

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.

Entered as Second-class matter September 21, 1923, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. II. No. 112.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In Chicago, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1924

290

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

U. S. SHOWS TEETH TO PERSIA

CHINA-SOVIET AGREEMENT IS NEW FORCE IN WORLD FIGHT OF WORKERS FOR ALL-POWER

By JACK ARMITAGE. (Special to The Daily Worker)

SEOUL, Korea.—(By Mail.)—Of even more international importance than the Japanese-American immigration dispute is the completion of the Sino-Soviet agreement which, according to the Chinese foreign office, ranks as a second-class treaty. To the workers of the world this agreement is the most important incident in the East within the last 100 years. Its effect on the Occident will be far-reaching, not only diplomatically and financially, but economically and industrially. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, with the direct backing of the student movement in China has struck another telling blow for the economic emancipation of the industrial slave.

Every effort has been and will be made to nullify the effect of the agreement. The upholders of imperialism in the East recognize the menace to their interests. For the time the Soviets are holding a strong hand, but it is not to be expected that the financial bandits who infest China will dislodge their plunder without a desperate struggle, and the day may be close when the workers of the world will be looked to for assistance.

In a previous article in the DAILY WORKER, comment was made on the growing power of the Soviets in the East. That they were able to force the Sino-Soviet agreement past the strong diplomatic clique at Peking is, to anyone understanding the stranglehold which the diplomats have maintained for years, clear evidence that the Soviets have consolidated their position. Since the completion of that agreement "diplomacy" has shown its spite in every possible way. Not more than a summary of the negotiations is possible in this article, though enough can be said to indicate the importance attaching to them, more especially in their bearing on the great class struggle.

AS WE SEE IT By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

The Allied Conference now held in London is not proceeding as smoothly as should be expected, considering the presence there of such first rate agents of big business as Andy Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury; Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, and Owen D. Young, J. P. Morgan's Democratic party unofficial representative. The boys are making a good deal of a mess of things, and the Big Boss himself took ship and sailed for London. Of course, he insisted that this voyage was planned several months ago, but so was the conference. Morgan will crack the whip over the recalcitrant Herriot and Charlie Hughes may write one of his pious notes to France suggesting that it would be in accord with diplomatic morality to come across with at least an initial payment on the French debt. "What are you going to do?" Morgan will say to Herriot. "Give my loan the right of way over all other German indebtedness, or get ready to dodge Uncle Sam's collectors!"

That Morgan and the big financiers are running this country should no longer be a matter of doubt to even a hundred per cent. The bankers wanted the League of Nations so that they could run the United States and the rest of the world from Geneva, their international headquarters. But the American voters thought they were pulling off a great stunt when they voted James Cox into political obscurity and sent Warren G. Harding to the little green house on K street. They voted against the League. But Warren could hear his master's voice as well as Cox or Wilson, so he began to talk about a world court. That went by the board. The "people" simply would be true to Washington's address. They would have no entangling alliances. They did go to war and get killed beyond the seas, but they did not have a chance to vote on that.

The bankers showed considerable patience, but after Warren the Dumb died and Calvin the Dumber came into power, Wall Street decided that patience was no longer a virtue. It took the elephant by the trunk and, thumb-

CAL SCORES NO KNOCKOUT WHEN HE MEETS WILD BULL OF PAMPAS

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—President Coolidge made a bid for the prize-fighter vote when he gingerly shook the hand of Luis Firpo, the Argentine pugilist, at the White House. Firpo asked his interpreter afterward "Who was that fellow?"

Nothing was said on either side concerning Firpo's trouble with the immigration authorities at New York.

INDIAN MEDICINE MEN ARE BUFFALOED BY \$\$\$ ALIENISTS

Henry Snake, full-blooded Indian from the Peaca, Oklahoma, Reservation, arrived today to listen to Franks case testimony.

"My people," he said, "want to know what's happening here. This story is more wonderful than any of our tribal legends. Our old medicine men say the devil is in Leopold and Loeb."

STRIKING CAR WORKERS WIN MORE SUPPORT

Roofers Join Hegewisch Car Shop Strike

By BARNEY MASS.

With a greater number of pickets, the strikers in Hegewisch succeeded in getting the roofers to come out on strike. Rumors are heard that the men in the Standard Co. and other nearby factories, are also on the verge of laying down their tools and joining the ranks of the strikers.

The men in all the car factories have the same grievances and are treated in the same ruthless manner.

Conspicuous by their presence were the extra number of bulls from South Chicago. On inquiring for the reasons of this large force of police, one of them answered: "We are trying to run the men back to work and tomorrow there will be about 30 more dicks added to the force." In the usual manner the bosses are trying to institute a reign of terror and coerce the men into going back to work.

Cops Search Workers. While the strikers were grouped together in small bunches on the corner facing the plant, three burly cops told them to scatter out. However, before giving them these instructions each was told to hold his hands high up in the air and was searched for weapons. The methods followed by the police were similar to the treatment meted out to criminals. The intentions were to intimidate and make the workers acquiescent.

The DAILY WORKER newsie who was in the crowd held up his hands and jokingly kidded the cops about their procedure. "One of the officers asked him what kind of a paper he was selling. The reply was: "A Communist paper." The cops refused to take a copy when it was offered to them by him.

That the strike has developed can readily be seen when witnessing the concern of the bosses in having to resort to desperate measures to drive the men back to work. The history of strikes in the Calumet district in the past show that they have been violent ones. In Hammond some three to five men were killed, after the police shot cold-bloodedly into the crowd.

Need of Union Stressed. The strike meeting was addressed by Jack Johnstone, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Educational League. In a short and effective talk, he showed them the difference between a union and an organization such as the Workers Party. "We will give you the utmost support and help you carry this strike to a successful conclusion, but it is necessary to get the International Brotherhood of Railway Carmen active in this strike. We cannot shoulder the responsibility of it for we are a political organization." (He was speaking in behalf of the Workers Party), but will help you in getting the union interested and give them our full support." Comrade (Continued on page 3.)

CLEVELAND HAS GREAT ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION

Ruthenberg Says Seize War-Making Power

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Between 1,500 and 2,000 people assembled on the public square in Cleveland to participate in the anti-war demonstration, under the auspices of the Workers Party. C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers' Party, was the speaker.

The Cleveland Public Square was the scene of many great anti-war demonstrations during 1917 when the Left Wing Socialist Party in Cleveland carried on a determined fight against the conscription law and against war. Audiences ranging from five to fifteen thousand people assembled every Sunday afternoon to listen to speeches against war and against the conscription law.

The last great demonstration held on the Public Square was the May Day demonstration of 1919 in which some 40,000 workers participated as marchers in the parade and in the audiences on the Public Square.

Last Meeting Attacked. In opening the meeting, chairman Max Lerner called attention to the fact that the last time Comrade Ruthenberg had attempted to speak on the stone block on the Public Square was on May Day when a great mass demonstration of workers of the city was under way which had resulted in hours of street fighting when the 100 per cent Americans and police authorities had attacked marchers.

In his speech Ruthenberg said: "Ten years ago today the armies began to march upon the battle fields of Europe. It is for us to consider today the forces which set these armies in motion, and to find ways and means of preventing those same forces from again precipitating an Imperialist war."

The speaker outlined the development of Imperialism in capitalist countries, incidentally pointing out the Socialist betrayals in 1914 and continued. Take Bosses' Power! "The only workers who are not in danger of an Imperialist war are the workers of Russia. If their Red Army fights, it will fight to protect the workers against attack. The Russian workers do not have to carry on Imperialist adventures in Persia and China because they are producing for their own service and use their goods at home.

"The one way to stop future Imperialist wars is to take out of the hands of the capitalist class the power to make war by wrenching away from the governmental power and establishing the workers' and farmers' government."

The speaker then launched into the situation in the election campaign, ending with an appeal for support for the Communist candidates, Foster and Gitlow, because they stand for the Soviets and the proletarian dictatorship against Imperialist capitalism and the capitalist dictatorship, which was cheered by the assembled audience.

RUSSIANS REPORTED TO HAVE SETTLED DISPUTE WITH GERMANS ON RAID

BERLIN, July 28.—The Russo-German dispute, which has been hanging fire since Russian trade headquarters were raided by German police several months ago, has been amicably adjusted. Formal announcement to this effect is expected tomorrow.

PERSIA'S NEW PREMIER HAS BIG JOB PACIFYING FOREIGN OIL-ROBBER



Reza Kahn, the new premier of Persia, has the difficult situation of appeasing imperial America for the murder of the vice-consul. Persia is one of those unhappy nations that the big oil-grabbing nations can't leave alone. England and Standard Oil made a pact which Harry Sinclair is trying to upset. The Persian workers, however, are sympathetic to Soviet Russia and are hostile to the foreign influences which tear their country among themselves.

ORDER GERMANS TO LONDON TO BOW TO BANKERS

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 28.—Representatives of the Marx-Stresemann government of Germany will be summoned before the inter-allied conference within a week in connection with the international bankers' program for taking control of the industries of Germany under the Dawes program, it was learned here today.

The German delegates will be expected to stand up before the British, French, Belgian, Italian and American representatives and the officers of the Morgan and Bank of England interests and make formal pledges that their government will pass the legislation needed to put the Dawes plan into effect. It is expected that after the Germans have given such personal and dramatic assurance that the French obstructionists will find it harder to maintain their position.

In addition the Germans are needed for information they can contribute on the political and economic affairs of their nation. In particular they will be quizzed by the allied premiers on the strength of the German Communist movement and the possibilities of a revolutionary uprising against enforcement of the international financiers' program.

The decision to summon the Germans was taken after conferences Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon held with Premier Herriot, Ramsay MacDonald and M. Clementel, the French Minister of Finance. Mellon and Hughes were the guiding spirits in these conferences. Their instructions were afterwards voiced by MacDonald in a formal communication to the allied premiers.

WARSHIP TO FOLLOW INSULT NOTE TO OIL COUNTRY WHERE AMERICAN STOOLPIGEON DIED

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TEHERAN, Persia, July 28.—United States Minister Joseph Kornfield, today handed the Persian government an insolent note threatening the withdrawal of American diplomatic representatives and the severance of all diplomatic relations. The American state department note is one of the most blunt and intimidating statements exchanged in diplomatic negotiations for a long time.

The principal demands made by Minister Kornfield are: 1. Full reparation must be rendered instantly for the death of Major Robert Imbrie, the United States Vice-Consul at Teheran.

2. The Persian government must forthwith apprehend and punish all the persons directly or indirectly implicated in the tragedy involving Major Imbrie and his companion Mellin Seymour.

3. All officials and servants of the government who were present while the attack was being made and who failed to prevent it are to be punished immediately.

4. In addition to its readiness to punish the guilty and to pay a financial indemnity, the Persian government is called upon to remunerate "for the expenses of a warship to bring the body of the Consul home, and also for a guard of honor to be furnished by the Persian government as long as the body remains in the country." Persian officials must attend the ceremony.

5. Further increase in the number of guards protecting American officials and property is insisted upon by the threatening note.

Imbrie Imperialist Agent.

The United States Government regards the killing of Major Robert Imbrie as one of the most serious events in the course of its dealings in the East. The loss of Imbrie's life has aroused the exceedingly strong protest for two reasons. Major Imbrie has for many years been an invaluable agent to American interests in their numerous attempts to win concessions and strategic footholds in the East. The incident of Imbrie's death also involves the entire American oil policy in Persia, which is said to hold some of the most valuable oil deposits in the world. During the war Imbrie served as a U. S. secret agent in Russia.

Shell and Standard Combine. Last February the Standard Oil Corporation and the Royal Dutch Shell interests patched up a temporary truce. A corporation was organized representing these two leading oil trusts of the world, but giving the Standard Oil a majority of the board of directors.

The Persian government was compelled to accept this arrangement, because it felt that any step tending towards a weakening of British imperialist influence was welcome. The British oil barons were, through years of experience, still the most dangerous despoilers of the country's natural resources. Consequently, when the Sinclair Oil Company sought a concession, the Persian Madjless (Parliament) lent a ready ear to the new American investors. The native government was still maneuvering to pit the strongest possible forces against the British interests.

Hughes Oily Part. While these negotiations were going on, Secretary of State Hughes attempted to exercise "peaceful pressure" on the Persian government to withhold granting any more oil concessions. Mr. Hughes was acting plainly in the interests of the Standard Oil group. It is said that he felt that the Standard Oil majority on the board of directors of the new Shell-Standard Corporation was enough of a guarantee for United States oil supremacy and that there was no need of further complicating the situation by admitting additional American competitors.

Major Imbrie was regarded by the Persian authorities, and to a great extent by many people in the country, as friendly and active in behalf of the British interests.

(Continued on page 3.)

BIGGEST NEGRO ORGANIZATION MEETS FRIDAY

Garvey Tells Plans for 4th Convention

Problems affecting the relation of the twelve million Negroes in the United States with the social and economic structure of the country, are on the program for discussion, of the Fourth International Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Assn., headed by Marcus Garvey, which meets in Liberty Hall, New York, on Friday, August First.

Also the ultimate program of the Garvey organization calls for the establishment of a Negro Nation in Africa, with the gradual migration of the Negroes to that country, the convention realizes the necessity of dealing with American conditions until their final ideals are realized.

The convention program, as announced by Marcus Garvey, includes discussion of the following problems, which relate to American conditions of the Negro: "Ways and means of educating white public opinion to the needs and desires of the Negro race;" "The taboos of all propaganda inspired to destroy the ideals of and the enslaving of the minds of the Negroes;" "Discussion of the promotion of closer minds of fellowship between the black and white races of the world."

Klan Coming On Floor

Under the subject of Humanity, the discussion on the anti-Negro organization of America—the Ku Klux Klan—will take place. The topic is announced by Garvey as, "Discussion without prejudice of the aims and objects of the Ku Klux Klan."

Other problems include:—"Discussion of the intra-racial problems of the white race as they affect the Negro;" "Discussion of the sincerity of the League of Nations as a clearing house for the ills of the world;" "Discussion of the Negroes' share of the spoils of the world war, the new German demand for the return of certain colonies in Africa that were robbed from the natives and taken from the Germans during the last war;" "Discussion of the honesty of diplomacy in dealing with the rights, lands and liberties of

(Continued on page 3.)

LAST NEW YORK LINE YIELDING TO AMALGAMATED

Only 4,000 Still Out of 40,000

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, July 28.—With all but 4,000 of the striking 40,000 Amalgamated Clothing Workers back on the job, the union enters the fifth week of its New York strike with energies concentrated against a few of the large hard-boiled firms. Strikebreakers and gunmen are fighting the pickets with violence but the union reports that it is making progress in these shops.

The union war chest is in good shape with the 30,000 who have gone back to work paying 5% strike assessments and cutters 10%. The outstanding success of the strike has been the establishment of an employers' organization with which the union can deal and its acceptance of a contract providing union conditions, minimum wage scales and unemployment insurance.

Centralizing Union.

As the result of the strike, which is being conducted by one central union body, a reorganization of the union in the direction of centralization with one joint board is foreshadowed. General President Sidney Hillman has issued such an appeal to the membership.

The Amalgamated Bank of New York announces that, contrary to expectation, the strike has not resulted in increased withdrawal of deposits by union members. This it explains by the fact that strikers have instead taken advantage of its small loan service.

Voting on Higher Dues.

A national referendum is being conducted by the Amalgamated on an increase in membership dues to not less than 50 cents a week. The question was referred to the executive board by the recent biennial convention. If the referendum carries, officials say that satisfactory arrangements will be made in the few localities where immediate application of the increased rates would not be feasible.

Won't Take Eighth Pardon.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 28.—After three hours of argument late yesterday the supreme court took the habeas corpus case of Carl Magee, Albuquerque, N. M., editor convicted of direct contempt of court under advice and admitted Magee to twenty-five hundred dollars bond.

Magee's "Contempt" Was Criticism of the Politicians' Government.

Former attorney general Askern, who opposed the validity of the pardon issued Magee after he had been given a jail sentence, alleges that Governor Hinkle had pardoned Magee not less than eight times.

Send in that Subscription Today.

SOCIALIST PARTY SHEDS RADICAL FIGLEAF; ENDORSES REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT TO HEAD NATIONAL TICKET

NEW YORK.—Co-operation between the LaFollette-Conference for Progressive Political Action and the socialist party was made more complete by the national executive committee of the socialists in endorsing Wheeler for vice-president, and in certain cases capitalist congressional candidates.

A revival of antagonism between the New York State C. P. P. A. organization and the socialist party, which last year led to the exclusion of the socialists from the C. P. P. A. conference, has occurred. Thomas E. Ryan, New York legislative agent of a railroad brotherhood, sent out a call for a C. P. P. A. conference in Albany, Aug. 16, without inviting the socialist party, the American labor party and other groups in the LaFollette coalition. The national C. P. P. A. in Washington then appointed Morris Hillquit, Gilbert E. Roe and Ryan as a committee to call a full convention, inviting all the groups. Tho the full conference is to be held, Ryan's attempt to hold an exclusive meeting has caused the first rift between the right and left wings of the LaFollette organization in New York.

LAFOLLETTE SEAMEN'S ACT UNSATISFACTORY TO MARINE ENGINEERS; REVISION SOUGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Revision of the federal navigation law applying to marine engineers and other licensed officers in the merchant marine and on vessels upon all the navigable waters of the United States is proposed in a bill now being drafted by William B. Brown, president National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

Its first objective is the 8-hour day, or three-watch system, for licensed officers below decks. Its next proposed gain is a legal requirement of sufficient number of licensed officers on all machine-propelled vessels to enable the three-watch system to be practically applied, and to insure the safety of passengers and cargo.

Sailors Didn't Get It.

Under the terms of the LaFollette seamen's act of 1915, the firemen and oilers got the three-watch system; the sailors did not. Where they have at times enjoyed that gain, it has been the result of trade union negotiation with the shipowners. The masters, mates and pilots under Sec. 4463 revised statutes, known as the Hardy act, have the three-watch system on ocean and coastwise seagoing vessels of 1,000 tons or over.

The new measure proposed by Brown would require as many licensed engineers—chief and assistant—on each ship as there are now required licensed deck officers. It would reduce the tonnage minimum at which federal regulation of the number of licensed officers shall apply, and it would extend the regulation for all officers to the great lakes, the rivers and harbors of the whole country.

Affects Hundreds of Thousands.

"This means that better conditions will be secured—if our bill is enacted—for hundreds of thousands of men on large and small craft on all the navigable waters of the United States, to which the federal navigation laws can be applied," said Brown to The Federated Press. "We shall consider the draft of the bill in our national executive board meeting, and we shall confer again with the representatives of the other organizations of maritime workers."

Union Coming Back?

The Marine Engineers went on strike in 1921 against the wage cuts announced by Admiral Benson, chairman of the shipping board. They were soon beaten. There were 55,000 licensed marine engineers—most of them produced during the war—in the United States, and only 18,000 possible positions for them. Now the union is slowly regaining its feet.

After the Lawless.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 28.—Incensed over the continued mob foggings in this city, Mayor John Alsop issued a call for a meeting of the entire police department at which he will outline a campaign against the marauding bands and kidnapers who have been terrorizing the community.

JAPANESE SEES VALUE OF PACT WITH SOVIETS

Minister to China Urges Agreement

(Rosta News.)

TOKYO, June 30.—(By Mail)—"I heard that some people"—states Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese minister at Peking in the "Asahi"—"are dissatisfied with me, saying I ignore Japanese national interests. But, however, I believe I understand Japanese interests better than anybody else. I want to call attention that you cannot impose irrational things upon Russia even though they may be considered rational for Japan."

Japan Loser if No Pact.

"If an agreement is reached between Mr. Karakhan and myself, the best advantages will accrue to Japan. If however, the negotiations unfortunately, fail, this will be a great loss to Japan, as it will take a long time for their starting again, and I cannot undertake to guarantee what may happen in regard to the fishing season in the coming year."

Soviets Sincere.

"Some people pretend that Mr. Larakhan is insincere in his negotiation, but"—emphasizes the Minister—"none of our diplomatic authorities has any doubts as to the Soviet Plenipotentiary's sincerity towards Japan. Indeed, Mr. Karakhan has all thru been insisting on the necessity of co-operation with Japan, in order to establish and ensure peace in the Far East."

"I do not want to criticize the instructions received from the former Government," remarked Mr. Yoshizawa, "but I must say that it is impossible to promote negotiations by instructions whose meaning you do not understand. However," concluded the Japanese Minister, "I feel confident that if the present cabinet of Viscount Kato shares with my opinion, good results are, sure to follow soon in the Russo-Japanese question."

CHICAGO UNION MUSICIANS WIN \$84.50 A WEEK

Windy City Has Highest Musical Scale

Union musicians in Chicago downtown movie theatres have the highest scale in the country under the agreement newly signed by the Chicago Federation of Musicians. It provided for \$84.50 a week, an increase of 10 per cent. Musicians in other movie houses in the city get \$79 a week, also a 10 per cent increase.

"Our craft is 100 per cent organized in the movie theatres," says President James Petrillo, Local No. 10. "The agreement is for one year, expiring Labor Day, 1925."

The last convention of the American Federation of Musicians, held at Denver, gave each local autonomy in the matter of music broadcasting. The Chicago local had previously fixed a scale of \$8 per musician for each three hour period or less when the music is to be put on the air on the ground that union musicians were losing work because of the increased use of radio music for dancing and entertainment. Petrillo reports that three quarters of the locals in the country have followed Chicago's example in fixing special broadcasting scales.

Workers Wait Six Months for Court; Threaten to Strike

(By The Federated Press)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 28.—Iron trades unions—engineers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, moulders, and iron workers' assistants—are threatening to strike unless the federal arbitration court immediately deals with their claims for higher wages and better working conditions. The claims have been before the court for six months, and as the old awards have expired, the men are working below what they contend should be a proper wage.

Apprenticeship regulations have been fixed for youths working in the moulding industry in New South Wales. Five-year apprenticeships are fixed for those entering the trade between the ages of 14 and 17, and shorter terms for those entering after the latter age. Wages are fixed at: first year, \$4.20; second, \$6; third, \$7.80; fourth, 9.60; fifth, 12.60; thence afterwards full adult wages.

Ice-Bound Scientists.

HAWKES HARBOR, New Foundland, July 28.—The MacMillan expedition, locked in the ice floes of Greenland for more than a year, is coming back to civilization, according to a radio message picked up today by the U. S. cruiser Milwaukee from the Bowdoin, the exploration ship. The principal purpose of the expedition was to gather information to aid in determining whether an ice age is impending.

Labor must Conquer Both Czar Morgan and the LaFollettes

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the words of the Chicago banker, Richard W. Wolfe, spoken at Sunday's gathering of the Illinois forces of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, keep ringing in my ears. Banker Wolfe said:

"Had the czar of Russia listened to the counsels of wise and patriotic men, he and his family would not have suffered the horrors of the murderous firing squad."

That means, if it means anything, that Banker Wolfe would choose to have a czar still rule over all the Russias. It means, if it means anything, that Banker Wolfe would choose to have a kaiser rule over Germany, and he is content with the rule of Czar Morgan in the United States.

All Banker Wolfe would have Czar Morgan do would be to accept the "counsels of wise and patriotic men," and Banker Wolfe's idol, right now, is Robert Marion LaFollette, whom he calls "a cautious, prudent and constructive statesman."

Banker Wolfe also says that, "Whoever owns or controls the money and business of a country is in control of the government of the country." But Wolfe does not want the masses, the workers and farmers, to control the money and business, so they can control the government. No, in his own words, he is content with the rule of a Czar Nicholas, a Kaiser Wilhelm, an Emperor Morgan, if they will only accept the kind counsels of a LaFollette. And Wolfe's ideal LaFollette is one who would only have "the greed of business restrained."

The tragic joke of it all is that men like Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, sits thru this kind of a gathering, that not only tolerates but applauds such ideas.

For Sidney Hillman knows that if LaFollette were elected to the White House, and given a majority of the senate and the house of representatives to boot, Morgan and Rockefeller, and Gary, and Schwab would spit in his face and jeer at him. If that was not sufficient to cow him, they would organize their forces, and run him and his crowd out of office at the point of bayonets, and put in their own crowd. The idea of a dictatorship of reaction did not originate when Mussolini took power in Italy. It is as old as the world. In the final struggle of the dictatorship of greed with the liberating dictatorship of the oppressed, the LaFollettes are always on the side of the czars, the kaisers, the emperors.

This LaFollette of Banker Wolfe gives voice to another related hypocrisy, "That we are unalterably opposed to any class government, whether it be the existing dictatorship of plutocracy or the dictatorship of the proletariat."

But how does this work out in practice? England's LaFollette, Lloyd George, waged the war on Great Britain's side for British capitalism. England's present premier, MacDonald, is just as much opposed to the dictatorship of the proletariat, as is Banker Wolfe and Mr. LaFollette, but he upholds the dictatorship of capitalism thruout the British Empire at a tremendous cost in human lives and suffering. Witness the murders of many men in India, Ireland and many other British possessions.

MacDonald, in England; Herriot, in France; Ebert and Scheidemann, in Germany, would rather destroy the workers' and farmers' hopes of a successful revolution, thru Soviet Rule, than destroy the capitalist system under which they are permitted to rule.

In this way they become the best allies of "corrupt business." They lead labor into new shambles.

Communists say, tear the Dawes plan to shreds. The Eberts, Herriots and MacDonalds tell the workers to accept it, in the name of "peace of democracy," when, in fact, it means the slavery of labor to the House of Morgan forever.

The LaFollettes, once they get power, cease promising to give "wise counsel" to the imperialist rulers and capitalist masters. Instead, they begin soft soaping and betraying the workers. That was the dirty job of Kerensky, in Russia, of the social-democracy in Germany, now of Herriot, in France, and of MacDonald, in Great Britain, and on the morrow of a LaFollette in the United States.

The Russian czar had plenty of "wise and patriotic men" to give him counsel. The workers and peasants had to shake them all from their backs in order to win freedom.

Big business does not lack LaFollettes, in Germany, in France, and in England. Labor will have to dump them both, in all these countries, before it can follow in the footsteps of the Russian victory.

It will be no different in the United States. In the final struggle LaFollette and his big business backers, Rawleigh and Spreckles, and his little business men supporters, like the Chicago banker, Wolfe, will all be on the side of the black hundreds of corrupt business.

And labor officials of the type of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, is helping give prestige to the present inauguration of this betrayal.

"How do you feel in this crowd?" I asked Max Schwerin, a youthful enthusiast in the socialist party who fought the Johnston-Stone machine, singlehanded, at the Cleveland gathering of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, in his successful effort to put over an anti-militarist resolution.

"It's hell," he said, "but we got to go along," voicing the blind sentiment of his fellow socialists.

It is hell for the workers and farmers to be compelled to continue suffering under the deliberate betrayal of such traitors.

But the workers and farmers will not go along. Tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands, this year, and in the years ahead, millions upon millions, will desert the wise counsellors, the LaFollettes, the handy men of big business, and join up with the Communist movement.

They will make their start this year by waging the fight for the Communist candidates: William Z. Foster, for president; Benjamin Gitlow, for vice-president, the standard bearers of the American struggle to rid this continent of all czars and kaisers, in common with their little business lackeys, for all time.

COOLIDGE MAKES GESTURE AGAINST ANOTHER TRUST

Binder Twine Combine Gets Wrist Slap

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Suit has been brought by the Federal Government in New York to dissolve the binder twine trust, charging conspiracy and monopoly in violation of the anti-trust laws since 1920. The bill in equity charges the defendant with maintaining a monopoly in sisal, a fibre principally grown in Mexico and Central America, and asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from further conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The Sisal Sales Corporation, organized in 1920 and 1921; the Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Royal Bank of Canada, the International Trust & Banking Company, and other corporations and individuals in this country and Mexico are named as defendants.

They are charged with engaging "in a combination and conspiracy in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and commerce in sisal, and having entered into contracts in restraint of such trade and commerce, in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States; that as a result of such combination the defendants had acquired a complete monopoly in the sale of sisal in the United States, and have absolute control over the price of such commodity."

Since the binder twine trust and its continued freedom of action has long been a sore spot with the farmers of the country, the present action by Attorney General Stone is interpreted by cynics as a bid by the Coolidge administration for the disaffected farm vote. Every time the trust raises the price of twine 1 cent a pound it costs the farmers of the country an additional \$3,000,000 for the season, it is said.

"Radical Expert" Dick Rewarded by Business Friends

By THOMAS MYERS COUGH.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Announcement that he had resigned to accept a job as office manager of a Pittsburgh business concern, was the way the capitalist sheets of Pittsburgh told their readers that Henry J. Lennon had been rewarded for his service to capitalist society, as an agent of the department of justice.

This noble guardian of American democracy has certainly done his best to railroad every advocate of a workers' government to the various jails and he has been no less severe in his efforts to do likewise with those who merely sympathize with such a movement. He has just returned from the K. K. K. town of Farrell, Pa., where his testimony was accepted to convict two comrades because of their membership in the Workers Party.

Lennon accepts the title of "Government expert on racialism" and not long ago his son was charged with being a spy in the machinists' union. It is safe to assume that his new job is in the form of a reward for service in his capacity as special agent, also that he will continue to function as a spy at all radical gatherings.

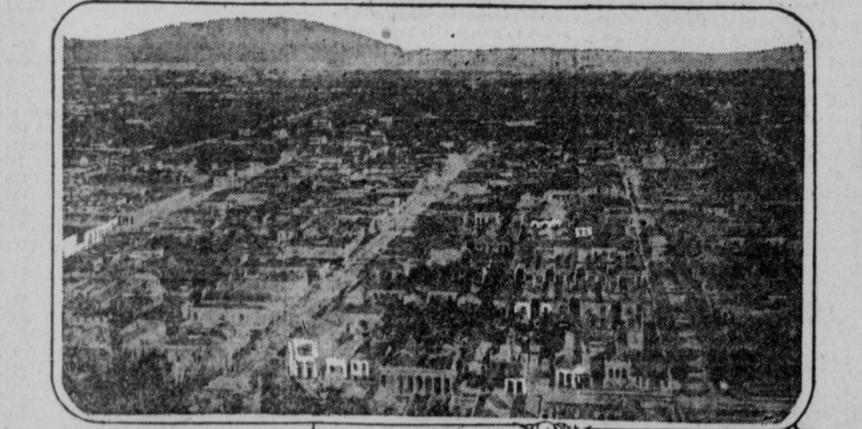
Texas Women Fight Ice Trust Thru the Housewives' League

(By Federated Press.)

DALLAS, Texas, July 28.—At the urgent request of the Housewives League the Dallas county grand jury will investigate the alleged combination of local ice dealers to increase prices.

A boost in prices of 10c a hundred pounds has taken place within three weeks. Prices range now from 70c a hundred delivered on a cash basis to 40c if you call and pay for it at the store room. These small stations have been established all over the city and thousands of autos, expensive and otherwise, stop and get their supply. Poor folks without autos or Fords have to pay almost double. The Housewives League declares that ice can be made and delivered at a fair profit at 55c.

SAO PAULO REBELS AGAINST BRAZIL'S GOVERNMENT



The upper picture is a general view of Sao Paulo, the Brazilian city that is trying to establish an independent state in southern Brazil. The small center picture is of the church of Mosteiro S. Bento, a hospital for wounded soldiers at present. The view to the right is the Automovel Club.

Sao Paulo is seeking the aid of three states in her rebellion against the Rio de Janeiro authorities: Santa Catarina, a rich farming and coal district; Rio Grande do Sul, center for livestock and wheat, and Paran, the only region of pine timber.

There is a possibility that a U. S. cruiser might be sent south to "settle" Brazil's trouble and "protect American interests," the coffee barons and Armour's great packing house.

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

NOBLER STAMP & SEAL CO.

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

Improve Your Property
Damaged Buildings Restored
LOANS TO IMPROVE
New Floors, Fronts, Shelving
MID-CITY CARPENTER SHOP
508 S. Irving Ave. Seeley 1883

Phone Spaulding 4816
ASHER B. PORTNOY & CO.
Painters and Decorators
PAINTERS SUPPLIES
Estimates on New and Old Work
2019 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

PARTY MEMBERS HAIL PLAN TO DOUBLE PARTY MEMBERSHIP AND BOOST THE DAILY WORKER

Great 1924 Communist Presidential Campaign Drive Is Now Launched

The greatest double-barreled campaign in the history of the Workers Party is on. The drive to double the party membership and make each new member a subscriber to the DAILY WORKER was launched in deadly earnest with the termination of the joint tour of William Z. Foster, candidate for president of the United States on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket and C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the party.

"The most enthusiastic meetings I have ever addressed," was Comrade Ruthenberg's comment on the tour during which the party policy was explained to the membership.

"The members are wholeheartedly behind the election campaign and are determined to make a living issue out of the slogan 'Work for Foster for President!' The plan to secure a new subscription to the DAILY WORKER and bring a new member into the party is bound to go over with a bang. Comrade Foster and myself spoke to 3,500 members, and to say that we are enthusiastic with the spirit displayed by the members would only give mild expression to our feelings."

Only Banner of Revolution.

Amid the welter of treachery and confusion on the political field in the United States, the Workers Party alone raises the banner of revolution against the capitalist system and shows the workers the road that will lead to their emancipation. Every class conscious worker who wants to aid in getting rid of capitalism is invited to join the party and put his shoulder to the wheel.

The DAILY WORKER, the only Communist daily in the English language and the only English daily in the United States that fights for the workers in their daily struggles with the bosses, is the central organ of the Workers Party and is indispensable to the equipment of a class conscious worker.

Each Must Get One.

Every member of the Workers Party is obligated to bring in one new member to the party and one new subscriber to the DAILY WORKER. This is a campaign that should arouse the enthusiasm of our members as it was never aroused before. Our enemies sought to crush us by jails. They failed. Now they try isolation. That scheme will also fail, because they cannot isolate us from the masses. We have a splendid opportunity of getting our message to the masses during the Foster-Gitlow campaign and we must take advantage of this opportunity to strike the iron while it is hot by doubling our membership and the circulation of the DAILY WORKER.

Propaganda and Organization.

Propaganda and organization! Unload the two barrels at once on the enemy. The Workers Party expects every member to do his duty. This is the kind of work the Russian Communists did when they got the ear of the Russian workers through the Daily Pravda. We must also lay the foundation for a mass party that will eventually sweep this country as our Russian comrades cleaned away the debris of czarism.

Now get to work and do your share. Line up that worker you have been talking to about the class struggle. He is sympathetic. He reads our literature. Now is the time to clinch the argument.

Duty of Party Members.

Party members, this is your duty:

1. Secure a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.
2. Bring in a new member into the party.

The party is issuing special stamps to be placed in the dues books of those who sell DAILY WORKER subs and who bring in new members. Now is the time to prove you are a real Communist when a united front from Morgan to Debs is arrayed against our party.

Bring a new member into the only revolutionary working class party in the United States.

Secure a new subscriber for the only revolutionary daily paper in the English language.

WORK FOR FOSTER FOR PRESIDENT!

ILLINOIS C. P. P. A. FAVORS BUSINESS BUT NOT WORKERS

Neglect Negroes; Fail to Nominate Governor

By KARL REEVE.

Although the business and professional men seemed to be the only group entirely satisfied with the platform adopted by the convention of the Illinois Conference for Progressive Political Action, all present were agreed in favor of "representative democracy" and against the dictatorship of the proletariat. The petit-bourgeois terms, "revolution of sentiment," "representative democracy" and "unrestricted competitive business," repeatedly rang through the hall.

There was a brief outburst of rebellion after the report of the Platform and Resolutions Committee was read. The single tax delegation insisted that "the single taxer who is anxious to support LaFollette wants the platform to favor taxation on land values rather than taxation on machinery and labor."

Weak on War.

The ex-service men's group wanted to know why the resolution denouncing Mobilization Day was omitted. Chairman Charles McGowan explained that the resolution was omitted by error, and it was incorporated in the resolutions. The negroes got their usual dirty deal from LaFollette, no mention being made of the race problem in any part of the convention's deliberations. A motion for a special women's section was finally defeated.

McGowan squelched another threatened outburst when the Committee on Organization reported that nomination of state candidates would be turned over to the State Executive Committee. McGowan had his hardest work of the day in steam-rolling this part of the committee's report, but it finally went through and McGowan said complacently, "That's the spirit."

Committee to Decide Governor.

Len Small's name was not mentioned on the floor of the convention, but it was uppermost in the minds of most of the delegates. "If we nominated a candidate for governor," McGowan was heard to say, "at least four of the most influential groups would withdraw from the conference." Even in the report of the Organization Committee no mention was made of a LaFollette nominee for governor. The committee reported: "We commit to the incoming Executive Committee, in conjunction with the National Committee of the Conference, and the National LaFollette Campaign Committee, with power to act, the question of the nomination or indorsement of candidates for United States Senator, members of Congress, state and other offices, as they may deem, upon full consideration, best promotive of the progressive cause and the candidacies of LaFollette and Wheeler."

Many of the delegates objected to this ruling, the delegation from Galesburg declaring that they had already voted to indorse Newton Jenkins for Senator.

For Small and LaFollette.

This was the closest McGowan came to mentioning that the convention did not dare to run a LaFollette candidate for governor for fear the Federation officials endorsing Len Small would withdraw support. Many of the delegates were enthusiastic Small supporters. Al Green of the Painters' Union, who was pardoned by Small after being tried on graft and murder charges, said: "Gee, it would be great if the convention would indorse both Len Small and LaFollette."

LaFollette Ditches Negroes.

Henry Sherrie, the lone Negro present, was finally granted credentials as an individual, although originally placed in the colored group. Sherrie, who in 1920 was a candidate for alderman of the Third Ward on the Farmer-Labor ticket, told the DAILY WORKER he didn't hope for LaFollette to do much for his race. "As far as I know," said Sherrie, "LaFollette has never taken a definite stand on the Negro problem. In 1920, when the Farmer-Labor convention was after LaFollette's support, LaFollette said word that there were two planks in the Farmer-Labor platform he objected to. One was the declaration against large monopolies; the other was the anti-discrimination against the Negro plank. LaFollette has changed his stand on the business issue, but is still afraid of losing the Southern white vote and takes no stand on the Negro question. He does not wish to incur the enmity of the Ku Klux Klan."

Don't Recognize Negro.

When asked whether there was any declaration in the platform on the Negro question, Dennis McCarthy, state secretary of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, asked: "What Negro problem? Is there a Negro problem? We don't recognize any necessity for a Negro problem."

After further questioning, McCarthy said the C. P. P. A. did not recognize the necessity for discrimination against the Negro.

"Do you state that in your platform?" he was asked.

"No," McCarthy replied indignantly.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Repeating The Old Tale. This is the tenth anniversary of the opening of hostilities in the great war. Austria, in retaliation for the assassination of the Austrian heir apparent and his wife at Sarajevo, declared war upon Serbia and cannonading was commenced along the Danube. Three days later Germany declared war on Russia and for nearly four years and a half the conflict raged over Europe, dragging in many nations, including the United States.

Biggest Negro Organization to Meet on Friday

(Continued from page 1) weaker peoples;" "Discussion of the Negroes' attitude in the next great war."

"An appeal will be made," says Garvey, "to the presidents of America, France and Portugal for a square deal for the Negroes in Africa, America and the colonies."

Give Black Man His Own

In issuing the call for the convention, Garvey declares: "Let England peacefully give up to the black man what is his. We ask France to give peacefully to the black man the things that are his. We ask America to treat us decently until we have a home."

Garvey, altho his organization declares for an independent Negro nation, has succeeded in banding almost half a million Negroes together in the largest mass movement the American Negroes have ever had. The Universal Negro Improvement Association must therefore be reckoned with as a force in the problems which confront the Negro as a part of American society.

Meet in Chicago Tonight.

Preparatory to the international convention, a mass meeting of the Chicago section of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, to be addressed by its local leaders, is announced for tonight at Coleman School, South Dearborn and 7th sts. W. A. Wallace, S. R. Wheat and Dr. Jay Peters, prominent Negro leaders, will be the principal speakers.

Balloon Racers Safe.

LYONS, France, July 28.—Only two aeronauts, Pilot Lefebvre and Pilot Heutter, both French, of the sixteen entrants who started Sunday in the international balloon race for the French Grand Prix, had not reported tonight.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

(Continued from page 1)

ing the financial nasal appendage at Congress, sent Dawes over to Europe with his plan. Dawes is an obedient servant. He went, he saw and he is now a candidate for vice-president. He succeeded in getting the Socialist labor fakery and business men of Germany and England behind him. America, which in this case means Wall Street, was with him from the start. France was the dog in the manger. The capitalist gangsters who run France will not play with the gangsters who run Germany, England and the U. S. unless they get most of the loot. France has more airplanes than England, Germany and the rest of the European brigands combined, and unless the Americans could be induced to go to war again for Morgan they can afford to hold out.

The Allied Conference is held up because France is playing the trump hand of airplanes and hundreds of thousands of soldiers. Now watch the other fellow move. Against France's airplanes Charlie Hughes can bring up the French debt to Uncle Sam, and the Socialist pacifist premier, Ramsay MacDonald, called a great naval review at Spithead, the first since His Majesty's navy was exhibited there in all its glory in 1914. Immediately prior to the great World War. Every peace conference is a prelude to a war. Statesmen argue with guns, airplanes, ships, poison gas and other lethal weapons as well as with polished phrases. Herriot got a good look at His Majesty's navy. He could report back to the French bankers that the British Socialists were as willing to fight for the rights of Threadneedle street as Charlie Hughes and Coolidge were for the rights of Wall Street.

European Socialists and European labor fakery are acting as the lackeys of the money barons. Ramsay MacDonald is the European white hope of the capitalists. With the aid of Ramsay and his crew of trained Socialist seals the bankers may be able to stabilize Europe, keep the capitalist pirates from cutting each others' throats by proxy (the workers cut each others' throats and the capitalists confine their warfare to bulletins) and get the workers to toil more hours for less pay, etc. Peace is so desirable that it must be had at any price,

so long as somebody else pays. And unless peace can be had peacefully—why, it must be had even if the Socialist pacifist MacDonald must mobilize His Majesty's navy. Forty miles of warships! And only one of them participated in the 1914 Spithead review!

President Charles Mitchell of the National City Bank of New York is well pleased with the labor banks. Mitchell is one of the big fellows in the financial game. He knows what he is talking about when he wrote in the second issue of the Labor Banker, published by the Brotherhood Investment Company and affiliated financial institutions of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers that labor banks "are a good thing for the whole banking business." The banks, he went on to say, eliminate prejudice, increase thrift and eradicate the sharp line drawn between owners and workers. There you have it. The B. of L. E. has now, besides the investment company and the Empire company, eight banks and two in the process of formation. This is some labor union! Watch the workers getting emancipated—in the neck!

A little gem from the Typographical Journal, official paper of the Typographical Journal, supposed to be a little bit progressive if not more so: A gentleman from Alexandria, Va., who edits a paper in that city, joined the local typos union. What he saw pleased him immensely, and in order to express his pleasure and perhaps to gain some subscribers he gave vent to the feelings within him in the columns of his paper. It was so good that the official paper of the typos ran it. After fulsomely praising the members of the local lodge for their eloquence and their knowledge of parliamentary law, the local editor called attention to the beautiful bronze tablet "commemorating the heroes of the union who had died for their country on a foreign soil" (note Morgan and the Allied Conference, His Majesty's navy and other items), and the American flag "waving its patriotic colors over the rostrum." The patriot winds up his hokum with the following: "We left the meeting feeling that so long as the American Federation of Labor trains and educates such a membership this country is safe from the inroads of the Reds. . . ."

GLAND DISEASE MAY SAVE RICH FRANKS' KILLERS

High Priced Specialists Find Abnormalities

Specialists retained in the "million dollar" defense of the slayers of 14-year-old Robert Franks announce the discovery of disorders of the pineal and pituitary glands in the case of Richard Loeb. The trouble with these glands and the alleged unwholesome influence of a nurse in his earlier years are supposed to have made him the abnormal person who committed the crime.

The defense hopes that the establishing of abnormality and the youth of the defendants will save them from the noose. Should the judge take a severe course, there are other strings to the defense bow. The fortune of young Loeb's parents is estimated at \$10,000,000 and that of the senior Leopold at several million dollars.

It is agreed by the court attaches that the boys would have had no chance if they were poor and friendless. There would have been no high-priced specialists to probe the glandular condition and no sympathetic newspaper publicity.

New Haven to Hold Huge Mass Meeting Against Bosses' War

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28.—A tremendous anti-capitalist war mass meeting will be held here Wednesday evening, July 30th, at 8 p. m., around the Central Green bandstand. Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidate for vice-president, will be the chief speaker. William Simons, Workers Party organizer of this district, will also speak against the wars of imperial capital. R. S. Kling will be chairman.

This meeting is part of the worldwide protest of all Communists and sympathetic workers against the wars which the international capitalists are brewing for their profit. The workers fight the wars for their masters—in "peace" time on the field of industry, in "war" time on the muddy, bloody battlefield.

Send in that Subscription Today.



Printed on a fine grade of paper. 12 inches wide by 18 inches high. Suitable for framing or posting in your window.

VOTE and WORK FOR FOSTER for PRESIDENT

Get a photographic reproduction of this new picture of Foster free.

Every Reader of THE DAILY WORKER

will be a worker for

FOSTER FOR PRESIDENT

THE DAILY WORKER

will be the best, the most incessant worker for

FOSTER FOR PRESIDENT

YOU!! WORK!!

For Foster for President by securing new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER

4 MONTH SPECIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS (For new subscribers only) \$2.00

Get a New Reader for the DAILY WORKER and a Big Picture of Foster for Yourself

USE THE COUPON

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

I have sold a Special 4-Month Election Campaign sub. Please send me FREE the picture of Foster.

Name:

Street:

City:

State:

New Subscriber's

Name:

Street:

City:

State:

GET THE NEXT ISSUE

"DAILY WORKER" MAGAZINE SECTION SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1924

1. The General Staff of the World Revolution.....By Moissaye J. Olgin
2. American Capitalism Preparing New Wars.....By J. Ramirez
3. The London Conference.....By Alexander Bittelman
4. The Red Picnic.....By Frederick F. Simons
5. Working-Class News.....By Karl Reeve
6. Rebellion in Labor Unions (A Review).....By Martin Aberg

And Many Other Interesting Articles.
VERSE PICTURES ILLUSTRATIONS

ORDER NOW!

THE DAILY WORKER,

1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Chicago, Illinois

Send in that Subscription Today.

PARTY MEMBERS IN CONNECTICUT CHEER CAMPAIGN

Workers Enthusiastic Over Party Program

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28.—The Workers Party locals of District 15 went over the top in support of the New Political Policy, which was new and yet not new. At the membership meeting held in Labor Lyceum Hall, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Tuesday, July 22, they applauded wildly when Foster, sitting back modestly after finishing his act, was referred to by Comrade Ruthenberg as the Communist candidate for president.

Comrades came from all points in the district to hear Foster and Ruthenberg explain the Party Program of Action. From Stamford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Hartford, and even from Springfield, Mass. Putting up our own Communist ticket aroused unbounded enthusiasm. The Workers Party had become a factor to be reckoned with politically, while other proud parties claiming to represent the interests of the working class had given up their birthright for a mess of pottage, were supporting for the presidency a representative of the petty bourgeoisie. The Connecticut comrades present contributed \$94.11, in proportion a better average than similar meetings held previously in other cities.

Balanced Party.

But the keynote of the meeting was a balanced party, carrying on simultaneously all the campaigns, giving more weight to the more important phases of the work, but neglecting none. Comrade Foster stressed this point. It was particularly appealing to have Foster urge that the industrial phase must not be pushed to the point where the others were neglected, since he is the most experienced party member in industrial work. However at present, there is great need for more activity in industrial work, of getting closer to the demands and needs of shop and factory workers. The shop nucleus system of organization was proved to be the best structural form to accomplish this end. The party was going to organize several nuclei in each district, and develop them on the basis of their experience. The unemployment question was dwelt on, and our slogans for the unemployment campaign.

DAILY WORKER Campaign.

Comrade Ruthenberg explained the combined membership and DAILY WORKER campaign, and went at length into the political policy outlined by the Central Executive Committee. His splendid presentation roused the enthusiasm of the comrades to a high pitch. This, coupled with Foster's ability to picture the most difficult problems in a simple and graphic manner, accounts for a meeting that will long be remembered by the membership of this district. Many there were on the outside who regretted their inability to attend, because they were not members of the Communist Workers Party.

Comrade Simons, District Organizer, spoke briefly on the local work. The meeting was a memorable one, and put the members in great shape to carry out the plans of the Central Executive Committee.

Died for Boss' Son!

DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 28.—J. W. Sheldon is dead today. He gave his life to protect Glenn Lehmann, 17-year-old son of his employer, from possible injury when a heavy concrete mixer slipped off a motor truck.

Zinoviev Discusses Question of Communist Tactics

Editor's Note.—Here is another installment from the report of Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Fifth World Congress just adjourned in Moscow. In this installment Zinoviev takes up the subject of Communist tactics in different countries, as follows:

CHAPTER VII. Questions of Tactics. Opportunistic Deductions of Comrade Hula.

I AM now coming to the questions of tactics. To begin with I wish to make a few general remarks on this question. Hitherto I thought that the question of winning over the majority to our side had been solved at the Third Congress. But it has now become evident that this question still requires elucidation.

This was shown by the statement made in the speeches of several of the Czech party. Perhaps I have not followed events in Czechoslovakia with sufficient attention and much is still not clear to me. But I think that the material at my disposal will suffice for certain deductions to be made. I have read an article by Hula who seized upon a sentence in an article of mine in which I said that our task consisted in winning over to our side the majority of the most important and decisive sections of the working class as a pre-requisite of victorious revolution. He at once sounded the alarm and quoted Lenin against me. My contention was presumed to be the direct opposite to Lenin's precepts. Hula said: "No evidence is necessary to prove that the 'gaining over of the majority of the more important elements of the working class,' is a vague and indefinite expression and that the interpretation of it under certain circumstances, in the last resort is a contradiction, because to win over the 'majority of the more important elements of the working class may also be taken to mean the winning of the majority of the proletariat; particularly as no definition is given of what may constitute the more important elements of the working class, and which are not important, and therefore as should logically follow, from Zinoviev's phrase, are not worth bothering about." Hula is a sincere supporter and adherent of the Third International. I know him personally as a good Communist.

This makes the matter worse and shows only that there is "something rotten in the State of Denmark"; that desperate attempts are being made in the Czech party to draw opportunistic conclusions out of this matter.

The Question of Winning the Majority.

I will not take up your time with quotations, although I have a whole collection of them here. All I want to say is—that the Third Congress, under Lenin's leadership, passed a resolution which says that we must strive to win over the working class by organizing its socially decisive sections. I do not wish to assert that in my meeting remarks I have formulated the postulate of "the winning of the vanguard of the most important elements" perfectly; but on the whole the idea was correctly expressed, as it was at the Third Congress. I unreservedly accept the formula of the Third Congress.

What does Hula's article imply? Nothing but the well known opportunistic theory that a statistical majority of 99 per cent must be won over and organized before there can be any thought of revolution. This is an opportunistic idea which is bound to lead us astray, if we accept it. I think that one of the most important tasks before the Congress is the careful study of this question of winning

over the majority. There is nothing new to be said on the subject. All we shall have to do will be to oppose any attempt to revise the formula of the Third Congress. There are comrades who are little concerned about winning over the majority and are generally careless in their handling of this cardinal question. We combat these "ultra-lefts," but they represent an insignificant minority. They are sentimental revolutionaries. They are not dangerous. The real danger lies in several serious comrades demanding a statistical majority of 99 per cent or thereabout before even contemplating a proper fight. It is worse still when Hula writes such an article; for it reveals more moods than are usually developed by Hula. As to the winning over of the majority, I think we must endorse the formula of the Third Congress. We must realize that the time will come when we shall be confronted with the question of winning over the majority not only in the abstract but in practice, for in a number of countries we are reaching the point of getting the majority on our side. Tables have been elaborated on this question, which you see displayed in this hall. I am not going to take up your time with a string of figures, but will merely tell you that these figures show that the time is near when we shall be as strong as the Second International at the zenith of its power. Our numbers will grow as we approach this point. In some countries this has already been achieved. This being so, we run the same risks as the Second International, just because we have become mass parties. Of course, we do not run exactly the same risk, because side by side with us, we have the social democratic parties which absorb the worst elements. The greater the treachery of the social democrats the stronger we will be. At this Congress we may raise the question of the majority quite definitely. We must continue our fight for the capture of the most important sections of the working class. This is one of Lenin's most important slogans. This does not mean, of course, that we shall allow ourselves to be driven back to the position of the social democrats. We have nothing to do with the Kautsky methods of first organizing the working class into parties and trade unions, then taking the vote and only then—revolution! Such methods will not carry us into the revolutionary fight, and will never convert us into a revolutionary party.

All of you must be familiar with Comrade Lenin's brilliant work on the results of the election to the Constituent Assembly in Russia. We went through this election campaign when we had already assumed power. Nevertheless, our party polled 9 1/2 million votes out of 36 million, while the socialist revolutionaries and the mensheviks polled 25 million votes. Comrade Lenin frankly commented on this as follows:

"At that time we did not have a numerical majority, but we had a majority in the most important centers and at the decisive moment, and it is this that mattered."

If comrade Hula regards himself as a disciple of Comrade Lenin, he should teach the precept of his great master to the Czech workers, viz. the decisive majority, at the decisive place, and at the decisive moment. Is the greatest danger in the Czech party the probability of it coming into the fray too soon? This danger, comrades, does not exist in Czechoslovakia. Why, then, this article? And what is its objective meaning after the recent conflict in the German party and in the Comintern generally? In this situation, this article is nothing but support of the "right." This must be frankly stated. I hope that comrade Hula will not persist in his errors. All of us make mistakes, but having made mistakes, we should rectify them. If comrade Hula is of a different mind, if he wants to convert his mistakes into a theory, and will be supported in this way by the Czech comrades, the Communist International will have to fight the Czech party: for these theories are bound to lead to a repetition of what the "right" did in the German party. Moreover, the situation in the Czech party in many ways is still more complicated.

Tasks of the German Communist Party

A doubt has arisen about the strength of the German party. With smug satisfaction the "Vorwarts" quotes Radek who said that the election victory of the German Communists must not be over-estimated. But if on the parliamentary field in Germany we have a proportion of 62 Communists to 100 social democrats everyone can see that the time is not far distant when we shall have the majority of the working class behind us. For on the parliamentary field the German social democrats are far ahead of us, as their vote consisted not only of working class votes. All this goes to prove that we are on the point of capturing one-half of the German working class. I have carefully examined the nature of the vote in the elections to the factory councils in Germany. It is much more favorable than the vote in the parliamentary elections. These statistics have been compiled by comrade Varga and his collaborators. But this does not mean that we can rest on our laurels. We may lose the masses we have won if we make mistakes. We must go

further; we must unite the majority of the workers in the struggle; and this we shall do.

Thus you see that in Germany, and perhaps also in other parties matters have moved forward considerably. But for 90 per cent of the Communist International the state of things is such that parties should concern themselves less with "high politics," and more with carrying out the following simple measures: In the first place, they must be able to build up Communist parties on a factory nuclei in the factories.

Secondly, we must use correct tactics in our trade-union work. We must learn to found Communist fractions in the trade unions and capture them from within.

Thirdly, we must adopt a correct policy on the national question. And fourthly, to conduct a correct policy in regard to the peasant question.

It Is Necessary To Win Over The Peasantry.

He who cannot work among the peasants, is not a Leninist. I have already referred to the agrarian poverty in all countries. This alone should be enough to induce us to conduct interecine definite work among the peasants, for large sections of the peasantry are on the point of despair. Hitherto, even in agrarian countries, Communist parties have displayed remarkable inability in the matter of capturing the peasantry. Even our Balkan parties and the Polish party have not made genuine efforts to work among the peasantry to the very last moment. The same may be said of the German and other Communist parties. You know the result of the election in Carpathian-Russia. Many Czech comrades, Tausig, Gatl, and others, particularly local comrades worked heroically and exposed themselves to great danger in the campaign. I have the impression, however, that the Czech party on the whole does not appreciate the importance of the peasants' question in Czechoslovakia, and this proves the importance of being able to work among the peasants. Such a thing as, for instance, the inability of our Roumanian comrades to tell us the percentage of peasantry in the population of Roumania, and what agrarian relations prevail, etc., must not occur again. What was the principle mistake of the Bulgarian party in June, 1923? The lack of revolutionary contact with the peasantry and the absence of a clear view of the role of the peasantry. The Bulgarian party has remedied this, and more progress is being made.

Instead of concerning themselves with "high politics," most of our Communist parties must be bent on carrying on Communist work among the

masses, forming Communist factory nuclei and adopting a correct attitude towards national and peasant questions. This done, 99 per cent of our problems have been solved.

Partial Demands

I should like to add a few more words on the question of partial demands. We Bolsheviks differed from the Mensheviks not because we were against partial demands, but because we managed to combine these partial demands with the fundamental questions of the revolution. For the mensheviks these meant substituting reformist evolution for revolution; while for us they were links in the chain of preparation for revolution. The campaign conducted by our German comrades for the eight-hour day and for political amnesty is a campaign for partial demands, which we must put forward if we desire to be a party of the masses. But are these demands an ultimate aim? Certainly not, they are merely partial demands. In principle, the demand for the 51 per cent confiscation of capital put forward by the German party, has not differed from other partial demands. One must be able to select the "partial demand" that will appeal to the masses at the given moment and to connect this demand with the preparation for the revolution. I think that the real "left" of the Communist International, which is truly Leninist, can on no account object to the tactics of partial demands on principle, but it must be able to construct these tactics as a policy of revolution and not of evolution.

English Labor Government Drifting Towards the Left.

To wind up this section—just a few words on the trades-union question. I believe that this question will be one of the most important questions before our congress. There have been new and very important developments, especially in the British trade union movement. The British Labor movement is a peculiar movement. Recently, I read a report by Max Beer. He is not a Communist and was formerly a social democrat, but he left the social democratic ranks. He is an excellent authority on the British Labor movement and a very conscientious man. His opinion is very valuable. What has he to say on the Labor movement in Great Britain? He says that he knows three revolutionary facts in England's history. Firstly, the Chartist movement; secondly, the formation of the Labor party and the beginning of the struggle against old fashioned trade-unionism, and thirdly, the epoch making fact of the beginning of the emancipation of the British Labor Movement from reformism. This process, he says, commenced in 1917 in connec-

tion with the Russian revolution. It developed gradually and has now reached the point when quantity is transformed into quality. It sounds plausible, comrades. He says further that evidences are observable of divergences between the best elements of the trade-unions and the Labor party, and it must be remembered that the Labor party rests upon the trade-unions.

Comrades, I believe this to be true on the whole. Just look at what is going on in that country. Suddenly a comrade so near to us as Cook wins the leadership of a great trade union. Of course, these are merely signs and symptoms, and they must not be over-estimated, nor must they be under-estimated. The attitude of the English delegates at the Vienna Congress of the Amsterdam Unions was also symptomatic. To be sure, these people are inconsistent, but they are driven by the masses. What did these people mean by demanding from Sassenbach: "Where is Rosa Luxemburg; where is Karl Liebknecht?" The English trade unions have so far been the main support of Amsterdam. They were to Amsterdam what the Russian and German parties are to the Communist International. What would happen if the Russian and the German Communist parties were to deliver social-democratic speeches against the Communists? At the Congress everyone would say that this is a real crisis and not the crisis which Radek carries daily in his waistcoat pocket, and in spite of which we see our party growing stronger from month to month. This very real crisis, however, has overtaken the Amsterdam people. What does it mean when the English delegates ask: "Where are Luxemburg and Liebknecht?" It means nothing else than the endorsement of our assertion that the social democrats are the accomplices of the murderers of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Of course, these people are inconsistent, they have no programme, they were partly prompted by the desire to demonstrate that they are for a rapprochement with the Russian Trade Unions at the moment when the Russian and British governments are negotiating in London.

The main task of the Communist International in all spheres lies now in England. A Communist mass party in England would mean half the victory in Europe. The circumstances are ripe for it. Therefore we should not under-estimate what is going on in England. We know England so little; almost as little as America.

I believe, comrades, we shall have to study the question thoroughly, and to see what really can be done to achieve real unity of the trade-union movement on an international scale. The more astute social democrats of Germany, Belgium, and France will have none of this unity. Already at the Fourth Congress we declared that the social democrats will do anything to bring about a split in the trade unions, and that we must therefore do our utmost to bring about the unity of the trade unions on an international scale.

Tomorrow—Tactics of United Front.

RYKOV BRANCH OF YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE SHOWS WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH ENTHUSIASTIC MEMBERSHIP

By HYMAN SIEGEL.

It was in the month of March, the revolutionary month, that the group in the Y. P. S. L. grew tired of their aimless endeavors, their goalless struggles. They decided that in order to do real work among the working youth they would have to become part of a real, fighting youth organization.

So they decided to affiliate with the Young Workers League. Six of them formed the Rykov branch.

That was in March. Three months later they had sixteen members, but it seemed as if they had reached their limit. They had increased their membership, it is true, but further progress seemed impossible.

A meeting of the most active members was called. What could be done? Why were they up against this stone wall blocking their further activities? They examined their form of organization and found that the branch had come to depend upon two or three comrades to do ALL the work. If this could be remedied, the work would progress successfully, because then the branch would be an integral, growing Communist body. With each member active, forming himself into a nuclei to attract new members, there could be no limit to their usefulness.

Lay Plan of Action.

They decided to reorganize the branch on a departmental, or committee basis. Thus they could not only draw all the comrades actively into the work, but the committees could serve as a training camp for the inexperienced comrades. Their committees were as follows:

The Organization Committee, which besides being the organizational head of the branch would take care of the industrial work, publicity, and secretarial work.

The Educational Committee, which needs no explanation.

The Social Committee, which was made to consider itself a sort of membership Committee, since it would always be on the alert for new members, it would make the comrades real comrades, not only in the Communist activities, but in their personal social relations.

The Literature Committee, which would consider itself a battalion, to bombard the capitalist order with enlightenment for the youth.

The Sports Committee—not only to draw in outside elements who could be reached through this medium alone, but even to develop themselves.

Educate Newcomers.

Thus they could work efficiently. Then, following out their theory that

masses, forming Communist factory nuclei and adopting a correct attitude towards national and peasant questions. This done, 99 per cent of our problems have been solved.

I should like to add a few more words on the question of partial demands. We Bolsheviks differed from the Mensheviks not because we were against partial demands, but because we managed to combine these partial demands with the fundamental questions of the revolution. For the mensheviks these meant substituting reformist evolution for revolution; while for us they were links in the chain of preparation for revolution. The campaign conducted by our German comrades for the eight-hour day and for political amnesty is a campaign for partial demands, which we must put forward if we desire to be a party of the masses. But are these demands an ultimate aim? Certainly not, they are merely partial demands. In principle, the demand for the 51 per cent confiscation of capital put forward by the German party, has not differed from other partial demands. One must be able to select the "partial demand" that will appeal to the masses at the given moment and to connect this demand with the preparation for the revolution. I think that the real "left" of the Communist International, which is truly Leninist, can on no account object to the tactics of partial demands on principle, but it must be able to construct these tactics as a policy of revolution and not of evolution.

Comrades, I believe this to be true on the whole. Just look at what is going on in that country. Suddenly a comrade so near to us as Cook wins the leadership of a great trade union. Of course, these are merely signs and symptoms, and they must not be over-estimated, nor must they be under-estimated. The attitude of the English delegates at the Vienna Congress of the Amsterdam Unions was also symptomatic. To be sure, these people are inconsistent, but they are driven by the masses. What did these people mean by demanding from Sassenbach: "Where is Rosa Luxemburg; where is Karl Liebknecht?" The English trade unions have so far been the main support of Amsterdam. They were to Amsterdam what the Russian and German parties are to the Communist International. What would happen if the Russian and the German Communist parties were to deliver social-democratic speeches against the Communists? At the Congress everyone would say that this is a real crisis and not the crisis which Radek carries daily in his waistcoat pocket, and in spite of which we see our party growing stronger from month to month. This very real crisis, however, has overtaken the Amsterdam people. What does it mean when the English delegates ask: "Where are Luxemburg and Liebknecht?" It means nothing else than the endorsement of our assertion that the social democrats are the accomplices of the murderers of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Of course, these people are inconsistent, they have no programme, they were partly prompted by the desire to demonstrate that they are for a rapprochement with the Russian Trade Unions at the moment when the Russian and British governments are negotiating in London.

The main task of the Communist International in all spheres lies now in England. A Communist mass party in England would mean half the victory in Europe. The circumstances are ripe for it. Therefore we should not under-estimate what is going on in England. We know England so little; almost as little as America.

I believe, comrades, we shall have to study the question thoroughly, and to see what really can be done to achieve real unity of the trade-union movement on an international scale. The more astute social democrats of Germany, Belgium, and France will have none of this unity. Already at the Fourth Congress we declared that the social democrats will do anything to bring about a split in the trade unions, and that we must therefore do our utmost to bring about the unity of the trade unions on an international scale.

Tomorrow—Tactics of United Front.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Meeting Great Success.

The report on the program of action by Comrades William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg was the occasion for the best attended general membership meeting in the history of the party. The large hall in Stuyvesant Casino was packed to the doors, with over 800 members, who came despite the torrid heat.

Great enthusiasm was displayed not only in acceptance of the program of action, but for the coming presidential campaign, where William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow will run on a Communist ticket as against the Republican and Democratic parties, as well as the reformist, LaFollette, assisted by the remains of the Socialist party. Comrade Charles Krumbine, district organizer, presided. His appeal for a collection to start the campaign showed the tempo of the audience. Over \$1,000 was realized in pledges as well as \$173 in cash.

Study Class Popular.

When comrades are seriously desirous of learning, there is always an older, trained and tried comrade to help. They secured Comrade Max Bedacht to conduct for them a class in the groundwork of Communism. One session has already taken place at which the attendance was so large that they had to put out the "Standing Room Only" sign! Hereafter the class will be conducted in a larger room: Room 5, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

These lectures will all be taken down in shorthand for distribution to those not attending the class, and for reference.

They are now an active, live branch of 25 members. They have set themselves the task of increasing their membership to fifty in three months. And their slogan is: EVERY MEMBER BRING A MEMBER.

They have youth, sincerity, energy and system. What limits can there be to their endeavors?

Tomorrow—Tactics of United Front.

FARMERS URGED TO FORM REAL CO-OPERATIVE

Bankers' Elevator Merger a Trust

Further light was thrown on the capitalistic nature of the \$26,000,000 grain corporation formed in Chicago recently, by a well-informed Chicago farm co-operative advocate.

"The combine will have to evade several laws, according to lawyers I have consulted," this man told the DAILY WORKER. "There are laws governing the formation of farm co-operatives which may have been violated by the merger. There are also laws restricting the issuance of stock to individuals and the issue of stock that the grain combine proposes to the farmers probably violates the 'blue sky' laws."

Dodging Anti-Trust Laws.

"The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, the Bartlett-Frazier Company, Rosenbaum Brothers and Schaffer & Company, who combined as directors of the 'co-operative' grain enterprise, have long been practically combined into a loose monopoly. To dodge the anti-trust laws and to get the North-western Grain Elevator people into a monopoly, the above concerns joined together under the cloak of selling out to the farmers."

"There have been elements in the Farm Bureau Federation which not only have no interest in the farmers, but which are closely allied to the Wall Street bankers. Although the Farm Bureau is the largest farm organization of its kind in the United States, it is not a co-operative farmers' enterprise that aids in their marketing and producing problems."

"The combine was formed partly for the purpose of grabbing up every grain elevator and every terminal grain warehouse needed by the farmers in order to force the farmers to do business with the combine."

Advise Real Farmers' Co-op.

"My advice to the farmers is to enter into a real co-operative movement at the point where it will do some good; that is, the point of production. There is no real farmers' co-operative movement that amounts to anything nationally. The Farm Bureau is contaminated by the wheat pool interests and inclines not toward the country's struggling wheat farmers, but toward the capitalist wheat speculators."

"The Farm Bureau might take the attitude that it is necessary for the farmers to have capital in order to run a co-operative. Their claim is that the new merger, which allows the capitalists to retain direction of all the grain distributing facilities of the country, places at the disposal of the farmers four million dollars. But capital is not invested by such shrewd bankers as Barney Baruch unless a big interest is returned on the investment."

"The Farm Bureau demonstrates its capitalistic tendencies and proves that the farmer can never win salvation as long as he enters business side by side with the opposing capitalist class."

Send in that Subscription Today.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Meeting Great Success.

The report on the program of action by Comrades William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg was the occasion for the best attended general membership meeting in the history of the party. The large hall in Stuyvesant Casino was packed to the doors, with over 800 members, who came despite the torrid heat.

Great enthusiasm was displayed not only in acceptance of the program of action, but for the coming presidential campaign, where William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow will run on a Communist ticket as against the Republican and Democratic parties, as well as the reformist, LaFollette, assisted by the remains of the Socialist party. Comrade Charles Krumbine, district organizer, presided. His appeal for a collection to start the campaign showed the tempo of the audience. Over \$1,000 was realized in pledges as well as \$173 in cash.

Study Class Popular.

When comrades are seriously desirous of learning, there is always an older, trained and tried comrade to help. They secured Comrade Max Bedacht to conduct for them a class in the groundwork of Communism. One session has already taken place at which the attendance was so large that they had to put out the "Standing Room Only" sign! Hereafter the class will be conducted in a larger room: Room 5, 3322 Douglas Blvd.

These lectures will all be taken down in shorthand for distribution to those not attending the class, and for reference.

They are now an active, live branch of 25 members. They have set themselves the task of increasing their membership to fifty in three months. And their slogan is: EVERY MEMBER BRING A MEMBER.

They have youth, sincerity, energy and system. What limits can there be to their endeavors?

Tomorrow—Tactics of United Front.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

AUGUST ISSUE ON SALE!

READ

"From the Old Family to the New".....by Leon Trotsky (Russia)
 "The Great Struggle of the Ruhr Miners," by Peter Maslovsky (Germany)
 "Situation of Workers in Fascist Italy".....by Andrés Nin (Spain)

Features by Internationally Known Contributors

FACTS AND PHOTOS ON RUSSIA

Get it from your news-dealer or

SUBSCRIBE!

\$2.00 a year \$1.00 six months

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL,
 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Name:

Street and No.:

City: State:



PE-RU-NA

For
STOMACH CATARRH

Tablets
or
Liquid
Sold Everywhere

WAR!

H E A R.

Earl R. Browder, Editor "The Labor Herald"
 Max Shachtman, Editor "The Young Worker"
 Manuel Gomez, Chairman

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1924, at 8 P. M.

speak on

"THE NEXT WAR AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS"

at
WICKER PARK HALL, 2040 W. North Ave.

ADMISSION FREE.

Auspices: Workers Party and Young Workers League, Local Chicago

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

CAL'S SHIPPING HEAD CONTINUES SCAB POLICIES

Farms Out Repairs to Open Shop Concerns

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Admiral Palmer, chosen by President Coolidge to dominate the Shipping Board policies through his job as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, keeps up the anti-union policy of his predecessors. N. P. Alfias, president of District 44 of the Machinists, representing the navy yard and arsenal mechanics, says that the administration policy continues to deprive the navy yards of the repair work on Shipping Board vessels, although the navy yards bid far lower than the private yards that get the business. The navy yards now employ along the Atlantic seaboard some 35,000 men; if all the Shipping Board vessels were repaired in the navy yards there would be 70,000 men employed, and the overhead charge would be cut in half, thereby insuring a much lower price on the repairs than is now secured.

"In the last session of Congress the House adopted, in the independent appropriation bill, an amendment by Hull of Iowa which required that all Government repairs be made in these shops and yards if the bids were as low as the private bids," said Alfias. "In the Senate a similar amendment, but limited to Shipping Board vessels, was adopted at the instance of Senator Copeland. The conferees threw both provisions out and reported a bill which merely changed the then existing law by making the minimum estimate \$50,000 instead of \$100,000 for a repair job on which the navy yards must be asked to bid. It did not require that the lowest responsible bid be accepted. The navy yards' bids are always the lowest, but the Shipping Board then permits the private bidder to get the work at the navy yard figures, or at higher figures. They are always against saving money if it means giving work to the navy yard employes on anything but war preparations."

One of the Shipping Board's tricks to cheat the intent of the law as to bids is to require bids within ten days, when two to three weeks are required by the yard routine for safe bidding on a job.

TATTERED RED FLAG OF PARIS COMMUNE FLUNG TO BREEZE IN MOSCOW AS WORKERS CHEER

BY ANISE. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

MOSCOW.—(By Mail.)—Four hundred thousand Moscow workers poured into the great October Field outside Moscow on July 6 to celebrate three holidays at once. It was the International Day of Co-operation. It was also the first anniversary of the signing of the new soviet constitution. It is also the day chosen to receive the flag of the Paris Commune.

This flag was one of the small red banners borne by the workers on the barricades of Paris in 1871. Saved by the workmen who bore it, it was carried for a time to London during his escape from the reactionary terror which closed the Commune. He gave it at last to Edouard Vaillant, Socialist and veteran of the Commune days. From Vaillant it passed to the socialist party, under the protection of the 20 section in Paris. This section decided to give the flag to the workers of Moscow.

A procession of 100,000 workers held a farewell parade in Paris May 25. More than 400,000 workers welcomed it in Moscow July 6.

For nearly five hours they were marching 10 abreast into Hodinka field now named the Field of October. A great tribune 70 ft. square, with a pyramid of platforms one above the other, held the delegates of the Communist International, the central executive of Russia and the Moscow city government. Massed around the tribune were hundreds of encircling factory delegates bearing their factory banners of embroidered red silk or velvet topped with metal stars or sickles. Around these was a wide aisle and then came the hundreds of thousands of spectators with eight wide aisles formed through their midst by single lines of soldiers.

Cheer Worn Red Banner. A festival spirit pervaded the assembly. Men and girls were raised aloft on the arms and shoulders of their friends, and balanced above the throngs. They led the cheer and salutations and even made speeches. The worn red banner was borne down one of the aisles by the delegation of French Communists. It was lifted aloft to the highest platform of the tribune, where it was visible for half a mile away. President Kalenin received it.

In friendly exchange, the workers of Moscow presented their French comrades with a fine new banner with their greetings embroidered upon it. The Moscow newspapers for the day contained these significant words, across the face of a waving banner:

"We will give it back to France when we have carried it throughout the world."

Revolutionary Carnival. After the official ceremonies, the workers scattered across the vast October Field to one entertainment after another. Ten great tribunes separated by wide distances, displayed programs of song, drama, symbolic demonstration, to great throngs of onlookers. Four thousand workers participated as actors in these performances, which were arranged by the educational committees of the various unions. Between the tribunes were husky athletes reclining in the grass, or groups of gay young people dancing the Carmagnole, or troops of Young Pioneers in red shirts and bloomers, marching in some demonstration of their own.

Carnival spirit reigned supreme. In all my time in Moscow I do not remember such a vast holiday demonstration as this.

CO-OPERATIVES IN AMERICA DO BIG BUSINESS

Consumers' - Producers' Groups Show Profits

One of the largest consumers co-operatives in the country is the Franklin Cooperative Creamery Company of Minneapolis, which last year did \$3,300,000 worth of business, with net earnings of \$180,000 after meeting all expenses. The City Cooperative Dairy Company of Cleveland is another consumers' cooperative in the thousand-dollar-a-day class. In fact, its business equalled \$1,500 a day at the end of the first quarter for 1924, while the turnover for June, despite the sharp drop in the price of milk, was \$32,500, with \$500 net earnings.

Similarly the Cleveland Cooperative Coal Company, which started business without any organization the first of last November, sold \$144,000 worth of coal in 104 business days. In the same city a cooperative society operating six grocery stores did a business of over a quarter of a million dollars last year, and reports a trade of more than a thousand dollars a day for the first six months of this year. Across the line in Canada, the cooperative society of Sydney Mines, N. S., had a turnover for 1923 of \$1,304,700, or over \$4,000 for every working day. Incidentally, this society returned \$130,000 in cooperative dividends to its patrons.

But the prosperity of American Cooperatives is not confined to consumers' stores. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that a large number of farmers' cooperative organizations handled more than a million dollars for the year. The total business transacted by the Grain Cooperatives was \$490,000,000—almost a half billion dollar business for this group alone! The fruit and vegetable producers' cooperatives report a turnover of \$280,000,000, while one of the largest societies in the dairymen's group, the Dairymen's Cooperative League of New York State, transacted \$200,000,000 worth of business during 1923. The 75 cotton growers' cooperatives report an average annual income of \$1,282,000; the 40 poultry growers' cooperatives, \$450,000; while the 14 tobacco growers' cooperatives transacted in 1923 a business averaging nearly \$10,000,000 apiece.

The business turnover of several of our larger labor cooperative banks exceeds \$100,000 a day, while 25 of them handle more than the \$1,000 a day. American cooperation is just beginning to grow. It has plenty of room yet to expand. Our consumer's movement, to be sure, lags considerably behind similar cooperatives in Europe, most of which had 50 years head start over our American societies. But in the field of agricultural cooperation and labor cooperation banking, America leads the world in the volume of business handled. We have no apologies to offer and no pessimism as to the future of American cooperation in these important fields.

FARMER TELLS HOW PRODUCER IS "PROSPERING"

Minnesota Man Shows Up Political Lies

Here's the first answer to the DAILY WORKER'S request that farmers write us of the "prosperous" conditions they are "enjoying." The capitalist press has been bragging about the high prices that grain is bringing on the market, but the prices are in "the pit" on LaSalle or Wall streets. The farmer didn't get high prices when he had to sell his grain some months ago. This farmer's statement of facts ought to paint the lie on the political propaganda of the two old (graft) parties about the farmers' "prosperity."

From A "Rich" District

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 22.—To the Farm Editor, DAILY WORKER: Relative to your request of readers informing you as to the extent of present prosperous conditions of the farmers, let me say that I live in a district where diversified farming is practiced, where a crop failure has never been known since 1856, where corn, small grain, wheat and various kinds of fruits are grown, with railroads and good markets.

Not having a large farm (90 acres), I raise a little oats, some potatoes and mostly corn. Having about 30 acres in pasture (land too hilly for cultivation) I must, according to amount of stock kept, buy some grain feed.

I came from town today, endeavoring to buy some wheat and corn, and found wheat selling at the elevator at \$1.50 per bushel, corn \$1.13 per bushel, oats 60 cents, barley 74 cents. I was astonished at the prices, wheat having gone up 30 cents per bushel since last buying, the elevator man telling me he paid \$1.35 per bushel for it.

Farmers Have to Buy.

I inquired of a lot of farmers as to whether they had anything to sell, but everyone said no, they were buying feed themselves or going without. I went back to the elevator and asked the boss where he bought his grain. He told me it was shipped in from the large elevators in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth; that he did not know of a single farmer who did not buy feed. I told him, at these prices, my stock would have to go without grain, when he finally induced me to buy some screenings at \$1.75 per hundred.

Lost His Farm

When going to town, I usually buy a 50 cent meal and it takes two and one-half dozen eggs to purchase it. I find that most of the farmers here arrange to go to town between meals, as they cannot afford to spend the 50 cents. That may be the reason why I lost my farm, as I needed \$3,000 to pay up a mortgage on it, worth \$12,000 three years ago, but would not borrow the amount. I am now renting on shares. I know several farmers around here, owning their farms, subject to mortgages, who cannot afford to even kill meat for family use, but are living on bread and milk, and the like, and yet they holler, but as a Jew who was picking up rags the other day said—Ja, the farmers always holler, dat's all they know.

Respectfully yours,
NELS M. NELSON,
R. R. No. 4

Dairy Co-ops Get Rates Reduced.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 28.—Six major railroad systems in Minnesota have ordered sweeping reductions amounting to more than \$1,000,000 annually in the cost of shipping cooperative dairy products. Two other big railroad systems, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Rock Island, also have the proposition under advisement and an announcement of similar reductions is predicted by co-operative organization officials.

Soviet Official Reports.

LONDON, July 28.—Radovsky, Soviet representative to the Anglo-Russian financial conference, has returned to Moscow to report to his government on the progress of negotiations.

CHINA-SOVIET PACT IS NEW FORCE

(Continued from page 1.)

tion! To their horror they quickly discovered that the Chinese bird had grown wings and spurs overnight. Nothing, then, was left but the old game of protest and obstruction.

Imperialistic newspapers, such as the Peking and Tientsin Times, positively outdid themselves. China should be made to suffer! She was threatened with every possible and impossible penalty. But the students, who, with the backing of the Soviets, had forced the issue, refused to be intimidated. They brought so much pressure to bear on the Chinese Government that it could not retract. Then the old cry of "bribery" was raised. The whispering walls of Peking positively shrieked accusations. There was enough gold floating around, according to the defeated ones, to keep every Chinese politician in affluence for the rest of his life. It is remarkable where the "bankrupt Soviets" find the money on such occasions!

Obstructionist Tactics.

Finding themselves badly defeated on the main issue, the diplomats set to work to hinder the operation of the agreement. Russian property in China, particularly the legations and consulates, seemed to offer a field for argument—and obstruction.

The argument waxed hot and strong on this question, but right throughout it was evident that the sore point with the diplomatic clique was recognition of the Soviets. Every possible way of preventing this was tried. Meetings of protest were arranged by various organizations sympathetically inclined towards the imperialists. "White" Russians, religious bodies, and various other foreign interests were roped in. They all added their voices to the general wail; all helped to swell the "Hymn of Hate." But neither the Soviets or China were accepting the bluff.

China Casts the Die.

On June 16th China made her position in the matter quite clear. She finally cast the die which placed her alongside the Soviets in the fight against foreign aggression. Instructions were wired to the Chinese foreign commissioners at Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai and Chefoo ordering them to prepare to hand over the old Russian consulates to the Soviets. These had been in possession of the "Whites," so the Chinese Government added that they would ignore all protests from these people, "as they no longer represented the Russian Government in China."

The Chinese Government's action was endorsed by many Chinese associations, including merchants. Telegrams were received at Peking from such bodies in various important centers urging that the Government should lose no time in putting the agreement into full effect. In many instances the rider was added that those "White" Russians who had kept illegal control of these properties should be summarily ejected. One merchants' organization explained its recommendation by saying that as China had received the concessions contained in the agreement from the Soviets, there was no necessity to listen to the complaints of defunct Czarist officials or to brook any interference from the foreign powers.

Thus it was made quite clear to the obstructionists that neither China or the Soviets would stand any further nonsense.

Soviet Representative Speaks.

At a big meeting in honor of the Soviet plenipotentiary, Mr. Karakhan, he summed up the position in clear and concise language. Among those present to offer their congratulations and support were Senator Lei Ying; Professor Tang Er-ho, former Minister of Education; Professor Chiang Meng-ling, acting Chancellor of the National Peking University; Dr. Louis N. Chou, counsellor at the Walchowpu (Chinese Foreign Office); Dr. Yu Tsin-shu, professor at the law college; Mr. Sun Hsueh-shi, chairman of the Central Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Lu Chun-sun, formerly chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and many other well informed Chinese representing every section of the Chinese community.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Karakhan said that a new era was opening in Chinese national history. He contended that it was necessary for China

to fight steadily for the abrogation of the treaties which are binding the nation hand and foot. Only when China had forced the imperialists to give up the concessions contained in those treaties would the nation be free.

Imperialistic Newspapers.

Referring to the articles in the foreign press in China, Mr. Karakhan said that every time he spoke at these gatherings the most bitter attacks were opened in the foreign newspapers. Invariably the charge of disseminating propaganda was levelled. "What, however, does this charge of propaganda mean?" asked the Soviet representative, and went on to explain that there were two kinds of propaganda. One was the dissemination of news which was intended to fool the people, and the other was plain and truthful speaking.

So far as China was concerned, the Soviets were determined that the truth should be made known. The propaganda of which the foreign press complained so bitterly was insistence on the rights of the Chinese nation and an exposure of the actions of the foreign powers in the East. The wounds inflicted on China must be healed. "If this is what is called propaganda," said Mr. Karakhan, "I must pledge myself to continue it with ten-fold energy."

Foreign Press Denounced.

"When, in his brilliant articles," said Mr. Karakhan, "Mr. Shao Pao-ping speaks of Chinese sovereignty, there are foreigners who become indignant and demand reprisals against the writers. However, no one shows indignation when a number of foreign newspapers published in Chinese and foreign languages, profiting by extra territoriality, are guilty of daily offense against the honor and national dignity of the Chinese people. There is not a country in the world where such humiliating conditions could prevail under which a foreign paper could write anything it likes."

It must be said, however, that in a certain sense the activities of such papers are useful, for while they try to protest imperialism, they are doing their best to dig its grave. So that it is a pity they are not read by every Chinese. Indeed, I would advise the Chinese papers to print articles from those foreign papers most hostile to China.

Russia's Attitude.

"Some speakers at this meeting have referred to the difficulties which we have had to overcome before the agreement could be signed," continued Karakhan. "All those present know what those difficulties were. Now, why did some of the foreign powers oppose this agreement? It was not because they were sorry to see Russia renounce rights and privileges seized by the Czarist Government; little do they care for Russia's interests. However, they feared one thing, namely—lost China, seeing that it was possible to obtain them from other powers, too. So long as they were my declarations and speeches, they tried to deceive you and make you believe that they never would be fulfilled, and they did everything possible to prevent their materialization in order to justify their deception. However, we were stronger and won in the struggle."

Campaign Against Agreement.

"But a few weeks have passed since the day the agreement was signed, and already a campaign is being waged against it. A number of facts show it, such as the legations and consulates. Fierce resistance may be expected when more weighty matters come up. Here in this hall I see the flags of our countries hanging side by side, and yet in many consulates there are hanging the former tri-colored flags—symbols of the czar's acts of violence in China. I have heard advice that I should be patient. But if patience means sitting by with one's arms folded and waiting for fine weather, such a virtue is not mine. I prefer myself, then, making the weather that is necessary."

American Imperialists.

Some days later Mr. Karakhan dealt trenchantly with the American imperialists in the East. "I may say that imperialism amongst Americans is not confined to the consulates. There is no more arrogantly assertive imperialist in the East than the American business man, while American

soldiers have become so impregnated with the gospel of bombast that they are insufferable. Their aggressiveness is not confined to Chinese.

"I relate one incident typical of the actions of American soldiery in the East. An isolated Britisher entered a bar in which a number of these bullies were drinking. Insulting remarks, such as 'four-flusher' and worse, having failed to provoke a quarrel, one provost sergeant—a gallant hero surrounded by five or six followers—spat on the Britisher. To fight these armed bullies was hopeless and the situation became so tense that the landlady intervened. This is the kind of scene that China looks on at and laughs in her ample sleeve. American business methods and imperialism are the cause of the revolution which is so manifest towards Americans in Asia at the present time."

Castigates America.

Such scenes are but the natural outcome of the policy of the present government in America. The Washington politicians are rattling the sabre more vehemently than did the Kaiser. Unless this policy is discontinued the imperialists will bring a hornets' nest about the ears of the American people. Mr. Karakhan has castigated Washington on this matter. His words contain a warning that they would do well to heed.

Speaking on the question of the Chinese Eastern Railways, which America, in common with other imperialistic powers, hopes to control, the Soviet representative calls Mr. Hughes severely to task on the tone of his note to China. He says:

"As all things evil proceed from the Bolsheviks, Mr. Hughes wishes to chastise the Soviet Government. However, the Soviet Government considers quite calmly the present policy of Mr. Hughes, knowing quite well that there is not a single honest and well-informed American who supports the present short-sighted policy of the chief of the State Department. But what is of more interest," remarked Mr. Karakhan, "is the attitude Washington assumes toward China. No countries but China and Soviet Russia have anything to do with the Chinese Eastern Railway, and all the other powers must know that we will not allow them to interfere with our business. Mr. Hughes evidently believes that China owes America so much for the Washington Convention that she must accept whatever stuff he approaches her with. I hope, however, that those who still wish to see China obedient and submissive to any acts of violence will realize that China is not what she was some twenty years ago."

Once again the Soviet representative scores, because he confines himself to facts. If the people of America are still held in such benighted ignorance by the capitalist press that they do not know that China, following in Japan's footsteps, has awakened, then it is high time that they realized a fact that has been accomplished.

Mass Demonstrations.

A great mass meeting was held in the Central Park, Peking, on June 23rd. This park was part of the old grounds of the Forbidden City. Twenty years ago a Chinese would have been publicly beheaded for venturing within the sacred precincts. Today he holds mass meetings where once he feared to tread.

The meeting was held primarily to protest against the action of the diplomatic body in refusing to turn the Russian legation over to the Soviet representative. A resolution passed was marked by references to "oppression of imperialistic powers." Other resolutions were passed commenting adversely on the action of the powers with reference to the Chinese Eastern Railways, and one resolution contained the remark that "the foreign powers do not seem to know that the Soviet representative is a delegate to China and not to the other powers."

Who can say that the masses of this nation are not awakening? They are arising from their long slumber like a giant refreshed, and with the assistance of the Soviets they will win an economic freedom which will have a beneficial repercussion on the Occidental worker. Again, let him beware that he is not hoodwinked into slaying the very men who are fighting his battle. In the words of Mr. Karakhan, "Long live the people of China and its fraternal alliance with the peoples of the Soviet Union."

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A GOOD SPORTS COSTUME



4792-4791 Comfort and good style are here depicted. The Bodice Skirt 791 may be worn with any Over- blouse or with a jacket or coat. The front of the bodice may be overlaid with material to form a vestee. The blouse 4792 has smart lines, and is good for all sports material. Ligon as chosen for this Costume with crepe ribbon and fancy braid for trimming. The Bodice Skirt is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The Blouse is cut in 6 Sizes: 1, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make Skirt and Blouse or a 38 inch bust size will require 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. For piece of lining or other contrasting material 32 inches wide 1 1/2 yard is required. The vestee on the Blouse contrasting material requires 1/4 yard 9 inches wide. The width of the skirt with plait expended is 2 1/2 yards.

TWO separate Patterns mailed to any address on receipt of 12c FOR EACH pattern in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

A NEW FROCK FOR "MOTHER'S GIRL"



4817. Printed cotton, crepe was used for this design. The facings are of white organdie. This is also a good model for pongee, poplin, linen and gingham. Brown linen with tan or red facings would be attractive. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. For facings of contrasting material as illustrated 1/2 yard 36 inches wide is required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is not received by return mail.

Send in that Subscription Today.

PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST Rendinger Expert Dental Service for 20 Years 46 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave. 104 CENTER AVE., Cor. 41st St. Send in that Subscription Today.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN



But Uncle Wiggily never expected



to fall out just at this time!



THE DAILY WORKER

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES By mail: \$4.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months

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

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

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

Recognizing Soviet Russia

There is little doubt that during his vacation in Europe, the Secretary of State Hughes will attempt to dissuade the various countries from resuming normal relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

It is apparent that Mr. Hughes, the speaking in behalf of the most powerful financiers in the world, will meet with hardship in this venture. The fact of the matter is that, one by one, the capitalist governments are being driven to restoring relations with the Soviet Republic.

The effect of Mr. Hughes' visit to London may mean further delay in the Soviet-British conference. Wielding the bludgeon of the all-powerful American dollar, Mr. Hughes may be able to hold back the British financiers for a while.

This is the lesson that Mr. Hughes will have painfully impressed upon him during his stay in the continental capitals. Before Mr. Hughes returns to Washington he will find that the number which have recognized Soviet Russia is continually increasing.

General Foreman would not, of course, have written such a letter for publication. He would not make such a speech to a meeting of union men. He thought he was speaking confidentially, as a trusted servant to his masters, and therefore he spoke frankly.

The Socialist Campaign

It is quite entertaining to see the enthusiasm with which the socialist party, all 55 of them, enters the campaign for LaFollette and Wheeler. And the way in which they go about this support presents us with amusing side-lights in the socialist view of politics.

For instance, we have Eugene Debs, the "revolutionist," making his first contribution in an article eulogizing Mrs. Robert M. LaFollette, ostensibly citing the sterling womanhood of that estimable dame as a reason why the working class should vote for her husband.

Then there is the New Leader, weekly successor to the defunct daily, which finds in the nomination of Wheeler, lawyer from Montana, the touch that stamps the "independent" campaign with a "labor" character.

Further, the S. P. of New York calls a "monster mass meeting" to ratify their coalition with the disgruntled republicans and democrats, and is delighted and surprised to get out the "monster" crowd of 483 people.

The final touch of ludicrousness, if it were not rather tragic at the same time, would be given by the spectacle of Debs calling upon Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin to bless his "strategic retreat." Because Lenin led the retreat of the Russian workers, after the capture of power and to preserve it, Debs thinks Lenin would endorse his complete surrender without a fight.

The socialist party conception of the class struggle and class politics is a bizarre and monstrous thing. Nothing in the history of the working class is comparable to it.

Morgan is for the Dawes Plan. Coolidge is for it. Davis is for it. LaFollette is silent, but his backers are for it. The labor governments, so-called, are for it. We suppose, therefore, that Debs is for it. Only the Communists call upon the working class in every country to fight against this measure of enslavement.

French newspapers reply to Prime Minister MacDonald's argument of "Forty Miles of Dreadnoughts," with an invitation to him to come over and review "The greatest army in Europe." The debate is getting hot. If the workers do not speak up by revolutionary action, the debate will be continued with guns, while workers act as targets.

The Filipino Court Martial

Five hundred Filipino scouts stationed at Ft. McKinley are to be court-martialed because they dared to get together to make more effective their demand for equal pay with white soldiers and for better conditions.

This will not be the first time that the rapidly developing American militarist caste has treated cruelly the rank and file of the army. The annals of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe abound with evidence of unutterable harshness in the treatment of the private soldiers.

But why is the blood and thunder regime of that most notorious of our strikebreakers, Military Governor General Wood, resorting to such brutal steps in times of peace? Who is now striking terror in the hearts of our imperialist clique?

The cause for this extreme harshness has its taproots in the intense, widespread discontent that is gripping the Philippine Islands. The Archipelago is simply sick and tired of the unwelcome and uninvited blessings of the American administration. The nationalist leaders are having their hands full holding back the masses from decisive action at this time.

Our imperialists see in the Philippine struggle for national freedom a challenge not only to their own supremacy in the Pacific, but dangerous defiance hurled at the entire capitalist imperialist system. Discussing the effects of Philippine independence the August issue of the Review of Reviews made the following significant admission: "The effects of such a step would be felt in serious ways, not only in Japan and China, but also in Holland, France, and England.

The iron heel of American capitalism is coming down with all its weight on the throat of the Filipino people in the name of world imperialism. In the unspeakable brutality now being displayed by our militarists in the Philippines, the American capitalist class is acting as the policeman of the international exploiters.

What Militia Is For

Capitalism continues its rule by fooling the workers. While the State, the courts, the church, the army, the police, etc., are quite definitely instruments for crushing and enslaving the workers, they are continually camouflaged to the simple-minded as impartial instruments of "justice," for the protection of the weak and defenseless, and nauseam. It is therefore valuable for us to note down, for corroboration of the Communist explanation of the State power, the words of General Foreman of the Illinois National Guard, in a letter to the officers of a coal corporation:

"I may be permitted to express my very great surprise that, in the light of past events, a coal company whose mines are located as yours are, does not appreciate the wisdom and see its way clear in its own interests, if for no other reasons, to arrange for and insist upon the performance by its employees of their military duty."

Negroes Are Workers

If the discussions now going on in the ranks of the Negroes, centering largely around the organization and personality of Marcus Garvey, finally lead to the discovery that the Negroes are, in vast majority, working men, then Garvey will not have lived in vain.

The Utopianism that characterizes the fantastic projects of reclaiming Africa as the home of the Negro race is not the most important characteristic of the movement that goes under the name of Universal Negro Improvement Association. That is but a surface phenomenon. The real social content of the movement is the awakening of millions of exploited workers to the fact of their exploitation, of their subjection, social and economic, by sinister forces that rule society.

It is inevitable that, so long as the Negro is forced to fight against the special discriminations that arose historically from his period of slavery in America, just so long his struggle for emancipation will have a racial tendency, rather than a class one. But just as inevitable is the awakening of the Negroes, gradually but surely, to the fact that their exploitation takes place primarily as exploitation of workers. The Negroes are workers. They are exploited as workers. There is but one road to their emancipation, and that is hand in hand with the white and yellow workers of all lands, in the struggle for the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' government.

Bankers and business men dominated the C. P. A. meeting called to organize Illinois, just as they dominated the national LaFollette movement.

"Get a new reader for the DAILY WORKER and a new member for the Workers Party."

Communist Candidates and the Farmer-Labor Party

By JAMES P. CANNON, Assistant Executive Secretary Workers Party.

Why should any Communist be surprised or shocked if the Communist Party decides to take part in elections under its own name? This is the natural thing to do, and is being done constantly by Communist parties in all parts of the world.

The decision of our party to enter its own candidates in the elections this year has met with general approval throughout the party ranks. The judgment of the Central Executive Committee and the special party conference in taking this decisive step has been confirmed by the great majority of the comrades with whom we have had the opportunity to discuss the present situation and explain in detail the reasons for our action.

Some comrades fear we have abandoned the United Front. They consider that our action represents the victory of the two extreme wings in our party, who, strangely enough, have been meeting on common ground in opposition to our participation in the Farmer-Labor Party, altho for quite different reasons.

It is necessary to answer both of these criticisms fully and adequately. In this article we will take up some questions raised by a party branch in the west, from the latter standpoint, leaving a discussion of the tactical significance of our recent decision for a later article.

We have said a thousand times, and we repeat it again, that our labor party policy is based on the united front tactics laid down by the Communist International. In order for us to take part in the labor party, instead of conducting an election campaign under our own name, we must be able to see decided advantages in it from the standpoint of Communism and the Communist Party.

This judgment of the Central Executive Committee was confirmed by a special Party conference of District Organizers, Federation Secretaries, Party editors, and a number of other leading comrades from various sections of the country. Events which have transpired since this decision only pile up the evidence mountain high, to prove the accuracy of our estimate of the situation.

In view of these facts, to have conducted the campaign under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, would not have been to the best interests of our Party, which are one and the same thing as the interests of the working class. It would have meant that the whole burden of the campaign on a national scale would have fallen on the shoulders of our Party.

Moreover, to conduct such a campaign under the name of the Farmer-Labor Party, would have meant to moderate the propaganda and tone down the whole campaign. We would not have been able to utilize the campaign meetings to the best advantage to promote our Party and its press. We would have been operating under a form of camouflage when the political situation cries aloud for a direct and open fight, for a frontal attack from a revolutionary class standpoint against LaFolletteism, and all the traitors to the labor movement who are following in its wake.

Under these conditions the Workers Party had no alternative but to raise its own revolutionary standard and make the fight alone. All the others go over to LaFollette, but the Workers Party stands and fights. It is proven in this campaign, at the very beginning of the workers' independent po-

litical movement in America, as it will be proven in their final struggle, and at each decisive stage between then and now, that the Communist Party alone understands and defends the interests of the working class as a whole.

However, the principle of the United Front and the conditions under which we can and will take part in it, hold good now as before. The Workers Party has not retreated one inch from the ground which it has stood upon up till now in the Labor Party movement. It still stands for the creation of a broad Labor Party and will fight for it in the future as in the past. It will be the only party keeping the idea alive in the present campaign.

We discussed the situation for many days and considered it from all angles. We took up the state of affairs in every single state and discussed them in detail.

Taking the principle of the United Front, as briefly outlined above, as our basis, we put the question to ourselves this way: If we can see a substantial United Front mass movement that can be organized on a national scale under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, we will participate in it and go through the campaign as a part of the United Front; maintaining, of course, the right of independent criticism and agitation.

The conclusion we finally arrived at, on the basis of the facts staring us in the face, was that the Farmer-Labor United Front in the present campaign does not exist. With the possible exception of a few states such as Minnesota, Montana and Washington, there is no appearance of a Farmer-Labor mass movement, able to stand up against the LaFollette wave. And even in these places the movement is gravely endangered by enemies from within.

This judgment of the Central Executive Committee was confirmed by a special Party conference of District Organizers, Federation Secretaries, Party editors, and a number of other leading comrades from various sections of the country. Events which have transpired since this decision only pile up the evidence mountain high, to prove the accuracy of our estimate of the situation.

In view of these facts, to have conducted the campaign under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, would not have been to the best interests of our Party, which are one and the same thing as the interests of the working class. It would have meant that the whole burden of the campaign on a national scale would have fallen on the shoulders of our Party.

Moreover, to conduct such a campaign under the name of the Farmer-Labor Party, would have meant to moderate the propaganda and tone down the whole campaign. We would not have been able to utilize the campaign meetings to the best advantage to promote our Party and its press. We would have been operating under a form of camouflage when the political situation cries aloud for a direct and open fight, for a frontal attack from a revolutionary class standpoint against LaFolletteism, and all the traitors to the labor movement who are following in its wake.

Under these conditions the Workers Party had no alternative but to raise its own revolutionary standard and make the fight alone. All the others go over to LaFollette, but the Workers Party stands and fights. It is proven in this campaign, at the very beginning of the workers' independent po-

litical movement in America, as it will be proven in their final struggle, and at each decisive stage between then and now, that the Communist Party alone understands and defends the interests of the working class as a whole.

However, the principle of the United Front and the conditions under which we can and will take part in it, hold good now as before. The Workers Party has not retreated one inch from the ground which it has stood upon up till now in the Labor Party movement. It still stands for the creation of a broad Labor Party and will fight for it in the future as in the past. It will be the only party keeping the idea alive in the present campaign.

We discussed the situation for many days and considered it from all angles. We took up the state of affairs in every single state and discussed them in detail.

Taking the principle of the United Front, as briefly outlined above, as our basis, we put the question to ourselves this way: If we can see a substantial United Front mass movement that can be organized on a national scale under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, we will participate in it and go through the campaign as a part of the United Front; maintaining, of course, the right of independent criticism and agitation.

The conclusion we finally arrived at, on the basis of the facts staring us in the face, was that the Farmer-Labor United Front in the present campaign does not exist. With the possible exception of a few states such as Minnesota, Montana and Washington, there is no appearance of a Farmer-Labor mass movement, able to stand up against the LaFollette wave. And even in these places the movement is gravely endangered by enemies from within.

This judgment of the Central Executive Committee was confirmed by a special Party conference of District Organizers, Federation Secretaries, Party editors, and a number of other leading comrades from various sections of the country. Events which have transpired since this decision only pile up the evidence mountain high, to prove the accuracy of our estimate of the situation.

In view of these facts, to have conducted the campaign under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party, would not have been to the best interests of our Party, which are one and the same thing as the interests of the working class. It would have meant that the whole burden of the campaign on a national scale would have fallen on the shoulders of our Party.

Moreover, to conduct such a campaign under the name of the Farmer-Labor Party, would have meant to moderate the propaganda and tone down the whole campaign. We would not have been able to utilize the campaign meetings to the best advantage to promote our Party and its press. We would have been operating under a form of camouflage when the political situation cries aloud for a direct and open fight, for a frontal attack from a revolutionary class standpoint against LaFolletteism, and all the traitors to the labor movement who are following in its wake.

Under these conditions the Workers Party had no alternative but to raise its own revolutionary standard and make the fight alone. All the others go over to LaFollette, but the Workers Party stands and fights. It is proven in this campaign, at the very beginning of the workers' independent po-

lutionary victory of the workers, but also for all their immediate struggles which lead towards it—that is, an independent revolutionary Party which stands up at all times for the interests of the working class as a whole and which leads the way at every stage of the fight.

If the United Front fails in this, the United Front is a failure and all our work is a failure.

The comrades of the western branch, lacking the complete information which determined our recent actions, found fault with what they considered a lack of frankness on the part of our Party, and apparently have been influenced somewhat by the charges of our enemies that we have played some kind of a clever game with other groups in the Farmer-Labor movement.

There is no foundation for such an opinion. The Communist Party always draws up its policy independently of all other groups and parties, in accordance with what it considers to be for the best interests of the working class and the advancement of the revolutionary struggle. Of course this does not preclude an agreement on a given line of action with other groups willing to make a sincere fight together with us. But we cannot put aside our own judgment when questions arise which so vitally affect the welfare of the working class as the present election campaign. There is no secret about what we have done or why we have done it. It is no breach of faith with any honest elements in the labor movement, but a proof of loyalty towards the movement as a whole.

The comrades seem to be somewhat concerned as to whether we have not done "grave injustice" to some of the leaders in the Farmer-Labor Party who have not completely understood and agreed with our action at first. Communists need not be so sensitive. It is incorrect to come to the conclusion that the subordination of our own Party is always the correct thing to do. We have had to ask ourselves quite seriously a number of times if the many concessions and compromises we have been making in order to maintain the unity in the Farmer-Labor movement have not led a number of our own comrades to consider that the Communist Party is in its proper place only when it is sitting in the back seat. The true function of the Communist Party is not to "go along" but to go ahead.

The Communist International never tires of dining into our ears that our first reaction to all political manoeuvres must be this: How does it increase and extend the influence of the Communist Party over the laboring masses?

Comrade Zinoviev told us once at a session of the Enlarged Executive: "Do not forget that we are not merely a workers' party; we have to be a shrewd workers' party." Communists must never forget that we are dealing with all kinds of enemies in the labor movement, with all kinds of agents of the bourgeoisie, and with middle-headed people who will lead the workers into the ditch if we allow their false conceptions to prevail.

We have to see to it that the Communist Party knows how to take advantage of every situation to strengthen the Communist influence over the masses and to strengthen the Communist Party. Only when we are doing this can we say that we are leading towards the final revolutionary struggle.

The proletarian revolution is the only solution of the labor problem and the Communist Party is the only Party aiming at this goal. The Farmer-Labor Party, as such, does not do this and it cannot, under any circumstances, be regarded as an end in itself. Our work in the Farmer-Labor Party, in the United Front in all its aspects, in fact, must be regarded by Communists as the Communist International regards it: a means of revolutionary agitation and mobilization. The German events and the verdict of the Communist International on them has settled this question for all time.

Clara Zetkin's Cry for Peace.

CLARA ZETKIN'S militant call to the Social-Democrats to resist the imperialistic war stands out in brilliant contrast to those of the leaders of the party majority.

"... The political ends of German imperialism and the strategic rule of its militarism cannot sway our actions as international Socialists. . . . It seems to us unbrotherly and impolitic to make the proceedings of the German social-democrats dependent on the state of affairs among the French socialists. Let us not forget that outside of Belgium a large part of north and east France finds itself under German rule. Since when are the mistakes of a brother party an excuse for one's own sins? Since when do they make amends for one's own lack of virtue? . . ."

"... So let us make an immediate and a forceful move for peace on behalf of the German social-democracy, of the German workers, for the most pressing duty of all. Let us make this move together with the leaders, if these leaders are at last making up their minds; let us make this move without them if they still hesitate, undecided; let us make this move against them, if they want to falter by the wayside. . . . Let our watch-word be this: 'In the Beginning There Was the Deed.' Soon, here and there, the bells of a new day rang out. The German proletariat must send back an answering cry: 'We are ready!'" (From "The International," Vol. 1.)