor.

Thomas W. Lamont is director of many scab concerns. He is the partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, and he represents Morgan as a director of the International Harvester company. The revelation that Lamont, the Morgan partner and member of the Harvester Trust, is also a director of large publishing concerns, bears out the accusations made on the witness stand before congressional committees that the International Harvester influences the press to print only matter favorable to the Morgan-International Harvester combination.

The Allied Printing Trades declare: to members of Organized Labor:

On October 1, 1923, the CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Springfield, Ohio, without any official notice whatever, placed strike-breakers on jobs of their men in the composing room of their plant. All efforts at conciliation have failed; and the company will not retract the differences.

The only way to win the fight is to take inroads on the circulation of the publications of the CROWELL COMPANY. We are already doing this, but here are still a great many union men and women who are taking or buying these magazines.

We urge you to stop your subscription at once to the following:

COLLIERS WEEKLY  
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE  
WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION,  
FARM AND FIRESIDE,  
MENTOR.

Fraternally yours,  
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES  
COUNCIL OF ST. PAUL,  
C. O. MERRILL, Secretary.

Don't spend your union earned money to support the open shop.

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## HATHAWAY SEES MINNESOTA WORKERS AND FARMERS FAR TO THE LEFT OF LA FOLLETTE

Senator Shipstead of Minnesota, LaFollette partisan, and ex-dentist, announced in yesterday's papers that the present system of government was all right. It needed different management, that's all.

Clarence Hathaway, secretary of the National Farmer-Labor Party, another and younger Minnesotan, closer to the rank and file, says Shipstead is not speaking for the workers and farmers of his state.

Hathaway gave his views to the DAILY WORKER as he was passing thru Chicago yesterday on his return from Cleveland where he observed the LaFollette convention.

Shipstead Back Number.

"Men like Shipstead no longer represent the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota which put them into office," he said. "The movement has gone so far to the left in the last two years that the disgruntled republicans and professional men who once controlled it are left out of sight. Today the state executive committee is composed entirely of workers. Of these workers three are actual Communists and others belong to the left wing. Shipstead is due for certain defeat in his next senatorial primary because he is fighting the demands of the farmers and workers.

Radical Minnesota Program.

As illustration of the left wing attitude of the Minnesota movement, Hathaway referred to the state convention at St. Cloud, which not only endorsed the St. Paul conference but declared for government ownership of ALL industries, not merely public utilities. In comparison the LaFollette platform pales into near whiteness.

"LaFollette has a large personal following in Minnesota as a man who is believed to represent a spirit of revolt," said Hathaway, "but the workers and farmers are demanding a program which he cannot give and is actually opposed to.

Workers Control Party.

Hathaway traced the evolution of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party from an insurgent movement, that was revolting against republican machine control into a movement that became steadily more class in character. Gradually the old party politicians were sloughed off more and more and the industrial workers began to take more and more share in the control of the movement. Today, said Hathaway, a large proportion of the party's leadership is from the industrial centers and at conventions there is an effective teaming of the representatives of the industrial workers with the men from the impoverished wheat lands of the northwestern part of the state. A professional man like Shipstead, opposed to a working class movement, finds himself isolated, and hostile towards the Party which put him into office.

Hathaway flayed the flabby attitude which this reactionary wing of the party has taken towards the lumber,

steel and banking interests of the state and laughed at Shipstead's naive statement that the farmers were well off.

Ready For Radical Program.

Speaking of near left wingers in the movement who say that a clear cut radical political program will not be supported by the rank and file, Hathaway cited the 5,000 vote, which Benthal, an avowed Communist received from the workers on the Mesaba Range, a Steel Trust bailiwick. Another 2,000 votes was polled by a trade unionist who is considerably towards the left.

The left wing tendencies in the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis were again evidenced by recent machinists' elections, he said. All the officials chosen by local I. A. of M. members are anti-Johnsonites.

Unions Hard Hit.

Trade unionism has been hard hit in Minnesota by reactionary international officials and by the industrial depression. Railroad shopmen have been laid off wholesale by the Milwaukee, Sou. Great Northern and other companies. Unionists who have dropped their cards in discouragement say they won't return unless an amalgamation program is put into effect in the railroad unions. Likewise miners on the iron range refuse to join any union that lacks an aggressive industrial program such as the left wing is fighting for.

German Government Takes Livelihood of 400,000 Employees

BERLIN, July 9. — Almost 400,000 employees in the German civil service have been fired since April 1, when the government began a program of economy. Of these, 232,134 were manual workers, 30,217 office employees, and 134,507 petty officials. The largest percentage dismissed are of the married women. Of 3,600 only 93 remain.

The firing of 336,358 employees means that the state has got rid of 25 per cent of its workers. The government figures that savings in salaries amount to 434,000,000 gold marks or 15.3 per cent of the federal budget (1 mark, 25c). To this must be added the savings in rooms, heat, light, and materials.

On To Bagdad.

CALCUTTA, July 9. — The United States army airplanes which are flying around the world, arrived at Bushire, Persia, yesterday, and left after a short stop for Bagdad.

Your Union Meeting

Second Thursday, July 10, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
5	Brick and Clay, A. O. U. W. Hall, Delton, Ill.
13	Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
62	Carpenters, 6418 S. Halsted St.
341	Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
434	Carpenters, South Chicago, 11037 Michigan Ave.
504	Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
115	Engineers, 9225 Houston Ave.
16435	Federal Labor Union, 2110 N. Robey
499	Firemen and Enginemen, Springfield and North Ave.
340	Hod Carriers, Harrison and Green
18	Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.
3	Marble Polishers, 810 W. Harrison
17320	Nurses, 771 Gilpin Ave.
	Painters' District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
371	Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Heights.
26	Paper Rulers, 59 E. Van Buren St., 4:30 P. M.
17201	Park Employes, 510 W. Harrison
774	Railway Clerks, 65th and Blackstone.
1269	Railway Clerks, 3124 S. Halsted St.
1344	Railway Clerks, Harrison and Green Sts.
877	Railway Trainmen, 64th & University, 8:15 P. M.
120	Signalmen, 160 W. Washington St.
742	Teamsters, 3206 Houston Ave.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 P. M.)

Increased military forces have been ordered to the peninsula and especially placed along the northern border where Korea touches Siberia.

The native Koreans have always greatly resented the Japanese intrusion upon their little country, but have not had the power to shake off the strong grip of the Japanese imperialists. Unrest among the people is increasing as the Japanese masters force Korean workers to become practically their slaves.

Look Kindly to North, Siberian Neighbors

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)

SEOUL, Korea, July 9.—The Japanese military authorities which govern Korea, are becoming more and more alarmed at the growth of radical ideas among the populace. The Japanese have just banned 171 labor and religious societies, claiming that these were really "red" organizations teaching "sedition" to the capitalist-imperialist government which certain Japanese leaders have forced on the Koreans.

Russia Encourages Trade With China After New Agreement

MOSCOW, July 9.—There are every considerable prospects of an economic co-operation between the Union and China, states Rykov, the president of the council of people's commissaries. In particular, a big import of Chinese live stock has an immense importance for Soviet peasant economy. Direct trade relations must be established with China. Imports of tea, hides and raw materials from China into the Soviet Union must be developed, while the assortment of Russian goods should be adapted in accordance with the requirements of the Chinese market. A treaty of commerce must be concluded between the two countries on the same principles of equality as the agreement just signed, and cultural mutual relations must likewise be promoted.

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MEETING TONIGHT.  
German-Hungarian—634 Willow St.  
John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"I beg your pardon Mr. Dog, but..."

"Your paper hits my hat."

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"This!"

German-Hungarian—634 Willow St.  
John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

German-Hungarian—634 Willow St.  
John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

German-Hungarian—634 Willow St.  
John Freifogel, Sec'y, 3741 Seminary Ave.

## TWINE MILLS GO SOUTH, MEN LOSE JOBS IN CHICAGO

### Harvester Trust Wants Cheap Dixie Labor

The International Harvester company, controlling ninety per cent of the sales of agricultural machinery in addition has an absolute monopoly of the binder twine market of the world. The Harvester Trust not only sells binder twine made in its own many factories, but has a monopoly of the sisal fibre necessary to make the twine. The Harvester Trust sells not only its own twine, but dickers with state penitentiaries like the Minnesota State Penitentiary at Stillwater, and sells prison-made binder twine.

Three thousand acres of sisal plantations are owned by the Harvester Trust in Cardenas, Cuba, which total 1,750,000 growing sisal plants. The International Harvester company has twine mills in Chicago, Auburn, New Orleans and St. Paul.

The Chicago twine mills of the trust, with a capacity of 110,000 tons per annum, are gradually closing down and the machinery is being moved to the new New Orleans factory. The company officials explain that the move is made in order to be nearer to the sisal fibre plantations, and to reduce the cost of labor. Thousands of Chicago workers will be thrown out of work by this move, and Negroes will be employed to work for one-half the wages they should receive.

Peasants Papers Boom.

The peasant newspapers and national papers in other than the Russian language papers have increased their circulation most. In April 1923 only 51 peasant papers were published and their circulation was 149,000. At the tabulating in March 1924 there were 117 peasant papers and the circulation was 376,000, an increase of 153 per cent in circulation over the previous year. The national papers were only 86 in April, 1923, and the circulation 149,000. By April, 1924, the total number of national papers was 108 and the circulation 238,000, an increase of 59 per cent.

The number of workers' papers, published in the large industrial centers chiefly, has remained 48 but their circulation has increased during the year from 462,000 to 655,000. The Red Army papers are now 15 instead of the 16 of a year ago, but the circulation has almost doubled: 48,000 in 1923; 71,000 now. The Young Communist papers have gained five, 34 in 1923; 39 now; and the circulation has gone up from 15,000 to 34,000.

More Trade Union Readers.

Trade union papers have decreased in numbers from 24 to 15, but circulation has gone up from 138,000 to 310,000. Co-operative papers have increased from 8 to 14 and circulation is doubled: 5,000 in 1923; 10,000 today. Other (mixed) papers have decreased from 298 to 147 and circulation has lost a little: 989,000 a year ago; 826,000 now. In this latter group there has probably been a change to the other groups of classification, no actual loss of readers.

Wall Newspapers Spread.

One of the most interesting types of Russian newspapers is the wall newspaper. There are now over 3,000 of these in the Soviet Union, most of them issued twice a month, except in the important industrial centers where they appear weekly. They are almost all written by hand and have as many as fifteen workers on their staffs. Many of these are in the Red Army garrisons, and they are spreading thruout the villages. The masses of workers, peasants, and soldiers take particular interest in these wall newspapers, regarding them as something in which they can take a hand.

There has been a great increase in the number of peasant correspondents. There are 2,500 working now on 65 papers. Worker correspondents have increased on their papers to a total of more than 15,000, showing how much interest the masses take in the production of their own newspapers.

More National Papers.

The number of national newspapers in the various Socialist Republics of the Soviet Union is increasing in relation to the number of Russian papers in these units. In the Ukraine there are now 22 national papers with a circulation of 65,000, as contrasted with a year ago, when there were only 12 national papers and the circulation was 40,000. In Armenia the number of papers has increased from 8 to 12 and the circulation trebled the 6,000 of a year ago. In Georgia there are 10 instead of 7 national papers and their circulation has gone up from 18,000 to 27,000, or one-third.

In Uzbek the number of national papers has doubled from 3 to 6 and the circulation gone up from 6,000 to 13,000. In Kirghiz there are still 8 national papers but the circulation has increased from 8,000 to 11,000. In Tartar there are 18 instead of 16 national papers and the total circulation is 33,000 instead of 17,000. Turco-Tatar national papers have doubled from

5 to 10 and the circulation gone up from 9,000 to 11,000. Other miscellaneous national papers have decreased from 29 to 26 and circulation increased from 45,000 to 60,000, or one-fourth.

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The widespread interest and increase in reading has boosted the newspapers of the Soviet Union and the people enjoy voicing their opinions on paper as well as in their meetings.

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The Soviet papers have begun to show some profits from their sales during the last year. The price of papers has gone down 20 to 30 per cent in addition. The Moscow Izvestia last year made over 800,000 gold rubles (\$400,000) of profit. During the last half year only 150,000 gold rubles (\$75,000) were spent by the government for newspaper subsidies of papers. Sixty-eight non-Russian national papers received 105,600 gold rubles in subsidies; 41 peasant papers received 35,400 gold rubles; and 9 other papers received a total of 9,000 rubles.

Annual Press Holiday

The paper for the blind was granted 500 rubles to start its career and the blind people themselves arranged several concerts to raise funds for their press. "Our Life and Our Labor" is the most important section of the paper and deals with schools, teachers, pupils, agriculture and of the participation of the blind in social, party and educational work. The history and work of the All-Russian Society for the Blind, of the Central College of Music for the Blind founded in 1923, and of the Labor Institute for the Blind. A literature and music section and reports from the provinces round out the paper.

The fifth of May is Press Day for Russia and everyone takes a holiday. The newspaper workers and all others join in the celebration of the taking over possession of the great tool—the press—for the organization of the proletarian state.

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## GREAT GROWTH OF NEWSPAPERS IN SOVIET RUSSIA AS PEASANTS AND WORKERS LEARN TO READ AND WRITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Russia, July 9.—With the growth of the Zhizn Slepeikh, the Life of the Blind, a newspaper for blind people to read with their own fingers and written largely by blind people, which was started only at the end of April, interest is again aroused in the great increase of newspaper circulation thruout Russia.

The total circulation of all newspapers in the Soviet Union is now considerably more than on March 1 of this year. The pre-war level of 2,700,000 has already been passed and there is great likelihood of the 5,000,000 goal for the end of 1924 being reached.

Peasant Papers Boom.

The peasant newspapers and national papers in other than the Russian language papers have increased their circulation most. In April 1923 only 51 peasant papers were published and their circulation was 149,000. At the tabulating in March 1924 there were 117 peasant papers and the circulation was 376,000, an increase of 153 per cent in circulation over the previous year. The national papers were only 86 in April, 1923, and the circulation 149,000. By April, 1924, the total number of national papers was 108 and the circulation 238,000, an increase of 59 per cent.

The number of workers' papers, published in the large industrial centers chiefly, has remained 48 but their circulation has increased during the year from 462,000 to 655,000. The Red Army papers are now 15 instead of the 16 of a year ago, but the circulation has almost doubled: 48,000 in 1923; 71,000 now. The Young Communist papers have gained five, 34 in 1923; 39 now; and the circulation has gone up from 15,000 to 34,000.

More Trade Union Readers.

Trade union papers have decreased in numbers from 24 to 15, but circulation has gone up from 138,000 to 310,000. Co-operative papers have increased from 8 to 14 and circulation is doubled: 5,000 in 1923; 10,000 today. Other (mixed) papers have decreased from 298 to 147 and circulation has lost a little: 989,000 a year ago; 826,000 now. In this latter group there has probably been a change to the other groups of classification, no actual loss of readers.

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## UNIONISTS FORM BIG PROPORTION OF AUSTRALIANS

### Total of 699,743 in Organized Trades

By W. FRANCIS AMERN.  
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 9. — According to official figures issued by the department of federal statistics, there were 699,743 workers in Australia organized in 288 separate unions at the end of 1923, as against 702,938 workers in 387 unions at the end of 1922.

The percentage of unemployed trade unionists in Australia at the end of March, 1924, averaged 7.6. Unemployment was greatest in Queensland and New South Wales and least in Tasmania. Assuming that the average of unemployed was general among unionists and non-unionists this would give a total of 95,000 out of work in Australia at the end of March, 1924.

There were 274 industrial disputes during 1923 involving 76,321 workers—66,093 directly, and 10,228 indirectly. The total working days lost amounted to 1,145,977.

There were 1253 changes of wages in 1923, affecting 990,852 workers. The net increase per week aggregated \$520,090, or 72c per worker per week. For 1922 there were 972 changes of wages, affecting 628,116 workers, the net aggregate increase being \$352,810, or 54c per worker per week.

Average wages paid weekly at the end of 1923 were males, \$22.64; females \$11.88. The hours per week averaged 47 1/2 for males and 46 for females. The wages paid were highest in Queensland and lowest in South Australia. The hours per week were least in Queensland, and greatest in Tasmania.

The cost of living remained practically stationary during the year.

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Brazil's Revolution

A revolt has broken out in Sao Paulo, Brazil, the coffee capital of the world. This city with a population of 600,000, is the second largest city in the Latin-American republic, and is the hub of the industrial state of that name.

This perennial Brazilian revolt is indicative of the chaos American imperialist policy is bringing about in the Latin-American countries. The "revolution" of Sao Paulo is not a proletarian outbreak. It is not a political revolution in the sense of being a conflict of one class that is higher developed socially against another class standing in the way of economic progress or development.

Brazil witnessed revolts of this character in July 1922 and January 1923. Primarily the revolt of Sao Paulo is an outbreak for more political power on the part of a group of capitalist interests concentrated in the most highly industrialized section of the country against another section of the same employing class now holding political sway.

Of course, this conflict is precipitated and aggravated by the interference of outside capitalists, principally American capitalists. It has been the time-dishonored policy of the Yankee imperialists to interfere in the domestic political and financial life of the Latin-American countries in order to enhance their own interests, in order to fasten chaos on these industrially lesser developed countries and thus multiply the excuses for extending American economic domination.

It happens that about forty per cent of Brazil's exports go to the United States and that nearly two-thirds of these exports are coffee. Hence, the shadow of American capitalist encroachments is especially menacing here. It is the influence of foreign business groups that has in the past been principally responsible for the recurring conflicts between the Sao Paulo industrial group and the group governing at Rio Janeiro. The Brazil is not as much under the thumb of the Wall Street oligarchs as Cuba, for instance, it is rapidly falling under Washington's domination and is already reaping the harvest of difficulties that goes with the inevitable establishment of American capitalist dictation.

The Sao Paulo "revolution" is another sample of the fruit of the Americanization of our sister republics by the salesmen and bankers of the world's ruling financial clique.

Rockefeller Has a Birthday

John D. Rockefeller is 85 years of age, and the whole world stops to take note of this extraordinary fact. Why the world should be interested in the age of this dried-up bit of humanity that still hangs on to life is to be explained, not by any good that Rockefeller has done to his fellow-men, but by the amount of money he has mulcted from them. The measure of John D.'s greatness is the measure of his exploitation of society.

We live in such a perverted state of society that few people stop to realize what a degraded thing it is, that society should honor its parasites and exploiters. Rockefeller is mentioned only because his is an outstanding name. But the same thing is true in the smallest country town with regard to smallest capitalistic toad that rules his puddle. And every newspaper (except the DAILY WORKER) is filled with the senseless goings-on of the most useless, stupid, and degenerate portion of society, the men and women who spend the money of the Rockefellers, Morgans, Goulds, and Astors.

So when John D. Rockefeller has a birthday, and all the sycophantic newspapers of capitalism remind us of the fact, we duly take note of it and mark it down as another reason for the abolition of the capitalist system at the earliest possible moment, that it develops people so lacking in self-respect that they render homage to parasites.

The Riga correspondent of the Chicago Tribune made the marvelous discovery that "Isaac Ampeller," American Communist leader, sneaked into Russia last week and made a red hot speech to the Third International congress on unrestricted immigration. He is also reported by the same author to have glorified Marcus Garvey, the Negro leader. The only thing the matter with the yarn is that it is not true. Outside of that, it is alright, at least as right as we expect anything to be that is published in the Chicago Tribune.

"When the devil is sick, the devil a saint would be; when the devil is well, the devil a saint is he." The Socialist Party devil is sick and now decides to put on his halo and cease showing the anti-Soviet cloven hoof in its official organ. By a majority vote of its national committee it has decided to refuse publication to attacks on Soviet Russia by Czarist propagandists. Attacking the Workers' Republic does not pay the Socialist Party, so the policy is dropped—officially.

McAdoo is done. Doheny's oil and Smith's alcohol could not mix and the Micks could not stomach Mac because he could not hold his oil like a man, but squirted it in the face of Doc Doheny.

William Jennings Bryan is sick of the democratic convention, but the entire country is sick and tired of Bryan. He was always an ass, but he made a monkey out of himself when he defended the Klan.

Now that the Socialist Party has dropped the class struggle, it is about time the Ku Klux Klan should do the decent thing and drop its night shirt. A double case of indecent exposure.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Berger A Convert to "Force and Violence"

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Since the proletarian revolution in Russia frightened the capitalist world into a war to the knife against the Soviet republic, and the yellow socialists into a bitter struggle against Communism, Victor Berger has never missed the opportunity to show his contempt for the victorious Russian workers and his antagonism to the dictatorship of the proletariat. Berger was the bitter foe of violence and the unflinching champion of democracy. No dictatorship for him. Let the capitalists dictate if they will; the socialists would never stain their democratic escutcheon with such a blot.

But an editorial in a recent issue of the Milwaukee Leader, Berger's private property, comes out strongly in favor of the arming of European socialists to protect themselves against "Fascists and Communists." This means against Communists, of course. The socialist leaders in most European countries have vied with the Fascist in their service to capitalism and have distinguished themselves so far by acting as the agents of the capitalists in crushing the workers' attempts at revolution.

The editorial in question is entitled, "Militant European Democracy," and goes on to tell how the European socialists have decided to give Fascists and Communists a taste of their own weapons. Peaceful persuasion has failed; force must be resorted to in the struggle for self-preservation. Constitutional government has been challenged and socialists, of course, rallied to its defense. Austria (would you ever think it?) set the example. (Austria is owned by the international bankers and controlled by the League of Nations and the socialists.) It kept the army democratic. "It fears neither Fascists nor Communists. It can take care of itself. . . ."

"The German socialists made a mistake when they failed to control the German army after the revolution. Fascists and Communists started a reign of terror. The reactionaries, after beating down the Communists, tried to overthrow also the socialist and labor organizations." And so on ad nauseum.

Socialists to Fight!

It is refreshing to learn that the yellow socialists of Europe have decided to arm themselves. In fact they have been armed for some time. Who murdered Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, if not the yellow socialists under Ebert, Scheidemann and Noske? It is not necessary in order to refute the lies of the Berger scribbler to go back to the period of the European war, when the leaders of the

Miners! Shall Lewis Dictate?

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH.

The words "District autonomy suspended" are familiar ones indeed, to the ears of the men who comprise the membership of the U. M. W. of A. This time it is the West Virginia, District 17, unit that is affected and "differences of opinion within its councils" are given as the reason. If there are differences of opinion existing in the councils of the organization in West Virginia, it can safely be said, that, in that respect, West Virginia does not stand alone. Differences exist over the entire jurisdiction of the organization, but not without reason.

However it should be clear to all, that, to thrive and progress, these things are necessary and that when this right to differ is denied, the only thing facing those who make such denial is gradual extermination. What has been the result of previous experiences in this direction?

Wake of Wreckage.

The Kansas district shows today its deteriorating effect and will not change until the very last vestige of the Lewis-Bittner rampage of 1921 is eradicated. The Nova Scotia situation is somewhat a kin to mulligan stew and would be completely on the rocks, if it were not for the determination of the Progressives in that district to keep men in the U. M. W. of A. One noticeable thing has been done in that district, however, for the illiterate Silby Barrett has been replaced as provisional president by a William Houston, this taking place sometime about April 1st. But a district election would clean out the entire gang, with the result that the Canadian miners would get some of the things that they have been fighting for.

In addition to these two districts, we have the coke region, Westmoreland and Somerset counties of Pennsylvania, where, instead of the seven thousand men who were organized during the 1922 strike, we have probably a handful of members, an office, a dead-head custodian and an enormous expense. We also have a weak ened district in Washington; a drum, but no band in district 16, Maryland; the new provisional district in northern West Virginia, with Captain Percy Tetlow as president and Van A. Bittner as chief representative of the international (remember Alabama and Kansas), the struggling district in western Canada and the provisional districts 19, 20 and 30.

How Lewis Got There.

This is the story of Lewis' reign in the U. M. W. of A. Beginning as sta-

tioned the termination of the war, they form the backbone of the plot conceived by the American Chamber of Commerce and Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State for Wall Street, and executed by Hell an' Maria Dawes to bind the workers of Germany hand and foot to the chariot of High Finance under the Dawes plan.

Try Stem Red Tide.

The yellow socialists of Germany or their prototypes in any other country in Europe have never been known since the beginning of the war to turn their guns against the enemies of the working class. And this re-birth of militancy which now makes its appearance in a soldier's uniform is not progressive militancy, but a last desperate attempt of the social democratic bureaucrats to stem the rising revolt of the workers under Communist leadership against their rule.

The socialist parties in Germany, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, France, Italy and England have collaborated with the master class and are its strongest bulwarks. The socialist party of Bulgaria joined the Fascist revolt against the Stamboulipek government and murdered thousands of workers and peasants. Some of the strongest supporters of Mussolini in the early days of his reign were the socialists. In fact General Ludendorff of Germany is head of the National Socialists. Why waste evidence on Berger's hack writer?

But here is another gem from the same pen: "The victory of the British Labor party and of the French liberals has given new strength to the militant

European democracy. In any reactionary attempt to start violence and overthrow constitutional parliaments a large part of the French and English armies and navies will fight the reactionaries."

The Socialist and the King.

And again: "The Swedish king recently asked his socialist minister Branting: 'Hadn't I better resign to avoid trouble?'" Branting replied: "Never mind, your majesty. We'll tell you when to resign." That is militant European democracy. The socialists will defend capitalist democracy with arms against the workers who would establish the democracy of the majority thru a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Even Berger's Leader protested a little against the reign of murder initiated by Noske and Ebert after the German revolution and the New York socialists protested a good deal. But now that the Socialist party has liquidated and joined LaFollette, the friend of the late Boies Penrose, in a united front with small bankers and patent medicine manufacturers, its organs will outdo the big business rags in denunciation of Soviet Russia and Communism. It is prostitution hitting a new low level.

The funniest part of a funny editorial is that which boasts of the strength and militancy of the socialist party of Austria. The country is supported by the international bankers thru the League of Nations and practically the entire membership of the Socialist party is on the league's payroll.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

People who are in the profitable business of trying to convince the masses that religion is necessary for happiness in this world and protection from excessive heat in the next, continually trot out the falsehood that crime is in a large measure, if not entirely, due to the coolness of society in general toward their doctrine. The 60,000 different varieties of hokum peddlers vociferously bark the merits of their individual wares and swear by the eternal that unless you accept their God and give the other 59,999 the cold shoulder the devil will give you the hot griddle when you stop paying on this earth.

That religion is a crime deterrent is a finished fable. Quite the contrary. Organized murder on a colossal scale, a great war for instance, is usually carried on accompanied by the blessings of the priests and the sanction of the deity, represented of course by whatever organized gang of religious hokum merchants happens to be the most acceptable to the ruling class of the nations engaged in the war. As it takes at least two to stage a fight of any kind, it takes more than one nation to make a war, so we often find two nations who worship in the same manner, even to detail, securing the blessing of their God, in their attempts to murder the same God's children on the other side of a line known as a national boundary.

Buckets of holy water are sprinkled on the gallant heroes who go forth to save "the capitalist's pork chops from the greedy maws of their opponents. But the preachers discover that the fighting is not for foreign markets or other loot, but for Christianity (in Japan it would be Shintoism), democracy or the freedom of the seize. Those who have any moral scruples over sticking sharp bayonets into the quivering flesh of other human beings are inoculated with religious phobias, and their eyes soon begin to gleam with a fanatical light over the prospect of wading in the gore of their fellow-men. All for the Lord.

Whenever a criminal happens to hold a radical viewpoint on any question, the sob sisters of the capitalist press, male and female, immediately begin to flood the papers with articles seeking to prove that radicalism is responsible for crime. But the crimes of preachers have become so common that even the newspapers do not feature them any more, unless the case is of exceptional interest, as when a conspicuously godly preacher is discovered playing the role of King David to 50 per cent of his flock.

The fact that the notorious international spy, Ignatius T. Trebitsch-Lincoln, now identified as "Otto Chirzel," held in Rome on the charge of complicity in the murder of the Italian socialist deputy, Matteotti, is an ex-Anglican curate, will not be stressed in the capitalist press. The capitalists realize the usefulness of organized religion in their task of keeping the workers in a state of passivity and dreaming of happy homes beyond the skies to compensate them for the misery they suffer in this world under capitalist exploitation. Therefore the master class are averse to bringing discredit on religion by featuring the crimes and moral derelictions of its standard bearers.

The "Left Wing" socialist at the Cleveland convention of that organization, who wanted a referendum on the liquidation of a party—that is what its surrender to LaFollette real-

ly means—is at least blessed with a sense of humor. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that the entire membership of the party participated in the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action. If the S. P. wants to submit the burial plan to a referendum of the remaining few, it could save time and not lose very much money by doing it by telegram. When Abraham Cahan took the lighted torch and hid it under Hillquit's coat, he only did—a little indelicately or painfully—what the socialist party had been doing in practice for the past few years. Hillquit, Cahan, Berger and the weak sisters, Oneal, King and Gerber, had practically ditched the class struggle as the foundation of the socialist philosophy since the Communist movement first challenged the prestige of yellow socialism.

In order to curry favor with the capitalists and prove their innocence of any intention to bring discomfort to the capitalist system, the socialist leaders have formed a united front with the bosses in America against the Communists who have held aloft the revolutionary banner and proclaimed that there is and must be a class struggle as long as the means of production and distribution necessary to the life of all the people are owned and controlled as private property by a few. That no reform can materially improve the condition of the masses so long as the many are exploited by the few. That only when a revolution takes place which places all power in the hands of the workers thru a dictatorship of the workers can the workers begin to build a society where exploitation will cease and the groundwork laid for a society where the terror of war will not hang like a Damocles sword over the heads of the human race.

The socialist leaders have repudiated the class struggle and have no reason to exist. Hillquit has now followed Cahan and Berger to a little more cautiously. Cahan spilled the beans at Cleveland rather crudely. He spilled them on Hillquit's shirking front. The latter made haste to apply the handkerchief but he only succeeded in showing his embarrassment. Cahan has no reputation to lose as a socialist leader or a leader of socialists. He established his reputation as a yellow socialist journalist, and he is a top notcher without serious competition in his field. Hillquit on the other hand, has been the leader of the socialist party for twenty years, and it does not look well for such a wise head to be obliged to confess that for two decades he has been talking thru his hat. Berger has already placed the word "Revolution" on his index purgatorius. The class struggle gives way to a struggle of the part of Hillquit and his followers to hang on to LaFollette's pet bourgeois coat tail.

THE HERETIC.

"Banish gods from the skies," said claimed Bishop Brown. He might yet be wearing a clerical man's gown. Had he stopped at that. He was kicked from his berth. For adding "And Capitalists from earth!" He showed that THE CHURCH was at first, COMMUNIST! No Capitalism therein, could exist! The Church Leaders have been corrupted by Gold! No wonder they thrust Bishop Brown from the fold! I. D. McFadden, Montrose, Colo.