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

# THE DAILY WORKER

Communist Candidates  
For President:  
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.  
For Vice-President:  
BENJAMIN GITLOW.

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290

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## HUGHES AIDS MORGAN IN LONDON Car Builders' Strike Hits Steel Trust

### GUNMEN CAN'T BREAK RANKS AT HEGEWISCH

Production Stops When  
Wages Are Cut

By JACK McCARTHY.

Mr. Mike Buckley, general efficiency manager of the Western Steel Car Foundry Co., is having considerable difficulty in getting the striking five hundred poorly paid and overworked car builders to see things his way these days.

The Western Steel Car Foundry Co. at Hegewisch, Ill., on the extreme south side of Chicago, is a branch of the Pressed Steel Car Company of McKees-Rocks, Pa., a subsidiary of Judge Gary's steel trust.

The workers in this steel car shop, like the steel workers in all of Gary's industries, are paid the lowest possible wage and worked to the very limit of endurance.

The Western Steel Car Company contracts to build cars for the various railroads. At present this company has a contract to build several thousand A-1 steel cars for the New York Central railroad.

Workers Victimized.

Due to the lack of trade union organization the workers are victimized by the efficiency expert, the pace makers and piece work system of the company.

The present strike is a revolt against the conditions on the part of five hundred riveters, heaters, buckers, hammerers and fitters, who refuse to accept a wage cut ranging from forty-five to fifty-five per cent. Last year a riveter received sixty cents for the work he did on one car. This year, under the present cut, his rate for each car is thirty-five cents. The other mechanics' rates have been reduced proportionately and in some cases to a larger extent.

Cut in Wages.

"The company in addition to cutting our wages has piled on more work by reducing the number of men working on each car at least twenty-five per cent," said one of the strikers. "The working hours are nine and a half a day, from seven to five with a half hour for lunch."

"We really work a quarter of an hour in the morning from six forty-five to seven without pay," said another striker. These fifteen minutes each day is given to the company getting the tools ready and laying out the work for which the workers are not

(Continued on Page 2.)

### GERMAN TRACTORS FOR RUSSIAN FARMS



Soviet Russia is purchasing these 25-horse-power caterpillar tractors from Germany. They will be used in increasing agricultural production in Russia. Some of them will be used in the large co-operative farms that the central government is encouraging. This picture of the first big German tractor shipment, was taken at Hanover, Germany.

## Comintern Hears Dunne, Zetkin

### OUTLINES TASK CONFRONTING U. S. MOVEMENT

#### Revolutionary Hope in Industrial Workers

Eleventh Session.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, June 24.—(By Mail)—At the afternoon session Comrade Thalman took the chair and called upon Comrade William F. Dunne, (America).

Comrade Dunne said that in his report Comrade Zinoviev has dealt mildly with the American party not because that party had not made mistakes, but because these had been corrected. The mistakes which had been made were due largely to the composition of the party and to the difficult nature of the American population. There has never been a mass revolutionary party in the United States, and all attempts to form one, hitherto, had failed.

Socialists Gone.

The American Party had from its very beginning met with the open hostility of the American bourgeoisie, and it had been able to operate in the open only since 1922. The American Party was not faced with the necessity, as were the European parties, of splitting the masses from social democratic leadership.

The American Socialist Party had been dispersed, with the exception of a handful who were now in the Gompers camp. There was no revolutionary party except the Communist Party of America. They were confronted with no dangers in the formation of the united front with lower strata of the petty-bourgeoisie and with trade union leaders. The American Party met with no competition in its campaign for the leadership of the masses.

Its object in carrying on the manoeuvres for the formation of the Farmer-Labor Party, was to drive a wedge between the exploited farmers and workers and the capitalist parties. There were some differences within the party as to the basis for the Farmer-Labor movement. Some wished to base it upon the industrial workers, but the minority tended to over-emphasize the importance of the agricultural workers. In this connection Comrade Pepper's claim to represent the Left was not correct. To wish to make the agricultural worker the basis of the movement as against the industrial proletariat was not a Left basis.

Unemployment Crisis.

America was faced with a coming economic crisis, with a great increase in unemployment, the closing of fac-

(Continued on page 3.)

## Campaign Manager Hails the Big Battle Ahead

By JOSEPH MANLEY

Campaign Manager, Workers Party.

It will be a rare pleasure to manage this campaign, headed as it is by two such American modern revolutionists as William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow. Foster, so well known to millions of industrial workers in the steel, packing and railroad industries; Gitlow, the revolutionary garment worker from New York's East Side, and famous throughout the entire Eastern industrial section because of his militant fight against the unjust system that sentenced him to its prisons.

Foster will bring to this campaign the results of long years of struggle as an active revolutionist and organizer of the working masses; and in addition the results of two trips to Soviet Russia—the last one just recently completed. From the knowledge gained on this last trip to Russia, he can very well draw the proper comparison between their Soviets and our Teapot Domes. And the virile speeches of Ben Gitlow—which earned for him the revolutionary sobriquet of "the Red Ruby"—will ring thru the land during his coast-to-coast speaking tour.

Foster, Gitlow Against Field—It will be Foster and Gitlow, with the comparatively slender financial resources but unlimited revolutionary fervor of our Party—the Workers Party—against the millions of dollars at the disposal of the republican and democratic parties and the "not-yet" party of LaFollette.

To those who love a good fight, it is worth while to live in this great year of Teapot Dome, of national elections—and of steadily growing unemployment.

Our Party will throw itself into the coming political struggle with unbounded enthusiasm, for this will mark a historic epoch in the Ameri-

can class struggle.

For the first time in American history, a Communist Party will participate in the national elections. It will in truth be the beginning of the end for American capitalism—the imperialistic would-be enslaver of the world's workers.

And the campaign committees will bear the brunt of the battle. They will have to help secure petitions, sell and distribute special campaign literature, and especially they will have the duty of helping to organize campaign meetings. These meetings must be regarded as the most important that have ever been held in America. The workers during election struggles can be reached as at no other time, and extraordinary efforts must be made to fill the meetings with workers who are becoming more and more receptive to the message which this campaign is to convey.

Machinery of Workers Party

"The headquarters of the Campaign Manager is, of course, located in the national office of the Workers Party. And every effort will be made to rally the entire machinery and full support of the Workers Party organization for the work of this campaign. Printed bulletins, pamphlets and leaflets will be distributed broadcast throughout the country. And a corps of speakers and organizers will lend their services during the campaign.

All of which will have the effect of stimulating the entire Workers Party organization, and will perhaps add thousands to its present ranks. So that at the conclusion of this campaign, the Workers Party of America will have become an even greater factor in American political life and in the every-day struggles of the working class.

## BRITISH OIL IMPERIALISTS BUYING BOKHARA COUNTER-REVOLUTIONISTS!

MOSCOW, July 20.—The Rosta correspondent at Tashkent (Russian Turkestan) learns that, profiting by the very difficult position of the Afghan Emir, the Britishers have become very active in preparing a counter-revolutionary invasion of Bokhara. The Emir of Bokhara has lately received large sums of money from them. This has enabled him to support a considerable number of prominent counter-revolutionaries who have come to Cabul and are now, under British auspices, concentrating at Hanabad.

The Emir of Bokhara is said to urge an immediate invasion of that country, stressing that the Soviet power is getting ever and ever stronger there. As for the Emir of Afghanistan, the British authorities, while bringing strong pressure to bear upon him, are trying to allure him by promising territorial compensations at Bokhara's cost.

These authorities are supported in their activities by the Anglo-Indian press, which purposely spreads incorrect information about would-be insurrections in Turkestan and Bokhara.

## FOSTER-GITLOW FIGHT LED BY JOSEPH MANLEY

Organize Nation-wide,  
Red Hot Campaign

The Foster-Gitlow presidential campaign swings into full action today with the announcement of the appointment of Joseph Manley as this year's campaign manager of the Workers Party. Manley moved this morning into the National Office of the Workers Party and issued a vigorous statement, declaring that the campaign will be a "red-hot" one.

The campaign slogan of the Communists will be "To the Masses." Special campaign leaflets are being prepared which will be distributed in the shops, factories, mills and mines. Separate leaflets will be distributed to the stockyards workers, to the steel workers, and railroad workers, telling them of Foster's long record in their behalf.

Coast-to-Coast Tours

As the money comes in for the campaign fund speakers will immediately be en route for coast-to-coast tours. Street meetings by the hundred are already being held in the large cities of the country, educating the workers to understand the "LaFollette illusion," and exposing the Morgan controlled democratic and republican parties.

Manley is well qualified to conduct a well-rounded campaign on a broad scope. As a member of the Structural Iron Workers' union, a rank and flier whose hands are hard from working at his trade, Manley knows the importance of getting the Communist message across in the trades unions and the industries.

Knows the Farmers

As a member of the national executive committee of the Farmer-Labor party formed at St. Paul, and secretary of the Federated Farmer-Labor party, Comrade Manley has worked intensively among the farmers for many months and knows the psychology and problems of the farmers of the country.

Altho the LaFollette illusion has swept over many of the farmers of the Northwest, thousands of them realize that LaFollette represents not the bankrupt farmers but the independent manufacturers. Northwestern farmers declare that altho LaFollette's platform points out the appalling plight of the farmers, no real constructive measures are advocated that will permanently solve America's farm problems. Many Northwestern farmers will flock to the Communist banner because they are tired of futile half-way measures.

Former Campaign Committees

The work of securing names to petitions, speaking at street meetings and selling and distributing literature will largely devolve upon the Workers Party campaign committees which are now being formed.

Manley declared that the campaign will be "red" in its scathing indictment of the LaFollette "not yet" political party with its progressive planks, and "hot" in its ruthless exposure of the Coolidge-Dawes-Davis-Bryan foursome. Manley's statement appears in another column.

Russian Amnesty Extended

MOSCOW, July 20.—By virtue of a decision by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of Soviets, adopted on the 9th inst., the amnesty, proclaimed on November 3, 1921, has been extended to all the rank and file of the White Armies to be found in the Far East, in Mongolia and western China.

Send in that Subscription Today.

## SECRETARY CROSSES ATLANTIC TO PRESS FRENCH INTO FULL SUPPORT OF DAWES PROGRAM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 20.—The London conference on the Dawes report took on a new phase with the arrival of Secretary of State Hughes, from the U. S., ostensibly on an unofficial visit, but really to bring pressure to bear upon the French, whose stubbornness has threatened to break up the conference. Mr. Hughes announced his intention of seeing MacDonald, Herriot, and the other big guns who are shooting in this, the fifteenth international conference since 1918, but declared that "I am not here upon any political mission whatever."

Secretary Hughes was, however, quite outspoken in his endorsement of the Dawes plan, and emphatic in stating that "its execution is of the greatest consequence for the future of Europe and of the world."

The problem of the conference seems to be resolving itself into that of bribing and bullying France into going along with the Dawes plan. Herriot, prime minister of France for the so-called Left Bloc, is continuing the traditional policy of Poincare, bargaining shrewdly for French capitalism. He is being checked up at every point of the negotiations by a large group of French bankers, who are driving the conference to a breaking point, and pressing French claims insistently.

U. S. Intervenes for Morgan

Mr. Hughes' trip to Europe, coinciding with that of Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury, and with the London conference, constitutes the most decided intervention of the United States government in European affairs since the days of Woodrow Wilson. It shows that Morgan finally has figured out just what he wants, and that he is determined to get it. The pressure upon the French is, therefore, expected to be applied mercilessly.

The next full meeting of the conference is scheduled for Monday, but the real business is being settled over the week-end in the "unofficial" meetings, the "tea party" affairs, and conversations between the representatives of the various conflicting financial groups, thru "their" governmental agents.

Bankers' Loans Come First

A compromise agreement is reported on the question of sanctions, which provides that the loans negotiated under the Dawes plan shall be a first mortgage upon Germany, and that, in event of default, sanctions shall be according to the Dawes plan and devoted to the service of the loan. The French demand that all rights at present enjoyed by the signatories be reserved, which is reported to have been accepted, throws the validity of the "agreement" as a real step toward success of the conference into doubt.

Morgan Urging Common Policy

The committee dealing with evacuation of the Ruhr is tied up with seemingly impossible contradictions. All observers are agreed that only the presence of high officials of the United States offers any hope that an agreement will be reached. Morgan and his agents are the dominating figures in the conference, struggling for the establishment of a common policy among the entente governments thru common submission to the greatest financial interests in the world.

Swedish Air Route

MOSCOW, July 20.—The Swedish government has granted a concession to the firm of "Florman Brothers" for the organization of an air route from Stockholm to Helsingfors, which will thus be a link of the Leningrad-London air route.

## HENRY FORD PLANS TO BEARD INTERNATIONAL BANKERS IN WALL ST.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Henry Ford of Detroit plans to enter Wall Street with his own bank, according to published but unconfirmed reports here today. The Journal of Commerce made the statement but did not say how soon the Ford bank was to be opened.

## ORGANIZE MASS PROTEST AGAINST CAPITALIST WAR

World Communists Will  
Demonstrate Next Week

Meetings, demonstrations of protest, and the special anti-war edition of the DAILY WORKER will mark the attack on capitalist wars conducted by the Workers Party of America from July 27 to August 4. The Special Week for Combatting War will be carried on during this week by every Communist Party the world over, under the direction of the Communist International.

July marks the tenth anniversary of world capitalism's most bloody conflict, the European war in which millions of workers were killed for the profits of capitalism.

The demonstrations next week are not similar to the pacifist affairs instigated by liberal and middle class humanitarians and Social Democratic Parties of the Second International. The Communist International believes that to prepare against capitalist war is to prepare for war against capitalism.

Mass Meeting July 31.

A monster mass meeting will take place in Wicker Park Hall, Thursday, July 21, at which Earl Browder and Max Shachtman will be the principal speakers. The subject is, "The next war and the presidential election." Manuel Gomez will act as chairman.

The "Fight the Wars of Capitalism" edition of the DAILY WORKER, which will appear on the eve of anti-war week, July 26, will devote the entire magazine section to articles showing up capitalist treachery to the workers in war activity. Articles by Manuel Gomez, Robert Minor, Alexander Bittelman, J. Louis Engdahl, Earl Browder, Jay Lovestone, Harrison George and others will explain every phase of the capitalist wars.

Y. W. L. In Fight

The Young Workers' League is cooperating with the Workers Party in every way to make the anti-war demonstrations a success. Max Salzman, of the Young Workers' League, declared, "The League is especially concerned with anti-war demonstrations. When the capitalists call on the workers to go abroad and open up markets for them, it is the young workers who have to make the biggest sacrifices."

Not only in Chicago, but all over the country, the American Communists will observe the tenth anniversary of the world war by holding meetings of protest. The Social Democrats betrayed their principles and the workers by voting war credits during the last war. The Communist International at all times fights the capitalist wars of exploitation.

# CICERO POLICE RAID FOILED BY WORKERS PARTY

## Bigger Crowd Result of Attack on Meeting

The woman-beating Cicero police went on the rampage again in Western Electric town Friday night, and tried unsuccessfully to break up an open air anti-Fascist meeting on the corner of 51st Ave. and 14th St., Cicero. The Workers Party members conducting the meeting went into the Workers hall, next to the corner, and finished the meeting before an enthusiastic audience twice as big as the original open air crowd.

The police, reinforced by two patrol wagons and three plain clothes men, tried to break up the indoor meeting, but the chairman, Frank Buckley, industrial organizer of the Young Workers League, insisted on continuing, and the police finally went away.

### Takes Crowd Into Hall.

Buckley was speaking on the street corner when two Cicero plain clothes thugs, probably angry at a reference to the slave grinding Western Electric company, told Buckley he must stop. Buckley tried to continue, but the Cicero champions of the Western Electric, disguised as Cicero policemen, broke up the meeting. Buckley called to the crowd of two hundred to follow him into the Workers hall, and they went in, augmented by two hundred others who gathered to see what was taking place.

L. Candela, secretary of the Italian Federation of the Workers Party, and A. Badillo, business manager of Il Lavoratore, had spoken to the crowded hall, and Buckley was talking when a large squad of police and plain clothes ruffians, some of them under the influence of Cicero moonshine, swooped down on the hall, and demanded that the speaking cease. Buckley refused, and a few minutes later he was again interrupted by the police. "Shall I stop at the demand of the police, or shall I exercise my constitutional right and continue speaking?" Buckley called to the crowd. "Go on, go on," the crowd yelled, and Buckley continued with his speech.

### Coming Again This Week.

After a conference the Cicero women handlers interrupted for a third time, and told Buckley he could finish this time, but not to "dare try to speak in Cicero again." Buckley replied that he would speak again some time next week.

A protest mass meeting will be held on the same street corner at 7:30 next Thursday night. The Italian Workers Party members declare they will continue to exercise the right of free speech in Cicero in spite of persecution by the Western Electric police.

### Yakutsk Language

MOSCOW, July 20.—It is officially reported that the Central Executive Committee of the Yakutsk Republic (Eastern Siberia) has resolved to introduce the Yakutsk language as the official state language throughout the Republic, and its study is made compulsory in all the schools.

### Grateful Deputies

MOSCOW, July 20.—The Club of the Ukrainian Deputies of the French Sejm (Parliament) has sent a letter to Mr. Painleve, thanking him specially for the protest made by the League of Man's Rights against the White terror ruling in Poland.

### Spanish Bank Closed

MADRID, July 20.—The Bank of Barcelona suspended payments today. Send in that Subscription Today.

# CAN'T BREAK HEGEWISCH STRIKE

(Continued from page 1.) paid, making nine and three quarter hours a day.

### Many Strikes.

Spasmodic strikes are quite frequent in this shop. With each new contract, the company uses all the time worn methods to grind more profits out of its unorganized victims. It cuts the wages, reducing the number of workers and still demanding the former turnout. The pace set by the company is twenty-seven cars a day for the men on each line track. With the reduction of the force on each line the men find it impossible to turn out that number of cars, instead they turn out seventeen or eighteen cars a day. The company uses this as a whip with which to speed up the workers. They are paid on the basis of the twenty-seven car a day production, therefore they are compelled to work a part of the following day to turn out what the company calls a day's work.

### Strikers Are Determined.

At present there is no organization among the men. The company therefore pays little attention to their strikes. In the past when conditions in the shop became unbearable the particular group affected would walk out. One time it might be the riveters, another time the heaters, etc., and return after a few days. This strike, however, is considered more serious.

On July 9th the heater boys went out and the other mechanics mentioned above followed. Up to the end of last week the company used every method at its disposal to get the men back to work by Saturday. In this they failed. On Monday morning at seven about forty heater boys were standing near the gate on the picket line as it had been reported that the company was getting scabs to take their places.

### Shoot at Workers.

An automobile load of detectives from Chief of Police Collin's office came and ordered them to leave. Some of the heater boys, however, did not move as quickly as the dicks wished them to, so they fired a few shots at the strikers. Joe Flint, a heater boy, was shot near the ankle.

The "Cadillac squad" that did the shooting had visited the offices of Mr. F. Bock, superintendent, Mr. C. C. Corcherin, general manager, and Mr. Buckley, the efficiency manager, and, according to the strikers, were drunk when they returned for their morning target practice on the strikers.

### Spy in Union.

During the steel strike in 1919 the men in the Western Steel Car Foundry Co. were organized almost 100 per cent in the International Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen of America. They maintained their organization several months until their secretary, Steve Yogovich, who formerly was employment agent of the company and evidently one of the under cover men in the union, ran off with the union funds amounting to \$1,200.

There are approximately forty-five thousand workers in what is known as the Calumet district. The Pullman company's car works employs at present about 17,000, the Illinois Car 3,000, the Western Steel Car Foundry Co. 2,500, General American Car 13,000, Standard Steel 7,000, Ryan Car 2,500, and the Keath Car about 500. These companies carry on a severe and very effective black list system against the men. Any worker not having a clean slate from one of these companies cannot get work with the others.

While the companies are well organized the steel workers in this district are entirely at the mercy of these powerful corporations due to the lack of organization. Most of the shacks in which these workers live are owned by the companies. In addition to having their wages slashed in half on the first of May they re-

ceived notice of a rent raise of \$10.00 per month.

### Discontent Growing.

The workers in this steel district are becoming more discontented every day. They are beginning to feel the power of this combination and realize that the only remedy is for them to get organized. The present strike at Hegewisch is more effective than any of the strikes in the past. Production in the Western Steel Car Foundry Co. is at a standstill. The company has been compelled to lay off several hundred of the workers who are not participating in the strike. This morning the workers in the door department were all sent home until next week because there was no work.

The strikers have elected a committee to carry on the strike and try to get the other workers in the plant out. These strikers are real scrappers and are determined to fight to the finish.

"We are out to put a stop to Mr. Buckley's wage slashing and speed-up system this time," said one of the heater boys to the DAILY WORKER representative.

# WHEELER RUNS ON BOB TICKET AS DEMOCRAT

## Backs Senator Walsh, Who Backs Davis

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, democrat, of Montana, and prosecutor of the Daugherty investigation, accepted the nomination today for vice-president to run on the LaFollette independent ticket.

At the same time it is understood that he will maintain his regularity in Montana by actively supporting Senator Walsh, who remains in the Davis-Bryan camp. This development was made public in a letter to William H. Johnston by Senator Wheeler, and thru interviews given to various news agencies.

Wheeler was requested by the National Committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, to accept the nomination, following the meeting of that body Friday. Wheeler gave no answer until he had conferred with LaFollette, obtained the latter's confirmation of the proposal, and had preserved his connections with the "regulars" by pledging his support to Walsh.

Wheeler said he accepted the "honorary" of being running mate to LaFollette "because he could neither support Davis nor Coolidge. 'I do not,' he said, 'abandon my faith in the democracy of Thomas Jefferson.'"

Walsh O. K.'s Jackass Ticket. Senator Walsh of Montana, colleague of Wheeler, issued a statement in reply to the speech of Senator Watson, republican, the other day, defending the democratic ticket against charges of "reaction" or "radicalism."

The speech of the Indiana senator, who described John W. Davis as an "ultra conservative" and Governor Charles W. Bryan as an "extreme radical" was read with interest not only because it marked the opening of the republican campaign in the east, but democrats believe it indicated the line of strategy to be adopted by their republican opponents.

Answering the Watson speech, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, democrat of Montana, permanent chairman of the New York convention, declared that the democratic presidential nominee was not a conservative nor was Governor Bryan a radical.

Walsh Defends Davis. Walsh declared he would have followed the example of his colleague, Senator Wheeler, in declining to support the ticket "if I had that Davis a tool of Wall Street."

A similar declaration was made by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, who charged Watson with "exaggeration."

Troops Relieve Fire-Fighters. SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Federal troops will be employed to patrol closed areas in the national forests in California in order to release experienced fire-fighters to assist in directing the battle against forest fires raging in the federal preserves. District Forester Paul G. Redington declared today that while a very bad fire situation exists, it is not beyond control.

Worker Dying from Accident. OELWIN, Iowa.—Charles Wagner, 65, mechanic in the C. G. W. railroad shops, was at the point of death here today, with a fractured skull, suffered from a chisel he had been holding caught in a lathe and was driven into his head.

Teachers Want Promotion. Twelve hundred teachers are seeking jobs in the junior high system and only 200 are wanted. The teachers will be graded according to tests to be given Saturday, July 26. The extra thousand will remain in elementary work.

# ILLINOIS LABOR PARTY'S COUNTY BRANCH FOR W. P.

## Endorse Candidates of Workers Party

The Cook County Branch of the Illinois Labor Party yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution withdrawing its own candidates from the field in the November elections, and pledging the organization to unqualified support of the national and local candidates of the Workers Party. The conference also adopted the platform of the Workers Party in local elections, which includes: Demands for workers' control of all public utilities, abolition of child labor with government support of children under 16, governmental seizure of closed factories, abolition of the power to issue injunctions, guarantee of the rights to strike and picket, and, as final objective, establishment of a workers and farmers' government in the United States.

This action follows logically on the withdrawal of candidates by the National Farmer-Labor Party and by the Labor Party of Illinois, in favor of candidates selected by the Workers Party.

### Many Unions Represented.

Local organizations which sent delegates to yesterday's conference are: Amalgamated Sheet Local Workers, Local 51; International Association of Machinists, Local 337; Metal Polishers, Local 6; Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Locals 39, 152 and 269; Painters 225, Machinists' Local 915, Workmen's Circle, Lithuanian Progressive Organizations of Cook county; Lithuanian Workers' Organization, Lithuanian Workers' Literary Society, Czech-Slovak Workers' Organization, Workers Party of America and Young Workers League of America.

The delegates spoke as one voice in denouncing LaFollette as a middle class office seeker and a traitor to the working class.

"Labor has come to the point where clear severance with middle class elements must be made," said Manuel Gomez. "We must not fall into the trap which LaFollette has set for us by imagining him to be benevolent to labor interests. LaFollette's only mission is to betray the working class and to bring the workers under the dominance of the petty bourgeoisie."

### Disgust at Labor Fakery.

Disgust with the reactionary tendencies of the present officials of American labor was voiced by Morton Johnson of the Electrical Workers' union. "There is a wide gulf between the ranks of labor and the so-called labor leaders," said Johnson. "Noonan, president of the electrical workers, formerly a McAdoo man, is now supporting LaFollette. Mike Boyle, our business agent, supports Small. The rank and file, on the other hand, realize that the Workers Party has put forward the only candidates for whom a wide-awake workman can vote."

The platform adopted by the Workers Party for local elections, which the Cook County Branch of the Illinois Labor Party endorsed, is as follows:

### STATE PLATFORM

1. Municipal ownership of public utilities, with workers control of the management maintained thru committees elected by the workers in the shops.
2. Union labor to be employed on all public works (road buildings, etc.) No farming out of contracts; construction to be undertaken directly by the state or municipality under the direction of the workers' control committees.
3. Abolition of child labor; maintenance by the government of all children during the period of education up to the age of 18. Education to be under the control of teachers' councils.
4. Abolition of the power to issue injunctions; guarantee of the constitutional right to organize, strike and picket.
5. Absolute social, economic and racial equality for Negro workers.
6. Inauguration of public works; governmental seizure of closed factories to provide employment for those out of work; maintenance by the local and state government at regular union wages of those for whom work cannot be found; establishment of control committees of workers to prevent sabotage by the employers, to regulate production and investigate accounts; no eviction for nonpayment of rents by the unemployed.
7. Establishment of a Farmer-Labor Party based on the class interests of industrial workers and exploited farmers.
8. Establishment of a workers and farmers' government and the substitution of the present capitalist dictatorship with the dictatorship of the proletariat.

### Red Army Pensioner

MOSCOW, July 20.—In consideration for his age, sickness and excellent services to the Union of Soviet Republics, the Council of People's Commissars has accorded an enlarged personal pension to ex-General Broussiloff, formerly inspector-general of the Red Army cavalry.

# Hylan and LaFollette Like Chorus Girls Have Their "Angels"

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL.

TODAY, Mr. John F. Hylan, mayor of New York City, with his wife, is spending leisure hours on William Randolph Hearst's California ranch, overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Over the country the Hearst sheets editorially declare that, "The rest will do him (Hylan) good, after months of hard work."

Front page space was accorded the Hearst-Hylan tour across the country, from New York to California, with pictures galore.

But, TODAY, the tired and miserable workers of New York City only prepare for another week of broiling toil. They have seen the Tammany Hall mayor, Hylan, go to Palm Beach, Florida, in winter, to the races at Saratoga Springs, in summer, and now across the country as the guest of the multi-millionaire publisher.

"The East Side" in New York City is choked with humanity all the way from "The Battery" up thru "The Bronx." "Little Italy," down along McDougall St., also swelters in the narrow streets, and pants for air. The death rate, especially of the children, climbs in "Hell's Kitchen" on "The West Side." But where is the Hearst-Tammany Hall-Democratic mayor who rules over all this filth, misery and poverty? Let Hearst's editorial writer, it sounds like Arthur Brisbane, tell of the good time the mayor is having. We take it from the Chicago Evening American as follows:

From his window on the Hearst ranch at San Simeon, Mayor Hylan will look eastward toward the beautiful California mountains, with thousands of cattle grazing on the uplands and in the valleys. And to the west he will look out across the great Pacific, lying two thousand feet below his window.

He will see in that Hearst ranch, running some thirty miles along the Pacific Ocean, a sample of the great western country. He will ride, before his return, for a thousand miles north and south of San Simeon on perfect roads that run from San Diego to Seattle.

Mr. Hearst is showing Mr. Hylan his "sample of the great western country." Mr. Hearst will not show Mr. Hylan another "sample of the West." He will not show him Mooney and Billings, Ford and Suhr, sitting in their prison cells in the San Quentin Bastille. He will not show him the weight upon the shoulders of the unorganized metal miners, the serfs of the barons of gold, silver, copper and lead. Mr. Hearst does not show Mr. Hylan these things. Mr. Hearst was born the son of a millionaire, graduated at aristocratic Harvard University, and he has been trying to buy his way into political prominence ever since. Mr. Hearst has taken Mr. Hylan to his California ranch in order to impress Mr. Hylan with the might of Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Hylan is the type of political demagogue who needs "an angel" just as much as the ill-paid Broadway chorus girl needs "an angel." Mr. Hylan and Tammany Hall, in New York City, need the support of Hearst's millions, both in cash and the questionable aid that can come thru the backing of his growing string of daily newspapers and monthly magazines.

When Mr. Hylan crept under Mr. Hearst's wing and started for California, this was only another proof that Mr. Hylan belongs to Mr. Hearst and not to the wretched millions of New York City, writhing in their agony.

And other old party politicians also need their "angels." There is LaFollette, for instance, who by the way is getting a good deal of support these days from the Hearst papers. Mr. LaFollette has an "angel" in Mr. R. C. Rawleigh, the patent medicine millionaire of Peoria, Ill., and now it is announced that Rudolph Spreckels, the California sugar millionaire neighbor of Mr. Hearst has also come out for LaFollette.

The bitter joke is on the workers and farmers who expect to get relief from these politicians who find their "angels" among the nation's millionaires. It is a grim joke, a ghastly joke.

The Workers Party delegates at the St. Paul Convention of the National Farmer-Labor Party declared that a political candidate of the workers and farmers must have his campaign directed by the workers and farmers, his campaign funds must be under the control of the workers and farmers, and his program must be the program of the workers and farmers. In this way only can he be the candidate of the workers and farmers and responsible to them.

When a political adventurer finds his "angels" among millionaires he becomes too soiled for any honest worker or farmer to have anything to do with him. And a close scrutiny will reveal that all these politicians, from Coolidge to LaFollette, fall into this class.

There is no difference between the "angel" millionaire, Mr. Butler, of Boston, who backs "Cautious Cal," or the "angel" millionaire, Mr. Spreckels, of San Francisco, who supports "Battling Bob." They are both united against the big issue—the seizure of power by the workers and farmers and the establishment of a class Workers' and Farmers' Government.

As upholders of the present social order they all stand together against the struggle of the workers and farmers to accomplish their own emancipation from the capitalist rule that sends a Mr. Hylan to Mr. Hearst's ranch, in California, while cruelly exploited workers are sent to early graves in the heat of New York's midsummer.

Let the workers and farmers unite their forces this year, with equal unanimity, in support of Foster and Gitlow, the Communist candidates for president and vice-president of the United States in November's elections.

# RIVERVIEW, AUGUST 10th

Remember "Riverview, August 10th." That is the place and date of the Workers Party Press Picnic this year. Riverview Park is at the intersection of Western and Belmont Avenues. Tickets are 35c, admitting the holder to the Workers Party Press Picnic and also giving reduced rates on many of the Riverview rides.

All other Party and League affairs are off for that day. Sympathetic organizations are requested also to keep this date open for aid to the Party Press Picnic, Sunday, August 10th.

# CHICAGO LABOR HITS PLATOON, JUNIOR HIGHS

## Raps Intelligence Tests as Caste Breeders

The platoon system, junior high methods and the proposed school intelligence tests which the Board of Education plans for fixing a child's education and its future vocation were unsparingly condemned by the Chicago Federation of Labor at its meeting yesterday afternoon.

The resolution was presented by Victor Olander in behalf of the state federation of labor and the executive board of the Chicago federation. Some of its strongest censures was reserved for the pseudo intelligence tests that, the resolution declared, would develop a Hindoo caste system in America. Children who got low rating under these tests would be forced to take certain vocational training which would automatically put them into walks of life socially different from others. The resolution pointed out that the intelligence tests were misleading and warned against a policy of arbitrarily thrusting certain children into semi-skilled, low-paid trades.

Attack was made on the platoon system, the resolution showing that no matter what guise it might be camouflaged under, whether called a "Work-Study-Play" system or anything else, it went back to its fathering by the steel master Gary. One of its purposes was to reduce building costs, even tho at the expense of the children. The resolution emphasized the fact that it has been condemned by the teachers' councils of Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

# Miners Threaten Klan Hoodlums at Farmington, Ill.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

PEORIA, Ill., July 20.—Extra precautions are being taken by county officials against expected trouble between Ku Klux Klan followers and miners at Farmington, 20 miles west of here. The tense situation is a result of a demonstration staged Saturday morning by Klansmen garbed in hooded regalia who visited several alleged bootlegging establishments. At each place they threatened punishment unless the proprietors stopped sale of moonshine.

At the Charles Thomas Cafe the Klansmen removed their hoods and shouted, "Here we are boys, take a look." Last week two men were taken from Thomas' place to a lonely spot and mistreated.

Miners gathered in some of the places, jeered and threatened reprisals.

# National Biscuit Bullies Lose Out to Y. W. L. Speakers

The Young Workers' League conducted a successful street meeting outside the doors of the National Biscuit company factory at noon Saturday, in connection with their drive to interest young workers inside the factory in the league and its purposes. Max Schachtman, editor of the Young Worker, Barney Mass, and Peter Herd were the speakers. Two plain clothes thugs hired by the National Biscuit company tried to spoil the meeting by driving all the listeners far out into the street. A large crowd stayed until the meeting was over, nevertheless.

Street meetings will be held by the Young Workers' League every night this week, beginning tomorrow.

# Amalgamated Local Goes Over Top for Foster and Gitlow

With only one dissenting vote, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Local 269, pledged themselves to work for William Z. Foster for president of the United States and Benjamin Gitlow for vice-president in the coming elections. The action was taken on the motion of J. Benda kalits.

### "Death-Ray" Man Comes.

NEW YORK, July 20.—H. Grindell Matthews, British inventor of the so called "death-ray," has arrived here. Asked if he had come to negotiate sale of the device which is said to be capable of wiping out armies and blowing up arsenals by means of a mysterious electric impulse sent thru the air, he said he had no such plan in mind, but has come "merely for rest."

### Holds Field For Governor.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—By withdrawal of his opponent's contest and recount, Floyd Olson, radical Minnesota district attorney, becomes the undisputed Farmer-Labor candidate for governor of Minnesota. He received the majority of votes in the state primaries in June.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# How Wars Happen

ROBERT MINOR, editor of "The Liberator," is writing an article on "How Wars Happen" for the "Anti-War Special" of the DAILY WORKER, that will be dated Saturday, July 26th. This article will be an eye-opener. It will be accompanied by one of Minor's famous cartoons. Just the thing to circulate among the workers who have not yet been reached by the emancipating message of Communism.

Bundles of this issue should be distributed in every city and hamlet of the land. Bundles should be on hand for sale and distribution at all mass meetings and gatherings of workers' organizations. Send in your order now on the accompanying blank:

# Fight Wars of Capitalism

DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed \$..... send me..... copies of the special "Fight the Wars of Capitalism" edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, July 26, at the special rate of 3½ cents per copy, or \$3.50 per hundred. I want to help raise the standards of Communism against the wars of capitalism.

Name: .....

ADDRESS: .....

CITY: ..... STATE: .....

RANK AND FILE SPANKED A BIT BY BOOKBINDERS

Can't Be Too Curious of Union Finance

The efforts of the few rank and file members present were defeated when they tried to pass resolutions reducing salaries of the officers and lifting the censorship of the officials on the union paper...

Denunciation of capitalist organizations formed in Canada to enforce open shop conditions was approved by the convention.

Want Woman A. F. L. Executive.

Resolutions were presented to the convention demanding the release of Thomas Mooney, insisting that the American Federation of Labor appoint a woman as representative of the Bookbinders on the American Federation of Labor executive council...

The hottest argument of the convention so far centered around resolution 18, which demanded that the financial statements of the union be printed in the Bookbinders' Union. The resolution was finally defeated by the supporters of the International officers by a vote of 68 to 28.

Robert E. Haakin, of local union No. 8, led the fight to have the financial statement printed in the Journal. He said, "There are members in the progressive organization of our International Union that are interested in knowing where the money goes that they are paying into the International Union. It is very hard for the rank and file members to get that."

Only One Vote. There have been sneers at the rank and file membership, but where would we be if it were not for the rank and file membership. There is no doubt in my mind, that we may make mistakes. Officers are human as well as members. They may spend some money in some way that the members don't approve of. Every member of this Brotherhood, if he thinks his money is not spent right, should report his objections, and he can't object if he doesn't know where it's going."

Mr. Wenzel, local union No. 4, was the lone delegate who asked to be recorded as voting for resolution No. 11. This resolution proposed the reduction of the salary of the president from \$5000 per annum to \$3500 per annum, and of the International secretary-treasurer from \$4800 to \$3500.

The resolution demanding the release of Thomas Mooney "resolved that our delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor ask that body to use its good offices as well as all other means at its disposal for the immediate retrial and release of Thomas Mooney."

Favor Old Age Pension. The convention went on record as favoring "the adoption of an old age pension as soon as such plan is feasible, and for this purpose the appointment of a committee to make a scientific study and thorough investigation and report its findings to the next convention."

"The fight for the labor movement in Canada has been much aggravated by the formation of societies known as the National Catholic Syndicate and the Canadian National Union," says the report of the committee on Canadian affairs which was unanimously adopted by the convention. "Both of these organizations are used by the employers to defeat organized labor. These organizations are of national scope and wield a large influence on certain sections of the workers in Canada, thereby making imperative that an active campaign be undertaken to bring about the better organization of the bookbinders and bindery women of Canada."

Catholic Unions For Bosses. "The Canadian committee also desires to go on record as favoring and recommending the desirability of using every effort in seeking closer affiliation with the Printing Trades Unions."

"We are glad to report that in spite of the efforts of the National Catholic Syndicate to organize our people in Montreal, Local Union No. 91 more than holds its own in that city." The Canadian committee reported that the International president officially attended the labor day parade in Montreal, 1923.

Yugo-Slavs Smile at Russia with Phoney Reservations Added

VIENNA, July 26.—M. Ninichich, Yugo-Slav minister of foreign affairs, in passing thru here after the conference of the Little Entente said that Czecho-Slovakia and his own country were ready to recognize Soviet Russia but would tolerate no propaganda. In the event of war between Russia and Rumania on the Bessarabian situation, M. Ninichich said that Yugo-Slavs would probably maintain a "friendly neutrality" toward Rumania. He said the Little Entente would offer a united front to the League of Nations.

Dunne and Zetkin Address 5th Communist Congress

(Continued from page 1.)

ories and general industrial paralysis. Comrade Dunne vigorously denied Comrade Varga's statement that Comrade Pepper was the only representative of the American Party who foresaw the coming crisis. The party had foreseen it but believed that the crisis would not come as quickly as was estimated by Comrade Pepper. They were now fully prepared to meet the coming crisis but believed that the rapidity of its arrival was overestimated.

The St. Paul conference did not result in the formation of a mass party, but in the gathering together of various elements including groups of bankrupt farmers. Until the industrial masses were drawn into the party, it would possess no basis as a real mass revolutionary party. But at present the American working class was too well employed, well paid, fed and clothed to be in a revolutionary state of mind.

Turning to the problem of American imperialism, Comrade Dunne pointed out that Latin-America, which contains a population of 110,000,000 Spanish-speaking peoples, had largely replaced the lost German markets as far as the United States was concerned. The population of South America was on the whole hostile to American imperialism, and it was the task of the American Party to organize these workers to resist the American imperialist class.

Emphasizes Negro Issue.

The American trade union bureaucracy, controlling four millions of workers, was the world's most reactionary trade union leadership. It was the first line defender of capitalism and fought for American imperialism. The principal task of the American Party was to embrace and lead the whole 20 millions of America's industrial proletariat. It was a clean-cut fight between the Communists and all sections of the bourgeoisie. Then ten to twelve million Negroes, the most bitterly exploited race in America, were led by people whose function it was to keep them servile henchmen of the bourgeoisie. They were being driven into industry to compete with the white workers. They constituted a serious problem, coupled with which was the influx into the industry of two million farmers, driven off the land by bankruptcy. The agricultural group was of decreasing importance as an economic and political factor, and the American Party must not base its tactics of the united front on the farra proletariat. The American Party was now becoming a mass party and was united behind its present leadership. Its experience in the past two years had brought it knowledge and ability to deal with the complicated American economic struggle.

Need Organization in England.

Comrade Dunne then referred to the criticisms of the British Party, which, he observed, the British comrades seemed to resent. When Comrade Zinoviev had said that in England there was a tradition of small parties, the British delegates had seemed pleased. It seemed as if they thought that, if they had been a big party, they would have been out of tune with the traditional development and would have been wrong. The British Party needed an intensive organizational campaign linked up with the political work of the party. It would not gain the membership it needed by diffused propaganda and abstract Communism. He believed that applications for membership were much better than a great many abstract speeches.

Clara Zetkin Speaks

The next speaker was Comrade Clara Zetkin who was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

Comrade Zetkin: If we are now engaged in weighing and reviewing the road already traversed, it is because we wish to outline the path for the next courageous advance, for we are all united in the conviction and the desire that we must speed the courses of the revolution. In this respect the central points are the October retreat of the German Communist Party and the tactics of the united front, two subjects of international importance. We have listened to the statement of the majority representatives of the German Communist Party about the October defeat and its causes. We were entertained to a grotesque misrepresentation of the past, and to a heavenly glorification of the present. It was asserted that the October defeat was the inevitable outcome of the petty bourgeois, opportunistic policy pursued by the Communist Party since 1921, which was calculated to liquidate the role of the Communist Party as an independent and leading revolutionary class party of the proletariat, and thus to deprive it of its right to exist. There are several facts, which give the lie to this assertion. We are told here about Brandlerism and Radekism, regardless of the fact that until quite recently Radek was one of the most ardent champions of the left wing. Brandler, who is reproached with having pursued his policy quite consciously and systematically since 1921, did

not get back to Berlin until the autumn of 1922.

Brandler in Saxony.

Yet another fact should be pointed out: the policy of the former Central Committee was endorsed by the Executive until the October defeat. Therefore, if the German Party is indeed guilty of any sin, the Executive is equally guilty, because it has acted with utmost vigor against the opportunist policy. It was asserted that Comrade Brandler had deliberately chosen Saxony as the battle ground for the application of the united front which was to culminate in the "workers' government," for the reason that the Communist masses in that country were already contained with opportunism. The fact of the matter is that Comrade Brandler did attach supreme importance to the development of the situation in Saxony, yet it was not because he considered the Communist masses contaminated with social-democracy, but rather because he erroneously imagined the social democratic masses to be so impregnated with our influence that they would join us in the fight.

Foiled Fascist Coup.

There was yet another important reason for choosing Saxony as the battle ground. It was the talk of the town that the fascists in Berlin were going to restore the monarchy on the 9th of November. The only way to frustrate this plan was to retard the fascist march from the South, in Saxony and Thuringia. If the events in Saxony did not bring about the proletarian revolution, they have at least contributed to the fact that the fascist attempt on the 9th of November resulted in nothing else but the Hitler farce at Munich.

The majority representatives seem to share the view of Comrade Zinoviev that the October retreat was due to a wrong application of the tactics of workers' government. To my mind the October defeat was due to a number of causes, which should prompt us to criticize severely the attitude of the party prior to October.

Revolutionary Situation.

Thanks to the occupation of the Ruhr, the situation was doubtlessly extremely revolutionary from an objective point of view, and it already began to grow even subjectively revolutionary. All of a sudden, so to speak, hundreds of hot springs bubbled forth from the ground that was rent by an outburst of volcanic forces. It was the task of the party to merge these waters into one strong stream and to set to this stream its course and its goal. In other words, the fight was to be waged for the conquest of power.

Blames Leadership.

This did not happen. The party did not take timely cognizance of the revolutionary situation, nor did it take advantage of the situation with sufficient consistency and vigor. And by far the larger part of the blame rests upon the leadership of the German Communist Party, because it should have led the way instead of waiting to be driven into activity by the masses. It was the duty of the party to lead up to the common every day demands of the proletariat to the demand for the conquest of power, and to challenge a civil war, not abstractly, but utilizing and intensifying the movement for the ameliorating of the misery of the people. The party failed to utilize all the opportunities for action in parliament, in the communal councils, at public meetings and demonstrations, so as to transform every cry for bread, clothing, or education into the cry: down with the capitalist dictatorship! The party failed to concentrate and to permeate the factory councils and to organize into points of support for mass action. Neither did

Ignored Partial Fights.

it infuse the breath of life into the militant organs of the united front, by making the proletarian hundreds active and by giving them a definite aim, to serve as the defense corps of the workers in their daily struggles.

How are these mistakes to be explained? The party was convinced that the fight for the conquest of power would be inaugurated by an extreme effort, in which all the forces would pull and work together. It considered the partial fights and the partial demands merely as the premature dissipation of the energy of the masses. It did not consider the fight for partial demands as a means of recruiting, mobilizing and educating the proletariat for the mass fight for power. This wrong view is indeed a fatal social-democratic legacy. When the party at last saw the full meaning of the revolutionary situation, it made a belated effort to rally the mass-organizations and to equip them militarily and technically for the armed rising.

Must Educate Masses.

Of course, military and organizational preparation are both necessary things. But they alone do not suffice. They must go hand in hand with tireless and consistent education of the masses to the necessity and inevitability of the armed fight. It was Napoleon who said that 80 per cent of the guarantees of victory are of a moral nature. This is twice, ten-fold, true of civil war. On the outbreak of the revolutionary fight, the masses will have to take into consideration the military and technical preparedness of the counter-revolution. The deficiency

must be made good by moral factors: political insight, militant courage, self sacrifice, etc. The military and technical preparations will partly be effected in the actual course of the struggle.

Necessity for Armed Fight.

The most essential postulate for the start of the fight is for everyone to be convinced that the fight must be fought, and that he must take part in it. This conviction begets the desire to find one's own weapons, and it is quite possible that this desire will render every stick in the house, every hammer in the factory, and even every bare fist, a mighty weapon wherewith to fight the enemy. The party has done little or nothing to imbue the large masses with the desire and consciousness of the necessity of the armed fight. By its policies and political activities it failed to get into innermost touch with the masses that are to be engaged in the fight, neither in the whole of Germany nor even in Saxony, where the fight was to flare up.

Huge Mistake.

Under these circumstances the common "workers' government" of Communists and social-democrats was indeed a huge mistake. The only sense in a workers' government was if it would be formed as the crowning effect of a tremendous mass movement, backed by the political organs of proletarian power outside of parliament, by the workers' councils and by their congress, and above all, by an armed working class. The very reverse was done. The workers' government was to be the starting point of a mass movement, and of the arming of the proletariat. Under these circumstances it was inevitable that some mistakes should be committed in the application of the tactics of the United Front. And so it happened. The feverish hunt for arms had the effect of frustrating the very revolutionary policy which was to arouse and to rally the masses, and to get them to use the weapons in the fight. The net result was: no weapons and no men.

Masses Not Prepared.

Brandler had to admit subsequently at the Chemnitz Conference that the Communist Party was fighting while the masses were not ready to fight. And it was this sad state of affairs that urged him to refrain from appealing for a fight. It was asserted here that the retreat did not express the revolutionary sentiment which existed among the masses. Nothing of the kind. Of course, the party, the leadership as well as the membership, was inspired by a strong and honest desire to fight. Nevertheless, the bare fact was that the masses were not prepared to fight, because the party failed to make proper use of the spontaneous revolutionary outburst of the masses; it was allowed to flicker out uselessly.

The Cuno Strike.

The same thing happened at the time of the Cuno strike. The Cuno strike was certainly an abortive attempt to lend political color to the movement of the masses, but it revealed also the great lack of political maturity for the revolt, for the capture of power. Not otherwise was it possible, for the masses allowed themselves to be lulled by the social-democratic bourgeois hotch-potch of the Stresemann-Solmann Hilferding government? Then came the Emergency Powers Act, the dispatching of Reichswehr troops to Saxony, the persecution of the Communist Party, and the fascist dictatorship. Yet the masses remained dumb. No message came from the masses to indicate their revolutionary readiness and willingness to fight.

The Hamburg Battle.

But you will tell me, comrades: What about Hamburg? Well, Hamburg is a very strong argument in support of my view. All the sincere admiration which I felt for the couple of hundred brave souls who fought like lions at Hamburg could not make me oblivious of the mortifying fact that these fights were not accompanied by any action of solidarity either from the ranks of our party or from the ranks of the proletariat at Hamburg. A few hundred were allowed to fight unaided. (Thalmann: "Because they had no arms.") I am aware of that, Comrade Thalmann, but what the hell become of the resolve to requisition arms by force? Under those circumstances not only the party members but the whole of the Hamburg proletariat should have been inspired by the call to arms that was once made by Herve:

"Tear the crosses out of the ground, Turn the crosses into swords! I noticed no resolve of this kind. And where was this spontaneous action of solidarity, even in one industrial district of Germany? The militant revolutionary resolve of the party proved an illusion.

All these facts lead me to the conclusion: The party has not yet consolidated its forces and its activity to rally the masses to action by our propaganda and education, to unchain the activity of the masses, and to get the masses into the conquest of power. No doubt the October defeat was partly to blame for this, as well as the economic situation, the exodus from the trade unions (for which, by the way, the party is partly to blame), the wholesale victimization of comrades, and so on. But there were doubtless some other causes too. For instance the inadequate organiza-

tional shaping of the party and its insufficient theoretical schooling, and the faltering, vacillating policy of the Central Committee, which has manifested itself particularly in its attitude upon the trade union question. I will recall only the hesitant attitude of the party leadership towards the workers' congress, the weak action for gaining admission into the trade unions and for capturing them.

Must Face Our Errors.

Comrades, I regard it as essential that you should be quite clear as to what errors and weaknesses are to be overcome so that the party may become really consolidated and in the highest degree capable of action. The party will never overcome these errors if you declare that every successful action is due solely to your own work and that every weakness is a heritage of the old Central Committee. If you do so you will be saying in one and the same breath that you are both impotent and almighty. Greater tasks are facing our party than ever before. We must be prepared for them.

Arming for the Struggle.

It is very possible that the world situation will very rapidly become acute. An acute situation may arise with extreme rapidity in Germany, since the reparations agreement and the basis of the Experts' Report is working in this direction. We must exert greater energies than ever in order to win over the masses and to fling them into the fight under our leadership. The party has begun to arm for the forthcoming struggles by its agreement with the Communist parties of the neighboring countries. I welcome this feature.

But we must not forget in our international mobilization that imperialism must be defeated by the proletariat in their own country. Therefore the proletarian masses in Germany must be mobilized. I have so far heard nothing of the concrete slogans and measures that this necessitates. Moreover the proletariat must find allies in order to overthrow the domination of the capitalist class. What is our attitude towards the national question, the peasant question, and towards the question of the petty-bourgeoisie? Where are the practical concrete deductions from our policy?

The United Front, How?

The present situation lends increased importance to our attitude towards the proletarian united front. It is certainly one of the most important duties of the World Congress to reach complete clarity on the subject of the united front, a tactic the culminating point of which is the workers' and peasants' government. Neither the report of Comrade Zinoviev nor the discussions have dealt with sufficient clarity with the question as to how the united front is to be concretely carried into effect. Comrade Zinoviev spoke in the manner of a Bible or biblical commentary how the resolution of the Fourth Congress is to be understood. I frankly declare that it has not been explained how the united front is to be put into effect.

"Have Done With Words."

"On this subject I hold with Luther: 'Have done with words.' The resolutions of the World Congress must be regarded as authoritative without explanations or comments. When they no longer suffice, they must be changed. We need unambiguous texts. If we permit explanations written by Zinoviev independently, or by Zinoviev misled by Radek, and are content with his opinion as how resolutions are to be understood, then we must recognize the right of other comrades to interpret in their own way the resolutions of the world congress. This must not be, in spite of our great respect for the chairman of the Communist International. It will lead in practice to the breakdown of unity, the breakdown of party discipline.

Union for Life and Death.

We must clearly understand that the united front must be a union for life or death of all proletarians who are rebels against the capitalist profit system and the bourgeois state, a firm revolutionary fighting brotherhood under the leadership of the Communist Party. Two preliminary conditions are necessary for such a united front. Firstly, that the Communist Party must be a firmly consolidated, disciplined, centralized unit with unshakable principles and convictions. It must never conceal its true character. In its actions it must never allow itself to be bound by considerations of other parties. It must always act with extreme firmness and independence as the revolutionary leader of the masses. The second condition for the united front is that we must be capable of improving our contact with the masses and their daily struggles for the daily needs of the proletariat and the producers in general.

I cannot accept the statement of Comrade Zinoviev on the question of the workers' and peasants' government to the effect that the workers' and peasants' government was only a pseudonym, a synonym, or some other "nym" for the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Not by Parliament.

The Labour Government can come only as the expression of a revolutionary mass movement. This is also true even if a parliament is its god-mother. The workers will expect that it should conduct a revolutionary labour policy. This is impossible without direct dictatorial attacks of the most

severe character upon capitalist economy and private property. It is therefore obvious that a Labour Government can never maintain itself by the strength of Parliament. It must base itself on the support of the organs of power of the revolutionary workers outside parliament; the soviet congress and the arming of the proletariat. The period of real revolutionary workers' governments cannot last long as Comrade Treifst said: the workers' government is dictatorship in process of formation. In many countries of western Europe, the fight for the possession of power will immediately develop into the fight for the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship. In other countries it will perhaps have to pass thru the workers' government stage.

Pacifist-Democratic.

I do not think that the pacifist-democratic wave, regarding the importance of which the opportunists are so eloquent, is very powerful or can last very long. Basing myself on this conviction, I am of the opinion that every spark of power the proletariat can win must be exploited to the full. The world domination of the bourgeoisie has been shattered to its depths. It no longer maintains itself by the strength of its legal and illegal instruments of power but by the opportunist, reformist contamination of the workers. The ideas of the Social Democrats cripple and deaden the faith of the workers in their own revolutionary strength and degrades them to body-guards of the bourgeoisie. Therefore the Communist International must regard it as its first duty to root out every trace of reformist-opportunist tendencies. We must also be perfectly clear that such tendencies are not merely an inheritance of the past, but that they continually arise out of the present situations. They are based on the desire of unenlightened workers to escape from the hell of poverty as quickly and as "cheaply" as possible. On the other hand, the same situation, the hesitating progress of the revolution, gives rise to another danger, a danger from the left. It is the danger of the point of view which leads to Putschism; in other words, the conviction that the party must undertake revolutionary, and decisive action without the masses and for the masses; that mass action can be replaced by party action.

Masses Necessary.

I have noted this point of view running as an undertone to the assertions that the German Communist Party in October should have attacked in the fight for power even though the masses stood passively on one side. It was the concealed cause of the offensive in the March action. Our attitude to the masses must be such, that the party should become the planning and leading brain, the organized backbone and the passionate forward-driving heart of the masses; the life of the party must become the life of the masses.

Bolshevik Party!

Masses and party, as active subjective factors of the revolution, belong together. For this purpose the communist parties must become steadily bolshevized. They must become permeated with the attitude and adopt the practice of what in my opinion is the organizational and political superiority of bolshevism. It is the principle that a revolutionary party cannot tolerate merely paying members, that every member must be an active, working, fighting member, fulfilling definite party duties. We must fill every party member, every working man, and every working woman, with the conviction that altho their will and their deeds may be but a drop, nevertheless it may be the drop which will fill the cup of the revolutionary will-to-act to overflowing. If we succeed in working and fighting in this manner, the revolutionary wave will again well-up from the depths of objective forces and to it will unite itself the will of the masses under the leadership of the Communist Party, tense for the fight, driving the wave of revolution forward with irresistible power, so that it swallows up bourgeois society. Let us exert every effort to make the wonderful, proud slogan of the young soviet-pioneers a reality in our party: "Always ready."

Send in that Subscription Today.

"NOES" GAIN AGAINST TRIBUNE'S BROADCAST OF BIG MURDER TRIAL

Indignant "noes" seem to be winning against the Chicago Tribune's battle to broadcast the Loeb-Leopold murder trial, in spite of the efforts of the "patriotic" sheet to win support by enlisting the opinion of the strike-breaking state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe. The vote to date is all for the "noes," many of whom add comments protesting vociferously against the broadcasting proposal.

Workers couldn't listen in to the trial with all its salacious and sordid detail because of their employment, and angry mothers do not want the trial broadcast because of the difficulties of restraining young people's attention.

YOUNG BISCUIT WORKERS EAGER TO BUY EXPOSE

Young Worker Puts Over N. B. C. Campaign

By BARNEY MASS.

As the employees of the National Biscuit company poured out of the gates, they rushed the League newsties and purchased copies of the "Young Worker." Its appearance had been expected. The result was that 700 copies of the Young Worker were sold. Bosses stood in the doorways looking jeeringly on as the biscuit makers bought the paper.

Many of the girls and boys were afraid to purchase the Young Worker just outside the gates. "I will buy one up on the corner," was commonly heard from many of the workers. Signs have been placed in every department threatening discharge if caught buying the Young Worker.

Girl's Pay Reduced.

The girls are particularly interested in the fight being carried on by the Young Workers' League and, gathered in bunches, they discussed the conditions inside of the plant with the members of the League. They told of a girl working for \$17 per week, but forced to lay off on account of the illness of her mother, who found her pay reduced to \$15 per week after returning to work several weeks later.

While the employees are being sweated, getting an average wage of \$15 per week, the National Biscuit is enjoying its most prosperous year in its career, as attested by the record earnings of the six months ended June 30, 1924. Doubt as to National Biscuit Co.'s ability to cover the increased dividend requirements resulting from the recapitalization of 1922 has now been dispelled even in the minds of the most skeptical. The net income is announced at \$5,706,374.50 after taxes and allowances for preferred dividends. This runs to \$2.78 a share on the 2,048,520 shares of common stock outstanding, as compared with \$4,964,406.50, or \$2.42 a share in the corresponding period last year.

No Dividend to Workers.

The company's recapitalization in 1922 took the form of the declaration of a 75 per cent stock dividend and a reduction in the par value of the stock from \$100 to \$25 a share. In effect, stockholders received seven shares of the new issue in exchange for one share of the old, so that present dividend rate of \$3 a share is equivalent to \$21 a share on the basis of the old capitalization. On the same basis the present stock, at current quotations around \$60, is selling at \$240 a share, whereas the highest point reached by the \$100 par issue was \$283 a share.

These figures show that the stockholders who have retained their holdings have profited handsomely. What share of these profits did the young biscuit makers receive?

Net earnings of the first six months of 1924 equalled approximately \$19.50 a share on the old stock or \$39 a share annual rate. Net income of \$3,941,147 after charges and preferred dividends was reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, a sum equivalent to \$13.48 a share on the 292,360 shares of common stock then outstanding.

When going over the records, it must be admitted that very few companies have made such remarkable gains. This can be somewhat attributed to the increased demand of their products, but the principal reason is that the conservative policy of ploughing back the earnings into the property has been mostly abandoned. It has not impaired its working capital to additional financing of improving the plants. Damp the conditions of work, dividends are what these plutocrats are out after.

Young Workers Slaves.

It is estimated that \$2,250,000 will be spent this year in adding to plants. At present bakeries are under construction in Los Angeles and Chicago, an important addition is being made to the Buffalo plant, and new units are also planned for Boston, Cincinnati and Cleveland. While the National Biscuit is growing and reaping greater and greater profits, the conditions of the workers go from bad to worse.

The employees share very little with the bosses in the expansion of the industry they are building. The ones responsible, the young biscuit makers, for the establishment of this powerful company have the least to say and are given no consideration in its management. Considering the increased earnings, it is time that the workers were getting some increase in salary and the conditions under which they work, bettered to the extent of raising their level to that of human beings and not slaves.

Fascist Warrior Gets His

ROME, July 26.—General Garibaldi, war hero and recent convert to the Fascist ranks, was buried with military honors.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# WORKERS URGED TO ATTACK WARS OF IMPERIALISM

## Support Anti-War Week July 27—August 4

(Special to the Daily Worker.)  
 NEW YORK, July 20.—A resolution on the 10th anniversary of the world war, has been sent to all trade unions and fraternal organizations in New York City by the Workers Party, Local New York. The resolution calls upon the workers to declare their support of the world-wide demonstration of labor against imperialist wars and the capitalist system that breeds them, which will be held during the week of July 27th to August 4th. It urges the workers to demand the freedom of the Philippines, withdrawal of all troops from Central and South American Republics, and the immediate recognition of the Government of Soviet Russia.

**Plan Demonstrations.**  
 Open air demonstrations have also been arranged throughout the city for the anti-war week. This week of propaganda and agitation will open with a meeting on Monday, July 28, at 110th Street and 5th Avenue. Then will follow demonstrations every night in different parts of the city. A monster mass meeting is planned for Monday, August 4th, at Union Square and 16th Street, for which a permit has already been requested.

**Ten Years After.**  
 Preparations are being made for a systematic, extensive distribution of the leaflet, TEN YEARS AFTER, issued by the National Executive Committee of the Workers Party. House to house distribution is planned in sections where meetings are scheduled. Branches are electing committees to assist in this work. The membership of Local New York is enthusiastically determined to help make this demonstration of the Communist International and the Workers Party a tremendous success.

The resolution sent to trade unions reads as follows:

**Resolution on the Tenth Anniversary of the World War.**  
 DOWN WITH IMPERIALIST WARS  
 WHEREAS, On August 4th, 1914, occurs the tenth anniversary of the outbreak of the great World War in which more than ten millions of workers lost their lives and which brought untold misery to workers throughout the world;  
 WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the workers of all countries were urged by their governments to support the war on the plea that it would bring lasting peace and harmony among nations, they find today that the race for armaments is keener than ever before, and  
 WHEREAS, The great capitalist countries have intensified their competition for markets and for profits, which brings ever nearer another world slaughter and proves once again that wars are born of capitalist antagonism, and that so long as the capitalist system is not abolished, its inseparable partner, war, cannot be abolished;  
 WHEREAS, Our own government is pursuing a similar course in extending its empire, increasing its armaments, and reducing to submission the Philippines, Santo Domingo, and Central and South American countries, while at the same time supporting the efforts of American capitalists to penetrate and capture the Asiatic markets, even at the cost of a war for the control of the Pacific; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That our organization, recognizing that a new world slaughter can be prevented only thru the overthrow of the capitalist system by the united action of the working class, declare our support of the world-wide demonstration of labor against imperialist wars, which will be held simultaneously in all countries during the week of July 27th to August 4th; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That during this week we demand the freedom of the Philippines, the withdrawal of all troops from the Central and South American Republics, and the immediate recognition of the only government sincerely striving for disarmament and peace among nations—the Government of Soviet Russia.

**RESOLVED,** That we call upon the American Federation of Labor to participate in the world-wide demonstrations against imperialist wars, thus making common cause with workers throughout the world.

**RESOLVED,** That copies of this resolution be sent to our International Union of National Bodies, to the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York City, and to the Labor Press.

# U. S. Coffee Famine Might Force Warship To Settle Brazilians

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The impending coffee shortage resulting from the political revolution now in progress in southern Brazil may drive the American coffee funds into support of the United States consul's request for a warship at Santos, coffee port for Sao Paulo, coffee capital.

Leading coffee importers say that there is less than thirty days' supply of coffee in the country. Importation of the beverage bean to the United States from the district of the revolution, chief source of the supply, has virtually stopped.

Wholesale prices advanced two cents a pound already. Importers declared that with the continuance of the revolution beyond a few weeks, there would be an actual coffee famine and the bean would not be obtainable at any price.

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# Third Section of Zinoviev's Report to the Comintern

Editor's Note.—This is the Third Section of the report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Fifth World Congress just held in Moscow. This report must be thoroughly read in order to better understand the daily reports of the congress itself that are appearing in the DAILY WORKER. Our readers are also urged to keep these reports for future reference and study, as similar problems confront the workers of the United States. Zinoviev said:

## CHAPTER III. FROM FOURTH CONGRESS TO FIFTH CONGRESS. Fight Against Frossard.

**IMMEDIATELY** after the Fourth Communist World Congress, the fight commenced against Frossard in France. This chapter, as you know, has now been closed. We can now render to Frossard our thanks, on behalf of the French party and of the International, for his conduct. Frossard has acted like a plaster which has withdrawn the puss from the sores on the body of the Communist Party of France, thus healing it.

The second fight, which led to a split, was the fight against the so-called Norwegian Labor Party. The latter was an outspoken semi-reformist, semi-right syndicalist party. It is quite clear that Lian, one of the leaders of the party and the chairman of the Trade Union Federation, is the most vulgar social traitor. This will surely be admitted now, even by comrade Hoeglund.

## Fight Against "Right" Errors.

In Italy, too, we had to fight against the leaders of the "right" socialist party.

In Sweden the Executive had to rectify the right tendencies of the Swedish party. It is as yet too early to judge the extent to which this work has been successful.

Next comes the Bulgarian events which also revealed right wing digressions. I must emphasize the fact that these "right" aberrations, viewed from an international aspect, represent a phenomenon of the most diversified character. They were connected with the traditions and culture of the movement of each given country. In Bulgaria it was quite different than in Sweden, and in Great Britain the situation was utterly different from that in Norway; in Russia (opposition), different to France, etc. Nevertheless, all these tendencies deserve to be called "right tendencies." You know the decisions of the Executive on the Bulgarian question. We believe that the best leaders of the Bulgarian party have acknowledged that the Executive was right. The Bulgarian party has already made good in many ways.

Then comes the German party.

Here, too, we had to fight the "right." It has been said, for instance, in the Czech press, that the Executive Committee has removed all the old heads of the German party.

The Executive Committee cannot claim all the credit for this service for itself. The contrary would be more true.

We supported the former Executive Committee for too long, for reasons with which we shall deal later on. Thus the executive had to fight in Germany against "right" tendencies. The discussion in the Russian Party.

Then comes the Russian party discussion, which was of great international significance (with which the Congress will deal in detail later on).

The Russian party has branded these digressions as petty bourgeois aberrations. These digressions differed considerably from those in other countries. They have a great international significance. I have before me an article published in the Scheidemann "Vorwärts" on the Russian Party Congress, which asks:

"What has become of the opposition, which only six months ago was so much talked about and which gave rise to so many hopes?"

Whose hopes were raised by the opposition? It turns out that it was the German counter-revolutionary social democrats! Most of these hopes were not fulfilled, and I hope they will never be fulfilled. (Applause.) It has come to such a pass that this same "Vorwärts" in the same number devotes a whole article to Comrade Radek, in which it is said that Radek differs from the other leaders of the Communist International by his clear and sane appreciation of things, etc. (Hear, Hear!) I do not mean that in this question Comrade Radek has earned the praise of the social-democratic "Vorwärts," still to a certain extent he has deserved it. And if hitherto, Comrade Radek has not had a clear notion of the whole situation, I believe that this article will make him, as an experienced politician, to think furiously. He will surely want to know why the "Vorwärts" considers him to be a clear headed and sane politician.

## The "Right" Digression in the French Communist Party.

Unfortunately, the Executive also had to contend against a new "right" in the French movement. I have already said that Frossard acted like a plaster which drew out of the party all that was unhealthy in it. It may be perhaps more cautious on my part to say almost all.

Some aberrations of these "right" tendencies are of a dangerous nature. Loebe recently delivered a speech in the Reichstag in which he said:

"The British Labor government and the left bloc in France inaugurate a new era in the history of the world, which will bring peace to humanity," etc.

This is an indication that democratic-pacifist views will make their

appearance also among the social democratic masses of Germany. This, of course, is not so bad when it comes from Loebe. But when Comrade Rosmer writes in almost the same strain on behalf of the French party, he unfortunately makes himself the mouthpiece of pacifist and democratic illusions. Thus we have a "right" in the French party. Fortunately, it is not very numerous, and I hope that it will not be short-lived as the Marsal cabinet, which as you know, was very puny and soon died. The Executive will do its part in preventing the formation of such a "right" which is represented by some comrades, as for instance by Comrade Souvarin who, the more he talks, the more he contradicts himself,—generally speaking, Comrade Souvarin's worst enemy is Souvarin himself,—and also, by Comrade Rosmer and Monatte from whom better things were expected. The French party as a whole has fought strongly and quite properly against this tendency.

## Digressions in the American Movement.

We must also combat some digressions to the right in the American movement; these digressions made their appearance in connection with the Third Party, the La Follette party; the tendency to form a common election platform with this petty bourgeois movement. This was a difficult problem with American conditions because the movement there is rather backward and even the elementary idea of an independent Labor party is new. The average worker in America still votes for bourgeois parties, for he still hopes eventually to become an "independent" employer himself. It was not by any means an easy matter to come to a decision. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee decided to oppose these tactics, and as events have shown we were quite right.

There were also tendencies to the "right" in the English party. I drew up a memorandum two or three months before the Fifth Congress in which we warned the party that it was making grave mistakes in the way it was carrying out the policy of the United Front. We agree with what the German comrades have said about this in their instructions to their delegation.

## Fight Against "Ultra-Lefts" and Theoretic Revisionism.

You see therefore that the Executive has combated the "right" in all its various forms. At the same time we have had to combat certain tendencies of the "extreme left."

With regard to the German brother party, there have been moments when we have been in a very pessimistic mood. You are already familiar with the two letters of the Executive. We feared that on the trade union question the German comrades would succumb to the "new tactics." This might have caused much harm. We were right to oppose these digressions to the "left," and we did so with con-

siderable success. At one moment, not only the "left," but even the "center" and several members of the "right," declared that the exit from the trade unions was inevitable. I cannot speak with certainty of the "right," but I can assert this definitely of the "center." Two influential comrades from the "center" came to Moscow and implored us not to oppose the "left" on this question," because, they said, the whole of the German workers were in favor of leaving the trade unions. They said that this movement was almost a "natural force." They begged and implored us not to oppose it, and Nevertheless, we did oppose it, and successfully.

We were right, and the German party itself laid down the right lines at the Frankfurt Congress. This particular danger no longer exists for the German party, and naturally we are very glad of it.

If the German party and the Executive had not been sufficiently firm on this question, dangerous consequences might have followed. The German trade unions are now reviving. Everyone recognizes this. Had the party been underground or half underground, we would have been lost. If we had allowed the Communists to leave the unions, then instead of a mass party, we would have had a sect. We must fight the extreme left. Even granted that numerically this was only a very small stream, but small streams become big rivers.

If we mean to stick to our principles, if we are going to pay more than lip service to Leninism, then we must remember the words which I have already quoted from Lenin. We must not let this extreme left tendency grow up into theoretical revisionism which is spreading and becoming an international phenomenon.

Comrade Graziadei, in Italy, published a book containing a reprint of the articles he wrote, when he was a social-democratic revisionist, attacking Marxism. This theoretical revisionism cannot be allowed to pass with impunity. Neither will we tolerate our Hungarian comrade, Lukacs, doing the same in the domain of philosophy and sociology. I have received a letter from Comrade Ruda, one of the leaders of this fraction. He explains that he intended to oppose Lukacs, but the fraction forbade him to do so; thereupon he left the fraction because he could not see Marxism watered down. Well done, Ruda! We have a similar tendency in the German party. Comrade Graziadei is a professor, Korsch is also a professor.—(Interruptions: "Lukacs is also a professor!") If we get a few more of these professors spinning out their Marxist theories, we shall be lost. We cannot tolerate such theoretical revisionism of this kind in our Communist International.

Criticism of "Die Internationale." In the last number of the "Die Internationale" (organ of the German Communist party) you will see an article by Boris who regards himself as

being among the extreme left. (Serving: "He is not a professor!") For a wonder he is not a professor, but neither is he a Communist, or at least not a Marxist! However, I hand him over to Comrade Bukharin, who will deal with him in his speech on the program. But, comrades, the German workers will not stand having non-Marxist programs printed in their theoretical journal. For example: this Boris asserts that there is no such thing as super-profit from the colonies. But this is just the song we hear from the Second International. The imperialism of social democracy is founded on this very fact of the super-profit which imperialist countries take from the colonies. Comrade Korsch "defends" Comrade Lenin against various digressions from advice impudently to take up the study of Marxism and Leninism. I hear that the German Central Committee has passed a resolution repudiating Boris' article—it is a good thing it has done this, but that alone is not enough.

I don't think I am asking too much of the German Party if I ask them to have their publication "Die Internationale" produced by Marxists and not by those who still have to learn Marxism. If comrade Graziadei is a confirmed revisionist, I am sorry for it; for in many respects he is a good comrade; but it is impossible to be both a revisionist and a communist at the same time. The Communist International cannot allow a free hand to our comrades in such matters. All of us are so taken up with political affairs that we do not trouble to read this article. Many of us say: "We have no time to read it." This is neither a Leninist nor a Marxist attitude. There is a whole generation of young students and workers who want to educate themselves as communists who will read it. We must clear up this question completely. We cannot allow this state of affairs to continue.

## "Right Danger" Should Not Be Under-estimated.

Now comrades, as I have said, 90 per cent of our battles this year have been against digressions to the right. I think this will also be the case at the present Congress. I admit at once that the more one sees, dangers from the "right" cannot be under-estimated, that they are greater than any of us imagined. This is not because our people are bad, but it arises from the features of the present period of world history. Just now we are in the trough of two great waves of revolution and in such a period, dangers of "right" digressions are inevitable. The survivals of social democracy are more prevalent in our camp than we ever realized. We must and we shall eradicate these "right" digressions, but we shall succeed in this only if we make absolutely no concessions to worthy radicalism, and "theoretical" revisionism; and if we immediately suppress deliberate extreme left digressions, the very moment they acquire any importance.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

# POLISH WORKERS WARNED OF FALSE FRIENDS OF PRISONERS; AID ONLY THRU WORKERS PARTY ORGANIZATION

The following document has been received by the Polish Section of the Workers Party of America, signed by Comrade Stefan Krollkowski, who is one of the two Communist members of the Polish parliament, in the name of the Central Committee of the Alliance of Workers of City and Farm (Zwiazek Proletariatu Miast i Wsi), a legal substitute organization for the Polish Communist Party. Owing to the fact that this document is an important one we are publishing it in the DAILY WORKER.

## TO THE POLISH SECTION OF THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA:

Dear Comrades! In a paper, "Glos Robotniczy," published in Detroit, Mich., we found a communication about creating a self-styled "Temporary Committee for the Aid of the Class Prisoners in Poland," signed by J. H. Marchewka, Antoni Janiec, Josef Gwozdz and Wladyslaw Tracz, and others. About this same time this "Glos Robotniczy" published a dirty attack, signed by a Mr. Bielous

and a Mr. Gluks. This attack was directed upon Comrade J. Lenski, a delegate of the Central Committee of the Alliance of Workers of City and Farm in Poland, who in the name of the revolutionary proletarian organization of Poland has been conducting a campaign among the workers in America for collecting funds for the aid of political prisoners in Poland.

## Selfish interests.

We consider it our duty to the workers of America as sharply as possible to denounce this attack of "Glos Robotniczy."

We declare that by this attack, which had as its intention to harm and hamper the campaign of collecting the funds for the aid of the victims of Polish bourgeois government, these men from "Glos Robotniczy" openly are showing that for them the fate of political prisoners in Poland is nothing, that by creating a self-styled "Temporary Committee for the Aid of Class Prisoners in Poland," not having any contact with any workers organizations in Poland, they have in sight only the interest of their own clique.

## Demand Money Owed.

We confirm that the managers of "Glos Robotniczy," notwithstanding their often repeated promises, up to the present time have not turned over to The Alliance of the Workers of City and Farm, \$900.00 collected from the Polish workers of the United States more than two years ago.

Every worker in the United States will understand that we cannot have

any confidence in those men and that we cannot entrust to them the work of collecting the funds for the political prisoners in Poland.

Once more categorically, we demand from the "Glos Robotniczy" the immediate return to us of the money they owe us.

We call upon the workers—emigrants from Poland—for energetic action in giving financial help for the political prisoners in Poland and to turn all money only into the hands of such institutions which are created in agreement with and under the permission of the Workers Party of America.

Long live the international solidarity of the proletariat!

Long live the Workers Party of America!

Long live the struggle for the final emancipation of the working class!

The Central Committee of the Alliance of Workers of City and Farm. (Signed) Stefan Krollkowski.

# NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

- OPEN AIR MEETINGS**  
 Tuesday, July 22  
 Section 1—10th St. and 24 Ave. Speaker: Carl Brodsky.  
 Section 2—35th St. and 8th Ave. Speaker: N. B. Spamer.  
 Section 3—138th St. and St. Anne's Ave. Speakers: Witnitsky, Ettlinger.  
 Thursday, July 24  
 Section 2—118th St. and Lenox Ave. Speaker: Rebecca Grecht.  
 Section 6—5th Ave. and 53d St. Brooklyn. Speakers: Margaret Undus and others.  
 Friday, July 25  
 Section 1—7th St. and 2d Ave. Speaker: Simon Felskin, Spager.  
 Jefferson St. and East Broadway. Speakers: McDonald and others.  
 Section 2—109th St. and 6th Ave. Speakers: Primoff, Ettlinger.  
 79th St. and 1st Ave. Speakers: Mary Hutzman and others.  
 Section 3—148th St. and Willis Ave. Speakers: Baum and others.  
 16th St. and 153d St. Jewish speakers.  
 Section 4—Graham and Varet Sts. Jewish speakers.  
 Union and E. 2nd Sts. Speaker: George Skindin.  
 Section 5—Stone and E. 14th Aves. Brooklyn. Speaker: Ludwig Lora.  
 Section 6—13th Ave. and 42d St. Speaker: Joseph Brady.  
 Thursday, July 25  
 Section 3—McKinley Sq., Bronx. Speakers: Rebecca Grecht, Joe Padgug.  
 Section 4—Grand St. Extension. Speakers: Jos. Brady and others.  
 Section 5—Chester and E. 17th Aves. Speakers: Jack Stachel, Geo. Primoff.  
 Section 6—24th St. and Mermald Ave. Speakers: Ben Levy, Sam Neasin and others.  
 Union Hill, New Jersey  
 Thursday, July 25—14th St. and Bergen Ave. Speaker: Ch. Mitchell.  
 Saturday, July 26. Speaker: Carl Brodsky.

## NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 20.—There will be a general membership meeting of all Workers Party members Wednesday evening, July 23rd, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue near 9th St.

This will be one of the most important meetings held in New York. Comrade W. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will speak on the Workers Party in the coming presidential campaign and on a number of other vital questions confronting the party at this time.

All comrades are specially urged to attend this meeting without fail. All branch meetings for that night must be called off.

Comrades must bring their membership cards with them. No one will be admitted without a card.

# CLOTHING UNION WORKERS JOBLESS AS CRISIS GROWS

## European Competition Affects U. S.

Thousands of clothing workers throughout the country are out of work, due not only to the general industrial depression, but to the importation of clothing made by cheap European labor from abroad, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers told the DAILY WORKER. Samuel Levin, manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated, admitted there was considerable unemployment within his union, but tried to make light of it.

Members of the union, on the other hand, told the DAILY WORKER that for some months unemployment among the union members has been increasingly bad.

"Just look at all these men hanging around the building," said a member of local 17 to the DAILY WORKER, pointing to the crowded halls in 409 South Halsted street, the Amalgamated building. "The same men come in here day after day looking for jobs."

"We wait around for weeks and then are sent out to a job that lasts only three days or a week and then we are laid off again. Look at the cheap suits you see sold in most of the stores. If they were made by union labor in the United States they would cost almost twice as much. They are made in European countries for less than half the wages we work for in America."

## Coal Operators Back This!

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The I. C. C. today urgently appealed to the people of the Northwest that they purchase their coal early, in order to avoid a curtailment in the transportation necessary for the heavy movement of agricultural products this fall.

## Russia to Palestine Ship.

JERUSALEM, July 20.—The first steamer direct from Odessa to Palestine, since the outbreak of the world war, arrived yesterday with 171 Jewish emigrants on board. Among them were the Zionists expelled from Soviet Russia.

# YOUNG WORKERS WILL HOLD BIG MEMBERSHIP MEETING HERE JULY 23

The district and city industrial committees of the Young Workers League have new plans for furthering of the industrial work and a membership meeting has been called to discuss these plans and put them into effect for Wednesday, July 23, at 8 p. m. at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

- (1) The Workers in the Trade Unions.
- (2) Young Workers in the Trade Union Educational League.
- (3) Shop Nuclei.
- (4) New Registration.

The industrial work is the most important activity that the young workers are engaged in. Every member of the Chicago League is expected to be present at this meeting and to take part in it. There should be no excuse for non-attendance. Branch meetings falling on that date should be called off.

Comrades Barney Mass, Max Shahtman of the District Executive Committee of the Y. W. L., and Comrade Jack Johnstone, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Educational League will report on the subjects mentioned above.

Party members are invited to attend this meeting.

## Legal Proceedings Prompted to Oust Swedish Communist

(Special to the Daily Worker.)  
 STOCKHOLM, June 30.—(By mail.)—It is reported from Christiania that the Storting has submitted to the Mandate Commission the question of expelling the Communist deputy, Ole Larson, because legal proceedings are being taken against him. The Communists declare that it was owing to the provocation of the Presidium of the Storting that the procurator is taking proceedings against Ole Larson. The procurator has appealed against the decision in the case of the Central Committee of the Young Communist League and is demanding that in addition to imprisonment, the accused should be deprived of civil rights.

**Send in that Subscription Today.**

# PLOT TO DEPORT KRAVCHUK FAILS AFTER 3 YEARS

## "No Evidence," Admit U. S. Persecutors

William Kravchuk has recently been released from Ellis Island. Kravchuk was arrested in Detroit in 1921, and after a hearing was ordered deported on the charge of being a member of an organization which advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence. At the original hearing there were only two witnesses against Kravchuk. The evidence against him was, in general, hearsay. The chief witness against him was one Apelman, a special agent of the Department of Justice. Most of what Apelman testified to be learned from "confidential informants" whose names he was unable to disclose.

After this hearing, a number of efforts were made to have a rehearing before the Department of Labor. These were all unsuccessful, even though a number of influential persons, including Senator Couzens, interested themselves in the case.

**Judge Trusted in Davis**  
 Finally Kravchuk was brought to Ellis Island for deportation, in the fall of 1923. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained and Judge Knox held that the finding made, "so far as the record goes, has no evidence to support it." Upon the supposition that "the Secretary of Labor, when he considered the relator's case, and issued the order of deportation, had before him some evidence that is not in the record," Judge Knox refused to sustain the writ but ordered a new trial, and meanwhile that the relator be released upon bail in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Some difficulty arose in furnishing the required bail. Before the necessary funds were obtained, the Circuit Court of Appeals of New York handed down a decision (United States ex rel. Carapa v. Curran) holding that aliens in deportation cases were not entitled to release on bail. For this reason it was impossible for Kravchuk to be released pending a trial. Subsequently Judge Knox made an order referring the matter to a referee to hear and determine.

As soon as it became apparent that the hearing was to go forward, and that the government would be compelled to prove its entire case against the alien, the government, on its own initiative, recommended that the proceedings be dropped, and upon this account the warrant of deportation was finally cancelled. Thus, after spending eight months at Ellis Island, Kravchuk has finally been released because the government had no evidence upon which to deport him.

**Typos Arrive For Meet.**  
 HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 20.—J. M. Lynch, International President and J. W. Davis, International Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, are expected to arrive here Saturday or Sunday for the Indiana Typographical Conference.

# DEBS SAYS DAVIS NEVER DEFENDED HIM IN WEST VIRGINIA MINERS FIGHT

"You can make the positive statement that the story (of my commending Davis) is out of whole cloth, a misrepresentation. John W. Davis, democratic nominee, never tendered me his services in West Virginia coal strikes or elsewhere. The fact is I never saw the gentleman, so far as I know, and certainly I never had any dealings with him whatsoever."—Eugene V. Debs, July 17, 1924.

# YES!

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It represents officially the views and reflections of the Communist International as the official organ of the Executive Committee, edited by the world renowned revolutionary leaders: Gregory Zinoviev and Karl Radek.

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**Send in that Subscription Today.**

# 36-HOUR WEEK AIM OF THESE RAIL WORKERS

## Demands of Australian Clerks Set Record

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 20.—Railroaders' demands presented to the federal arbitration court by the Australian Railways union, constitute the biggest case ever heard before the court in Australia. Over 2000 wage and salary demands are made.

The wage demands range from \$1,298 a year for unskilled workers up to \$4,750 for the highest paid salaried officers. A general working week of 44 hours is claimed, with 40 hours for switchmen and yardmen, 36 for telegraphers and clerks, with a reduction of one hour per shift if employed at night. Overtime at time and a half for the first two hours and double time thereafter. The union asks that no apprentice under 19 be worked overtime.

Numerous concessions are demanded, including passes on all lines for union officials. Passes and other rail concessions include first-class passes to an employee and his wife and dependents; week-end passes for employees working away from homes; on all occasions officers and employees, their wives and dependents, to be allowed railway tickets at quarter rates.

There are demands for hot water for meals, cupboards to keep food, etc., baths for men performing dirty work, ambulance chests, wholesome drinking water, sanitary accommodation, watches for train crews, tools or tool allowances, facilities to collect union dues, hold meetings, etc., on government railroad premises.

Preference to members of the union is also demanded.

## Australian Bosses Seeking Supply of British Child Slaves

SYDNEY, New South Wales, July 20.—One thousand British girls of not more than 14 years of age is the latest child immigration scheme launched in New South Wales. The scheme is fostered by employers.

The promoters express the opinion that the economic necessities of many British parents will induce them to consent to the migration of their girl children, and that it will not be difficult to obtain the required number. In fact, it is thought that it will be easier to effect the migration of girls of only 14 years than girls of 16 and upwards.

The experience of Canada with similar immigration schemes has been that a large proportion of the young newcomers find their way to hospitals, asylums and prisons. Many of the children born in Canadian public institutions are the offspring of young unmarried girls who had been received from Great Britain through emigrant agencies.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# RELIANCE PRISON LABOR TRUST UNDER FIRE IN WEST VIRGINIA; CHICAGO CHARITIES' MAN IS HEAD

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Suit for cancellation of all prison labor contracts made by the West Virginia state board of control with the Gordon Shirt Co., has been filed by Senator Neely of West Virginia as counsel for M. A. Jolliff, a taxpayer, in the circuit court of Marshall county in that state. Neely announces that he is out to compel the prison labor trust to pay adequate prices for this forced labor. The Gordon concern is one of the subsidiaries of the Reliance Mfg. Co., known as the prison contract labor trust, whose headquarters are in Chicago.

Like Fall and Sinclair and Doherty in the naval oil lease scandals, the West Virginia state board is charged with having violated the law by failing to advertise for competitive bidding on this labor. Instead, it announced that it had signed a "renewal and extension," on July 15, 1921, of a contract made with the Gordon concern in 1916. But the terms of the new contract, Neely's complaint sets forth, are wholly different from those in the old contract.

Prisoners at 72 cents Daily. The Gordon deal is described by Neely to the court as "in wilful and flagrant violation of the law privately, collusively and fraudulently" letting and leasing the diligent work of 275 men and women convicts. It provided that 72 cents a day be paid for the first 150 convicts, and \$1.00 a day for all above that minimum number. This price is declared to be at least 53 cents a day less for each convict than is paid in other states for similar work by convicts under like conditions. Maryland was getting \$1.25 a day for its convict labor on shirts. The complaint asserts that West Virginia has in this manner been defrauded of \$30,000 a year for a long time past.

A prospectus issued May 29, 1923, in Chicago, for the sale of \$7,000,000 of Reliance Mfg. Co. stock by a banking syndicate, explains: "The Reliance Co. operates seven prison factories, getting building rent free and also power, heat and light either free or at nominal rates. It gets its labor from state prisons and reformatories at rates varying from a fifth to a half of cost in free plants. Net profits for the first 11 months of 1922 were \$999,409.44."

Prison Slaver a Charitable Man. "The business was founded by Milton F. Goodman, who is still active head. He has been for a long time secretary of the Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago and is a most liberal contributor to Jewish charities and the Zionist cause."

The Gordon Shirt Co. is described in the same prospectus as a West Virginia corporation of \$400,000 paid in capital. Its president is "Isadore Gordon of Wheeling, W. Va., prominent in Jewish circles in West Virginia, liberal contributor to Jewish and Zionist causes and to Republican campaign funds in West Virginia."

The legislative agent of the Reliance combine is advertised in this brutally cynical document as "Eli H. Brown, Jr., of Louisville, formerly chairman of the Kentucky board of prison commissioners."

## ADVERTISERS CAN'T MAKE WORKERS' EMPTY POCKETS BUY PRODUCE

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 20.—One of the principal speakers at the advertisers' convention in Wembley was Winston Churchill, who said that one of the causes for the failure of Europe to get back to normalcy is that production is exceeding consumption.

"We have not forgotten how to produce, but we have forgotten how to consume," said Churchill. Churchill asserted that the advertisers would play an important part in repairing the damage resulting from the world war.

## Injunction Menace Important Issue At Machinist Meet

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Necessity for placing federal judges under direct control of the people, as a safeguard against abuse of the injunction power, will be urged upon the International Association of Machinists, in their 17th general convention, to be opened September 15 at the Hotel Tiller, in Detroit. The last convention was held at Rochester in 1920, when the membership, recruited during the war-time boom, was double what it is now. Hundreds of injunctions secured by railroad companies and other enemies of the union have been largely responsible for breaking the morale of the members who have dropped out.

Only recently the officers of the railroad shop crafts have been able to negotiate the dropping of a claim by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad for collection of a default judgment of \$9,000,000 damages claimed by the company against the shop strikers under the terms of the infamous Daugherty injunction. The injunction itself was made permanent.

The remedy proposed is election of federal judges for limited terms. A constitutional amendment is required for this change.

## Stock Exchange Fighters Go to See Youth "War"

CAMP CUSTER, Mich., July 20.—Automobile loads of parasites and coupon clippers have arrived here today to watch the amateur soldiers in their war maneuvers. It is said that 1200 men from the R.O.T.C. are here to train under the supervision of army officers. These men come from the colleges where the children of the workers are very scarce. The students will probably serve as good servants of our war lords as they lead the workers into slaughter.

These people serve the same purpose as the battle-ram in the stock yards who lead the sheep up to their place of slaughter and then step aside. In this manner they allow the mass of workers to fight in the interest of the present owners of American industry. The demonstration is given for the purpose of proving to our useless parasites that the American army is capable of protecting their interests. It is also given to show our budding white guard officers, the best way to kill the greatest amount of people, using the least amount of ammunition while doing so.

## News Telegraphers Apply for Official Arbitration Helper

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

NEW YORK, July 20.—The telegraphers employed by the International News Service, Universal, United Press, and United News services have asked the Department of Labor for a "Commissioner of Conciliation" preparatory to entering "arbitration, mid-night July 20," according to an announcement of their joint committee with headquarters here in the Aberdeen Hotel.

The first two named are "Hearst interests." The men are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, an A. F. of L. union of the most conservative and autocratic type.

Dutch Fishers Die in Storm. LONDON, July 20.—A violent gale is sweeping over Amsterdam, and 15 fishermen whose boats were sunk or capsized when the storm whipped the sea into a fury were lost. Heavy damage was done to seaside resorts. Houses were wrecked and shipping imperiled.

Send in that Subscription Today!

# RUSSIAN CROPS "MIDLING GOOD" FOR THIS YEAR

## Reports of Famine Are Badly Exaggerated

(Rosta News.)

MOSCOW, July 20.—The reports appearing in the foreign press on a would-be failure of the crops, allegedly owing to early morning frosts, weeds and harm done by insects, are utterly incorrect and groundless. According to official information, received by People's Commissariat of agriculture, the condition of the crops was not worse in June than last year's crops at the same time, namely 2.6, estimated at the maximum 5 system, or, in other words, the crops are slightly over "middling good."

There are no cases on record of crops having been destroyed by frosts, while the sown area damaged by insects is smaller than last year's, due to energetic measures adopted by the respective department: namely, 9,046,000 dessatins as against 10,915,000 des. last year. The locust-stricken regions are mainly the Caspian Sea and the Azerbaidjan area, which do not in the least affect the results of the harvest throughout the Union of Soviet Republics.

The crops might have been more affected by the drought in May in the South Eastern area, Ukraine and part of the Volga area—with a result that the general estimate of the crops fell from 3.2 by the middle of May to 2.6 by the beginning of June. However, the rain that has fallen in the second week of June has again ameliorated the condition of the crops in all these areas, except partly, one or two provinces.

## Farm-Labor Bloc in Canadian Parliament Gaining Much Strength

(By JOHN ROBUR.

OTTAWA, Can., July 20.—A radical group is being organized in the Canadian parliament. It is an offshoot of the Farmers' party and of the Labor party. Most of its members come from the farmer or progressive group, but it rallied first around a resolution moved by the leader of the tiny labor party.

The Labor members and the Progressive members of the house of commons frequently vote together, in spite of standpat preaching that workers and farmers have diverse interests, the members of the Canadian house usually find they are on the same side.

The effective start was given to the drift away from the progressive caucus when J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member from Winnipeg moved that the budget tariff reductions be replaced by those of the progressive platform. He and Irvine, the other Labor member, drew 14 progressives with them in the vote.

Recently this radical group forced the house to vote on banking reform issues and on one occasion came within 12 votes of defeating the government.

## White Collar Scabs Break Local Strike Of Chicken Handlers

The normal flow of some 6,000 chickens daily into Chicago will be resumed tomorrow when the world's smallest labor union returns to work. The eighteen members of the Chicago Chicken Handlers' Union who struck several days ago when they were refused an advance of from 1 to 25 cents per hundred chickens, today told the local poultrymen's organization they would return at the old scale. Clerks, stenographers and other employees of the commission merchants have been scabbing on the chicken handlers.

## Russian Fair Near China.

MOSCOW, July 20.—The Karakolinsk Fair, in Semiretchje, near the Chinese border, opened on the 15th of June, after a long interval of years. The object of the fair is to promote trade relations with China, whence large quantities of cattle were usually supplied.

## Lost Filers Found.

TOKIO, July 20.—A Stuart MacLaren, British round the world flyer, was rescued early this morning by a Japanese destroyer.

# RUSSIAN REPUBLICS HOLD MOVIE CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS MEANS OF ENCOURAGING FILMS THRU UNION

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 20.—An inter-union conference on the cinema industry was held here recently. It was attended by representatives from all the republics and autonomous areas.

The conference opened with a speech by Lunacharsky, on "Revolutionary Ideology in the Cinema." He said: "The bourgeoisie aims before all to attract and amuse the masses in order to make a profit out of their cinema shows.

The Soviet cinema cannot permit its films to reflect bourgeois ideas and tendencies. Still less can it allow them to be the medium for propagating depravity and crime by representing these in an attractive form. Our films must be instructive as well as attractive, and the melodramatic form, properly developed, is perhaps the most suitable for the cinema.

More Attention to Science. "Further, the cinema can be used for the creation of living propaganda and publicity with great effect if the productions are humorous and interesting. Equally important is the representation on the cinema of a revolutionary chronicle and a weekly gazette of the most important world events. Much more attention should be paid to the scientific film, which can be interesting and attractive.

Whilst the cinema may yield us profits, our main interest is the provision of rational amusement as well as valuable instruction for our people, particularly for those living on the outskirts of the towns and in the villages."

## Ukraine Boosts Films.

During the discussion, it was shown that the cinema industry, which had developed between 1915-17, had been very hard hit during the civil war. Many of the theatres lost most of their properties, which were carried off by their former owners. At the beginning of 1924 there were 1,500 cinema theatres throughout the Union. Owing to lack of means, many of these have shut down.

It is in the Ukraine that the cinema industry, including the production of films, is in the most favorable position. Since the autumn of 1922, and, especially since the beginning of 1924, the industry has gone ahead. The great difficulty, in the Ukraine, as in other districts, is the heavy taxation on cinemas.

## Not Too Much Monopoly.

The conference passed a resolution embodying its suggestions for the future of the industry. It insisted on the preservation of the State's film monopoly, but urged that the monopoly must not be allowed to paralyze the initiative of Soviet enterprise. All cinema organizations within the Soviet Union should combine to form a joint stock company. Such a step could only be successful if material help were available and the state taxes reduced. The State film monopoly should be regulated by the Education Commissariats of the various republics and autonomous areas. All cinema organizations in the Union should be given the right to take films throughout the territory of the Union. The general regulation of cinematography should be in the hands of Union Commissariats for Education.

To investigate the difficulties of the cinema industry and to work measures for future development, a Commission is to be set up consisting of representatives of the Chief Political Education Department (Glypolitprosvet), the Art Workers' Union (Rabis) and of all cinema organizations.

## Get Co-ops' Help.

The conference also decided to request the Glypolitprosvet, the Executive of Rabis, the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, and co-operative organizations to suggest jointly ways and means of obtaining the assistance of the co-operatives in the development of the cinema industry.

Finally, the conference recommended all cinema organizations of the Soviet Republics and autonomous areas to help in every possible way to develop and strengthen the Proletarian Cinema Association (Proletkino).

## U. S. Would Boss Shipping.

LONDON, July 20.—The Express under the heading "America revives her shipping threat," carries a statement by Vice-president Plummer of the United States Shipping Board, stating that he is trying to get foreign ship owners to raise freight rates 20 per cent and unless this is done, America will have to offer preferential tariffs on imports brought in American bottoms.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# BISCUIT BOSS MADE MILLIONS FROM WORKERS

## National Biscuit Slaves, Wake Up to Facts!

While the young people working for the National Biscuit company haven't much of a chance to direct even their own lives, because of the long hours and low wages their bosses impose on them, the man who was chairman of the board of directors of the company also directed more than half a dozen other tremendous business and financial enterprises and amassed a fortune of \$28,500,000.

William H. Moore, "corporation lawyer and financier," as the capitalist sheets called him, died this month and left his huge estate to his widow and two sons.

Helped Build Steel Trust. Moore, with his brother James, organized the "big four" corporations, capitalized at \$187,000,000, which are now absorbed into the United States Steel corporation, which is part of the J. P. Morgan and Judge Gary family of slave-drivers.

Moore organized the Diamond Match company, American Tin Plate, American Sheet Metal and American Steel Hoop companies, besides the National Biscuit. He was director of Rockefeller's American Can company; American Cotton Oil company, one of whose subsidiaries is the N. K. Fairbank company, which makes "Gold Dust" and other soap products; American Surety company; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway; First National Bank and First Security company, more Morgan interests, of New York; and in addition helped promote the National Horse Show Association of America.

## Wake Up, Young Workers!

The Young Workers League ought to be able to convince the young people working for the National Biscuit company that if just one of the men who directed their business accumulated an acknowledged \$28,500,000 during his lifetime and left his two sons in fat jobs while the young people from whom he made so much of his money cannot even save enough to buy a flivver or go to the show even once a week, there's something wrong somewhere! The Young Workers League ought to be able to show the biscuit makers that they'll never get anywhere by slaving for multi-millionaires but must organize and unite with all other workers in demanding ownership and control of industries and government for themselves.

Send in that Subscription Today.

## Your Union Meeting

THIRD MONDAY, JULY 21, 1924

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
89	Bartenders, 123 N. Clark St., 8:30 P. M.
1	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, 910 W. Monroe St.
94	Boot and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Av
598	Butchers, Hebrew, 3420 W. Roosevelt Rd.
638	Butchers, Bohemian, 1870 Blue Island Ave.
17742	Cleaners & Dyers, 113 S. Ashland
14	Glove Workers, 1710 N. Winchester
1307	Carpenters, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston.
2505	Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. Cap Makers, 4003 Roosevelt Rd.
70	Carpenters, 2705 W. 38th St.
80	Carpenters, 4035 W. Madison St.
181	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
199	Carpenters, S. C. 9139 Commercial Ave.
416	Carpenters, S. C., 505 S. State St.
449	Carpenters, S. C., 1457 Clybourn
485	Machinists, 222 N. West St., Waukegan.
1367	Carpenters, 2040 W. North Ave.
14	Cigar Makers Executive Board, 166 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
51	Coppersmiths, 1638 N. Halsted. Charles J. Swansen, Sec'y.
713	Electricians, 119 S. Throop St.
394	Engineers (Locomotive) 7832 S. Union Ave., 7:30 p. m.
400	Engineers, 4643 S. Halsted Street
497	Engineers, 311 S. Ashland Ave.
569	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
196	Firmen and Enginemen, 2431 Roosevelt Rk., 9:30 a. m. Last meeting 7:30 p. m.
331	Firmen and Enginemen, 64th and Ashland Ave.
698	Firmen and Enginemen, Madison and Sacramento.
18	Glove Operators, 1710 N. Winchester Ave.
76	Hot Carriers, 814 W. Harrison St.
59	Ladies' Garment, 328 W. Van Buren St.
74	Lathers, 725 S. Western Ave.
374	Longshoremen, Tug, 355 N. Clark
285	Machinists, 78th St. and Dobson Blvd.
337	Machinists, 1638 N. Halsted St.
378	Maintenance of Way, 1543 W. 103d Street
328	Maintenance of Way, 202 W. 47th Street
827	Painters, 175 W. Washington St.
213	Painters, 535 N. Cicero Ave.
101	Painters, 3316 W. North Ave.
147	Painters, 19 W. Adams St.
194	Painters, Madison and 5th Ave.
265	Painters, 205 E. 115th St.
273	Painters 2432 S. Kedzie Ave.
2084	Railway Clerks, 159 N. State St.
51	Sheet Metal Workers, 1638 N. Halsted St.
5	Sailors' Union of Great Lakes, 355 N. Clark Street
5	Tailors, 180 W. Washington St., 7:30 p. m.
721	Teamsters, 11526 Michigan Ave.
758	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.
772	Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

New York Federation Aug. 26.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 20.—

The New York State Federation of Labor annual convention opens in Schenectady August 26.



## "WORKING UP"

The capitalists tell us that they became rich by honest and hard work and we can do the same. But it is not true. "You cannot earn stone palaces by honest work," as the proverb says. The true story of how they became rich is by grafting and being unfair to your fellowmen. The following story will give a more clear idea of how they became rich.

I knew two men who worked in the same shop by the name of M. and S. They needed helpers. S. hired a helper and gave him \$12 a week while M. hired a fifteen year old boy and gave him \$8 a week. S. by giving him (the helper) \$12 weekly still profited so you could imagine how M. profited when he gave his helper \$4 less weekly.

M. oppressed his helper and got the best out of him. By living miserably at first, being one of the creators of child labor and also being unfair to his fellowmen, he became richer and also manager. While being manager, his work consisted of looking how the workers toiled and bossing them, but all the same his wages increased.

M. "worked up" as they (capitalists) call it. He bought a shop

of course, which the workers made for him. Now being a boss he gave to the workers of his shop \$12 weekly and work for 8 hours. He had child workers in his shop because he gave them less wages and exploited them more. He became rich only by grafting, oppressing his fellowmen, and also making children labor as you see it and not by honest and hard labor.

Little by little, he "worked up" until now he is one of the capitalists who owns the factories, runs the government, exploits thousands of workers. He now lives in a palace, while S. is the same worker as he was, for he did not graft and he also is a Communist.

## A COMRADE'S SONG

Oh! say, can you see,  
How the boss oppresses me,  
If you do, help me to,  
And I will take him off of you.  
The same tune as the Star Spangled Banner which you sing in the capitalist school.

Marshfield Junior Group No. 1

Roses are Red  
Violets are Blue  
I read the DAILY WORKER  
Why don't you.

## UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



## OUR DAILY PATTERNS

AN UP-TO-DATE AND ATTRACTIVE DRESS.



4804. Printed crepe or foulard would be very pleasing for this style. Or could use voile or taffeta. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 3/4 yards 40-inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/2 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps for UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER, 1924, BOOK OF FASHIONS.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.



4813. Printed crepe is here combined with crepe de chine in a plain color. This is a very good style for other wash fabrics, also for pongee and taffeta. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of one material 32 inches wide. If made as illustrated it will require 1/2 yard of plain material and 1 1/4 yards of the figured material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps. Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER, 1924, BOOK OF FASHIONS. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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

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290 Advertising rates on application.

## Wheeler, Jeffersonian Democrat

Yes, it is Wheeler who will run with LaFollette, in the personally conducted crusade to turn the rascals out. Aside from the fact that this repeats the performance of the old parties, in ignoring the demand for a "labor" man of the Berry or Lewis type, there is the further interesting fact that Wheeler, running with LaFollette, announces that he will campaign for Walsh of Montana, who supports Davis.

Wheeler announces he "remains true to Jeffersonian democracy." LaFollette is a "Lincoln republican." Both remain in their respective parties, but join in a personal independent presidential campaign. Their supporters scatter their votes thru the old parties, and "Jeffersonian democracy and Lincolnian republicanism" is acclaimed by everyone, including Davis and Coolidge.

It is all a part of the "Back to 1776" program, of course, so we should not be surprised at whatever happens. Mixing '76 with '24 is a task that might bring confusion to steadier brains than these. It's like mixing drinks in these post-Volstead days.

But to carry the scheme out to its logical conclusion, the nominees should announce their cabinet along these lines: Attorney-general, William Jennings Bryan, in order to get the prohibition vote; secretary of state, Ellis Searles, in order to get the anti-bolshevik vote and also give the cabinet a "labor" color—Searles works for Lewis; secretary of the interior, Exalted Grand Wizard Evans, to get the Klux vote; secretary of the treasury, a clerk from Morgan's office, in order not to incur the enmity of our "sound" financiers; and for secretary of labor, inasmuch as he is apparently on his death-bed and can't last long anyway, Samuel Gompers. The bolsheviks are not, of course, to be placated: on this there is a united front from Morgan to Debs.

## They Decide to Quit

No one is surprised at the mounting number of suicides in Germany. Conditions of life are being made so intolerable by the combined exploitation of German and entente capitalism, thru the Versailles treaty and now thru the Dawes plan, that it is taken as a matter of course that thousands of Germans will decide to quit and, with fifteen cents worth of gas, shuffle off the mortal coil that binds them as slaves to Morgan. Germany is a poverty-stricken and ruined nation.

Louis Lockard and his young wife did not live in Germany, however; they lived in Chicago. For those who are not familiar with Chicago, we may say that it is located in the U. S. A., state of Illinois, center of the richest country in the world. With untold wealth surrounding them, with strong bodies at their disposal which they offered for sale to the buyers of labor, with youth and the thirst for life, Louis and Grace came to Chicago, the city of great wealth and opportunity. But the doors were locked. Something had been taking place within the system that controls wealth and opportunity; "unemployment," "crisis," no work for Louis.

So Louis and Grace decided to quit. They spent fifteen cents for gas. The unemployment problem was reduced that much. No capitalist will be held responsible for their death. Everyone will shrug their shoulders. There will be no elaborate funerals. No "national mourning" will take place. It is the "normal" conditions of capitalism.

## The "Impossible Mesalliance"

United States Senator James Watson of Indiana, the unofficial representative of the Beef Trust in the nation's capital, has fired a devastating blast against the democratic presidential ticket! This blackest of the black of senators is up in arms because the democrats have nominated an ultra-conservative for president and an "ultra-radical" for vice-president. Mr. Watson hurls the politically distasteful epithet of "impossible mesalliance" at the weird combination of his opponents.

Without getting into any useless debate as to the fraudulent radicalism of Charles Bryan, the Nebraska wizard, who is the democratic vice-presidential nominee, let us examine Mr. Watson's case and see where he gets off. What have the democrats done? Why is Beef Trust Watson so enraged?

The democrats have done in New York precisely what the republicans wanted to do in Cleveland. The democrats have nominated candidates who, in their judgement, will enable them to clean up next November, in the reactionary centers of the industrial East and the disaffected areas of the agricultural West. John W. Davis will bring the support of the men who have their hands on the big money bags piled up in Lower Broadway, New York, if the democratic strategy does not miscarry. Charles Bryan, whose mind according

to Watson, is "running over with fads and vagaries" was chosen running mate for Davis in order to fool the farmers. That is perfectly sound policy in the game of capitalist politics.

If we remember correctly the republican sachems were planning exactly the same maneuver. Their plans miscarried. It was the original aim of the Old Guard of the republican party to have Borah run for vice-president. In this case Coolidge was to get the cold cash from Wall Street and Borah was to be the bait, so-called radical bait, for the agricultural voters to swallow. The loyal lackey of biggest business, Senator Watson, was one of the prime movers in this maneuver at Cleveland.

Mr. Watson's attack will produce no moral outbreaks amongst the workers. It will simply serve to implant more firmly in the minds of the working masses on the farms and in the mills that all capitalist political parties, regardless of the mask they hide under, regardless of the tricks they resort to in camouflaging their real, ugly selves, are only misleaders operating in the interests of the exploiters.

## False Optimism

Many of our leading journals are now working overtime to convince the country that the recent recession in industry was only a temporary lull. We are being told with emphatic certainty, if not conviction, that the tide of business has turned.

What is the impelling force for this wave of false optimism that is now sweeping the columns of the press? Are there really any signs of a revival of industry?

Undoubtedly a good deal of the optimistic propaganda is politically inspired by the reactionary interests seeking the most favorable circumstances for waging their election campaign. Then some financial "experts," selling their stuff for popular consumption, hope to psychologize the masses favorably with the idea of stemming the adverse economic tides. But the facts of the present economic situation do not show any turn for the better in industry.

Production and exchange have hit low bottoms that some believe that this downward trend can go no lower. Not only is there no silver lining in sight for the economic clouds, but the real storm has not yet broken, if the numerous black signs at hand are to be considered.

The decline in employment has reduced the purchasing power of the country by at least two hundred million dollars a month. The gravity of this factor can be estimated properly only if one takes into consideration that it is usually at least two months after the bottom has been hit in an industrial depression that the workingmen begin to feel the pinch of the crisis. The authoritative F. W. Dodge reports indicate a drop of eight per cent in the number of building contracts awarded in June in the thirty-six northeastern states. Last month steel production fell off nearly 22 per cent. The automobile industry which consumes at least fifteen per cent of the steel produced is still in the dumps. Freight traffic on class one railroads decreased nearly fifteen per cent in June as compared with the corresponding month last year. Unemployment is no longer a local condition. The surplus of workers is evident thruout the land.

Most of the glowing talk about prosperity swooping down upon us is simply another instance of the wish being father to the thought. The stern realities, the cruel hardships that increasing numbers of workers are facing daily belie all the dangerous employing class propaganda.

## Democratizing the Philippines

Insular Auditor Wright has made permanent his ruling of March 15th, discontinuing the payments for the national independence fund appropriated by the Philippine Legislature.

This is an act of brazen affrontery. It is a sample of the despicable democratization by Wall Street and its Washington government that the Filipinos are so determinedly resisting.

Mr. Wright has declared that the Filipino people have no right to spend their own money in a campaign to free themselves from the palying clutches of the American imperialist oil, coal, sugar and railway looters. Filipino soldiers are to be court-martialed for attempting to think out loud and demanding the same pay that white troops are receiving. The Filipino privates were naive enough to believe that because thousands of them were rushed off to the battlefields of France and Flanders to be slaughtered on an equal basis with their white brothers, they were justified in seeking equal pay. But the stern and swift repressive measures taken by General Wood's military junta quickly disillusioned them—as to the chance of their getting a square deal at the hands of the Yankee imperialists.

And the saviour himself, General Leonard Wood, on the one hand prates about the blessings American democracy has brought to the Philippines and on the other hand vetoes an appropriation for a ten-year university program for the Filipino people. Who can utter a syllable about the civilizing influence of American dollar diplomacy and strikebreaking democracy without blushing with shame in the light of such sinister activities, in the face of such atrocious democratization?

We earnestly hope that the Filipino working and farming masses will take the most effective measures to organize themselves for self-defense, for self-preservation. More than that. It is the first duty of the American workers and farmers to paralyze this imperialist aggrandizement of their own exploiters in the Philippine Islands. The Woods and the Wrights must be thrown overboard along with the Garys and the Morgans. The united workers can do the job and the sooner they do it well, the better off they will all be.

# RUSSIA IN 1924

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(Continued from Last Issue.)

## The Great Revolutionary Problems.

But enough of general impressions, valuable though these may be to indicate the patent fact that the Russian revolution is a success and that it has been accepted as such by the masses. Now let us get down to mere specific facts, showing just how the revolutionary workers are solving the problems which must be solved if the new order of society is to live and to develop into Communism. In the brief time at my disposal, I shall not vex you with elaborate statistics, but a few at least will be necessary.

In my book, "The Russian Revolution," written after my return from Russia in 1921, I stated that there were three great problems that the revolution, since its beginning in 1917, had had to face, 1) governmental, 2) military, 3) industrial. By that time the first two of these had been actually solved. The workers had not only succeeded definitely in overthrowing the old regime and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat, but they had also succeeded in defending their rule in the face of the hostile capitalist rule. Wrangel, the last of the counter-revolutionary invaders, had been crushed late in 1920, and the Kronstadt revolt beaten early in 1921. The big problem left was the third one, that of rehabilitating the ruined industrial and agricultural systems, so that the people could be given the higher standard of living which they must have if the revolution were to survive.

Everything depended upon the solution of this central problem of reviving the economic life. The general problem manifested itself as a multitude of specific problems, all of which had to be solved at least in part before industry and agriculture could be revived. A few of the more important of these subsidiary problems were the breaking of the economic and political blockade which was strangling Russia, the establishment of a stable currency in place of the debased ruble which was making all real accounting systems impossible, the development of a state budget and the balancing of it, the utilization of the dangerous experiment of the New Economic Policy for revolutionary ends, the stoppage of the so-called declassing of the proletariat through the hungry factory workers scattering out upon the land, the abolition of sabotage by the supporters of the capitalist regime, the establishment of a new and effective system of proletarian industrial discipline in place of the old slave-driving methods that the workers had suffered under from time immemorial.

All these problems, and many more that might be mentioned, went to make up the general industrial and agricultural problems, which was so complex and difficult in 1921 as to stagger the imagination. The economic experts of the world, with complete unanimity, pronounced them totally insoluble. But their solution was absolutely imperative if the revolution was to live. As things now stand, three years later, hardly one of these problems has been actually solved completely. But real progress has been made with all of them. Not one has proved insoluble. Even though this progress towards solution has given birth to new and grave problems, the general result has been good and shows that the worst is over. The economic system of the country is getting under way again, the standard of living of the toiling masses is being steadily raised, and the permanency and success of the re-

volution is being assured. But let us glance very briefly at what has been done with each of the problems mentioned.

## Breaking the Blockade.

Of all the factors that combined to break down Russia industrially and agriculturally, none was so disastrous as the economic blockade by which the capitalist world tried to strangle the revolution to death. It was worse in its effects than the world war; the civil war, the wholesale sabotage, or any other single factor. It was death to the economic life of the country. Before the war, Russia did an average export business of 1,504,000,000 rubles per year; of this 90% consisted of agricultural and timber products. Of the peasants' total products, 45% was thrown upon the market, about half of this going abroad. But the world war, followed by the revolution and the blockade, completely destroyed this foreign trade. Agriculture was ruined for want of a market. The same happened to industry. Not only was the importation of vital manufactured goods and machinery necessary to the life of industry, completely stopped, but on the other hand, the peasant market vanished as well. The relations between city and country were broken. Industrial production fell almost to zero, and the peasants raised barely enough food stuffs to live upon. So far did the collapse of agriculture go that in 1921 we saw the spectacle of Russia, the greatest grain growing country in the world, actually importing food stuffs. For this, the blockade, not the great drouth, was primarily to blame, because, under ordinary circumstances, with a normal production of crops, Russia could have handled the famine situation entirely with its own surplus.

From the beginning, the Russian economists considered the breaking of the blockade and the opening of the world market to Russian trade of the most vital consequence. I remember a long talk I had in 1921 on this subject with Comrade Martens, formerly Soviet Envoy to the United States. He said that the fate of the revolution probably depended upon the breaking of the blockade. And when I saw him again this year, he had not changed his opinion. He measured the economic recovery of Russia pretty much by the extent to which it had succeeded in winning its way back again into the world market. The past four years have been marked by the most determined efforts to break through the death cord wrapped about them by the international capitalist class. And these efforts have been a success. By playing one nation against the other, that is by getting separate sections of world capitalism to scab upon each other, the Communists have broken up the united front of the exploiters and have forced their way through the blockade and into the world market. Today a whole row of countries have been compelled (compelled is the right word) to grant Russia either complete or partial recognition. Among these are England, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Japan, Norway, Rumania, and many others. The recent "left" elections in France have insured that even that reactionary country, one of the main points of resistance against Russia, will also have to sit down at the conference table and do business with the hated Bolsheviki. And wonder of wonders, the "progressive" wave now developing in the United States, may probably force even our ultra-conservative Government to recognize Russia, also.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

## THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

### Florida Land Swindlers.

To the DAILY WORKER:—Protection of land swindle among the legal profession of Florida is regarded as public policy and as the paramount principle of legal ethics.

The favorite scheme there is to sell land under false and fraudulent statements of profits previously made by raising special crops on such land, statements made under positive assertion of their truths to prospective victims in writing, and consequently believed by the prospects to be true. After a victim is caught by that trick and later discovers the falsity of the statements upon which he relied, he naturally insists on having the fraudulent transaction set aside.

But some Florida lawyer without authority from the defrauded victim and even without his knowledge, starts in the victim's name against the defrauder, a suit for damages and has it dismissed. If then the victim starts his action to get the fraudulent deal set aside, the swindler pleads the former suit as a bar, pretending that the matter has already been decided in his favor in a former suit.

The defrauded victim naturally repines that he never authorized such a former suit or in any way whatever gave his consent to it. But Florida courts, without even requiring the swindler to produce the record of the former suit, (as required by law) have the decisions ready in advance in favor of the swindler and contrary to law, sustain his plea.

The object of that policy, preventing a rededication of the fraudulent deal, is evidently to induce and compel the defrauded victim to sell out to somebody else and thus attract more victims. There is a great deal of money in that policy, if prices of \$25 or more per acre can thus be obtained by the land swindle interests for land hardly worth a dime per acre. The amount of plunder that can thus be reaped by millions of acres is obvious. It certainly is one of the most gigantic swindle organizations in existence.—H. Weeks.

### All Aboard

To the DAILY WORKER:—"All Aboard." We are off on our first national campaign AND WE KNOW WHERE WE ARE GOING. No more hesitation, no more palavering, no more dickering. It is our own train and our own crew. Bill Foster is at the engine throttle and Ben Gitlow is

the conductor. It is an express train, no stops at little jerk water stations, no stops to take on passengers at flag stations. We only stop for one flag and that is the RED FLAG.

The seating capacity of our train is limited, no room for bosses, bootleggers or hoodlums. No room for plutes, parasites or patrooms. We want no saviours, squires of spitoon philosophers. Nobody allowed on board but class conscious workers. We have no room for any one else. We cannot stop to let them off at their little station called COMPROMISE. We are going to keep on traveling until we get to WORKING CLASS CONTROL. That is our destination and with me like Foster and Gitlow in charge of the train, and with passengers who will not want the train to be stopped at every little SHADY DELL, we will get there.

There are no parlor cars on our train. We would not know what to do with them, as we will have no "parlor socialists" on board. Bring your own grub with you, as you will not get a square meal until you get out of CAPITALISM, and it is a long way to go. It is your campaign train and you will have to pay the bills, no free passes for any one.

But say, comrade, it is going to be some trip. You had better come along. You will be sorry the rest of your life if you don't. You will enjoy every minute of it BECAUSE IT IS CARRYING YOU AWAY FROM CAPITALISM. Don't make a mistake and get on the wrong train; if you do you are liable to get ditched in a swamp. You will know our train because it is the only one of its kind. It is the only RED SPECIAL and the engine is named COMMUNISM. Look, Bill Foster is oiling her up now and Ben Gitlow is looking at his watch. You will have to hurry. Don't you hear that call, "ALL ABOARD FOR WORKING CLASS CONTROL."—Joseph M. Caldwell.

### Farmers and Workers' Club

To the DAILY WORKER: The threatening bankruptcy and serfdom are playing havoc with the old ideology of the working agriculturists. They are beginning to see the fallacies of the existing dog-eat-dog system. No matter what form of agriculture they are engaged in, producing many times the amount that they consume of all kinds of farm products, still that elemental of all evils, want,

is fast upon their heels. Not only that, but it is becoming clearer to them from day to day that capitalism is threatening to dispossess them of their homes which they have spent their lives for.

This education, brought about by natural compulsion, has resulted in a situation that the working farmer is beginning to lose sight of his old ideology, the sacredness of private ownership. He is today realizing that ownership is only given him to the extent that he is permitted to pay taxes on the land and interest on debts.

Evidence to this effect is abundant, as here in Savo township. They have organized a club of farmers and workers, where the social question is discussed. The conclusions that they reach in their meetings of the causes of social evils, is much unlike the old, where they only penetrated this capitalist system to the middle man, to whom all faults were laid.

Now they all seem to know that there are the two classes in society: the exploiter and the exploited; the rulers and the slaves whose interests are diametrically opposed, and that only as a class they can break the chains of capitalism, the ruler, and accomplish their emancipation.

VINCENT IGNATIUS, Frederick, South Dakota.

### A Cement Plant.

To the DAILY WORKER:—Like many workers of today, I woke up one morning at 6 o'clock and thinking about on what "Labor Market" should I go today, with my labor power, to sell it to the capitalist for a wage. Finally I decided to go to the large Portland Cement plant at Buffington, Ind., nearby Indiana Harbor, Ind. \*When you approach the plant it seems as tho you came on an Alaskan prairie. Its only difference is that the sun is waru here. It is all white around it similar to the winter frost. When I came close to the gate, I found already many fellow workers there waiting for a job, most of them Negro and Mexican workers. And several young girls and middle-aged women, also most of them colored.

When you look around this, people, a man begins to change his feeling with this kind of a situation. Some of them have torn clothes; some a couple of holes in the shoes; some without heels and some even without shoelaces.

They look sadly at each other, and don't know exactly what might come next. The air is full of tiny dust falling for miles around the plant. Many complaints were made recently against the company from the so-

called Twin City administration (E. Chicago and Indiana Harbor, Ind.) against the nuisance of the plant. But, as this plant is a part of the United States Steel corporation, it should be fought by workers and farmers in the Workers Party.

I approach a colored worker and ask him if he had work within the plant. His answer was: Yes, I work in for a couple of days, but I can't stand the dust. It kills you. It seems like a thick fog in the morning, and you have to inhale it thru the day. And if you work any longer in, you're liable to go to the lancet because your lungs are filled with the cement.—Chas. T. Jurcich.

### Banish the Phantom!

To the DAILY WORKER: In the republican party convention Representative Cooper of Wisconsin, nominator of LaFollette for president and leader of the LaFollette group in the last house of representatives, on being attacked for being socialistic, retorted that the republican party in the past decade or so had adopted 26 of the 3 "red" proposals made by the LaFollette group in that time. Well, 26 of LaFollette's 31 basic beliefs have a ready been adopted (as most of Roosevelt's have been), and what have they done for the workers?

The Representative Cooper does not realize it, his statement is a confession of the inability of LaFollette to solve the problems and satisfy the needs of the workers of this country. Why should the workers of the United States further continue the phantom of LaFolletteism? Must they wait until hundreds of LaFollette's principles have been incorporated into a law before they realize the futility such a hope? BEN DAVIDSON.

P. S.—Of course our liberals, who believe in honesty and fairness a broad mindedness, will say, "But you have been unfair. You ought to wait until the other five points of LaFollette's 31 have been accepted before you pass judgment." Yes, that's trouble with us Communists—we're unfair, one sided and fanatic.

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### Worker Drowned?

MONTECELLO, Ind., July 20.—Search was made in the Tippecanoe River, five miles from here today the body of William Tilson, 40, gaspport man employed as a car spector for the Pennsylvania railroad who is believed to have drowned a deep hole while wading into the river to fish.

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