

## COOLIDGE BOUGHT HENRY FORD WITH MUSCLE SHOALS 115 Coal Diggers Killed in Non-Union Mine

### SCAB AGENTS HUNT FOR JOBLESS TO TAKE PLACES OF STRIKERS IN PULLMAN

The streets of Pullman were filled yesterday with automobile loads of riveters and car workers from Davenport, Iowa, seduced here by labor agents who assured the workers that there was no labor trouble here and that they would receive good wages. There are one thousand carmen unemployed in Davenport and this is a fertile field for the activities of the labor sharks. The workers who are lured into the scabby Pullman shops must pay their own railroad fares with the promise that after thirty days the money will be refunded.

On arriving here most of the workers, when they learn of the strike, refuse to work and are obliged to fall back on the generosity of the strikers for food and transportation back to their homes.

This is a big drain on the slender resources of the strikers, and the trick of bringing the men here under such conditions is partly with the object of breaking the strikers financially.

More Expected Today.

Four hundred more workers are expected from Davenport today and five truck loads are promised from Lockport, Illinois.

Yesterday's strike meeting was the largest and most enthusiastic held to date. While new to organizational problems, the strikers are learning the lesson of solidarity and discipline very rapidly and their militancy and willingness to do hard work that is required in order to bring the strike to a victorious ending, augurs well for the future of the newly organized local of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Strike Continues to Spread.

The members of another department of the Pullman shops joined the strikers yesterday. They are the benchmark, vestibule fitters, steel cabinet workers and brass finishers.

It was learned today that the freight car shop of the Pullman company planned to turn out no less than 3,000 freight cars during the next two months, but the strike has completely crippled this program and no more men are hired for the freight shop, the men were being taken on in large numbers up until the day the strike started.

A scab dealer from Bettendorf, Ia., by the name of Jansen, is the agent of the Pullman company in shipping the men here. So furious are the victims of his trickery at the way he has flim-flammed them into coming (Continued on Page Two)

### PULLMAN STRIKE EXPOSES THE "COMPANY UNION" AS AN ENEMY OF WORKERS' BEST INTERESTS

The strike of the steel workers of the Pullman plant, and the general dissatisfaction of the switchmen, wood carpenters, steel cabinet workers, battery makers and practically every department of the plant should prove for all time the fallacy of the "company union," or "employee plan of representation."

Many of the above departments have joined the walkout of the fitters, buckers, riveters, reamers, heaters and brass finishers, and a general strike of the entire fifteen thousand is threatened at any moment. The Pullman Company's "Bureau of Industrial Relations" has been proven an ironical joke on the Pullman employees.

Pullman Lackeys Rule.

The elaborate plan worked out by the Pullman Company as a substitution for an honest to God union proves to be nothing more than a further hold by the officials of the Pullman Company on the conditions under which their employees shall work. It is an added instrument by which the Pullman Company can speed up production, keep down wages, and in general meddle in the affairs of the Pullman slaves.

The final and most powerful tribunal it is found by examining the "Plan of Employee Representation," published by the Pullman Company, is the "Bureau of Industrial Relations," which "consists of executive officers of the company appointed by the president, and which will report direct to the president." Thus right at the start the management of the "union" which claims to benefit the employees is directly in the hands of the Pullman Company president and his hirelings.

This bureau, by which the altruistic Pullman Company's president, E. F.

### POLIGEMAN SHOOTS AT DAILY WORKER MAN IN PULLMAN STRIKE ZONE

Shots from a policeman's revolver gave excitement to the Pullman strike zone yesterday afternoon. The shots were fired by Officer Minton at Nick Stynow, a car builder, agent for the DAILY WORKER at 113th St. and Watt Ave., as the Calumet shop of the Pullman Company was letting out its employees.

Minton first struck Stynow in the face with his fist and told him to stop selling that "\_\_\_\_\_ paper." Seeing Stynow again on the job he drew his club and rushed. Officer 4864 rushed with him. Stynow ran and Minton fired.

Stynow threw himself flat on the ground and the shots passed over him. Arrested and taken to the Kensington Avenue station the police didn't know what charge to put against him.

Captain Wheeler stopped Sergeant No. 432 from holding him on a mere "selling without a permit" charge, saying he had a right to do that but eventually he was charged with selling newspapers that contained circulars. He was bailed out and will appear in Municipal Court at 8855 Exchange Ave. this morning. John Holmgren, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, will be there, bringing with him Alderman Govier, who is taking an interest in the case.

The law gives newsdealers the right to enclose circulars provided the newspaper consents. In this case consent had previously been obtained from Karl Reeve, the DAILY WORKER representative in the strike zone. The circular advertised a labor meeting.

### RUSSELL COMPARES THE PROSTITUTE WITH THE SOCIAL LEADERS

NEW YORK.—A woman who sells herself successively to different men is branded as a prostitute, whereas a woman who sells herself for life to one rich man whom she does not love becomes a respected society leader. The one is exactly as bad as the other.

But, adds Bertrand Russell, British scientist, "the individual should not be condemned in either case; but the institutions producing the individual's action." This is part of Russell's plea for New Morals for Old, the first of a series on modern sex relations published by The Nation, New York.

"The ideal to be aimed at is not lifelong monogamy enforced by legal or social penalties, but that all sexual intercourse should spring from the free impulse of both parties, based upon mutual inclination and nothing else," he says.

### DRESS ASS'N MAKES OFFER TO STRIKERS

Negotiations Opened By  
Weakened Bosses

Garment strikers who crowded the meeting hall at 180 W. Washington St. until there was no more standing room cheered the news that the Chicago Association of Dress Manufacturers was cracking.

The information was conveyed by Vice-President Meyer Perlstein, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who announced that several members of the association had opened up negotiations for the settlement of the strike in their shops.

Association Begs Union. Further evidence of the weakening of the bosses' combine was revealed when Perlstein told of a message he had received from the association promising an agreement if the union would only call off the strike.

The Association, in effect, admitted that it was hard hit by the strike. The message pleaded that the bosses could not "afford" to surrender to the strikers but would gladly consent to an agreement in six months or a year if the union called the strike off now.

Union Stands Pat.

This transparent ruse did not succeed. The union officers sent back word thru the messenger that the Association shops could get back their workers whenever the employers signed the union's agreement. The agreement must be signed before the strike would be called off.

There are more than 30 shops in the new association which was organized last March under the direction of Dudley Taylor and the Employers' Association of Chicago. This association has been the stronghold of the strike breaking forces. It has hired most of the "sluggers," used its influence with Judge "Dennie" Sullivan in getting the injunction and whipped weak bosses into line.

No Compromise on 40 Hours. Referring to the settling of several independent shops earlier in the week Perlstein assured the strikers that there had been no compromise on the 40-hour week.

Since the walkout began nine weeks ago 1,500 strikers have been returned to work in settled shops, said the speaker. The union's program now is to stand firm until the busy season. Meanwhile the bosses who hold out are greatly handicapped in getting out samples and otherwise preparing for the rush period.

N. Y. Local Handles Katz. Strikers laughed when they heard that Katz & Dolinsky, a scab concern at 325 W. Jackson Boulevard, had seen the uselessness of trying to operate in Chicago during the strike and was opening up a New York shop for their orders. The New York dressmakers' local, said Perlstein, has wired that it will take care of the scab firm when it attempts to begin operations. Katz & Dolinsky sunk much money on their "sluggers" during this strike.

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### Mop Up Spies! W. P. of A. Tells U. S. Investigators

### FUTURE GOOD FOR MEXICAN COMMUNISTS

Second Congress Now  
In Session

By JAY LOVESTONE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MEXICO CITY, Apr. 28.—The Communist Party of Mexico has opened its second national congress here.

Due to the de la Huerta insurrection against the Obregon government many of the delegates are expected to arrive late, and some may even be prevented from reaching the convention because of the railroad lines to Mexico City being made inaccessible thru interference by the routed, scattering reactionary forces.

### LABOR BANKER IS AMONG BACKERS OF MR. BERRY

Joins Hands With Legion  
Politician

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
NEW YORK CITY, April 28.—Headquarters for Major George L. Berry, scab-herding and strike-breaking president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, have been opened at the Waldorf-Astoria, as a center of activity from which to forward his aspirations for the vice presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket.

Major William F. Deegan, former state commander of the American Legion and Tammany politician, is in charge of the headquarters. His co-chairman is Peter J. Brady, local labor fakir and at present head of the Federation Bank.

Thus we see carried out locally, in New York, the sort of United Front policy that exists nationally between the reactionary machine of the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion. As Berry is the connecting link between the two groups that comprise the American Fascist, so Pete Brady fills that function in New York, trying to unite the adventurers behind the Federation Bank with the depraved rats in the American Legion.

Cannot Sway Labor.

Berry and his supporters are having rough sledding in this state endeavoring to get endorsements of central labor bodies.

Recently the Schenectady Central Labor Council replied to the Berry outfit that they did not endorse scab herders for anything. Later Berry wrote one of his acquaintances in Schenectady, asking about the political complexion of the trades assembly, and was informed that they were union men who placed the welfare of their fellows above Tammany politics. The major thus far has not replied to this.

Pete Brady is due to meet more decisive rebuffs at the hands of the trade unionists of New York City than he met with his labor bank venture before he gets thru apologizing for George L. Berry. Many militants are awaiting an opportunity to repudiate Berry in no uncertain terms, particularly as this city was the scene of his most recent strike-breaking activities.

It is generally considered that Berry has no chance of obtaining the nomination to which he aspires, as Tammany knows that his anti-labor record would defeat the ticket. The pressmen, however, would like to see him elected, not because they are in favor of him, but because they would welcome anything that would relieve them of him.

### BELGIUM LINES UP ENGLAND AND FRANCE FOR THE DAWES PLAN

PARIS, April 28.—Belgium attempted today to mediate between France and Great Britain in their differences that have arisen over the Dawes experts' report.

Conferences between Premier Theunis and Minister Hymans of Belgium and Premier Poincare started at the Quai d'Orsay. They were the first official pourparlers on the experts' findings.

While the Belgians were attempting to bring the French and British viewpoints together, Poincare was attempting to renew Franco-Belgian co-operation and realign this united front.

### WIRE BARES CAL'S MUSCLE SHOALS PLOT

Trying To "Deliver"  
To Ford, He Admits

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A sensation was sprung in the Senate agriculture committee today when chairman Norris read into the record a telegram in which President Coolidge was quoted as saying he hoped Henry Ford would not do or say anything "that will make it difficult for me to deliver Muscle Shoals to him as I am trying to do."

The telegram which was one of a number turned over to the committee under a subpoena to a local telegraph company, was sent to "William J. Cameron or Ernest G. Liebold, care Dearborn Independent, Detroit, Michigan," by "James Martin Miller, National Dress Club, Washington." Liebold is Ford's private secretary.

The message dated October 12, 1923, was read into the record by Norris and reads as follows:

Cal Trying to "Deliver."

"In private interview with President Coolidge this morning he said incidentally: 'I am friendly to Mr. Ford, but wish some one would convey to him that it is my hope that Mr. Ford will not do or say anything that will make it difficult for me to deliver Muscle Shoals to him, which I am trying to do.'

Norris said that he had established thru White House records that Miller, a former Washington newspaper correspondent, had called at the executive offices on Oct. 12, 1923, the date on which the telegram was sent.

Weeks declared that he did not believe the President had made any such statement.

Certainly the President did not express any such views to me," he said.

Ford Scolded Weeks.

The Ford interview referred to in the message was a scathing attack on Weeks for his sale of the Gorgas power plant to the Alabama Power Company.

Weeks said that after the Gorgas plant had been sold, Ford had denounced him and later called on President Coolidge and then made "a social call" at his office.

Weeks said his reply to Ford's statement concerning the sale of the plant was not "gone over with Mr. Coolidge."

"I consulted the President about the sale of the plant," Weeks said, "but I do not want the responsibility placed on the President."

Then Coolidge Came Thru.

"After Ford called on the President on December 3," Norris said, "the President delivered his message to Congress and recommended disposition of Muscle Shoals by the government. Then, on December 12, Ford came out for Coolidge for President."

### EXPLOSION ENTOMBS 104 MINER VICTIMS OF SCAB WHEELING STEEL PLANT

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 28.—Four bodies already found in the open shop mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation here indicate that none of the 115 men sacrificed in yesterday morning's explosion will be brought out alive.

First reports were that the men were only bruised, but they expired soon after being brought to the surface. Two other charred bodies were found in a mine motor, 2,500 feet away from the entry.

Debris of rocks and dirt block the work of rescuers and a drizzly rain makes the waiting women and children at the mine mouth shiver with cold.

This is the third disaster in this mine within two years. It has been open shop all the time.

BENWOOD, W. Va., April 28.—In the third explosion within two years in the open shop mine of the Wheeling Steel Corporation, over a hundred men were entombed yesterday morning shortly after they had entered the mine for work. The cause of the disaster has not been determined.

Two of the buried miners were brought out by rescue parties early in the afternoon and rushed to the hospital. The men were dazed and badly cut up from rocks and debris hurled about in the explosion. They were not suffering from gas or burns; so mine bureau workers assume there has been no fire in the mine.

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Disinfect Tourists.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 28.—Arizona's disinfection of all railroad passengers from California as a preventive against the foot and mouth disease, became effective today.

At three points, Kingman, Yuma and Wickenburg, incoming travelers must subject themselves to a disinfection solution strong enough to kill any lurking germs. Baggage is fumigated.

The state's ban on California automobile travel has not been lifted.

### Probe of Labor Spy System By Solons Demanded By The Workers Party of America

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party of America sent the following telegram to Senator Smith Brookhart, Chairman of the committee investigating the Department of Justice while under the direction of Attorney General Daugherty: Senator Smith W. Brookhart, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The Workers Party of America in the name of hundreds of thousands of workers demand that your committee not only investigate bribery and corruption in the Department of Justice during the incumbency of Attorney General Daugherty but that it also investigate the labor spy system of the Burns Detective Agency and the activities of the Department of Justice in the Shopmen's strike in 1922. The use of governmental agencies against the workers who fight for better wages and working conditions and the labor spy system of the Burns Detective Agency maintained to destroy the workers' organization are of greater interest to the working masses of this country than the exposure of bribery and corruption.

C. E. RUTHENBERG,  
Executive Secretary, Workers Party of America.

The labor spy system in vogue in the United States in which the Burns Detective Agency played a great part and the part played by the Department of Justice in fighting the shopmen's strike in 1922 are questions of the utmost importance to the whole working class movement of this country. Investigation of these activities of the paid agents of the capitalists will show how the governmental power is used under the capitalist system to weaken and destroy the workers' organizations and to make impossible their winning a higher standard of living for themselves.

The demands made by the Workers Party should have the support of the American Federation of Labor, A. F. of L. Railway Employees' Department, of all of the railroad unions and of the central labor bodies thruout the country.

It is organized labor particularly that suffers thru the activities of the agents of the capitalists. The Workers Party calls upon the organizations named above to support its demand made upon the senate committee thru resolutions and public meetings demanding that the investigation now going on includes the labor spy system of the Burns Agency and the activities of the Department of Justice in labor disputes.

Central Executive Committee  
Workers Party of America.  
W. Z. Foster, Chairman,  
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secy.

### Streetcar Strike Looms In Detroit Over Wage Demand

(By The Federated Press)

DETROIT, April 28.—Platform men on the municipally owned street railway lines are going into another struggle against city officials and against whatever public opinion is influenced by the daily papers, for revision of the wage scale from the present rate of from 62 cents to 70 cents an hour to a new level of from 72 cents to 80 cents.

In addition to an increase in wages the street railway workers want 25 per cent of the runs straight day runs, 25 per cent straight night runs, 30 per cent of the runs to be completed in 12 1/2 consecutive hours.

"They will have the highest wage scale of any streetcar employes in the world if they are granted this increase," the members of the department of street railway bureaucracy protest.

And the men answered that wages on a people's railway ought to be the highest. If it can not pay higher wages than a privately owned system it is because it is inefficiently managed, they add.

### PULLMAN STRIKE EXPOSES THE "COMPANY UNION" AS AN ENEMY OF WORKERS' BEST INTERESTS

(Continued From Page One) investigate special conditions through the company's activities. He is "to advise all parties interested in regard to decisions on the part of the management."

He has the power to "see that a statement of the facts in any grievance is prepared and furnished to the general committee."

He "shall arrange the necessary routine, and see that complete records are kept."

Employees Not Allowed. This paternalistic scheme pretends to allow an equal number of representatives of the employees to act on committees with the Pullman officials, but under the union-breaking plan the bureau of industrial relations, which is nothing but a sugar-coated name for the officials of the Pullman plant, and the Pullman official appointed by the president as supervisor, have all the real power in their hands.

Deceived Stool Pigeons. It is a well known fact in the Pullman plant that those employees who are allowed to act on those committees are the stool pigeons of the Company, who go among the men, find out what they are up to and report back to the Pullman officials.

These traitors to their class are the most despised men in the Pullman shops, because also employees, they curry favor with the Pullman president by doing his dirty work for him.

Cloak for Union-Smashing. The plan of "employee representation" has been in effect since June 1st, 1923. Has it bettered the conditions of the employees? Has it raised their wages, shortened their hours, reduced their living costs? On the contrary since that time, while pretending to deal fairly with employees, the Pullman Company has tightened the screws even harder on the employees. It has introduced one cut in wages after another. It has reduced the scale of pay, on the piece work system, time and again. It has made the men work faster and faster, making of them nothing but broken pieces of machinery. It has made the men work in the open air, in all kinds of weather, telling them if they don't like it they can go home. It has crippled and maimed hundreds, and when it came to paying compensation, squirmed out of its obligation wherever possible. What pensions have been paid are entirely inadequate to support one man, let alone a family.

Not content with reducing wages, the Pullman Company has increased the living costs of its employees by raising rents of its company houses from 5 to 15 dollars a month on every house. This is what the employee plan of representation has done for the slaves who work for "Mr. Pullman."

Employees "Get Wise." For a time the employees might have been encouraged with the hope of rubbing shoulders with some of the bosses in the committee meetings. They were flattered by being called "committeemen," and fired with ambition to please the Pullman officials by being contented slaves, in the hope of being admitted to the society of the Pullman officials. But after a few wage cuts, after the institution of the merciless speed up system, which is the application of the sweat shop method to the steel industry, the employees got wise. They have said "Keep your damned title of 'committeemen.'" We're tired of being stool pigeons. You can have those empty honors; but give us the money to raise our families decently. Make our working conditions safe and comfortable so we won't be half sick all the time.

Nothing in Common. The workers who have just gone out on strike have realized that the Pullman Company will sacrifice the lives of their employees every time as long as it will bring them in a little money. The slogan of the Pullman Company is, "Don't allow the unions to get a foothold. Increase profits and dividends, even if you have to make human wrecks of the employees."

The striking Pullman employees know the workers and the Pullman Company have nothing in common. They have found that any so-called "union," promoted by the Pullman Company which is formed to increase Pullman activity is out to make more profit.

Honest-to-God Union. The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, just organized by the riveters, reamers, buckers, fitters and other steel workers, is out to raise the

standard of living of the Pullman workers. They are tired of interference with their interests by the Pullman Company and are thru with all organizations run by the Pullman Company which are formed to increase profits by further grinding down of the workers.

### CAR WORKERS! STAY AWAY FROM PULLMAN! STRIKE IS NOW ON!

All car workers over the country should take notice that there is a strike on in the car shops of the Pullman Company, at Pullman, Ill.

Agents of the Pullman Company are trying to recruit strike breakers thruout the middle west in an effort to fill the places of the car workers who have gone out against wage reductions.

Hundreds of these workers, ignorant of the strike at Pullman, upon arrival, have immediately returned to their homes. In order not to put themselves in the position of strike breakers, and to avoid needless expense,

Car Workers! Stay away from Pullman!

### PULLMAN SCAB HUNTERS CURRY WOODS FOR HELP

(Continued from Page One) here that this man, Jansen, may be run out of town by his friends back home.

The following telegram was sent by the infuriated workers of Iowa to friends in Bettendorf:

"Jansen, labor agent for Pullman, should be run out of town. There is a strike on at Pullman. Tell boys not to come here."

The DAILY WORKER reporter went into the employment office and found 2 men waiting for work, sitting on benches. He stood in front of them and advised them to walk out as there was a strike on. As the reporter left a company ink came in. He was armed to the teeth.

The men walked out and thanked the reporter for the information. A member of the Boilermakers' Union will address the strike meeting tomorrow and will bring officials of his union with him. He will try to get financial aid for the strikers.

PULLMAN, April 28.—John Holmgren, speaking here today to a large gathering of striking workers of the Pullman shops told his audience that Florence Pullman, also Mrs. Frank O. Lowden keeps what is known as an "ideal farm where cows, pigs, horses and other animals are treated ideally," in a manner that would cause the slaves of the Pullman car shops to grasp with astonishment.

Lowden got the title of the "gentleman farmer" from this farm and expects to rope in the votes of the bankrupt farmers of the Northwest thru his nodding acquaintance with the animals who are so ideally cared for. The speaker said, that when a Lowden pig is indisposed the best specialist immediately rushed to the animals bedside, while the workers in the shops—who pile up the Lowden millions—and their wives and children could starve without interfering with the serenity of the Lowden-Pullman conscience.

Strikers in Cheerful Mood. The strikers are cheerful over yesterday's meeting. There will be a monster gathering later in the week and the strikers have arranged to order two thousand copies of the DAILY WORKER which will contain an advertisement of the meeting.

Two members of the Young Workers League, Sam Green and John Harvey, were on the job early yesterday morning selling the DAILY WORKER, and turning prospective scabs away from the shops. They were intimidated by the police and threatened with violence unless they desisted.

Some Police Sympathetic. A detective approached the young workers and informed them that the "Captain" had issued orders to arrest anybody selling papers. Some of the police are friendly with the strikers and it is amusing to see the efforts of

### HIRAM JOHNSON NOT WANTED BY LAFOLLETTE MEN

### Newberry And Mooney Issues Kill Him

(Special to The Daily Worker) WASHINGTON, April 28.—In Hiram Johnson's latest threat to sever all connection with the Republican party, some observers see a bid for the third party nomination. But to this suggestion the leaders of the independent movement are returning an emphatic negative.

Johnson's refusal to vote to unseat Newberry for buying his way into the Senate from Michigan has killed his "progressive" following. And the left wing labor movement, which controls the balance of power in the insurgency against the old parties hates Johnson for his refusal to pardon Tom Mooney and Billings and other California workers imprisoned for life on Chamber of Commerce frameups.

The political future of the California senator, therefore, bids fair to be comparable to the fate of that mar who had no country. He has won the enmity of the regular Republicans, and has not gained the trust of the liberals. He seems to be fated to pass finally from the ranks of those who figure materially in national politics.

Wanted LaFollette's Place.

LaFollette's name will be on the ballot in from seven to a dozen states unless he keeps it off by main force. The political power he represents today is uncomputed, because uncertain, but it is very great. But not even LaFollette could transfer it to Johnson, even if he wished to, which he does not.

Johnson might stand in better repute with the progressives had he not, during the early days of the Harding regime, put himself in the position of trying to appear "regular" by failure to vote on Newberry and his support of the tariff. This phase of his political development was succeeded by a gradual breaking away from the administration, that break culminating in the announcement of his candidacy.

### Lefts' Victory in French Vote Looks Likely

PARIS, France, April 28.—The left wing politicals are massing their forces for the coming election of May 11 and stand a good chance to win, according to reports. The leaders are men like Edward Herriot and Paul Painleve and are far from the "radicals" they are pictured by their conservative opponents.

President Millerand is expected to resign if the lefts make their victory. Judging from the recent by-elections, the lefts will gain at least 150 seats, or the same majority that the national party has now.

the bosses to induce those sympathetic officers to drive the pickets away from the gates.

John Holmgren, General Vice President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen and leader of the strike, speaking before the big strike meeting yesterday announced that the dicks were prevented from entering the homes of the strikers thru the efforts of Alderman Govier and that Captain Pat Wheeler of the 9th ward was instructed not to allow his men to enter homes of strikers without warrants.

Hits Frank Lowden. "Frank O. Lowden, candidate for the vice presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket, thru his wife Florence Pullman owns most of the stock in the Pullman Company," said Holmgren. "Besides that," he continued, "he owns hundreds of company houses. The money that is made by Lowden thru Florence by this wage cut and in the recent raise in rent is enough to buy her husband the vice presidency and leave something over to purchase a couple of cabinets as Doheny and Sinclair did."

"They say the high cost of living is reduced, hence a reduction in the cost of living. This is a lie, as the latest Department of Labor report shows an increase in living costs. Rents have gone up from 10 to 100 per cent. The company takes away from the workers, by means of the wage reductions, enough money to buy the presidency."

Holmgren showed in his speech that the workers have nothing to gain by supporting the democrats and republicans who are jointly the agents of the Pullman company and other big trusts. If the workers could see this and organize politically in a class Farmer-Labor Party, they would not be beaten on the heads during strikes and thrown into jail by the democratic and republican tools of Big Business.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen is the union to which William Z. Foster, the great strike leader, belongs. Foster is the man who brought almost half a million steel workers together in the great organizing campaign of 1919. His name is greeted with expressions of confidence by the steel workers thruout the country, while he is held up as a bogey man to the workers by the steel trust and all the big corporations.

### BEWARE OF THE CRIMES OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY

THE strike against the Pullman Co. is spreading. The pluck and courage of the strikers is growing.

In this hour of spirited struggle the strikers must beware of the crimes that the Pullman Co. is ready to perpetrate itself, but shoulder onto the strikers, if it can, in an effort to create prejudice against the worker.

The past uprisings against the Pullman Co. have shown that it requires a rare courage to go out against this huge and wealthy corporation that has powerful connections in the strongest citadels of finance and industry.

Carroll D. Wright, for a time United States Commissioner of Labor, in referring to the Pullman strike starting May 11, 1894, and the greater railroad strike following, said it was "probably the most expensive and far-reaching labor controversy which can properly be classed among the historic controversies of this generation."

In order to create public prejudice against the strikers, in 1894, the railroad corporations deliberately instigated the burning or destruction of their own cars (they were cheap, worn-out freight cars), and everywhere had thugs and gunmen as its emissaries to preach and provoke violence.

In the words used by Gustavus Myers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes," the object was three-fold, as usual: to throw the onus upon the strikers of being a lawless body; to give the newspapers an opportunity of inveighing with terrific effect against the strikers; and to call upon the government for armed troops to shoot down, overawe, or in other ways thwart the strikers.

The tactics of the Pullman profiteers are no different today then they were thirty years ago.

Rifle squads in automobiles today parade the strike zone. City police invade the homes of strikers and threaten their women and children. The strikers have been dispossessed of their first meeting hall, thus being denied the right of free speech and free assemblage.

The tactics of the Pullman crowd up to the present time have shown that they are capable today of the crimes they committed in past years, when their workers were out fighting for their rights.

The Pullman crowd is capable of again burning freight cars and blaming it on the strikers. It is capable of instigating its gunmen to make insane speeches and blaming them on the strike organizers and the rank and file spokesmen of the workers.

Not only the strikers, but the workers generally, must beware of the crimes that the panic stricken Pullman Company will commit in the hour that it believes its profits are being seriously threatened.

The issue must be kept clear, as the ranks of the strikers must be kept unbroken. It is a battle of low wages against high profits.

It is a battle that the workers must win.

### STEEL WORKERS' SEDITION TRIAL STARTS APRIL 30

### Six Farrell, Pa., Defendants Face Jury

MERCER, Pa., April 28.—The Mercer county grand jury returned true bills against each of the six Farrell defendants charged with having violated the sedition law. The trials will start Wednesday and will continue for about two weeks.

The defense has retained three of the best attorneys in Mercer county, and is prepared to wage a battle against the steel barons.

Mercer, where the trials are to be held, is a small country village nestled on the outskirts of the steel belt, and the inhabitants, mostly rural folks, for weeks have talked nothing but the cases of the six steel workers and their coming trials.

The farmers surrounding Mercer are all preparing to leave their spring plowing and journey to the county seat to hear the trials. They will find that they have much in common with the six defendant steel workers, who have been pulled away from the glowing furnaces where steel rules and rushed into the quietness of this little rural town, now all astrir over their arrival.

Sedition will be defined by the prosecutor, and the easy going rural folks, with first and second mortgages on their farms, will realize how near they are to prison when they protest against the system which spends millions of dollars educating them on how to raise "bumper crops" and then

robs them of the crops after they have raised them.

Recalls Chattel Slavery Days. In this locality, when the abolitionists of Civil War days opened their doors to the runaway black slave and arranged for his journey farther north, a new slave from the masters' steel mills arrives to be placed on the block, and all the arguments used against the black slave will be used against his modern brother, the wage slave.

The greatest trials in the history of the Pennsylvania labor movement, of far reaching importance, will be held in this little town of Mercer, and the six sturdy steel workers facing the wrath of the steel barons for daring to voice a protest against wage slavery face the future realizing that the master's lash always strikes first those in the front ranks.

One can but admire the cool courage of the defendants. All the injustice heaped upon them in the centuries past has schooled them in how to be cool when under fire, and with a grin rippling over their Slav features and a shrug of their broad shoulders they await their turn before a jury of their alleged peers.

Ready to Go to Prison. One of the defendant workers expressed their views, when interviewed by the DAILY WORKER correspondent. He exclaimed that when one speaks for the working class he must be prepared to go to prison.

The working class have every reason to feel proud of their brothers now facing their masters' court at Mercer. Upon such backs and shoulders does the burden fall, and the thousands of rebellious steel slaves will await the outcome of this battle, knowing that their own welfare depends upon same.

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

### INDIANA'S GOVERNOR PUTS O. K. ON FORGERIES AND HIGH FINANCE

INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—Continuing his frank admission of forgery, and misrepresentation of his financial condition, Governor Warren T. McGray on cross examination in Federal Court today, stoutly maintained he was innocent of any attempt to defraud and said "he always believed he was right in what he did."

The Governor defended his career of high financing thruout a ceaseless questioning by District Attorney Elliott in the trial of McCray on charges of fraudulent use of the mails.

Altho McCray plainly showed the effects of the tremendous strain he left the stand with the same confidence that has characterized him thruout.

The Governor defended himself solely on the declaration that he had intended to do no wrong. On direct examination by his attorneys, McCray admitted signing the names of other persons to notes and discounting them as genuine paper with banks.

McCray said he had not intended for anyone to lose a nickel on the notes he put out. While his vast farming interests in Indiana and half a dozen other midwestern states were prospering, he said he had never doubted his ability to repay \$1,000,000 worth of notes which, according to the evidence, were forced or worthless.

### NO ERROR WRIT ALLOWED SLAVIC WORKER IN COURT

### Steel Lords Sentence Buksa For W. P. Work

By J. A. HAMILTON.

YORKVILLE, Ohio, April 28.—John Buksa, member of the Yorkville South Slavic Branch of the Workers Party, has been refused in the Circuit Court, at Wheeling, W. Va., a plea for writ of error in respect to the sentence of three months in jail and fine he received May 17, 1923, on a charge of violating the "Unlawful Publications Act."

He was distributing the Program of the Workers Party on a trolley car in Wheeling, in March, 1923, when arrested. A further appeal is being made to the State Supreme Court, one of the points at issue being the constitutionality of the Act.

One of the flock of "criminal syndicalism" laws produced by the war hysteria, was this West Virginia Act, passed in 1919. It reads: "It shall be unlawful for any person to speak, print, publish, or communicate, by language, sign, picture, or otherwise, any teachings, doctrines, or courses, in sympathy or favor of ideals, institutions, or forms of government hostile, inimical, or antagonistic to those now or hereafter existing under the constitution and laws of this state or the United States, or in sympathy or favor of the propriety, duty, or necessity, of crime, violence, or other unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing economic or political reform, or in sympathy or favor of the overthrow of organized society, the unlawful destruction of property, or the violation of law."

"Steel Hand" Against Buksa. Buksa is afflicted with progressive paralysis and for six years has been unable to work at his trade of mining. He is a Trustee of the Miners' Temple at Bellaire, elected by vote of the miners in Eastern Ohio.

His present trouble really dates back to the strike in the Yorkville Tin Mill, owned by the Wheeling Steel Corporation, early in 1922, during which company guards shot to death one of the strikers. The widow succeeded in forcing the Company to pay \$33,333.33 damages. One of the principal witnesses was Mike Buksa, one of John's sons. The informant who secured the arrest of John, happened to be superintendent of one of the mills of the Wheeling Steel. The jury was mostly mill workers, and in spite of having to assimilate the unlawful publications' law, and the Workers Party program in order to be able to render an intelligent verdict, it stayed out but a bare five minutes.

Satan Of Salmon "Hell Fleet" In Shipping Scandal (By The Federated Press) SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Mortimer and Herbert Fleishaker are busy denying charges made in the congressional investigation of the shipping board vessels to Brazil, Cuba and other foreign countries. It is claimed that the Western Marine & Salvage Co., with which the Fleishakers are associated, sold the hulls first to these countries, and then the machinery, which was installed by the nations making the purchase; and that the vessels, which had cost the shipping board \$300,000,000, were sold for \$750,000. The Fleishaker brothers are among most powerful of San Francisco bankers; Mortimer Fleishaker is "grand duke" of the board of regents of the University of California, and also owns the Alaska salmon packing ships, known as "the hell fleet of the Pacific."

### EXPLOSION BURIES 115 WORKERS IN WEST VIRGINIA

(Continued from Page One)

The scab steel corporation, which consumes the total product of the mine and attempts to take the miners, too, announced that 104 men had received their "checks" yesterday morning. The explosion occurred within half an hour and cut off all communication and exit. The telephone connection between Benwood and Moundsville, W. Va., was broken by the terrific mine explosion.

Crowds of women and children gathered anxiously at the Brown's run opening of the mine, awaiting the return of rescuers. Clouds of black smoke poured from the mouth of the mine, and the fire apparatus was called out. No fire has been found yet. Rescuers found air circulating in the mine passages and expressed hope that all the men might be taken out alive.

The Wheeling Steel Corporation began its career as an exclusive holding company for eight subsidiary coal, iron, coke, bridge construction and transportation companies in May, 1923. It was first incorporated in 1920. The companies it swallowed up and the Wheeling Steel itself have been viciously anti-union and have held their workers in the most complete bondage.

Improvements in the mine are never made until a disaster such as the present one forces some sort of action. Even then the minimum compliance with the law is offered by the company. Human life is cheap for it, so it continues to sacrifice workers year by year.

Await Pittsburgh Rescue Cars.

Rescue workers, volunteers from among the miners, and members of the Bureau of Mines penetrated into the mine to a depth of 2,000 feet before the first two men were found. They found much debris piled in mine corridors as a result of the explosion. Mine rescue cars had to be brought all the way from Pittsburgh before rescuers could enter the mine at all. This delayed the work considerably and may result disastrously for the imprisoned men.

The barony of this particular industrial concern includes 1,000 acres of "real estate," plus 30,000 acres of coal lands and proven iron ore properties. Over this territory the Wheeling Steel Corporation rules in feudal manner: owning all the towns, houses, buildings, everything on the land, and keeping the miners in perpetual debt to the company for every move they make, every scrap they eat. Serfs of the middle ages were no worse off than the non-union miners of today in these West Virginia fields.

### Milwaukee Schools Stepping Towards Platoon System

MILWAUKEE, April 28.—What is believed to be stepping stone to adoption in the public schools of the platoon system, a plan generally opposed by labor organization, is the "departmentalization" of the schools here. Three more schools are to be departmentalized, which means that pupils will rotate about the building under several teachers.

At a committee of the board, Dr. J. W. Murdock voiced opposition to the use of textbook on American citizenship by Scott.

"I have read it carefully," Murdock declared, "and I could find nothing constructive in it. All it does is to continually pat the United States on the back and declare that everything we do is right. And it contains a picture of Andrew Carnegie, which is an insult to every foreigner who ever came over here and was robbed in his steel mills."

### TRIUMPHAL MAY DAY WILL BE CELEBRATED IN DISTRICT NEW YORK

The following is a list of May Day celebrations in New York and New Jersey under the auspices of the United Front Conference.

Open Air Meetings Will Be Held Harlem:—The meeting will be held at 2 P. M. at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue. Comrades Poyntz, Stachel, Jampolsky, Polak and others will speak.

Downtown:—Meeting will be held at 2 P. M. at Rutgers Sq. Comrades Winitsky, Baum, Siskind, Castel, Taubenschlag and others will speak.

Williamsburg:—Grand St. Ext. at 2 P. M. The following will address the meeting: Bental, Levy, Nesin, Bimba and others.

Indoor Rallies New York:—A monster indoor demonstration will be held at Central Opera House, 67th Street and Third Avenue. Poyntz, Winitsky, Epstein, will speak. Charles Krumbin will preside. The Freiheit Singing Society will be heard in a special May Day program.

Brooklyn:—In Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Woughough Ave., there will be another indoor meeting. Comrades Cosgrove, Lilly Lore, Holtman, Nesin and Bimba will speak. The Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra, Aida Chorus, and C. Kendel, soprano soloist will supply the musical program.

Finnish:—The Finnish Branch Workers Party has arranged for a concert and mass meeting for May 1st, 3 P. M. at Harlem Casino, 116th Street and Lenox Avenue. Prominent speakers in Finnish will address the meeting, also a number of Finnish artists will render vocal numbers.

New Jersey Hoboken:—A large mass meeting and concert will be held at 110 Grand Street, Hoboken, N. J. Speakers in Russian, German, English and other Languages. 8 P. M.

Newark:—Newark will celebrate May Day with a concert and mass meeting at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 South 14th Street. Lifshitz, Thurbert Lewis, and others will speak. There will be an excellent program. Meeting will start at 8 P. M.

Elizabeth:—Elizabeth will celebrate May First at Lutwin's Hall, 69 So. Park Street, at 8 P. M.

May Third The Lettish comrades will celebrate May Day on Saturday evening, May 3rd, at 321 E. 73rd St. Charles Krumbin and others will speak.

Yonkers:—Yonkers will celebrate May Day on Sunday, May 4th at the Labor Lyceum, 23 Fallside Ave., at 8 P. M.

### DETROIT CARPENTERS UNANIMOUS FOR ST. PAUL MEET, JUNE 17TH

(Special to The Daily Worker) DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—Members of Carpenters' Local No. 2140, who have been fighting for independent political action on the part of labor for two years, has endorsed the call for the June 17th convention in St. Paul, and for a conference in Detroit to be held some time in May to effect a local Farmer-Labor Party organization. There was no adverse discussion, and the vote was unanimous.

The action of Local 2140 marks the beginning of an intensive campaign to line up the local unions for the June 17th convention. There has long rank and file in the Detroit labor movement. This sentiment has been thwarted up to the present by labor officialdom in Detroit, who have been more interested in playing politics and political trading than in the basic need of labor for independent political expression. It is hoped that this action will widen the breach between these two diverging tendencies, and make clear to the rank and file the class nature of political parties.

The local conference will urge all locals financially able to send delegates to St. Paul, and will arrange representation thru the conference for those locals able to bear only part of the expense of a delegate.

# The Workers Party in Action

## Expelled From School For Anti-Military Action

DOWELL, Ill., April 28.—Germinal Allard, one of the most active members of the Young Workers League here, was expelled from school on account of passing out the anti-military leaflets issued by the National office of the Y. W. L. This was made the issue, but the moron who is principal of the school, had determined previously to take drastic action with any student identified with this Young Communist Movement.

The members of the local branch, are splendidly supporting the position of Comrade Allard, and a fight is going to be initiated to oppose the high handed tactics of this zealot principal.

The miners of Dowell are going to hear of this. A monster mass meeting will be arranged with Comrade Mass, district organizer for the Y. W. L. in this section, as the speaker.

The district organizer is determined to throw the whole strength of the district organization behind Comrade Allard, and also enlist the aid of the Workers Party, in preventing this lackey of the mine-owners from setting the precedent that a student is liable to expulsion for membership in the Y. W. L.

Pete Allard, secretary of the branch and a brother of Germinal, said, "We are going to fight them to the limit and if they think that they can get by with such stuff, they are badly mistaken. The fight is on, the Y. W. L. of this district has been challenged, so watch us!"

Germinal Allard was asked to sign papers pledging allegiance to the government, but he refused to do so. He was also promised immunity if he would quit the Y. W. L. This was met with emphatic NO.

## May First Is Gay Holiday for All Phila. Workers

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—The workers of Philadelphia, at the United Front May Day Conference, have decided to demonstrate their solidarity by a huge May Day celebration on Thursday, May 1.

The delegates from the labor unions, fraternal and political organizations assured the conference that their membership recognizes May 1 as an international labor holiday and will lay down their tools on that day to celebrate the victories and achievements of labor and raise the issue now confronting the workers of this and other countries.

A true spirit of solidarity was shown by the conference when a unanimous decision was made to celebrate the afternoon of May 1 at the International Workers' Aid bazaar, held for the benefit of the starving workers of Germany, that will be held on that day in the Kensington Labor Lyceum, at Second and Cambria streets.

The outstanding phase of the May Day celebration, however, will be a huge mass meeting and concert at Lulu Temple, Broad and Spring Spring Garden streets, on the evening of May 1, at 8 p. m.

H. M. Wicks of the Typographical Union of New York will be the main speaker in English. Prominent speakers in other languages will speak between the numbers of the splendid musical program to be given by the Freiheit Singing Society, the International Orchestra and the Lithuanian Chorus. M. L. Olkin of Philadelphia will be the chairman of the meeting.

The vigorous support given to this celebration by the labor unions and Workers Party, the Y. W. L. and Workmen Circles assures it to be the greatest success in the history of the Philadelphia labor movement.

## Youths Striking Against Norway Military Service

STOCKHOLM, April 28.—The military strike movement in Norway is gaining. In April 3rd the Kristiania Federation of Labor held a large meeting of members which, against one vote, a social-democrat, resolved to endorse the military strike movement and requested all organized workers to aid by all means the organizations in their fight to boycott the capitalist army. The meeting ended with the singing of the International. Several locals of the Workers Party are endorsing the military strike, also locals of organized labor. One adopted the slogan: Not one working class youth in the camps this summer to serve an "exploiter state."

Sweden to Redeem Gold Notes. The Swedish "Riksdag" recently decided that the Bank of Sweden from April 1st shall redeem its notes in gold. It also proposed to the government, as soon as possible, to abolish the prohibition against export of gold and that it prohibit others than the State Bank from importing gold to the country.

The Swedish Federation of Labor gained over 20,000 members last year and had on December 31, 1923, 313,022 members.

## New England Scene of Many Huge May Day Meetings

Throughout New England revolutionary workers are preparing to celebrate the world-wide victories of the working class, to commemorate each splendid fight, and to gather renewed hope for the struggle. The following meetings have already been arranged:

Thursday, May 1—Boston, Tremont Temple; speaker, Robert Minor.

Thursday, May 1—Providence, 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, corner Washington and Mathewson streets, No. 109; speakers, J. P. Reid and J. M. Coldwell.

Thursday, May 1—Norwood, Lithuanian Hall, South Norwood, 7:30 p. m.; speaker, Ida Rothstein.

Thursday, May 1—Gardner, Casino Hall, 65 Main street, 7:30 p. m.; speaker, H. S. Bloomfield.

Thursday, May 1—Maynard, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall; speakers in Finnish and Polish.

Saturday, May 3—Concord, N. H., Central Labor Union Hall; speaker, Robert Minor.

Sunday, May 4—Feabody; speaker, H. S. Bloomfield; Polish Hall, Little Lane, Feabody.

Sunday, May 4—2:30 p. m., Lawrence; speaker Robert Minor.

Sunday, May 4—7:30 p. m., Haverhill; speaker, Robert Minor.

Sunday, May 4—7 p. m., Worcester 54 Belmont street; speaker, J. P. Reid.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers is holding a celebration meeting on the afternoon of May 1, at which there will be a showing of the film, "Russia and Germany." Local 7 of the Hat and Cap Makers' Union of North America is holding a celebration party on Thursday, May 1, at 11:30 a. m., at Otisfield Hall, Otisfield street and Blue Hill avenue, Roxbury, Ida Rothstein and William Simons have been invited to attend the party.

## May Day Bazaar To Get Fund For German Relief

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 28.—The local conference for the Relief of the Starving German Workers and their families is making great plans for a huge three-day Bazaar on May 1st, 2nd and 3rd at the Kensington Labor Lyceum, 2nd and Cambria sts. The conference is affiliated with the International Workers' Aid.

This year the workers of Philadelphia will be called upon to manifest their International Solidarity with the workers of Germany. The numerous organizations affiliated in the conference are doing splendid work in the line of collection of material and merchandise for the Bazaar and the results are very encouraging. A wide range of merchandise has already been secured—from aluminum pots to velvet parlor suites, from a pair of socks to a fur coat.

This collection does not include the department for the Russian toys. A large assortment of these splendid hand-carved toys have been secured. In themselves these toys represent a spirit of solidarity. Made in Russia during the great Russian famine they are now being used to alleviate the suffering of the women and children of the German working class that gave such splendid support to the famine relief movement for Russia.

The Bazaar will open on Thursday, May 1st, at 12 noon. At 3 p. m. the meeting will be addressed by H. M. Wicks of New York. Friday the Bazaar will open at 7 p. m. and Saturday at 1 p. m. Appropriate musical programs have been arranged for all three days.

It is of interest to note that the hall as well as the orchestras and choruses are being given free of all cost.

The Bazaar will close on Saturday night with a real International dance.

## North Side Young Workers To Hear Cannon and Browder

On Wednesday, April 30, the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League will dispense with their regular weekly meeting to attend in a body the monthly meeting of the T. U. E. L., at which James P. Cannon and Earl Browder are to speak on "May Day and the American Labor Movement."

The policy established to attend all monthly T. U. E. L. meetings is just another of the many original moves made by this branch in promoting the work of the Y. W. L.

Two educational and one business meeting complete the month's meetings of this branch. In stressing educational activities the branch does not overlook social affairs, which will be held once every three months, insuring even greater possibilities of success.

The growth of the membership, of which this branch can be justly proud, is not the only consideration of the North Side Branch. A thorough grounding in party principles and participation in party activities are stressed to keep in accord with the Y. W. L. watchwords—Clarity and Action.

## May Day Meetings

Chicago. North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Wm. F. Dunne, A. Bittelman, J. Kowalski, A. Presl and John Williamson.

Milwaukee, Wis. Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, 7:30 p. m. Speakers, Earl Browder, managing editor Labor Herald; Peter Herd, organizer Young Workers League. Also speaker in Jewish. Program of entertainment.

Kenosha, Wis. German-American Club House Auditorium, 665 Grand Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Archie Henderson of the DAILY WORKER, also speakers in various languages. Program and entertainment.

Racine, Wis. Union Hall, 8 p. m. Speakers, Sam Hamersmark of the DAILY WORKER Staff. Other speakers.

Rockford, Ill. Lyran Hall, 1115 Third Ave., 8 p. m. Speaker, Manuel Gomez, Writer and Lecturer. Program of entertainment.

Pullman, Ill. Stansicks Hall, 205 East 115th St., 8 p. m. Speakers, Max Saltzman, Organizer Young Workers League and others. Program of Entertainment.

Toluca, Ill. Speakers, Harrison George, Writer and Lecturer. Other speakers in various languages.

Hammond, Ind. Place to be announced later. Speakers, Jack McCarthy of the DAILY WORKER and others.

Gary, Ind. Croatian Hall, 23rd and Washington Sts., 7:30 p. m. Speakers, E. Etlinger, Organizer Workers Party. Also speakers in various languages.

South Bend, Ind. Workers Hall, 1216 W. Colfax Ave., 8 p. m. Speakers, Alex Shap a District Organizer Young Workers League. Also speakers in various languages.

May Day meetings in District 10 of the Workers Party of America are scheduled as follows:

May 1: Christopher, Illinois; Zeigler, Illinois; Johnson City, Illinois; to be addressed by Arne Swaback.

May 1: Bend, Illinois; Livingston, Illinois; to be addressed by T. R. Sullivan.

May 2: East St. Louis, Illinois; May 4: St. Louis Mo. to be addressed by Arne Swaback.

May 4: West Frankfort, Illinois; Valier, Illinois; to be addressed by W. F. Dunne.

## Manifesto For Buffalo May Day Sent To Workers

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—The May Day manifesto of the United May Day Conference has been sent to the working class of this city and invitation extended to the mass meeting Thursday evening at the Temple Theater, 376 William street.

"Let May Day in Buffalo be a demonstration of a United Front of all workers for independent working class political action, thru the medium of a powerful political party of workers and farmers," the manifesto concludes. It is supported by the Workers Party, Proletarian Party, Socialist Party, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and fraternal societies.

The May Day program includes speakers in several languages: Gustave Strehel of Rochester and John J. Ballam of Boston, in English; James Battistoni of Buffalo, in Italian; John Komorowski of Rochester, in Polish; Dr. M. Luzzatti of Russia, in Jewish.

Music will be furnished by Lulu Stenman, violinist; Hazel Bowers, pianist, and Mrs. Frank Herzog, soprano. Each will play several solos.

Admission is free, and all workers of Buffalo and vicinity are invited to come with their families.

## May Day Meeting In The House of Masses, Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., April 28.—May Day will be celebrated on Thursday evening at 8 p. m., in the House of the Masses, 2101 Grotius avenue. The chief speaker will be J. Louis Engdahl, one of the editors of the DAILY WORKER. There will be other speakers and some musical numbers, including, of course, the united singing of the "International."

The United Front movement in the light of May events will be discussed, and the need for workers and farmers expression thru a class Farmer-Labor Party.

Not to be Deported Yet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28.—John Avila, one of the 17 I. W. W. ex-political prisoners who have been ordered deported, will have another chance to fight for his American residence. The Acting Commissioner General of Immigration has decided to reopen the case.

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# Labor News - - Political and Industrial Activities of Workers and Farmers

## FINNISH FISHERS LOSE LIVELIHOOD BY OREGON LAW Only Ku Kluxers Get Salmon Fishing Rights

By IDA SYVANEN.

ASTORIA, Oregon, April 28.—The Columbia River is one of the largest salmon-fisheries in the world, the annual catch amounting to thousands of tons. The fishing season lasts from May 1, to August 28, and when the season is "good" it enables the fisherman to pay off the debts that have accrued during the winter months and to lay by some for the next winter. Owing the introduction of destructive fishing methods, the good seasons became so scarce that for many years the fisherman was unable to pay his winter's bills and often, at the close of a season he had not enough to cover his expenses of the summer.

So great was the destruction of young salmon by these new methods that, although millions of young fish were released from the state hatcheries each year, the whole fishing industry was menaced. This was prevented by legislation. The future looked brighter to the fisherman.

The life of the fisherman is very hazardous — each year "Neptune" claims many victims—but they have enjoyed more independence than workers in most other industries. They mostly own their "means of production" that is, the boat and net. But each year their independence has been more encroached upon.

Some years ago a law was passed forbidding all except American citizens to be boat owners or "captains" as they are called. Citizenship however was not necessary to the assistant or "boat puller."

Fishing License for Americans Only.

This year the law has restricted American citizens only. That means that no aliens are allowed to fish. The canneries have large numbers of fishermen and provide their fishing equipment, and the new law prohibits them from hiring aliens. The constitutionality of the law was tested in the lower courts, but the case was appealed to the State Supreme Court. The decision will not be returned until the latter part of this month.

What does the passing of this law mean to the fishermen? Fully 90 per cent of the fishermen are foreigners and half of these are not naturalized. They came here years ago, but have been too busy supporting large families to acquire the knowledge of the American language and instructions required by the naturalization laws. They have built their homes here and their children hold responsible positions, some being school teachers, lawyers, and city and county officials. They have been the main support of the community, for fishing is the chief industry of lower Columbia. This law deprives these men of their only livelihood.

Closed Camps Add Hardships.

Then there are the less prosperous ones, the boat-pullers who only get one-third of the season's earnings (while the "captain" gets two-thirds and dividends), and those who rent their fishing outfit from the canneries. They own nothing and their wants are provided for on credit—to be paid at the close of the next season. They had recourse to the logging camps and saw-mills, but the closing of the camps and the cut in wages, leaves them little hope in that direction. It is these men that the new law mostly affects.

What do laws like the above, coming simultaneously with the closing of industries and wage reductions and the fight for the open shop system, mean to the working class? They increase the army of the unemployed, making it possible for the employers to reduce the wages still further, and aiding them in their fight against organized labor.

By excluding the aliens, most of whom are members of the fishermen's union, from fishing, the law aids the hiring of non-union men.

Besides the fishing in the Columbia River, large fishing fleets, owned by corporations are sent out from Astoria, Portland, Seattle and San Francisco to fish in the Alaskan waters. Taking advantage of the unsettled conditions prevailing, the corporations have attempted to hire non-union men. And although the fishing season is at hand, no agreement on wages has been reached between the union.

Storm Helps Alaska Mine Owners.

BROAD PASS, Alaska, April 28.—The heavy snow here will prove a great boon to the mining industry. It will enable the hauling of supplies overland by sled train from points on the railroad to mining camps in various sections of the Territory. Because of the light snow fall during the past winter transportation overland has been almost impossible and it has been necessary to store mining supplies in warehouses along the Government Railroad.

## RUHR WORKERS UNITED AGAINST BOSSES BY WAGE REDUCTIONS AND LOCKOUTS; BIG FIGHT AHEAD

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ESSEN, Germany, April 28.—The Ruhr valley is seething with ill feeling on the part of the workers. After the sufferings encountered during the period of passive resistance, when the French singled out the workers' organizations as the special victims of their brutal policy, the workers are now being enslaved more than ever by their own countrymen, the Rhenish-Westphalian captains of industry. Herewith a brief recapitulation of the events to date:

In September, 1923, passive resistance came to an end. The workers counted upon an early resumption of industrial activity. Instead, the bosses, who had thus far out-shouted everybody as "100 per cent patriots," were the first to run to the "enemy" and to ask the French military authorities for the abrogation of the eight-hour day.

8-Hour Day Lockouts. When the French commander declined to take the odium of this move off the backs of the German industrialists, the bosses went to the workers and of their own accord demanded the abrogation of the eight-hour day. This was declined. Mass lockouts ensued. Meanwhile the industrial barons concluded the so-called "Micum" agreement by which German industry was to make deliveries on the reparations.

The executive of the Miners' federation grew panicky and signed an agreement for lengthening the workday by one hour for underground workers and by two hours for those working above. The only thing that somewhat consoled the workers was the promise that, as soon as production had been increased by the lengthening of hours, wages would also increase.

Miners Cut Twice This Year.

Again the workers were fooled. In January the wages were reduced by nine per cent. In March a further reduction took place, varying between 48 and 97 pennings (12 to 24 cents) an hour, depending upon the category of the worker. This double reduction was simply decreed without the workers having any recourse, and was effected despite the fact that even the capitalist press observed that the productivity of the workers was quite equal again to that of pre-war days. But while in pre-war days 55 per cent of the amount realized from the sale of coal went into wages, only 40 per cent is now spent in that manner.

Besides the miners, the metal workers are the largest aggregation of workers in the Rhenish-Westphalian district. The bosses reject in their own organs over the fact that orders are again coming in satisfactorily. Yet the metal workers are given starvation wages, the average being 90 marks (\$21.50) a month, and the highest wage being 120 marks (about \$28.05).

To cap the climax, the bosses have served notice upon the unions that the collective wage agreement under which work has been conducted in the Ruhr valley, is to be abrogated and that new contracts are to take the place of the old. The new agreements call for the permanent abrogation of the eight-hour day, overtime and Sunday work whenever the industrialists think this necessary.

All this has brought the irritation of the workers to the seething point. They are now beginning to take the offensive.

United Front Against Bosses.

There are many different organizations of the miners and of the metal workers in the Ruhr valley—Socialists, Communists, Socialists, Catholics, members of "yellow" unions. But the continued tyranny of the bosses has united them, so that they present an absolutely united front on the two questions of working hours and wages. The next few weeks may see a gigantic conflict waged in the Ruhr valley.

## Girl Defenders of Capitalism Convene Here

Girl scouts of America are opening their national convention here today at the Drake Hotel, one of the most exclusive and expensive in the country. These modern Amazons are rivaling the Boy Scouts in spreading the imperialistic gospel of capitalism.

Mayor Dever will welcome the delegates upon their arrival tomorrow and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, president of the Girl Scouts, will speak on the year's growth of the organization.

There are now 160,000 girls enrolled. Four hundred delegates will represent them here. Captains will talk at tomorrow's meeting on health, education, and citizenship in relation to scouting and the evening will be appropriately celebrated with a Fashion Show.

Mrs. Juliette Low, founded the Girl Guides in Savannah, Ga., in 1912, and the name was later changed to Girl Scouts. Mrs. Low emphasizes the outdoor life of Girl Scouts, which is their best feature.

## LONDON PLANS MONSTER MAY DAY CELEBRATION; BIG HYDE PARK MARCH

LONDON, April 28.—This year's May Day celebration promises to be the greatest in the history of such affairs in England. Philip Brice who is chairman of the Labor May Day Committee announces that sixteen contingents have already signified their intention of marching to Hyde Park from all parts of London.

The London Co-operative Society has entered wholeheartedly into the movement and decided to close down on that day, so that the workers can take part in the exercises.

There will be twelve platforms in the park, representing the international movement, children's organizations, Labor and Trades Councils and Trades Union bodies.

## OLD DAUGHERTY INJUNCTION USED AGAINST RAILMAN

## Seize Machinist Under 1922 Federal Writ

By MAUD McCREERY, Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 28.—Charles Murphy, member of the Machinists' Union No. 11 here, is learning that it is harder to sidetrack an idea than the individual responsible for it. Murphy has been arrested and is facing trial for an alleged violation of ex-Attorney General Daugherty's federal injunction against the striking railroad shopmen almost two years ago.

Murphy came out on strike with his fellow-shopmen in the Union Pacific shops in Las Vegas July 1, 1922, and shortly after came to Los Angeles, where he has been working at his trade ever since. On March 15 he was arrested by federal authorities and thrown into jail, charged with violation of the Daugherty injunction. The violation, it is alleged, took place nearly two years ago. The local machinists' union furnished the \$2,000 bail required and Murphy was released.

Murphy, who was married after he came to Los Angeles, has voluntarily left his bride and home to return to Las Vegas to surrender himself for trial.

The injunction which Murphy is alleged to have violated was issued during the railroad shopmen's strike by a federal court in Chicago on the petition of the then Attorney General Daugherty, who was recently dismissed by President Coolidge after a mass of sensational evidence of corruption had been presented to the congressional committee investigating Daugherty's administration of the Department of Justice.

## World Co-operative Movement Meets In Belgium Next Month

Thirty million people are going to be represented at the huge world exhibition of the co-operative movement which will run from June to September in Ghent, the birthplace of Belgian cooperation.

Over 20 national groups will be represented at this international co-operative exposition. Each nation is sending samples and exhibits of co-operative wares which are distinctive and characteristics of its own country. French co-operators will show their superiority in fine linen and leather craftsmanship. Spain will have co-operative fruit exhibits. Switzerland has ordered her co-operative architects to build a model co-operative theater. British co-operators are reproducing the shop of the Equitable Pioneers, who opened the first co-operative store in the world on Tond Lane, Rochdale, in 1844. Beautiful handwork and embroideries will be sent to Ghent by the Bulgarian co-operators.

Russia and the little Baltic countries rich in co-operative achievements, Hungary, India, Japan, and Portugal, each will have its co-operative exhibit. The American Co-operators will be represented by the All American Co-operative commission and the Co-operative League of America.

## LIVING COST UP SINCE LAST YEAR WITH JOBS FEWER

## Food Going Down A Bit But Rents Boom

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press Industrial Editor.

The cost of the average wage earner's family budget decreased 1.6 per cent between December, 1923, and March, 1924, according to the quarterly cost of living survey of the United States Department of Labor. The level is still about 1 per cent higher than a year ago, but 18 per cent below the high average of 1920.

The department figures show the present cost of living as 70.4 per cent above the prewar base. In December the figure was 73.2 per cent. Decreases as compared with December are shown in all items except rent, which continues its slow increase. Compared with prewar costs the food item shows the smallest increase, which means that the farmer is getting a smaller share of the consumer's dollar than he received in 1913, while manufacturers are getting a larger share.

Cost of Living Figures.

The following table shows for March, 1923, and 1924 the percentages of increase over 1913 in the case of the major items of a budget:

Item	1923	1924
Food	42.0	43.7
Clothing	74.4	75.9
Housing	62.4	67.0
Fuel and light	86.2	82.3
House and furnishing goods	117.4	121.3
Miscellaneous	100.5	101.1
All items	68.8	70.4

Average rents have risen nearly 3 per cent in the course of the year. And as pointed out in previous articles, the department figure is not limited to the lower rents for working class flats, which have risen much more rapidly than the higher rents paid for better class apartments. Figures originating from the government show that workers' rents are up at least 100 per cent, as compared with the prewar period. Substituting this figure in the budget would establish 75 per cent as the actual increase in a wage earner's living costs as compared with 1913.

Detroit An Expensive Place.

Detroit reports the cost of living up 83 per cent, as compared with December, 1914, while San Francisco and Portland, Ore., show increases of only 58 per cent and 55.3 per cent, respectively. Rents in Detroit are up 107.3 per cent, as compared with 1914, while those in San Francisco are up 37 per cent and in Portland 43.4 per cent.

The beginning of a downward movement in the cost of living accompanied as it is by a drop in wholesale prices, means that pressure for wage reductions is likely to increase in the near future.

## Injunction Judge Does His Stuff As Republicans Talk

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 28.—Not even 24 hours after the Illinois convention of the Republican party had condemned the use of injunctions in labor disputes, Circuit Judge E. S. Smith enjoined union men from picketing nonunion picture shows in Springfield, the convention city.

W. W. Watts and Harry T. Loper, owners of a string of movie shows, applied for the injunction. They shrewdly picked a time when the court had adjourned. Judge Smith, known for his hostility toward labor, was called back to issue the restraining order. He set the date for a hearing two weeks later. Meanwhile pickets are ordered withdrawn. The injunction is a blanket order covering not only the Motion Picture Operators' union, who are on strike, but the entire membership of the Springfield Federation of Labor. The order prevents anything whatsoever from being done to notify the public that the picture houses are being run with strike-breakers.

## Ryan Heads New Chicago Building Trades Council

The "peace" election of officers for the reorganized Chicago building trades council resulted in the return by large majorities of officials, Pres. Edward Ryan and Secy. Conroy, representing the original Landis award group. They will serve until the first of next year, according to Conroy, who would not comment further. The special election was held under the auspices of the building trades department, American Federation of Labor, in an effort to combine the two rival councils that have been functioning since the Landis award split the building trades unions. The unions that objected to the open shop features of the award formed a separate council.

CIRCUS ANIMALS PROTEST BEING PRESENT AT MORGAN MAN'S WILD FEASTING ON N. Y. HOTEL ROOF

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK CITY, April 28.—A bacchanalian feast, rivalling anything of the kind ever attempted in the war-prohibiting days, was staged here recently not far from Broadway on the roof of one of New York's largest hotels.

It cost Matthew K. Brush, of the American International Corporation, a Morgan organization established to finance foreign trade efforts, just \$25,000 to produce this scene of revelry, arranged after the manner of a circus "mess."

But instead of hungry, hard-working circus performers there sat down to the dinner such internationally notorious parasites and their camp followers as James A. Stillman, known for his divorce court antics; Jesse Livermore, R. J. Reynolds, tobacco king; the Ringling brothers, Charles and John; Jeremiah Dahl, whose name recently was connected with that of Louise Lawson, murdered Texas girl, an auction of whose effects had closed a few hours before at a nearby shop; Pierre Rockefeller, Police Commissioner Enright, no end of celebrities.

A huge tent had been pitched on the hotel roof. Beneath its flapping canvass, stretched long tables in banquet array.

At one end, on a raised dais, played a Czech-Slovakian orchestra of 35 pieces, never before heard in this country.

At the other end, caged lions and beasts brought from the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus at the "Garden" roared disapproval of their unaccustomed surroundings. Two pigmy elephants had been brought with some difficulty to the roof to lend their atmosphere to the occasion.

The choice of freaks from the real circus side show were housed in a separate tent and sign with the banquet tent reading: "To the queer people." Dancing girls performed. The world famous trapeze artist from the "Greatest Show on Earth" whirled 98 times on a specially constructed apparatus at about \$40 a whirl.

Coolidge Prosperity Cream.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—Use of coconut oil in milk to give it the appearance of cream is reported practiced at several points in southern Illinois to the federal food and drug department, according to E. R. Smith, chief, St. Louis office. A test made of one sample of "cream" showed that 85 per cent of the solids was coconut oil.

British Salvation Army Resorts To Novel Cash Collecting Stunt

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, April 28.—What the Daily Herald describes as a remarkable circular was sent out here from the International Headquarters of the Salvation Army. It was an appeal for funds and every device known to the chronic panhandler was used to induce those appealed to, to furnish money in generous sums. The heavy contributions are expected from the capitalists so the Communist bogey was dressed up in his May Day clothes and trotted out to scare the coupon clippers.

The Salvation Army was represented as the only organization that could bear this lion in his den, and the circular boasting referred to several Communist sculps now hanging in the wigwag of the Salvation Army headquarters in London. "Quite a few of their most clever orators were converted to Christ," thru the exhortations of the religious freaks who sing their hymns and chant the praises of Jesus while rattling their tin pans to the accompaniment of coin collecting. It is not necessary to say that Jesus never gets a shilling of it.

In soliciting the pounds of the rich the Salvationists say, "If we give up the extremists would have a clear field, for most of their propaganda is carried on at street meetings."

A Daily Herald reporter tried to run down the "Communists who were converted to the Salvation Army" and the nearest he could get to even a clue was one "Fred" who the Salvationists said "was among the scores of hardened and seasoned sinners who have become smiling children of light and righteousness."

An American labor reporter now in London remarked that there is a close resemblance between the piffle put out by the English Salvationists and the propaganda of the Republican National Committee in America, with the difference that the latter displayed more indications of moral turpitude.

"Free Mooney And Billings," St. Louis Tells California

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 28.—The Metal Trades Council of this city and vicinity has just passed an important resolution, protesting again that Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings are held without a shred of justice in the penitentiaries of California.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Tom Mooney, a member in good standing in the Molders' Union for years, and Warren K. Billings, past President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Local Union, No. 216, has been confined in the Penitentiaries of the State of California for seven years, under a sentence of life imprisonment, sentenced for a crime of which they are universally acknowledged as innocent, and

Whereas, It is also an established fact, beyond dispute, that Brother Unionists, Mooney and Billings, have been a victim of a conspiracy on the part of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, and that the prosecution, to railroad these Men to the penitentiary because of their Union activities, and

Whereas, The Governor of California has the power and authority to open the gates of San Quentin, and Polson Prison and restore full liberty to our Unionists, Tom Mooney and W. K. Billings, therefore

Be It Resolved, By the Metal Trades Council, representing organized metal workers, of St. Louis, in regular meeting assembled April 21, 1924, That we demand the immediate release of Tom Mooney, and Warren K. Billings, and

Be It Further Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to Hon. F. W. Richardson, Governor of State of California.

(Signed) E. Ebenhoh, Secretary Chas. Blome, President.

Philippine Freedom Before Senate Soon, Robson Declares

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Philippine independence has not been abandoned as a Democratic issue, but will be brought up in congress soon, according to Senator Robinson, one of its advocates. He says the senate committee has an understanding that it will take action on the measure immediately after Manuel Quezon, head of the Philippine senate, arrives here next month and gives his testimony.

THE POWER COLUMN

Make May Day count for the Daily Worker Put your name on the honor roll of those who secure new subscriptions.

May Day's issue of the DAILY WORKER marks a new era in the life of the greatest American labor Daily. More workers will read and profit from THE DAILY WORKER on this day than have ever had that privilege before. THE DAILY WORKER May Day parade which stretched its militant columns from coast to coast and all the way across the United States and Canada is only the advance guard of the DAILY WORKER legions which are destined to make revolutionary history in America.

May Day will mark still another historic period of import to THE DAILY WORKER and its readers. On May 1st, one half of the period set aside for the 10,000 New Subscribers Campaign, will be over. The Honor Roll, historic document of those who have fulfilled their share of their obligation to THE DAILY WORKER, already bears the names of some thousands of willing and able communists who realize that THE DAILY WORKER is the greatest instrument in the hands of American militants.

HONOR ROLL IS GROWING. Those who have been following The Power Column and especially the results of the big subscription drive will have remarked how frequently certain names appear and reappear in the Honor Roll. What these live wires have done and are continuing to do, each DAILY WORKER can also do. And yet if the roll were called down the list of the thousands of DAILY WORKER readers, how many of them would be unable to answer with head erect in pride!

The campaign is but one half over. There is still time for every militant to share in the glory with which THE DAILY WORKER is to cover the activities of American Labor.

Militants who turned in subs since last honor roll was published.

- CHICAGO, ILL.: Dr. E. Hillinger .....2 N. S. English Br. ....2 R. Specter .....2 G. Neder .....1 W. Schuth .....2 J. Jurinic .....1 NEW YORK CITY: Jos. Brady .....2 M. Taub .....1 W. Elf .....1 M. Holesky .....2 J. Kiuvier .....3 H. Samuelian .....3 Jos. Vadas .....1 MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: Norman H. Tallentire .....5 M. Kelberg .....1 A. Backman .....1 A. Wasilievsky .....1 Walter Frank .....1 PITTSBURGH, PA.: L. Rosenthal .....1 Bill Scarville .....1 OAKLAND, CALIF.: P. B. Cowdry .....4 MITCHELL, S. D.: Alfred Knutson .....4 DETROIT, MICH.: W. Reynolds .....1 Allan Oksanen .....2 SEATTLE, WASH.: Wm. Clough .....3 TIMMINS, ONT., CAN.: E. Schwelkoff .....3 DULUTH, MINN.: Rud. Rafju .....1 J. Kobi .....1 PHILADELPHIA, PA.: J. Lyman .....1 J. A. Bekampis .....1 BROOKTON, MASS.: A. Oddie .....2 DUQUESNE, PA.: F. Hoffer .....2 BOSTON, MASS.: Sol M. Molynezin .....1 L. Arablan .....1 HAMMOND, IND.: L. F. Garver .....2 SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: J. H. Mitchell .....2 STAMFORD, CONN.: Irja Winnas .....2 W. FRANKFORD, ILL.: Frank Bucik .....1 Jack Rautiv .....1 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: Mrs. H. Polk .....2 BROOKLYN, N. Y.: H. J. Scherer .....1 BUFFALO, N. Y.: Carl Johnson .....1 ST. PAUL, MINN.: E. A. Duchan .....1 CLEVELAND, OHIO: Dan Slinger .....1 MARISSA, ILL.: John Waisenen .....1 MARENGO, WIS.: John Waisenen .....1 ISHPENING, MICH.: Chas. H. Koivu .....1 MACON, GA.: K. W. ....1 JULIET, ILL.: M. Merrissey .....1 COVERIDGE, PA.: Mary Kline .....1 CHISHOLM, MINN.: Steve Kosun .....1 LANESVILLE, MASS.: Waino Carlson .....1 VERONA, N. J.: Gustav Hoffman .....1 WORCESTER, MASS.: Arvi Sulmala .....1 HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.: Waju Nevala .....1 SIOUX CITY, MICH.: Sanna Johnson .....1 CHLVER CITY, CALIF.: Mary Reed Copeland .....1 DILLONVALE, OHIO: J. F. Murson .....1 KIRKVILLE, MO.: Phil Rapich .....1 PROVIDENCE, R. I.: J. Conroy .....1 N. LONDON, CONN.: Herman Ilvonen .....1 BURLINGTON, N. J.: Mrs. D. Develkus .....1 DULUTH, MINN.: G. Fredson .....1 McKEESPORT, PA.: A. Conscientious Reader, 2. MOUNTAIN VIEW, CALIF.: N. G. Nicholas, 2. PORTLAND, ORE.: O. P. Tonne-son, 1. OMAHA, NEB.: L. Worzel, 2. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: G. Leakos, 1. BUFFALO, N. Y.: A. Beneschik, 1. BALTIMORE, MD.: S. Cincibus, 1. ROUNDUP, MONT.: Mary Petaja, 1. ENFIELD, N. H.: Wm. Wesoja, 1. MARSHFIELD, ORE.: Sam Island, 1. BOSTON, MASS.: Chas. Bachunas, 1. RED GRANITE, WIS.: W. Wittala, 1. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.: B. J. Leib, 1. ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.: N. Johnson, 1. BLAUNOX, PA.: Edw. Dmley, 1. WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.: J. B. Zallig, 1. CLINTON, IND.: M. Lahti, 1. BRULE, WIS.: E. M. Johnson, 1. SIOUX FALLS, S. D.: A. Knutson, 1. WILKES-BARRE, PENNA.: M. Miller, 1.

NEW ENGLAND PAY ENVELOPE GETS SLIMMER

Shoe And Cotton Labor Hit Hardest

By LELAND OLDS Federated Press Industrial Editor.

Weekly earnings of Massachusetts factory employes during March averaged \$23.70, according to the monthly statement of the state department of labor. This means a drop of 1.9 per cent from February when the average was \$24.15 and of 8 per cent from the peak which came in May, 1923, when the average was \$25.80. Last March the average envelope held \$23.55.

Decreases in weekly earnings in the course of last month appeared in 23 of the 35 industries covered by the report and were due almost entirely to extensive part-time. The sharpest declines between February and March were reported in the following industries: Boot and shoe from \$22.54 to \$20.86, women's clothing from \$18.41 to \$17.05, cotton manufacture from \$20.72 to \$19.39, dyeing and finishing textiles from \$22.87 to \$20.86, hosiery and knit goods from \$18.81 to \$16.98. Other industries reported smaller decreases or minor increases.

The report also shows the earnings of male and female employes separately. Men's wages averaged \$28.06 a week while women earned \$16.12 a week. Men's earnings ran as low as \$19.91 in cotton manufacture where men and women are employed in averaged \$14.87. Lowest women's wages were paid about equal numbers. Women in this industry in bakeries where the average was \$13.26 a week.

Average weekly earnings in excess of \$36 were paid to males in the following industries: Newspaper printing and publishing, book and job printing, women's clothing, men's clothing, and musical instruments. Women earned in excess of \$20 only in the two branches of the printing industry.

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

MORE MILK FOR BABES LAST YEAR AS WAGES ROSE

Necessities Purchased, Not Luxuries

(By The Federated Press)

More milk for babies appears to be one of the outstanding results of the year of good wages, according to a survey of the consumption of milk in the country just completed by the U. S. department of agriculture. It bears out the experience of the Metropolitan Life that higher wages are not spent for luxuries but for necessities which workers' families have been forced to do without in the past. Result: higher standard of health and lower death rate.

Average consumption of milk in 1923 was 53 gallons compared with 50 gallons in 1922 and 49 gallons in 1921, says the department. The average daily consumption in 1923 figures out 1.6 pints per person.

The highest per capita consumption of milk is found on farms which have producing cows. On such farms 1.78 pints per person were consumed in 1923. In city homes the per capita daily consumption falls to 0.87 pints while on the farms without producing cows the average person consumes only 0.775 pints.

The survey shows that approximately one-eighth of the country's total production of milk is necessary to produce cream for the 1,000,000,000 pounds of coffee consumed annually in this country. About 2,000,000 cows are necessary to produce this coffee perquisite. But they don't help the babies.

German Industrial Exhibit in Russia. LENINGRAD, April 28.—An exhibition of German industrial products, organized by the "Ost-Export" Company, has been inaugurated at the Chamber of Commerce of Leningrad. The main exhibits are German made shoes and certain chemicals and knitted ox wares. The "Ost-Export" is a concern whose object is to organize and further trade between Western and Eastern Europe.

ENUF SAID 4 Days More to the Third Anniversary Celebration and Ball OF THE AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS North Side Turner Hall, 822 North Clark St. SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 3rd, 1924 Doors Open 8 P. M. Tickets 50c

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! fear Are you self-conscious, about the impression you make on people? PERSONAL appearance has a lot to do with the way you feel. Clothes count, of course. But still there is one thing so many people overlook—something that at once brands them as either fastidious or careless—the teeth. Notice today how you, yourself, watch another person's teeth when he or she is talking. If the teeth are not well kept they at once become a liability. Listerine Tooth Paste cleans teeth a new way. At last our chemists have discovered a polishing ingredient that really cleans without scratching the enamel—a difficult problem finally solved. A large tube of Listerine Tooth Paste is only 25 cents; at your druggist's.—Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, U. S. A.

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Are You Working This May Day?

If You Do, Make Every Hour Count For THE DAILY WORKER. On the initiative of the Harlem Section Local New York Workers Party, The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has called upon every member to make May Day a real Labor Holiday. Adhering to the international traditions of labor, The Workers Party has called upon every member to refrain from work if possible. But those who are compelled to work are urged to donate their wages to the Daily Worker. Each militant who must work for the boss on May Day is urged to donate the day's wages to THE DAILY WORKER. The militants in Harlem have taken the lead. The employees of THE DAILY WORKER are glad to take it up. It will be necessary for those in member of the Workers Party who works for THE DAILY WORKER, the employ of THE DAILY WORKER to work on May Day... But every member whether in the shop, in the office or in the editorial department are going to donate their wages to make THE DAILY WORKER grow. Make May Day this year a real holiday. If you celebrate May Day by staying away from the shops make May Day mean a real labor holiday for you by selling a few subscriptions to THE DAILY WORKER.

French Military Airplane Starts Flight To Japan

PARIS, April 28.—France has entered the race for long distance flight supremacy. A military airplane took off secretly from Villa Coublay and headed for Japan. The air ministry did not announce the departure officially because it is planned, unless the plane succeeds in reaching Constantinople in one jump, to call it a false start. The most careful preparations have been made to show France's predominance in the air.

Vegetarians Help U. S. Nationalism Claims Italian

ROME, Italy, April 28.—The curious nationalist theories of the United States are "due to a group of pure Anglo-Saxons and intransigent Americans mixed with Puritanic, theosophic, vegetarian, and anti-alcoholic elements," remarks the editor of the "Courriere d'Italia" in a recent editorial. This combination results in hostility toward the Italians and a lack of appreciation for Italian labor's part in building the nation. The editor protests against the obvious discrimination of the immigration bill just passed by the United States Congress.

# American Dollar Diplomacy in Action

By JAY LOVESTONE.

## ARTICLE VI Our Foreign Policy

The Latin American countries form the natural hinterland for America's surplus capital and new sources of raw material. Observers of recent developments in the field of world politics have pointed out that there is a spirited competition for favor and trade of South American republics by the leading imperialist powers. The following are new developments in this sphere of international competition. "Great Britain has dispatched a financial commission from Southampton to South American countries to recommend loans. France has a military commission in Argentina, and seeks to extend her power and influence. Italy and Spain have entered into understanding whereby they will go after a share of South American business, and will combat efforts of France and possibly Great Britain. The United States has for some time maintained a naval commission in Brazil and Peru, and late this month will send to Peru Lieutenant H. B. Grow to build up an aviation unit.

Dollar diplomacy is no longer squirmed at or camouflaged by the spokesmen and diplomats of American imperialism. Secretary of State Hughes recently lauded the Monroe Doctrine before the American Bar Association as the greatest safeguard to peace and security for the Latin American countries. But perhaps the most wholehearted endorsement of dollar diplomacy as a panacea was made by the millionaire engineer and former chairman of the Federal Coal Commission John Hays Hammond before the American Management Association on October 3, 1922. Tersely expressed, Mr. Hammond's program might be summed up as follows: "A few men from the United States with high commercial ability and business acumen, scattered in the capitals throughout the world, would be able, to erect economic safeguard to capital to which would send a stream of American money into the far corners of

the earth, developing unused resources, vastly increasing the total international productivity and raising the standard of living for civilized men." At this conference Mr. Hammond laid down the 14 points of dollar diplomacy.

But the United States is not satisfied with the field afforded it by complete hegemony over the South and Central American countries. America has been steadily turning to Far East. Addressing the Senate on February 12, 1923, late President Harding said: "We have seen the eyes of the world turn to the Pacific. With Europe prostrate and pentitent none feared the likelihood of early conflict there. But the Pacific had its menaces and they deeply concerned us. Our territorial interests are larger there. Its waters are not strange to us; its farther shores not unknown to our citizens." There is no question that the French-Indo Chinese empire that of tremendous size, is at present not a menace to American imperialists in this sphere of influence. Only England and Japan when allied are a menace to American interests here. American imperialist policy has been to separate Japan from Britain. The naval holiday offered by the United States to the debt cursed England was the price paid by America for separating Britain from Japan. The Four Power Pacific Treaty has at least formally replaced the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Of course United States does not intend to desist from its program of getting a Navy second to none as recommended by its General Naval Board in 1915 and 1920. The four year naval holiday only gives America a chance to study the new developments in sea warfare and enables our experts to devise more infernal machines of destruction for war on the high seas.

American imperialists are bent under the guise of adherence to the open door policy to establish undisputed domination over China, one of the richest labor and raw material mines in the world.

American imperialist policy is bitterly anti Soviet Russia and the Far

East. The basis of this opposition is not at present directly military or financial. Russia is today no longer an imperialist capitalist nation. What the United States fears from Soviet Russia is the following: The very existence of Soviet Russia as an implacable foe to all the capitalist world powers is in itself a challenge to American imperialism. Soviet Russia is an inspiration to the weaker and exploited nationalities of Asia to revolt against their European and American capitalist oppressors.

American European policy has not yet assumed a definite character. In the main our financiers and industrialists have been pursuing a policy of watchful waiting to jump in at the most appropriate moment when the best bargain could be struck with a bankrupt Europe. American imperialism wants its pound of flesh here and is only waiting for the moment when it can get this with the least effort and at the smallest price. A broken down, bankrupt Europe would virtually be a coolie colony in the hands of American exploiters. The fate that has befallen Austria is a fate that Wall Street would have overwhelm the rest of Europe.

Our capitalists fear the influence of Soviet Russia in European powers. They feel that the de jure recognition of Russia in the fold of European political and commercial relations would interfere with this plan. Therefore the Coolidge administration is continuing the policy of attempting to isolate Russia.

Through the acceptance of the banker, general E. Dawes, Owen D. Young and Henry H. Robinson on the Reparations Commission, the United States has taken the first step towards the achievement of its European program.

That this has marked the first of a series of definite steps towards the dominating American financial groups becoming the receivers of bankrupt Europe is made plain by the swiftness with which subsequent developments in this direction are now taking place. Before the Dawes report was made public, J. P. Morgan & Co. whose

spokesman on the Reparations Commission were Young and Robinson, made a loan of \$100,000,000 to save the tottering Franc and the political head of their lackey, Poincare.

No sooner had the Dawes report mortgaging the German working class to the greedy and profit hungry coterie of international capitalists been made public, than an open demand was made for an American receivership for Europe. It is significant to note that this has been the objective of the most conscious of America's capitalists. As far back as October, 1919, the special correspondent of the Wall Street Journal cabled from Germany to the effect that there was but one solution of the European crisis, and that was "a straightforward receivership for Germany!" The same journal of high finance had also suggested that Brigadier General Charles E. Dawes be chosen to untangle the reparations knot.

In the light of this trend of events, the proud boast of the Wall Street Journal of April 11, is enlightening: "The essence of the Dawes report, the one possible means by which its suggestions can be carried out, is a receivership." Of course, a receivership for Europe today means an American receivership. The proposed \$200,000,000 loan to Germany to help the stabilization of its currency will prove the immediate entering wedge for the receivership. About \$100,000,000 of this loan to the International Acceptance Bank about to be organized in Berlin, will be taken up by American bankers. Obviously the policy of Wall Street here will be the same as the policy pursued in Hungary where a Boston banker's attorney, Mr. Smith, now reigns supreme as financial dictator.

This continuous encroachment of American financial and industrial interests on the natural resources and industries of continental Europe will in the long run, bring about serious organized political and military opposition from the European countries and our capitalists are preparing for such eventualities.

# WAR CAUSED BY CAPITALISM, IS WOMEN'S VERDICT

## Galician Delegate For General Strike

By LUDWELL DENNY

(NEW YORK, April 28.—) We cannot have peace until there is a complete change in the political and economic basis of the world," is the opinion of Lida Heymann which greets her experience as a cabinet member in the Kurt Eisner Communist-Socialist regime in Bavaria following the war. Frau Heymann spoke on the economic causes of war at the New York reception to the foreign delegates, Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom congress, which meets in Washington, May 1-7.

One woman member of the executive committee of the Woman's league, Galician section, has been hanged in prison by the Polish authorities without trial, Dr. Madja Surowzowa, Galician delegate, declared. She added that several other members of the executive committee are still in Polish prisons because of their peace activities.

"I favor the general strike against war," Dr. Surowzowa told The Federated Press. Specifying social inequality as the chief cause of war, she said the war menace in Europe had increased during the last year. The capitalists of all countries are responsible for war she said in agreeing with Bertrand Russell's statement that growing world control by U. S. capitalism is the chief menace.

"Since the United States is noted as a country of prohibition, why don't you prohibit war propaganda by making it a punishable offense?" Frau Yella Hertzka, Austrian delegate, asked.

Jane Addams, international president of the league, presided. Other speakers included delegates from Turkey, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Holland.

# COOLIDGE-WALL STREET GANG PLANS TO PULL OLD STUFF TO FOOL LABOR INTO SUPPORTING REPUBLICAN PARTY

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Threats of wholesale unemployment, coupled with promises of a well-paid job for every man if Coolidge is elected, are the campaign arguments chiefly counted upon by Butler, Stearns and the other backers of the president.

Judge Gary has sounded the warning that business is displeased with the situation in Congress. Industrial stocks fell lower in the market.

Republican organizers "admit" that there is hesitation in financial circles, and that a depression is beginning. They are setting the stage for a minor panic, and are getting ready to revive the Mark Hanna slogan of 1896—"If McKinley is not elected, this factory will be shut down!"

Mellon is Trembling.

Secretary Mellon, trembling in fear of the decision to be taken by the Senate on May 6 as to employing Francis J. Heney to investigate the treasury department, is the adviser back of this administration scheme.

He represents the banking trust, and he knows how easily it can change the tone of industrial activity. A few orders, a few manipulations, and factories can be made to slow down, railroads to deliver fewer cars, banks to withdraw credit, merchants to cut down purchases from the wholesale market, and creditors everywhere to begin worrying their debtors.

The fact that European chaos has begun to hurt the export trade of the United States anyhow, and that the ruin of Germany is bound to have its harmful effect on American industry, is not mentioned. The implication is left in the voter's mind that the uncovering of robbery and corruption by the Senate has destroyed American prosperity—such as it is.

Resort to Fascism.

Fascism is to be brought to the aid of direct financial control and threats. George B. Lockwood, secretary of the Republican National Committee, who publishes the National Republican, hitherto known as the official organ of the national committee and the White House, announces that his paper will henceforth be independent of the committee and will wage war on all progressives.

"The Republican party," he says, "stands for the productive payroll of private enterprise as against the public payroll of an exaggerated and despotic state. It has nothing in common with the demagogic doctrines of destructive radicals whose appeal is to the spirit of envy, class and caste hatred and revolutionary attack upon the economic system upon which rests the structure of national prosperity and progress. . . . There is no obligation in party loyalty to support candidates for offices, nominally Republican but actually anti-Republican, who may be foisted upon the party ticket by organized minorities or thru enemy participation in unrestricted primaries."

Accordingly, the secretary of the national committee announces that his paper will represent a National

Republican League, whose members—subscribing to the paper—will be pledged not to support any candidate, either before or after the primary, who will not "recognize majority rule within the party on fundamental policies," and who will not "give his support to a national Republican administration." This rule from the top is necessary, Lockwood holds, in order to end the "policy of compromise with destructive elements," who have borne the Republican name but are actually trying to launch a new party. This "challenge of radicalism" must be firmly met. Republicans must have party discipline.

Norris Hits at Lockwood.

Senator Norris, recently re-nominated by the republicans of Nebraska after having been attacked for months by Lockwood's paper, replied to this statement by saying that the National Republican had read itself out of the party by its own attitude. The idea of imposing discipline upon the members of any political party as to their conscientious beliefs and attitudes, he said, was totally opposed to the spirit of republican institutions. It belonged only to an absolute monarchy. Lockwood was proclaiming the doctrine of the Russian czars. American parties would continue to accept the policies demanded by their members in the mass, and not the policies of dictators. If the president, when a republican, were the natural dictator of party policy, who would dictate to the party upon its going out of office—as would promptly follow the adoption of this rule? Would Lockwood's paper assume the job?

Senator Couzens of Michigan, who started the fight over Mellon, remains sick in a Baltimore hospital. The administration is making the most of his absence from the senate, by building up an impression that Mellon alone is staving off a serious industrial collapse.

Opposition to Coolidge or to the Mellon plan of tax-evasion on the part of the profiteers is coupled, in the catalog of political crime, with the Couzens demand that Mellon's handling of the treasury be investigated. Senator LaFollette is studying the field, before making answer to the implied threat of organized finance. Democratic politicians are anxious to be counted "safe," and are uncertain as to their next move.

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# MINISTER DENIES BRITISH LABOR IS BOLSHEVIK

## Arthur Henderson On Stand In Libel Case

LONDON, April 28.—Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the Ramsay MacDonald cabinet, on the witness stand in a libel suit brought by a member of the engineers' union against a Tory newspaper, painted the British labor movement a deep yellow and absolved it of any suspicion of Bolshevism.

Mr. Thomas William Gillinder, the plaintiff, was charged with having accepted the program of the Independent Labor Party, which according to the imaginative Tory sheet stood for the bloody work and deeds of Lenin and Trotsky and the murderous plans of the Bolsheviks, prominent among which were the nationalization of women. One would almost think it was Harry M. Daugherty speaking.

Arthur Henderson, sworn testified that he was for twelve years secretary of the British Labor Party and Honorary secretary. His party favored friendly relations with Soviet Russia but was against Bolshevism.

Henderson was asked, "When do you think it is important enough to exercise your industrial powers to enforce your views by class warfare?"

Henderson replied that his party favored such methods when the country was in a crisis. Replying to a charge that Bromley of the Locomotive Engineers' Union "held up" the country in a strike, Henderson said, the workers struck to better their position and "succeeded in getting by a strike what they could not get in months of negotiations."

"Me Too," Says Arthur. Sir Douglas Hogg, appearing for the defendants, expressed his pleasure that all the Communist candidates in the last election were defeated. "Well, I was beaten too," replied Henderson.

## Congress Knives Farm-Co-operative Marketing Scheme

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The McNary-Haugen bill which would create a \$200,000,000 corporation to buy and sell basic farm products in an effort to maintain pre-war price levels was singled out by the house agriculture committee today as the outstanding farm relief measure to be pressed for passage at this session of congress. It was reported by the unexpectedly large vote of 14 to 6.

The Yoakum plan, which would have built up an independent co-operative marketing system owned and controlled by farmers, was thrown out by a vive voce vote.

The Norris-Sinclair bill which would have provided a government corporation to market wheat, was rejected 16 to 4.

The Voigt bill, similar to the McNary-Haugen bill in operation but limited to wheat, was voted down 16 to 2.

# "THIRD PARTY PERIL" MAKES REACTIONARY DEMOCRAT RUN WILD

NEW YORK, April 28.—Third party advocates in the eastern states are pointing out that the best proof that their movement is growing is its recognition as a danger by the old line politicians. James W. Gerard, one of the astute Democratic politicians in New York is using "the third party peril" as the text for his organization speeches as he goes about trying to mend fences of his party. This peril is to be avoided, according to Gerard, only by ousting the crooked Republicans and electing Smith, the Tammany presidential candidate.

Both old parties are inefficient and corrupt and enemies of democracy, is the reply of John Haynes Holmes, pacifist parson, Community church, New York. Ridiculing the Republican "national committee's charge that the St. Paul Farmer-Labor convention and the Washington investigations are inspired by Moscow, Holmes says, "Why the Republicans and other reactionaries should seek to give the Bolsheviks credit for everything that is hopeful in American political life passes comprehension."

"The third party movement, so far from being red or Russian, is the one distinctively American movement on the horizon today. June 17 should mark an epoch in American history. The platform of that party is a new declaration of independence."

## Difficult Time In Trying To Stir Up Trouble In Honduras

WASHINGTON, Apr. 28.—The state and navy departments today were seeking information concerning the reported shooting of American sailors in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. No official confirmation has yet been received from American consular officials there.

According to the report the sailors were killed when the forces besieging the Honduran capital dropped bombs from an airplane.

There is a force of American sailors in Tegucigalpa, sent there to guard the American legation and consulate, where contending forces in the revolution threaten the capital. The city is now besieged by the forces opposing the provisional government.

Judge Captures Hair Brush.

John Guza, charged with disorderly conduct, stalked into Judge Trude's court with a suggestive bulge in his hip pocket. "Search that man" ordered the judge. Guza, grinned, and pulled out a hair brush.

# GERMAN COMMUNIST EDITOR GETS 10 MONTHS FOR WHAT HE DIDN'T WRITE

LEIPSIK, Germany, April 28.—Otto Steinicke, editor of the Rote Fahne of Berlin, the official organ of the Communist Party of Germany, has been given ten months in the house of correction for alleged treasonable utterances. The article was not written by Steinicke, and it concerned itself with the problem of alleged illegal organizations. The verdict has met with violent criticism.

# U. S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY ADMITS THAT SOVIET RUSSIA NOW HAS FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

Editor's Note.—The United States government, officially thru its Department of Commerce, headed by none other than Mr. Herbert Hoover, himself, has sent out publicity, specially written by L. J. Lewery, assistant chief of its Eastern European division, showing that Soviet Russia is back on its feet, that for the three months of last year the balance of trade turned in favor of the First Workers' Republic. This material, however, is sent out thru an unnoticed press service, that is ignored by the daily press. Hence no attention is given to it. It is doubtful if Mr. Hoover knows anything about it. Surely the anti-Soviet Secretary of State Hughes has not read it, so he can go ahead innocently making his usual insane statements about Russian trade and industrial recuperation. The Lewery article is interesting and should be kept in mind when future attacks are made against Soviet Russia. It is as follows:

By L. J. LEWERY,  
Assistant Chief, Eastern European Division, Department of Commerce.

The last three months of the calendar year 1923, with their large exports of grain, definitely turned the balance of Soviet Russia's foreign trade in its own favor.

Altho the final results for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1923, appeared doubtful and controversial, owing to the present Russian system of valuing all commodities imported and exported at 1913 prices, the heavy increase in exports during the last quarter of the calendar year, together with a systematic restriction of imports, left a substantial favorable balance of trade beyond question, whether valued at pre-war or at current prices.

The valuation of all imports and exports in gold rubles at pre-war market prices had been rendered necessary because the rapidly depreciating Soviet currency furnished no stable medium for calculation and comparison.

Imports for the calendar year 1923, figured at the 1913 prices, were valued at 144,100,000 rubles, against exports of 205,800,000 rubles, giving a favorable balance of 59,700,000 rubles. On the basis of approximate current prices instead of 1913 prices, exports total 307,300,000 rubles and imports 200,100,000 rubles, making the favorable balance on a current-price basis equal roughly to 107,200,000 rubles.

In addition to commercial imports, famine relief supplies to the value of 34,400,000 rubles were imported during the calendar year, as against similar imports of 183,800,000 rubles during the calendar year 1922.

Favorable Trade Balance Follows Grain Export Resumption.

The main cause of the favorable trade balance in 1923 was the resumption of grain exports, which had practically stopped since the outbreak of the World War and which the satisfactory crops of 1922 and 1923 made possible. Total export sales of grain and fodder of the 1923 crop, concluded prior to January 1, 1924, amounted to 1,598,766 long tons, of which 1,160,570 tons were shipped by January 1, 1924, and 152,250 tons were loading at ports on that date.

Of the above grand total, 813,640 tons were rye, 382,110 tons wheat, 136,452 tons barley, and 48,643 tons oats, and the rest being represented by oil cake, corn, and other cereals. Exports of rye represented an increase of 20 per cent over their pre-war average, while those of wheat amounted to but nine per cent of pre-war average.

Sales were distributed among fifteen European countries, the chief purchaser being Germany, 471,266 tons; Netherlands, 285,544 tons; France, 180,743 tons; Finland, 100,178 tons; Denmark, 99,691 tons; and Italy, 93,566 tons. Export sales to the United Kingdom amounted to only 32,739 tons.

Shifts in Trade Values, Composition, and Markets.

Compared with the calendar year 1922, the value of exports (calculated at 1913 prices) increased more than two and one-half times, and more than tenfold in comparison with 1921, while imports fell off by one-half and by one-third, respectively. Imports also underwent a change in composition.

Whereas over one-third of the imports of 1922 consisted of foodstuffs (exclusive of contributed famine relief supplies), imports of foodstuffs in 1923 amounted to 7.4 per cent of total.

In 1922 imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products represented only 14.6 per cent of the total, whereas in 1923 this group accounted for 44.2 per cent of the total.

At the same time exports showed a corresponding shift for the group of foodstuffs from 5.3 per cent in 1922 to 56.8 per cent in 1923; for raw materials and semi-finished goods, from 90.8 per cent to 42.4 per cent of the total. The general distribution of Russian exports in 1923 by groups of commodities is thus found to be closely approaching that of 1913, when foodstuffs accounted for 52.2 per cent of total exports and raw materials and semi-finished goods accounted for 36.9 per cent, these two groups comprising the bulk of Russian exports.

This similarity is extended further to the two principal markets of Russian foreign trade, Germany and the United Kingdom. In 1913 these two countries accounted for 60.1 per cent of Russian total imports, and 47.4 per cent of total exports; in 1923, their share was 60 and 44.2 per cent respectively.

The total foreign trade of Russia in 1923, calculated at 1913 prices, amounted to but 12.1 per cent of total exports and imports for 1913.

Government Monopoly of Foreign Trade Firmly Maintained.

The government monopoly of foreign trade was firmly maintained during the year. According to data for the operating year 1922-23 Soviet state institutions, including govern-

ment organizations and mixed companies controlled by the Soviet government, accounted for 96.7 per cent of all exports and for 97.3 per cent of all imports; the rest represented the part played by purely private initiative in the foreign trade of Soviet Russia.

Trade With United States In 1923.

The tracing of imports from the United States, except as to cotton, presents many difficulties, because most of the purchases, even when concluded directly in the United States by official and semi-official agencies of the Soviet government in New York, were financed in England or Germany.

In the total summaries imports from the United States are valued at 18,696,000 gold rubles at 1913 prices, of which 16,447,000 was accounted for by raw cotton, representing a quantity of 124,000 bales. Deducting the value of cotton from the total value of imports from the United States would leave a balance of 2,249,000 rubles, or a little over \$1,000,000 for all the rest of the imports, according to Russian customs statistics, which is admitted to be considerably understated.

Russia's imports from the United States in 1923, according to customs figures computed at 1913 prices, represent 12.9 per cent of total imports, and the exports to the United States 0.4 per cent of total exports, while the entire trade with the United States amounted to 5.6 per cent of trade with all countries, as against 3.9 per cent in 1913.

War-Time Trade With United States.

In 1913 Russian imports from the United States amounted to 79,000,000 rubles, or 5.8 per cent of total Russian imports; exports to the United States reached only 14,000,000 rubles, or 0.9 per cent of Russian trade with all countries. During the war, commencing with the second year, Russian-American trade was considerably stimulated, but after the war it lapsed almost completely, until 1921, when imports from the United States were valued at 39,794,000 gold rubles. In 1922 imports from the United States amounted to 38,937,000 gold rubles and in 1923 to 18,696,000.

Since the war the character of Russian imports from the United States had changed radically, partly on account of changed economic conditions and partly because of crop failure and famine. In 1918 the bulk of imports was raw materials and finished goods, in 1921 it was manufactured articles and in 1922 it was foodstuffs.

In 1923 foodstuff imports amounted to only 176,000 gold rubles, and manufactured articles to 1,826,000; but raw materials and semi-finished goods rose from 122,000 gold rubles in 1922 to 16,694,000 gold rubles in 1923.

It has been reported to the Commerce Department, Eastern European Division, that shipments of machinery and technical equipment alone by one of the semi-official Soviet agencies in New York amounted to \$1,694,000; of metals, \$120,000; of chemicals and dyes, \$103,000. Its sales of Russian merchandise imported into the United States in 1923 consisted chiefly of furs, amounting to \$550,000.

Another agency imported \$4,082,000 worth of Russian furs, besides \$73,600 worth of bristles, horsehair, and other hair products, and \$71,450 worth of caviar and fish products, out of its total imports from Russia during the year of \$4,827,320. This firm's shipments to Russia included textiles to the value of \$365,600, out of \$393,650 for the year.

At least one purchase of 10,000 tons of Russian mineral oil by an American company was reported as shipped from London. Over 500 light American tractors, together with agricultural equipment in connection with same (plows, disc harrows, etc.), were shipped by another firm to the value of about \$500,000, while about \$250,000 worth of Russian furs were imported by it during the year.

From Auto Trades Council.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Plans are progressing for formation of an Automotive Trades Council, to include all unions in the San Francisco bay district engaged in automobile service, operation and repair. Six unions in and near San Francisco have voted to join the council, which is being organized under the auspices of the San Francisco local of the Auto Mechanics' union. It would operate on the same basis as the building trades councils and similar bodies.

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## Morgan, The Dictator

John Pierpont Morgan, head of the banking house of Morgan & Co., has assumed the dictatorship over Western Europe.

The DAILY WORKER has persistently pointed this out, especially since Chicago's Charles G. "Hell and Maria" Dawes handed down the Wall Street inspired report of the commission of experts, setting forth the ability of Germany to pay.

Morgan is in Paris. He is not taking orders from, but giving orders to, the nations of the Versailles Peace—France, England, Italy and Great Britain. Morgan's picture is published conspicuously with the news, and under the headline, "Morgan Offers \$100,000,000 on Berlin Loan." The real ruler of America, and all Europe but Soviet Russia, takes his place openly, on the front pages of the newspapers, without any foolish coronation ceremonies.

Morgan stands back of the Dawes plan. In fact, as we have pointed out, it is his plan. It is the plan of Wall Street.

Morgan pledges the financiers of Wall Street to raise \$100,000,000, or one-half of the 800,000,000 gold marks (\$200,000,000) that Germany needs under the Dawes plan. An English group of capitalists pledges \$75,000,000, the rest to come from France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy and elsewhere.

The determining power, therefore, is in the hands of Morgan. And no Mussolini, in the heyday of his power, laid down his Fascisti terms, more ruthlessly.

Morgan says the Dawes' scheme that means another war in Europe, more ghastly and destructive than the last, within the next few years, must be accepted without alterations, or political modifications. The plan must immediately become operative. The capitalist politicians of the various countries have been warned by "Morgan-The Dictator," that they must keep their hands off, and not shackle the experts' business-like arrangements with political or military considerations. Western Europe, in accepting the Morgan dictatorship, has surrendered the right to decide its own destiny. It has turned its fate over to the Fascist Dictator, Morgan, of the House of Morgan, Broad and Wall Streets, New York City.

We hear the complaining admission of the Berliner Morgenpost that, "There is no doubt that the really great lord, who will exercise the decisive influence in all these reparations questions is the American billionaire, Morgan."

That this thing has been done is a confession by the capitalists and politicians of Western Europe that they fear for the life of European capitalism. It is world capitalism's last effort to pull Europe's "revolutionary tooth," as Trotsky calls it; to crush the First Workers' Republic—Soviet Russia.

The House of Morgan now stands supreme. Its foundation was laid on the graft and the profits won by the father of the present Morgan, during the Civil War. The House of Morgan won its place, during the recent world war, as the greatest of international banking houses. It was Morgan's war and Morgan got the United States into it, to help save the world and make it safe for Morgan. The blood and agony of American workers and farmers, in two great wars, laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of the House of Morgan.

Wilson tried to get the United States government into Europe thru the League of Nations. The Republicans are profiting by the failure of the Wilson democratic regime, and Coolidge does not urge the government, but the House of Morgan to extend a loan to Germany, under the Dawes plan. Thus Coolidge confesses the House of Morgan even greater than the United States government; confesses capitalist America, as well as capitalist Europe the vassal of Wall Street.

It rests with the workers of all the countries concerned to say how long they will endure this dictatorship. It cannot be that the workers of Germany, or of any other country will indefinitely tolerate this international fascist rule.

It is against this world Fascisti Rule that the Communist International issues its International May Day, 1924, proclamation.

"The United States does not know where to spend all its money," says the proclamation. "It is eagerly stretching out its hands for new riches; seeking new sources of oil and attempting to monopolize by every means, including deceit and violence. Thereby the United States again conjures up a terrible new war aspect."

This International May Day is a good time for the workers and farmers of the United States to consider if they will safeguard with their lives, in

the next war, this \$100,000,000 that the House of Morgan is planning to drop into the capitalist chaos of Western Europe.

We believe that the verdict will be that Morgan must fight his own battles, while the workers and farmers rally for the final conflict under the standards of the Communist International, against the whole Morgan social system.

## If He Had Been Elected

Newton Jenkins, one of the election hopes of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, pranced along to defeat in the April republican primaries in Illinois.

At the mass meeting for Jenkins, held by the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Chicago, before the elections, no attack was made on the republican party. But Jenkins was defeated just the same.

Mr. Jenkins, still on the outside looking in, has now polished up a few radical phrases. He is out announcing that there will be "independent" or "third party" candidates in the field for the November elections. He declares:

"There are three political machines left in the republican party in Illinois and one in the democratic party. These devices stand between the people and their government. They constitute corrupting influences in our government which are intolerable."

Yet, before April 8th last, this Jenkins was willing to have a machine inside the republican party elect him United States senator. How gloriously satisfactory everything would have been inside the republican party had he been nominated in April, and elected in November—a REPUBLICAN.

It is logical to conclude that all that Jenkins wants inside even a third party is to turn it into a replica of the Wall Street republican party, at the very first opportunity.

This is the brand of political turncoat that is trying to direct the eyes of the workers and farmers away from the class National Farmer-Labor Convention, at St. Paul, Minn., June 17th, by beating the tom toms for the Conference for Progressive Political Action Third Party gathering at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th.

Let the workers and farmers become fully acquainted with these facts and then they will give their unanimous and whole-hearted support to "June 17th" at St. Paul.

## We Say, "Let's Go"

Sam Gompers is ever busy making propaganda against the Russian Workers' and Farmer Republic. The kept press of the bosses always have an appetite for his stuff. And, if the truth must be known, there are even some so-called labor papers that print it.

While Mr. Gompers was silent for many long weeks, before we would acknowledge having had anything to do with the resolution calling for the exposure of the Teapot Dome Steal, not so with the Borah resolution calling for the recognition of Soviet Russia. Gompers is at all times ready to attack Russian Recognition.

The latest is from the typewriter of Mr. Gompers own kept press agent, Mr. Chester, Mr. Wright, renegade Socialist of the vintage of William English Walling, John Spargo, Dr. Frank Bohn, A. M. Simons, and other "for hire" scribblers.

The Gompers-Wright publicity wants to create the impression that not only Senator Borah, but American Communist as well, are anxious to hush up the hearings on the Borah resolution, in order to prevent Mr. Gompers and his anti-sovietists from producing a "barrel full of evidence."

We confess that we have no entrance to the inner workings of the mental processes of Senator Borah. But we are sure that American Communists have nothing to fear from any barrel of evidence, or barrel of anything else, that Gompers might have on his hip. Every word of testimony that Mr. Gompers could produce against Soviet Russia the American Communist movement has already been worn so threadbare, that even the most devout czarist would have a hard job finding any value in it. Mr. Gompers should profit by the said experiences of his pals, Daugherty and Burns.

The house of representatives by vote of 297 to 69 adopted the proposed child labor amendment to the constitution. Judge "Bill the Fat" Taft ought to get out an injunction stopping any further attempt for the U. S. Supreme Court that members of the senate might display by voting for this amendment. For, it will be remembered, the U. S. S. C. held this amendment "unconstitutional." Bill Taft might call upon Chicago's anti-labor injunction judges, "Charley Foell and "Dennie" Sullivan to help him out. In the language of Daugherty, it must be that Moscow is trying to destroy respect for the decisions of our most honored judges.

Fascisti rule in Spain has announced that all May Day demonstrations have been forbidden in the land of Alfonso. That will not increase the liking of the workers for their Music Hall King, nor make the war against Morocco any more popular. Fear of the workers goes before the fall of the Spanish dictatorship. Watch it tumble.

Our "Poor Fish" ought to have something snappy to say about Herb Hoover's connection with the \$60,000,000 salmon steal in Alaska.

Fall had his oil; Hoover his salmon; Wood his Filipinos; Weeks his Canal Zone; and they were all trying to make the most of it.

## A Few Necessary Statements

(An Editorial in the Volkszeitung, by Ludwig Lore.)

IN ACCORDANCE with the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, to correct the misunderstandings created by our article on the Fifth Anniversary of the Third International, which was written as an honest and enthusiastic tribute to Communism and its international organization, the Communist International, the following statement is made. The article in question contained the following passage, which has regrettably led to misunderstandings:

"In the five years of its existence the Third has gone thru many an infantile disease. It swung from the strict denial of parliamentarism on the one hand to its use, always with the same reaffirmation of its importance. It condemned the creation of dual labor organizations, in spite of the fact that it had, at first, supported the splitting of the existing labor union movement. It shook off the utopian conception that a small, determined minority can bring about a revolution in every country, and taught that a majority of the proletariat must feel at least a sympathetic alliance with the idea of the necessity of such an upheaval. It led Communism thru the secret society tactic of underground conspiracy, and proclaimed the right of revolution and revolutionary propaganda. And after each sickness it grew stronger and more virile."

Our conception of the Third Interna-

tional, when this article was written, was a union of parties in all countries which had come together for revolutionary action. And the above quotation refers to some of these parties at certain stages of their development, not to the Executive Committee of the C. I. or to the congresses. The Communist International itself, as represented by the congresses and the Executive Committee, never made these mistakes, but corrected them when they were made by some of the affiliated parties.

In this period of storm and stress in the Communist movement there were at times differences between the theoretical position taken by the congresses and their Executive Committee on these questions, and the practice of some of the national organizations. The endeavors to tear down the old conceptions of the Second International to build up a new psychology in the masses had led some of the more important parties to adopt tactical measures which had not received the sanction of the International. So dangerous had this tendency become that Nicolai Lenin felt the necessity of combating it in his "Leftism—an infantile disease of Communism," which appeared two years after the formation of the Communist International. That it was possible for these parties, in the few short years of their existence, to put sound theory into practice, was—and this is what our article wished to convey—the greatest achievement of the first five years of our International. In his first annual report to the Sec-

## "Save Your Money And Buy A Judge!"

By I. D. McFadden.

The Wage Slave humbly begged the boss, a job, to give him, in the Mine. A Worker had been killed. The loss a place created for this fine, Proud Soldier of the U. S. A.—A Patriot who sought to earn Three dollars for his daily pay, but would not learn. The Boss had learned (Not so, this Drudge) "Save your Money and buy a Judge."

They put the new man on a tram. The Drift was crooked, rough and steep. The owners did not care a D—n for worker's lives, but sought to keep An income high and outgo low. No Trammer might ride in that mine. But, one who walked would take so much time, he would get sent down the line!

Against this System, bear no Grudge. "Save your money and buy a Judge." The Car they gave him, had no brakes. (Brakes cost too Much.) The Speed increased. Such is the risk, the workers take. The Track gave way. His Journey ceased.

The Judge decided points of Law, against the Worker. It became His Honor's Duty to withdraw the Case. The Worker was to Blame. "From your old Parties, Do Not Budget!" "Save your money and buy a Judge!"

## Literature -- Music -- Drama

Theodore Thomas

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.  
Exercises in memory of Theodore Thomas, founder of the Chicago Symphony orchestra, on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to him, were held in Orchestra Hall last Thursday afternoon.

Charles S. Hammill, president of the Orchestral association, the financial backers of the Symphony orchestra, in a long address painted a picture of the life of the first conductor of the orchestra. Strength and fight, artistic taste and ability coupled with determined confidence in the face of failure characterizes the life of Theodore Thomas. He came to America at the age of ten, and at first was a concert violinist in the East. He directed an opera company, which failed. He directed a number of symphonic orchestras, travelling about the country. When Thomas came to Chicago he played to empty seats. Year after year he went on, his backers paying his deficits, until, in 1914, a big subscription fund was raised to build a concert hall, according to Thomas' requirements. Orchestra Hall resulted, but Theodore Thomas lived only to conduct one short season of concerts in the new hall.

Musical Pioneering.  
The musical pioneering of this man is of inestimable worth. When he first came here, a Chicago newspaper said it was bad enough to sit thru one movement of a symphony, but to be compelled to listen to three drove the writer speechless. He concluded by remarking that the orchestra should be driven out of town. Musical taste was gone a long way since then, with full symphonies performed at popular concerts, and with popular concerts, children's concerts, university concerts, and concerts in Aurora and Milwaukee regularly, beside those of the regular season.

Not only in Chicago has musical taste been developed thru the work of Thomas. Los Angeles, Detroit, Cleveland, Minneapolis, to mention a few cities, could never have symphony orchestras as they have had not this man succeeded in Chicago. In fact, one might not be exaggerating when one says that musical taste and culture throut the middle west had its origin in the musical missionary work of Theodore Thomas.

Bach, Beethoven, Wagner.  
At the exercises the orchestra played three of their first director's favorite compositions, quite interesting in that they show his musical outlook. The chorale and fugue by J. S. Bach arranged for modern orchestra, by Abert, opens slowly, religiously, and

then changes to a tremendously big, many-voiced fugue, which might grow tiresome if it were not for the skillful modern orchestration of Abert. The Beethoven Eroica symphony is as its title proclaims it, heroic, noble. And the music ended with that glorious and colorful medieval procession, the prelude to Richard Wagner's "Mastersingers of Nuremberg."

The memorial to Thomas is a bronze statue of a grand lady in ancient Greek costume strumming on a harp. In back of her are engraved figures of men playing orchestral instruments. She was made by Albin Polasek, and to us, who know nothing of sculpture, she is not adequate. The figures in back of her look like Egyptian glyphs, and the central figure itself, looks stiff and unnatural. A simple, dignified statue of Thomas himself would have been—but then we know nothing of sculpture.

## MENTIONING THE MOVIES

By LELAND OLDS.  
(Staff Correspondent of the Fed. Press)

If you are a moving picture fan you are being forced to pay your share of a huge annual tribute to the Eastman Kodak company and associated interests whose monopoly control of the manufacture and sale of raw films has just been exposed by the federal trade commission. The commission orders the Eastman company and concerns under its domination to stop the conspiracy in restraint of trade by which they are seeking to extend their film monopoly.

Profits of Eastman Kodak for the year 1923 totaled \$18,877,229 after a depreciation and federal taxes. This meant a return of \$9.13 on every \$10 share of common stock or a profit of more than 91 per cent. The concern paid cash dividends totalling 75 per cent and raised its undivided surplus profits to \$65,958,640, a figure which is more than three times the entire investment of the common stockholders.

These 1923 profits are by no means exceptional. Total profits of the last five years amounted to \$86,348,275. In other words common stock holders have in five years received no profits more than four times their entire investment. Dividends during this period totaled \$51,891,839 or more than 2 1/2 times the investment. In the last decade, dividends totaling 362 per cent have been paid.

During 1922, in order to conceal the enormity of these profits, the stockholders voted to change the stock from 250,000 shares of \$100 par to

and Congress, Zinoviev, president of the Third International, declared that "the Executive Committee has had, from the very beginning, to wage a determined struggle against the tendency of small groups of 'left' Communists, who were propagating the boycott of the trade union movement. The Executive Committee insisted and insists that the Communists must not leave the trade unions, but that to the contrary they must double their efforts inside of the unions; that they must organize Communist groups therein in order to conquer the trade unions for the Communist International in a persistent and systematic struggle."

Altho the first Congress emphasized that the parliaments must be used for revolutionary propaganda, it became necessary for the Second Congress and the C. I. to force a number of parties to take part in election campaigns. Similarly the widespread conception that a small minority of the proletariat of a country could bring about a successful proletarian revolution was fought by the leaders of the International. Here again it was Lenin who battled against this misconception in his "Leftism."

It has not always been easy for the Executive Committee of the Third to adjust the practical application of its theoretical position to the needs of the various countries. Particularly because it is difficult to judge true conditions thousands of miles away. In our "Wochen-Rundschaу" of March 2, we quoted from a cable excerpt of a "Pravda" article by Zinoviev and remarked that Comrade Zinoviev, who does not know American conditions at first hand, was evidently not always receiving reliable reports. The American Labor Monthly, in referring to this remark, intimates that these reports emanate from responsible American party circles, or from the representatives of the W. P. to the C. I.

We repudiate this "interpretation" of our remark, for we know that the comrades in charge of this task report with great care. What we wanted to express was that the exaggerations that appear in the capitalist press of this country—which is attentively read in the C. I.—concerning the growth and influence of the revolutionary American movement, for the purpose of terrorizing its bourgeois readers, to pave the way for reactionary measures of suppression, are at times given too serious consideration.

Democrats Are Hopeful.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senate Democrats claimed enough progressive votes to assure adoption of their tax reduction schedule.

In the fall of 1922, several Communists sojourned for several weeks in Berrien County jail, Michigan. On Sunday evening a local preacher accompanied by half a dozen women of indifferent pulchritude, and in various degrees of conversion, visited the jail to offer us spiritual consolation, and tell us that perhaps there were many people walking the streets who were just as wicked as we were or perhaps, more so. After inflicting an ungrammatical and idiotic sermon on us, we were given the opportunity of selecting our favorite hymn from a hymn book, a copy of which was given to each prisoner. Being Communists, we were militant and being militant, we were war-like, so we picked on "When Jesus Christ Goes Forth to War."

This seemed to please the preacher very much. The hymn was repeated several times and the spiritual salesman seemed on the point of taking up a collection, when a local pugilist, who was held in the jail for attempting liberties with his landlady, shouted, "Well, by Jesus, this old Christ was a fighting son — — —". And it is not surprising that the laity should misunderstand Christ's ideas on violence when even the clergy are at sea about them.

No less a man than Harry M. Daugherty, ousted cabinet crook, is engaged in an insidious attempt to turn the heads of American Communists by flattery and perhaps, inveigle them into initiating their pre-conceived, Moscow-hatched, plan to capture the Capitol and fly the red flag over the White House. If we are to give credence to Mr. Daugherty's version of their accomplishments, it is not impossible that such clever fellows could perform this big task. At a moment's notice they may unmask their man Gompers, (who is really an agent of Trotsky) call out the secret military battalions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, exhume the Socialist Party, which is destined to be the Cheka under the dictatorship, and install Benjamin Stolberg, sandy-mustached, red mouse hunter, for Hearst's International as Dictator of the United Soviet States of America.

Watch Your Goose-Step.  
LOS ANGELES, Calif., April 28.—Cleon Knoles, president, College of the Pacific, had better look out for his job—he must have been reading The Goose-Step. He told the Mutual Business club here that "America is ruled by sixth-grade intellectuals," and the six-grade intellectuals who listened to him were not very much pleased by his speech.

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



The Poor Fish says: Workingmen's wages are plenty high enough but the trouble is that they want a lot of things that only the rich can afford to buy.

## AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The American soldiers who won the war for the American capitalists, may bless their stars—and their stripes, of course. At last a grateful capitalist nation has decided to compensate them for their services in killing obstinate German workers on a wage scale of \$30.00 per month. The senate has voted for a bonus. After twenty more years—they have already waited five—the heroes may be the happy possessors of a full-paid endowment insurance policy. That is, unless our masters declare war on Japan or England in the meantime, and send the insured on another pilgrimage to save civilization, in which case a man might be lost, but a policy would be saved. Anything may happen in twenty years.

It is not quite so sure, however, that the heroes will get even an endowment policy. Our scrupulously righteous president, does not like the idea of a bonus at all. It is putting a price on patriotism in his opinion, which is extremely demoralizing. The working class must not get the idea that war is a big business enterprise—capitalist competition carried to the point of the bayonet—and that they are employed by their governments acting for the rival business concerns to dispose of a competitor, in a way that is a little out of the ordinary. The workers must feel that they are crusaders, going forth to battle for a righteous nation that has reached the limit of its patience. An insurance policy is a nicely engraved piece of paper. Its cash value just now is nil. Calvin may sign the bill for the sake of political expediency, unless Wall Street feels too keenly about it.

There is a big fight raging in the Protestant churches between those who claim that war and Christianity are synonymous terms and their opponents who believe that Jesus was a man of peace and that his followers should oppose all wars. The battle rages. The war-like faction have the big capitalist papers on their side and the power and prestige of the War Department. Generals appear at church meetings and denounce the Christly peace propaganda as "Communism". Parades are led by accommodating prelates who would represent Christ as a bootlegger if there was any money in it. Speeches are made in which the meek and lowly Nazarene appears as a blood-thirsty war maniac. All this is quite entertaining.

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This may seem far-fetched, and proof of the DAILY WORKER's theory that Daugherty is engaged in a lunacy contest with the rabbit-biting Harry K. Thaw, but after reading the evidence produced by the ex-attorney general, the possibility of such a development does not look so hazy. What have the Communists done so far? They have induced Doherty to bribe Fall with \$100,000, in return for which Fall handed Doherty part of the Navy's oil lands. Then they got next to Harry Sinclair, who gave Fall \$25,000, hundreds of cattle, some race horses and a car load of liquor. Sinclair got most of the State of Wyoming. Next the Communists turned on Daugherty himself.