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200 WORKING MEN AND WOMEN HELD IN COAL BARONS' BASTILLES IN WEST VIRGINIA MINE WAR

More than 200 men and women in northern West Virginia are in jail for defying the courts that restrain the organizing efforts of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is predicted in the region that further injunctions will place the entire coal section under control of the courts which are lined-up with the operators in the class war.

Northern West Virginia was picked by the union as the strategic position for breaking the open shop offensive which has been slowly pressing it back since 1922. The strike is successful enough to persuade the operators that they cannot win without the courts.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Roumanian government must dig up \$9,000,000 to pay the Baldwin Locomotive Works for services rendered. Roumania hasn't got the dough and doesn't know where to get it. But the queen of Roumania, a very resourceful lady might place her talents at the disposal of her government provided she is as patriotic as some of the allied ladies who threw away their virtue during the war in order to secure valuable information from amorous German officers.

THE queen has just consented to write several spicy articles for the British and American press; articles that should prove as exciting as anything. Elinor Glyn got off her chest before she squeezed the last dollar out of her ability to tease the erotic. The queen of Roumania is getting well paid for those articles. They tell of her affairs with men, and her majesty drops the gentle hint that she is not yet thru; that even though she is advanced in years, the dangers that she liked to flirt with in her youth are still enticing.

SURELY, such a situation cannot be allowed to pass the notice of our American capitalists, on pleasure and publicity bent. There is a typical representative of the second generation in Harry K. Thaw. Harry, when not taking care of pet rabbits is a most enjoyable companion, they say, and might bring joy to the queen of Roumania and consolation to the government's treasury. The Baldwin Locomotive Works might be able to bring pressure to bear on Washington, which in turn might induce Harry to place himself at the services of humanity. This is his specialty, and as virtue is not required in these given circumstances, we cannot think of a more appropriate way to get Roumania out of a very tight hole. By all means let her majesty and Harry get together.

THIS is the way a female parasite of the bourgeoisie breaks into print. A queen is driven to the extremity of figuratively speaking—flashing her ankle in the public press in order to make a living. Before long she may have to go washing dishes. While the royal parasite is thus engaged and the morons are licking their chops in anticipation of the erotic journalistic feast, that DAILY WORKER carries a story of a veteran woman of the working class, who, in her sixtieth year has planned a coast to coast tour to carry the message of Communism to those who toil and also the push the DAILY WORKER.

ELLA REEVE BLOOR never wore a crown and her path thru life has not been thru banks of roses or rows of monacles. She has been more associated with the grimy hands of workers than with the perfumed "fins" of the male parasites who have helped to keep the queen of Roumania from dying of ennui. Comrade Bloor keeps young by leading a useful life, bringing the message of social and economic emancipation to the masses and helping to abolish the system which parasites like the queen of Roumania and the male drones who cater to their whims. Long may she reign.

REACTION is in the saddle all over the world outside of Soviet Russia. (Continued on page 2)

HOOVER'S DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE HEARS ABOUT THE BIG STRIKE OF THE TRANSPORT WORKERS IN DENMARK

WASHINGTON—Cabled reports to the department of commerce from Copenhagen declare that "Conditions during the past month have been entirely influenced by the continuance of the nation-wide industrial labor disputes which are exerting an advance effect on the economic situation."

"This situation," the reports set forth, "has been aggravated by the strike of harbor and transport workers. Shipments of farm products will be stopped until relief work by the co-operative societies is organized. Efforts are being made to effect settlements but results so far have been negative. . . . Economic losses to the country as a result of these conflicts are estimated at about 90,000,000 crowns to date. With domestic industries unable to deliver, orders are to a considerable extent being deflected to foreign countries, principally Germany."

Judges Do Boss-bidding

The injunction granted by Judge Kittle at the request of coal companies illustrates how far the courts will go in denying the fundamental rights of organization to workers who oppose oppression by employers.

It enjoins the unionists from interfering in any unlawful way with the coal companies; from making any threats or suggestions of danger or creating the appearance of danger, and from any show of force in numbers of assembly in the vicinity of the mines; from threatening or intimidating any persons going to work in the mines and from the use of insulting names or any insulting words and especially the word scab.

It enjoins the miners from gathering in groups, crowds, single file formation on or about the mines and properties of the operators or upon the public roads, rights of way, railroads, railroad rights of way, fields, woods, public places or other places of any kind for the purpose of persuading any person to quit work, and from picketing any of the mines; also from influencing or persuading any person to quit, cease or refrain from working, from doing any acts whatsoever in the furtherance of any combination or conspiracy or other unlawful acts for the purpose of preventing the mine owners from operating their mines.

This injunction makes it possible to arrest and jail any miner doing anything in furtherance of the strike or seeking to organize the district. It belongs in a class with the Daugherty injunction against the railroad shopmen.

MEXICAN LABOR OFFICIALS FIGHT TEACHERS' STRIKE

Line Up with Governor Against Unions

By BERTRAM D. WOLFE
PUEBLA, Mexico, May 31.—When the governor of the state of Puebla in March of this year tried to put into effect in his state the national policy of economies at the expense of the workers and employees of the government which Calles has inaugurated with the federal employees, he struck an unexpected obstacle in the teachers of the state. They were suffering already from the non-payment of thirty decennial salaries that is to say, of 300 days of back pay owed since the state went bankrupt during the De la Huerta uprising. The governor proposed to fire many and reduce the pay of the rest and continue to forget the back pay. The teachers, indignant, formed a union and called for the aid of the labor federation of the state affiliated with the Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana (C. R. O. M.) which is the principal labor organization of the nation.

Knife Workers Behind Closed Doors
The state labor federation promised aid to the teachers and appealed to the national body. The national federation, of which the real leader is the Secretary of Labor Morones, answered with a declaration to the effect that: (1) the teachers are not

(Continued on page 2)

40 PER CENT OF MEAT NOT INSPECTED, SAYS MEDICAL AUTHORITY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—Uncle Sam needs such another jacking up as he got when Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" appeared, it developed at the convention of the American Medical Association when Dr. W. H. Lipman of Chicago said that 40 per cent of the meat offered for sale is not inspected.

Tuberculosis and typhoid infections are thus unchecked at the source to that extent, he pointed out. The non-inspected meats are those sold in the states where they are produced.

TAXI DRIVERS DEMAND UNION TO HIT YELLOW

Low Wage, Long Hours Exposes Sugary Dope

The Yellow Cab company, which boasts that it never hires a driver who is known to belong to a union, has just conducted a series of banquets at the Furniture Mart, 666 Lake Shore Drive, to "inculcate a family spirit among Yellow Cab company employees," according to John Hertz, president of the company.

The drivers interviewed by the DAILY WORKER declare they are not interested in being given one good meal a year by the Yellow Cab company as many of the drivers term their employers' organization when they are out of earshot. What the drivers want, they say, is decent working conditions, and an assured living wage. A union would give them just that, many of the drivers state.

Wait For Cabs

"The Yellow Cab drivers work in two shifts," said one driver. "The day shift starts at 7:30 in the morning and ends no earlier than 4:30 in the afternoon. The day shift works at least ten hours a day on the average. Then there is the night shift."

"The night men have to be in the garages at 4:00 o'clock and wait until a day driver comes in so that they can have a cab. It is mighty unpleasant hanging around the garage for two or three hours waiting for a cab to come in so that you can start to try to scrape up enough fares to get your bread and butter. We get paid

(Continued on page 2)

Delegate Demands Labor Conference Aid Starving India

GENEVA, May 31.—One-third of India is under the system of forced labor, the workers are destitute and verge on starvation, and both men and women work in the coal mines for an insignificant wage, an Indian delegate told the international labor conference.

The Indian, Chamanlal, contradicted the statements of the delegate of the British government. "India is a land of slaves," he told the league of nations government. Chamanlal demanded that the conference take some action to better the pitiable plight of the Indian natives, but the conference did nothing.

RED BAITING BRITISH CANNOT CATCH WHITE GUARD MURDER AGENT

LONDON, May 31.—It is reported that white guard Russians in Holland have recently dispatched an agent to England to assassinate Christian Rakovsky, charge d'affaires of the Soviet government in Great Britain.

A Holland Communist overheard the assassins conversing of their plans in a cafe and notified the Soviet embassy in London.

Considerable criticism has arisen in English labor circles over the fact that the British government has permitted the assassin to enter England, in spite of the alleged wall against aliens put up by the home secretary, Joyson-Hicks.

The activities of the British government in deporting "reds" and announcing a bar against all Communist visitors, while permitting white guard Russians to enter on a mission of assassination, is not receiving with favor by the British workers. In spite of Scotland Yard's announced diligence, the assassin is still uncaught. Communists are doing their own guarding at the Soviet embassy, not relying wholly on the official "protection" of the British government.

BRITISH UNION QUIZ SAYS 'RED' NOTE WAS FAKE

General Council Asks Public Inquiry

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

LONDON, May 18.—(By Mail)—The trade union council delegation's report on the Zinoviev forgery was approved by the general council and was released for publication today. It contains the result of the investigations made in Moscow by Tillet, Grenfell and Young, who were permitted to inspect the archives of the Comintern in order to satisfy themselves regarding the authenticity or otherwise of the "Zinoviev" letter.

Commenting on the report the Daily Herald says: "It contains a critical analysis of the document itself and of the available evidence of its origin—an analysis which also leaves no doubt that the letter was a clumsy forgery."

General Council's Statement.

The statement by the general council of the trade union congress, on the report of the delegation to Russia regarding the "Zinoviev letter" is as follows:

The trade union congress general council having adopted unanimously the report of their delegation to Russia (Continued on page 3)

REVOLUTION A SUCCESS, SAYS FOSTER

T.U.E.L. Picnic Speech Hails Soviet Victory

The picnic Saturday of the Chicago Trade Union Educational League attracted a large crowd of working men and women who enjoyed themselves thoroughly from the beginning until long after nightfall. It was the first picnic of the season for radical workers, and the fine weather blended with the pleasure-seeking desire of the crowd to give the militant unionists of Chicago a memorable time.

In the afternoon the chief item of interest was the speech of William Z. Foster, secretary of the T. U. E. L. and but lately returned from a trip to Soviet Russia. The subject, "Russia in 1925" was developed around the fact that the success of the Russian revolution in attaining a better life, both materially and culturally, than they could have dreamed of under the old regime, is positively proven.

Soviet Success Cannot Be Concealed. The inability of the propagandist forces of capitalism through the western nations, longer to conceal the success of the workers' revolution, is well illustrated, said Foster, by the conversion of the conservative British trade union leaders, who visited Soviet Russia, to a complete approval of a Soviet government and the methods of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

"The report of the British Trade Union delegation to Soviet Russia should be earnestly studied by every member of every union in America," declared Foster, "as it is destined to make a revolution within the organized labor movement of the world. Especially, when the British unions, joined with the Russian unions in the Anglo-Russian committee for international trade union unity, carry the message of the success of the Bolshevik revolution into every union in the world."

Not Only Understanding—But Action. Foster urged that the members of organized labor who are connected with the Communist movement as members or sympathizers not only inform themselves of this great wave of revolution sweeping out over Europe, but that they, as left wingers in the unions, vigorously carry on the struggle against reaction and class collaboration, and bring the backward American labor movement into the ranks of a workers' and farmers' government.

Chang Tso-Lin Army Officer Killed at Opium Conference

SHANGHAI, May 31.—Gen. Li Kwei-Yuan, chief of staff of the first Pen-tain army, who was sent to Shanghai by Marshal Chang Tso-Lin, war lord of Manchuria, to investigate an opium scandal in this city, was killed, and two other high military officers were seriously wounded, in a fight here yesterday that broke out at the opium suppression conference.

ITALIAN COMMUNIST DEPUTY OPPOSES GIFT TO ROYAL PARASITE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ROME, Italy, May 31.—The chamber of deputies voted 2,000,000 lire (\$80,000) as the annual honorarium for crown prince Humbert, against the determined opposition of the Communist deputy Bendini. Comrade Bendini declared such an outlay of money to keep one man a year, while thousands of unemployed workers were starving, was a disgrace.

Fascists who packed the galleries, and the fascist deputies interrupted the Communist and cheered the king.

FRENCH PREPARE RIFF OFFENSIVE AIDED BY SPAIN

Moroccans Break Thru Lines of Invaders

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIER, Morocco, May 31.—The Rifian troops, hiding behind rocks, brought down several French airplanes near the Oeurgah river, with their rifle fire, it is learned here.

The generals heading the invading French army, held a conference here at which the plans for a combined Spanish-French offensive against the native Moroccans were discussed. Those taking part in the conference were Gen. Daugan, who recently arrived in Fez, Gen. de Chambrun, Gen. Billeter and members of the French general staff.

The Rifians have broken the line on the Wessan front, where fierce fighting is taking place. Bands of Rifians are also penetrating the Bibane and Kiffane lines established by the French invaders.

Abd-el-Krim has renewed his attacks on the Spaniards in Spanish Morocco. Over 1,000 Rifians have crossed the road between Tetuan and Tangier, and several thousand are concentrated in the south, indicating that Krim is preparing to attack on Tetuan from two directions.

Hard fighting is also taking place on the Bibane plateau, where Col. Frydenburg's columns were attacked. Spanish airplanes are bombarding the Yebala villages.

MURDER STRIKERS AND STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI STRIKE

Police Fire on Crowd in Protest Parade

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, May 31.—Because the so-called "international mixed court" of alien imperialists convicted seventeen strikers against the Japanese textile mill owners of "conspiracy" a riot broke out when the united forces of the strikers and Chinese students attempted to march in a protest demonstration thru the international settlement.

Police Kill Paraders.

The police blocked the way and took the offensive by arresting the leaders of the parade, upon which the mass of workers and students became angry and tried to rescue their comrades. The police then began to shoot into the crowd and eight were killed and four wounded. Thirty were arrested. But the whole working population and the student body of the city are in ferment against the tyrannical action of the police in the international settlement.

Armored cars and tanks furnished by the imperialist exploiters are patrolling the streets to prevent a mass assault to rescue those arrested, the Chinese asserting that these workers and students will, also, be condemned by the international court without the slightest resemblance of justice.

Kill Three Strikers.

TSING TAO, China, May 31.—Three Chinese cotton mill strikers were killed and a score injured today when gendarmes attempted to clear strikers from a Japanese mill. Several of the attackers were beaten by the strikers.

Maimed Ex-Soldiers Display War Horrors in Memorial March

Black shirted fascists marched in the Chicago Memorial Day parade which was headed by Governor Len Small and Mayor Dever.

MACHINISTS' UNION BALLOTS ALL COUNTED, BUT JOHNSTON MACHINE FEARS TO ANNOUNCE THE RESULT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The election results in the International Association of Machinists are plainly so against the Johnston machine that "B. & O. Bill" is hard up for ways to steal the election.

The most amazing fact confronting the Machinists' Union today is that, altho the ballots are all counted—no decision is being announced. The ballots were all counted last Wednesday, May 27, but the secretary-treasurer's office, presided over by Anderson Claims Victory.

Anderson, the centrist, who won by the qualified support of the left wing, says, "My watcher has a record of all the votes cast, and even if those ballots are counted that are clearly illegal, I shall still have a small majority. If these illegal ballots are thrown out, I shall have a majority of 1,500 to 2,000."

H. L. Brunson, watcher for "Bill" Johnston claims that if all the challenged ballots are thrown out Anderson will lose by 6,000. But the fact remains that the Johnston machine gets its vote from "blue sky" locals, and the total number of ballots cast—first supposed to be only 35,000, is found out to be nearly 40,000. This indicates some fancy padding by "Bill" Johnston's machine of the membership, according to reports.

Since the DAILY WORKER released the news that Johnston has sent for general counsel, Mulholland, in an effort to pick flaws in the Anderson vote enuf to elect "B. & O. Bill," a revulsion of feeling in the membership against the union election being adjudicated by lawyers, has caused Johnston to deny that he sent for Mulholland to come to Washington from Toledo. However, the law shark is here, and the union funds are unquestionably being used to pay him for counting Anderson out and Johnston in, if humanly possible.

Secretary Must Make Announcement.

The mischief of all legal advice and legalist rulings, is that when the machine wants it applied to throw out Anderson votes, it boomerangs back and slices off more Johnston votes than Anderson ones.

Secretary-Treasurer Davidson is supposedly compelled by the constitution, to make an announcement, but if he does he has also virtually to make rulings on the legality of ballots. The machine faces a revolt if Davidson dares to announce that Johnston is elected, as such an announcement can be made only by the grossest discrimination in allowing illegal Johnston votes to be counted and equally flagrant outlawing of Anderson votes.

Like Lewis in Miners' Union.

Left wingers call the attention of the militant trade unionists of the country to the similarity of Johnston's predicament to the situation of John L. Lewis in the United Mine Workers, where Lewis has not dared, altho the miners' union constitution demands it, to issue a tabulated result of the union election, but has azenly held on to his position merely (Continued on page 4)

MINERS' WIVES FIGURED AS NEW TEXTILE SLAVES

Chamber of Commerce Makes Labor Survey

WILKES BARRE, Pa., May 31.—The Wilkes Barre chamber of commerce says it wants more female workers in Wilkes Barre so that more silk mills and other concerns using women workers can be started. The chamber desires to attract wives and daughters of miners to the proposed new industrial concerns.

It is believed that such new workers would be partially dependent on their husbands and fathers in the coal mines and consequently would not make embarrassing wage demands.

A survey of available labor is now being conducted by the chamber with the idea of attracting more capital and employers to the city.

COOLIDGE BOOSTER RETURNS FROM HAPPY HOURS SPENT WITH POPE AND MUSSOLINI IN EUROPEAN TOUR

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—Frank W. Sterns, Boston millionaire merchant, and bosom friend of Cal Coolidge, has returned from a European tour in which, according to his account, he had some happy hours with Mussolini and the pope. Sterns tells approvingly of France and Italy where "every man, woman and child in those two countries is working, working, working—as long as daylight lasts"

WHITE TERROR PACT MADE BY GREAT POWERS

United Front Against Revolutionary Labor

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, May 31.—It is learned from Scotland Yard sources that the governments of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have recently interchanged communications and agreed upon a united front against the Communist movement.

Each government has pledged to give the fullest co-operation to the others in spying upon suspected Communists of the other nations, in deporting without trial and in violation of law if need be, the fugitives from the white terror practiced against workers in fascist Italy, monarchist Germany or—let it be understood—all the white guard puppet nations dependent on the great imperialist powers.

Explains Deportations

This reveals, for example, the reason for the outrageous deportation, in plain violation of German law, of Bulgarian refugees from the murderous Zankov regime, living in Germany until recently, when the German government deported them into the bloody clutches of the Zankov assassins.

The agreement is understood to have been reached since the return from Soviet Russia of the British trade union delegation, whose report favoring the Soviet government and the methods of the Communist movement, has sent the British ruling class into a frenzy of fear.

It is expected that the full force of all these robber powers will be exerted to prevent the tremendous effect that the report of the British Trade Union delegation and the new movement for international trade union unity thru the Anglo-Russian unity committee, is bound to have upon the organized labor movement of the western countries.

The fact that the conservative type of trade union leaders in Great Britain, comparable to the Gompers group in the United States, and with immense influence in the International Union movement, has openly approved of the Russian revolution and asserted that it has been successful as an emancipative step of the Russian workers and peasants from capitalist exploitation, has caused consternation in the ruling class of all countries. This is looked upon as the reason for immediate application of the united front against the Communists.

Will Involve All Labor Unions

While the organized Communist movement is first to feel the blow of the capitalist offensive, the more "respectable" unionists who wish to carry on the struggle effectively for the advance of wages, the shortening of hours and other moderate demands of the organized labor movement, will be threatened also. In fact the necessity of rigid suppression of the German workers if the Dawes plan is to come anywhere near success, will have direct effect in aid of the open shop movement in all western nations. Thus the drive supposedly aimed at the Communists will involve the whole of the labor movement as it proceeds.

Distribute a bundle during Red Week.

TAXI DRIVERS DEMAND UNION TO HIT YELLOW

Low Wage, Long Hours Exposes Sugary Dope

(Continued from page 1.)
a commission, and the time spent in waiting around the garage is lost time.

The night shift starts as soon as the driver can get a cab, another employee explained, and then the driver works until two or three a. m. the next morning.

High Profits Last Year

It is by these methods that the Yellow Cab company was enabled to pile up a net profit of \$2,223,929.34 in Chicago during 1924, a lean year for the taxi companies.

"It was the loyalty and efficiency of our employees" say John Hertz, the president. "That has enabled this company to increase our earnings during a period of business depression. It was the courtesy, decency and efficient driving that built up this business and was directly responsible for our big earnings last year."

This sounds very polite but it does not increase the earnings of these "courteous drivers." There are approximately 4,000 Yellow Cab drivers on the streets of Chicago, including the two shifts. On January 1 of last year 2,798 cabs were on the streets doing double shift, and 273 have been added since that time, in addition to 525 new cabs which replaced the old ones.

Of these 4,000 Yellow Cab drivers, only 24 are receiving average earnings over \$35.00 per week. The average income of a Yellow Cab driver is estimated at around \$25.00 to \$30.00 per week. The average is nearer \$25.00.

Displaces His Drivers

The hypocrisy of John Hertz's interest in the "courteous" drivers is exploded by the employees themselves, who inform the DAILY WORKER that Hertz is putting his energy into boosting the new "Drive It Yourself" taxi company, which is promoted by funds supplied by the Yellow Cab company, and is according to the drivers, aimed to displace them and make the customers their own chauffeurs.

The "Drive It Yourself" company charges 12 cents per mile for its cars, whereas the Yellow Cab cars charge 20 cents per mile. In this way Hertz is making a cut rate in order to enable the Yellow Cab company to get along with less employees. And so the Yellow Cab company had to pad out its banquets with friends and relatives of the officials, and employees conscripted from the offices. A large number of the drivers were indifferent to the affair. Many of those who did go were given to understand that their bosses required attendance.

Don't Hire Union Men

Officials of the company questioned about their ideas on unionism, were, of course, unanimous in speaking against organization. T. Kenney, editor of "Taxigrams," the magazine printed to instill loyalty into the employees, declared "I don't think the Yellow Cab company would prosper if it hired union men."

David MacLean, the employment manager of the company, thinks a union is "defeatist." He declared that "former union men" are being hired by the company, but "of course, they cannot belong to a union at the time of their employment."

Mrs. F. Phelps, head of the "welfare" department of the company, who is in charge of keeping the drivers contented, and who conducted the banquets, paused between bites of white fish long enough to say sweetly, "I don't think the men really want to organize a union."

Drivers Demand Better Pay

One driver showed an article in the April 15 issue of the "Taxigram" dope sheet, written by C. W. Gray, vice president of the Yellow Cab company. "You men know this company," the article said prophetically, "You men have made it what it is, and you are the ones who are maintaining its enviable (?) reputation."

"The drivers are waking up to the fact that they are the backbone of the company," said this employee. "We are told so often how much our work means to the company that we are beginning to believe it. And we want adequate compensation for this work we do for the company. They tell us we make them their profits. Well—we want those profits if we make them, and we want a union organization to force the company to give us those profits which belong to us."

Pick Super-Patriot as Commissioner to Rule Nation's Capital

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Maj. Gen. Ell A. Helmick, inspector general of the army for the past four years, has been urged for appointment, at the hands of President Coolidge, as one of the two civilian commissioners who have charge of the government of the district of Columbia. An army engineer officer is always the third member of the city commission.

Helmick rose to fame recently when he declared, at a super-patriotic meeting that the French revolution was incited to its terror and its general upsetting of Europe by "a German Jew by the name of Karl Marx."

HUMPHREY, COOLIDGE REACTIONARY, UPSETS FAKE GAME OF "FAIRNESS" PLAYED BY U. S. TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON—So much anxiety has been created in the republican strongholds in the west because of the rule of secrecy and refusal of investigation which Commissioner Humphrey has brot into force in the federal trade commission, that President Coolidge is now worried over its outcome. Particularly is the executive alarmed at the declaration by Sen. Borah that he favors Sen. Norris' plan of abolishing the commission rather than permit it to be used to protect the brigands of big business.

Accordingly, the White House has begun to leak rumors that Coolidge will take up the whole issue of federal trade commission policy before congress shall have a chance to begin a debate on Humphrey's perform-

ance. Coolidge, who nominated Humphrey and insisted on his confirmation with the enthusiastic approval of the U. S. chamber of commerce, did so with knowledge that Humphrey had always been a derisive enemy of the purpose of the commission—the alleged safeguarding of so-called "fair" competition. Now he is back-tracking, apparently, and will disclaim all responsibility for the secrecy rule and the general scrapping of the functions of the commission.

That he will demand Humphrey's resignation is not suggested. Humphrey is a wily politician who might sting even the chief executive if provoked too far. He is doing what he was selected to do.

ASK COLLEGE ATHLETES TO SCAB ON BUILDING LABORERS IN BOSTON

BOSTON, Mass.—Stars of the grid-irons, the baseball diamonds and the running tracks of Harvard and other New England colleges and universities will be sought as strikebreakers to replace the building laborers who are striking for a few cents an hour more in Greater Boston.

So Colonel William H. Root, president of the Building Trades Employers Association announces. He thinks the college athletes will be glad to earn summer money at the rates of 65 and 70 cents an hour that fall to satisfy workers with families to support.

Steps to head off the employers' attempt will be made. University campuses will be circularized by union

men so that no student athlete can go scabbing without knowing that there is a strike.

Nearly 5,000 building laborers are striking, following a referendum taken by the five locals of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers union with which they are affiliated. The men are demanding 77 1/2 to 80 cents an hour in place of the 65 to 70 cents an hour previously paid.

House painters are back at work under a 3-year agreement, calling for a continuance of the present \$1.10 an hour for another year, with arbitration to fix the scale in the ensuing two years of the pact.

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from Page 1)
The extreme right of the bourgeoisie holds sway in the principal capitalist countries. Even in France where a left government is nominally in power, it holds its lease only by carrying out the policies of the extreme right. One of the amusing results of the rejuvenation of reaction is the manner in which it is giving the raspberry to its very good friends, the social democrats.

In Germany the late President Ebert's son is fined for speaking disrespectfully of certain members of the government. Still worse, the offices of the Vorwaerts are raided by detectives of the investigation branch of the public prosecution. This is the first time since 1908 that such a thing happened. Vorwaerts was the official organ of the "royal" German republic since Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were murdered by Scheideman and Noske and the social democrats were in power in Germany. The excuse for the raid was the refusal of Vorwaerts to publish in full a reply made by a nationalist leader to charges of corruption made against him by the socialist organ.

The German law provides that all denials must be published in full whether the editor approves of them or not. But the usual course to adopt in such cases is a summons. But the office of the public prosecution is now in the hands of the nationalists and they show no gratitude to the socialists whose policy makes it possible for the nationalists to be back in the saddle. This is rank ingratitude. The most amusing feature of the raid on the Vorwaerts office is that the official directly responsible for it, the Prussian minister of the interior, Herr Severn, is a socialist.

The French socialists changed their minds and voted for the Poincare government on the Moroccan question. That is, they decided to support the present war of aggression carried on by the French capitalists against the Rifians, whose offense is a strong desire to run their own country. It is true that the socialists explained that their reasons for supporting the government were different to those of the Poincareists for doing the same thing. The socialists thought French prestige must be upheld. The right opposition—thought—well, you can think up as good an alibi as I can for the French socialists.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN was unceremoniously shoved off the front page by the indecent act of a Chicago bootlegger in getting assassinated without due and sufficient notice, thus causing big headlines in the Chicago press and the usual predictions by the police forces that they would have the murderers "within twenty-four hours." The murdered man was a catholic but the cautious church would not give him credentials to heaven, officially. So a priest was

detailed to slip him the necessary letter of introduction surreptitiously.

It took twenty-five limousines to carry the mountain of flowers that accompanied the deceased bootlegger to the grave. The dead man has four brothers—all handy with the gat. A policeman standing on a street corner reading the headline which announced the murder. "Wait until the four brothers get into action," he chuckled with evident satisfaction. Several city officials were visible at the hooch merchant's funeral who had a large following among the Italians. Such is respect for law in this big city. It is a joke until a worker gets caught in its toils.

An actress offered a trained chimpanzee for use in the fight between the evolutionists and their opponents in Dayton, Tenn. This is a reflection on William Jennings Bryan. Isn't one monkey sufficient? Bringing such a zoological specimen to any place disgraced by the presence of the perennial presidential candidate is like bringing booze to Bermuda. That Dayton mixes business with its desire to satisfy its avatic craving for seeing people punished, is shown when a public meeting of indignant citizens protested against the announced intention of Chattanooga school teachers to court indictment for the same offense that brought Professor Scopes into the toils of the law and William Jennings Bryan onto the front page.

The Daytonians declared that unless the Chattanoogaans desisted, they would boycott the hostile city. The people of Chattanooga might come and watch the proceedings and in the happy event of the young teacher being burned at the stake, a representative of the competing burg might be allowed the privilege of pouring the oil on the faggots or applying the lighted torch. At a mass meeting, a Dayton barber assaulted an evolutionist because the latter held that man sprung from a lower order of family life. The barber took it as a personal insult. We have not seen the barber's picture, but he probably needs a shave and haircut.

Strike Continues in 35 Ice Plants in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 31.—As Local 56 of the Steam and Operating Engineers Union continues its fight in 35 ice plants of Brooklyn for the 8-hour and \$9 day and the 6-day week the other workers have formed an Ice Plant Workers' Union that is seeking admission to the American Federation of Labor. The new union is supporting the strike and demands \$6 a day.

Get Barber Scabs in N. Y.
SCRANTON, Pa., May 31.—Non-union barbers from New York are acting as strike breakers, say Scranton barbers on strike.

5,000 COMMUNISTS IN GERMANY VICTIMS OF WHITE TERROR RULE

NEW YORK, May 31.—There are between 3,000 and 4,000 Communists in Germany already sentenced and 1,000 more awaiting trial for political acts, says Louis Fischer in the Nation of June 3. Greater Berlin alone has several hundred political prisoners. Communists are sometimes kept in prison for a year without trial and many brutalities are committed. Prisoners are frequently beaten and forced to sign confessions they have not read. Men are chained hand and foot. In 1924 the International Workers' Aid helped 18,000 German political.

MEXICAN LABOR OFFICIALS FIGHT TEACHERS' STRIKE

Line Up with Governor Against Unions

(Continued from page 1)

affiliated with the C. R. O. M.; (2) no organization of the C. R. O. M. can declare a solidarity strike with a non-affiliated organization or with one that has been affiliated less than six months; (3) the C. R. O. M. will not give aid and forbids the state federation of Puebla to do so. The governor of the state had already sent the C. R. O. M. a statement declaring: (1) that he did not recognize the teachers union; (2) that government employees cannot organize; (3) that his plan of economies could give the teachers no grievance since it was the plan of Calles and had nothing to do with the workers; (4) that the teachers were only striking to serve his political enemies which are also the political enemies of the C. R. O. M. The general secretary of the C. R. O. M., far from repudiating the concept that government employees cannot organize or strike, answered with the decree above-mentioned.

General Strike Breaks Out

All thru April the teachers continued negotiating and the workers of Puebla, in spite of the government-controlled C. R. O. M., continued preparing a general strike. On the 22nd, it broke out. The strike was complete. It included light, water, transport, bread, factories—everything. The schools, of course, also closed.

Troops and police patrolled the streets. The first bloodshed occurred on the twenty-fourth. Leonardo Palata, former secretary of the state federation was killed and various workers wounded. Other encounters followed. Police, to protect scabs, fired on pickets. Several workers were wounded but the police were disarmed by the strikers. One policeman was killed and another wounded.

Send C. R. O. M. Envoy to Break Strike

The strike spread steadily thruout the state and to the neighboring state of Tlaxcala. The C. R. O. M. sent Eulalio Martinez to Puebla to persuade the strikers to betray the teachers and abandon their strike. (Eulalio Martinez was the delegate of the C. R. O. M. to the second congress of the Red Labor International in Moscow, where he accepted the conditions of affiliation which he and his organization repudiated upon his return. He has since attacked Russia repeatedly. He has just been chosen by the government as "labor attaché" to the Mexican Legation in Moscow in accord with the decision to send labor attaches to the embassies of various important countries in representation of the Calles "labor" government.)

Martinez accomplished nothing. The strike became more complete, newspapermen, chauffeurs, electricians added to the list of strikers. The government mobilized 8,000 troops near the capital city of the state, the city of Puebla. President Calles issued a statement attacking the strikers and ordering the troops to protect scabs. Eulalio Martinez secured from the governor of Puebla a promise of recognizing the teachers' union but no other concessions. This he wanted the strikers to accept but they rejected it. The C. R. O. M. thru the mouth of its general secretary then declared the strike "illegal" unconstitutional, the work of agitators, etc.

Union's Support Teachers

The textile workers of Atlixco seconded the strike on the 28th first depositing their general secretary who opposed it. The workers of other states, also affiliated with the C. R. O. M., also engaged in the textile trade (Puebla is an important textile center) voted to strike as well but the leaders of the C. R. O. M. were in general successful in preventing the execution of these decisions. The strike lasted till the first of May but the C. R. O. M. gradually isolated it driving the workers in other states and in other parts of the state of Puebla back to work and leaving the capital of the same name as a strike center. On the first of May the federal government greatly augmented the number of troops there. At the same time, the governor promised to take back all teachers and make no reprisals for the strike. By Monday, May 4 the strike was definitely ended.

As an immediate consequence of the treachery of the leaders of the C. R. O. M., the State Federation of Labor, thru its executive committee, has voted to sever its connections with the parent body. They will probably reaffiliate shortly.

The general strike is interesting in that it exposes the "socialist government" of Calles and in its exposure to the workers of Mexico of the true nature of the leaders of the C. R. O. M. strikebreakers at the service of the federal government and the governors of the states, where these are political friends of the labor party. Moreover, it demonstrates palpably the fact that who plays with large masses of workers plays with revolutionary tinder. The government, thru its paid agents, the leaders of the C. R. O. M., has sought to organize the working masses in conservative organizations. But the Puebla general strike has demonstrated that the control of these leaders over their masses is not as secure as they had hoped.

Sham War in Tennessee Over "Evolution" Holds No Promise for Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, let workers and poor farmers keep uppermost in their minds, in reading about the so-called Scopes' "monkey trial," at Dayton, Tenn., that the result of the legal battle will not affect the capitalist class domination of America's educational system. "The Goose-Step" will be in force then as well as now in the schools where America's youth receives its instruction. Even the United States supreme court, headed by that most arch-reactionary, William Howard Taft, can with an easy conscience permit the teacher, John Thomas Scopes, and other instructors, to go ahead teaching evolution as they see fit. No tremor will shake the capitalist structure build on the rights of private property.

Yet the legal proceedings will serve some purpose. They will show the stone age conservatism in which the democratic South is bogged, altho Dayton, Tenn., is claimed as republican territory. The mould of reaction fits alike upon both the old political parties in Tennessee, as elsewhere.

Take Clarence Darrow for instance. He is willing to line up with the defense lawyers. Darrow was an accredited delegate to the last democratic convention in New York City. His politics ought to help him big south of the Mason and Dixon line. But word got around that Darrow is an infidel. The clever Chicago lawyer announced that he was neither infidel nor atheist, but an agnostic, which left the Southerners more bewildered than ever. They are not accustomed to such hair-splitting distinctions. What is more, however, they are not going to allow any battle they may make for the right to teach evolution in the schools of the state destroy anyone's belief in the teachings of the bible. It looks as if Darrow, who has struggled so hard within recent years to become respectable in capitalist surroundings, will find himself black-balled by the Tennessee defenders of "evolution."

Dudley Field Malone may have better luck. He has been able to live down the fact that he wandered so far afield from the donkey democratic fold as to run for governor of New York, in 1920, on the farmer-labor ticket. Within recent years Malone has specialized in Paris divorces for some of America's best, in the sense of aristocratic families, which has developed into a recognized industry.

Then there is John "Wallstreet" Davis, former private counsel for J. Pierpont Morgan, legal aid of the West Virginia mine barons, the phone trust and other "open shop" interests, who is also trotted out as a defender of the right to teach the doctrines of "evolution."

Charles Darwin must surely shudder in his grave to think that lawyers such as these are mentioned to defend the principles he espoused.

Private ownership of the nation's wealth and natural resources will not be touched by this discussion of the evolution of the human species. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick is considered a "liberal" in the church because, among other tenets, he is opposed to complete immersion in baptizing the victims included in his flock. But John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thinks him safe enough to be head of a church to cost millions of dollars, that the heir of Standard Oil will see that he gets. Fosdick's friends are contributing "morally and financially" to the defense of evolution in Tennessee. But religion does not cease in the least, therefore, to function as "the opium of the people."

But let some instructor arise demanding his right to teach social evolution driving toward the final emancipation of the world's last oppressed class,—that Communism comes on the heels of capitalism with giant strides. It is one of capitalism's greatest fears that even the smallest taint of Communism should raise its head in the nation's school system. Freedom of teaching that does not permit the message of Communism to be heard is a liberty gagged and shackled. It is a fraud par excellence like all liberalism.

The American Federation of Teachers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has pledged itself to stand by Scopes. It is in the Teachers' Union, in New York City, allied with this organization, that the so-called "liberals" have started a war on the Communist teachers, fearing their influence in developing in the minds of the workers and their children a desire for real enlightenment. Again the terror of "the Russian example" is invoked as a nightmare in defense of capitalism. The teacher-heresy hunters in New York City are neck and neck with the witch-burners of the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee. But the Soviet educational system, gradually developing and broadening, with its loyal staff of instructors—loyal to the Workers' Republics—is already an inspiration to workers in many lands.

But it was only thru a tremendous upheaval, that dethroned capitalism, that gave the Russian workers and peasants the right to think for themselves, in the interests of their class. So even in the United States this right will come to life only in the thunder march of the millions in the social revolution, erecting the banners of the Proletarian Dictatorship in the struggle for the conquest of all power. No peaceful combat here within the dull confines of dusty court rooms, but the open clash on the far-flung battle fronts of the class war, where the toiling masses march to victory against capitalist oppression.

The sham battle over "evolution" at Dayton, Tenn., holds no promise for the working class. The workers must still fight the real class battle for their own liberation.

COTTON BOSSES CONSPIRING TO CUT PRODUCTION

Less Work for Labor and Higher Prices

NEW YORK—Announcement of the Southern Yarn Spinners' Association of a deliberate plan to curtail production is being interpreted by textile unionists in terms of less food, clothing and shelter for the workers this summer.

The association reports that mills operating more than one million spindles have agreed to curtail operations for at least a week in the period

between June 1 and August 15, provided similar agreements are made for the rest of the industry, with a total of ten million spindles.

Manufacturers are signifying their intention to reduce production by signing pledge cards sent out by the editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin. The Yarn Spinners' Association says its action follows decisions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Association—of which Morgan Butler, son of the United States senator from Massachusetts, is president.

That this organized conspiracy to reduce production and thereby raise prices to the consumer may be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law is a subject that has been carefully considered by manufacturers' attorneys, but the consensus of opinion is that the Coolidge administration will not interfere with the plan.

COOKS TO TALK OF CONDITIONS AT JUNE 6 MEET

Scorn Bill Now Before State Legislature

By PASQUALE RUSSO.

Members of the Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Cosmopolitan Social Club are distributing a handbill announcing an educational gathering to be held at the Hotel Morrison, June 6, 8:30 p. m. On this occasion they will discuss the merits of a bill introduced into the general assembly of the State of Illinois.

Theodore D. Smith of the 13th district is the author of the bill and he will be in attendance at the gathering to show reasons why cooks should be required to have a state license.

From our meager information it appears that the bill will not benefit the cooks. However it is plain that it will increase the revenue flowing into the pockets of crooked officials. Smith, as a politician, can be trusted not to introduce a bill that will benefit the slave toiling in a filthy and unsanitary kitchen. To provide for the health of the workers would be inimical to the interests of the food barons and this Smith will studiously avoid.

Workers' Health Comes First

The bill states: "It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of cook or chef, unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration." From this we are led to believe that registration is of prime importance. But is it? We think not. The first and most important item is the cook's health.

Since Mr. Smith is to attend in person, and since the seance is to be held in the Morrison Hotel, a notorious sweatshop, he will have an excellent opportunity to obtain some first hand information. The conditions at the Morrison are filthy and if Mr. Smith chooses he may study the situation, and if he does he will be forced to conclude that health should be considered before registration.

Let us enumerate some of the conditions actually existing at the Morrison Hotel right at this very moment. The main kitchen is located in the third basement, below street level, and here the heat is terrific. On this same floor there is a large, well-kept toilet with plenty of soap and towels. Unfortunately its use is restricted to that of guests. It is a violation of the rules for any employe to use the toilet. Frequently they use it but at the risk of their jobs. Other times they use the less frequented places behind the range or stock pot.

The toilet for the use of kitchen employes is in the basement below. There are two, one for men, one for women; no soap or towels and the odor is nauseating. On the second floor there is another, but here the conditions are even worse.

No windows, no fresh air, no ventilation. The smell is offensive and all the employes complain, tho no heed is paid to the complaints. There is no provision made for shower baths.

Bad Food Served Public

Come-backs and scraps are all used and worked over. As a rule chicken skin is mixed with the other scraps. The cook takes this and molds it with his hands, smearing it with bread crumbs. Each day it is served and reserved under the following names:

First Day: "Chicken cutlet with green peas."

Second Day: "Capon cutlet with sweet potatoes."

Third Day: "Turkey cutlet with green peas."

Fourth Day: "Sweetbread cutlet with cream sauce."

In most cases these cutlets are sour but are served to the public. On May 22, Waitress No. 19 served several orders of capon cutlets that had soured. Is this fraudulent or not?

The soup pot contains all manner of scraps; it is not covered and roaches and flies have free access to it. On May 19, Waitress No. 1 had her attention directed to a roach in the soup by a customer.

The bread dressing served to the public is handled in the same manner as at the Hotel LaSalle. It is soaked in a filthy sink where pots and pans are washed.

Not infrequently food is actually taken from the garbage can and served to guests. This seems incredible, but the following are the facts:

On May 22, a cook whose card number is 1180 received an order from a guest for "hot roast with potato pancakes." The cook in looking about saw that the potato pancakes had disappeared. Turning to Frank Purdy, the steward he inquired: "What has become of the pancakes?" The steward answered by saying: "Look in the garbage can." Again the cook queried: "What do you want me to do?" to which the steward replied: "Take them out of the can, they are all right and use them." Needless to say, the cook obeyed orders. Incidentally, we challenge the management of the hotel to disprove or deny any or all of these charges.

In short, this condition is not confined to the Morrison Hotel. It is general and applies to all hotels. No bill conferred up and proposed by an assemblyman can remedy such barbaric conditions. There is only one remedy to meet the situation adequately and that is for the workers to organize and remake the conditions suitable to their own health and welfare.

WALL STREET JOURNAL SHOWS WAGE CUTS BASED ON FALLING PROFITS WHOLLY UNJUSTIFIED

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Profits of \$128,390,000 made by 81 industrial corporations in the first quarter of 1925 disprove the propaganda that good profits are impossible with the present level of wages. These same corporations made \$129,008,000 in the same period of 1924 so that the decline is less than one-half of one per cent.

After deduction of preferred dividends the profits for three months remaining for common stockholders in these corporations represented a return of three and one-half per cent. On an annual basis this is a profit of fourteen per cent.

This is Wall Street Survey.

The 81 companies were chosen by the Wall Street Journal indiscriminately and comprise practically all that have made comparable reports thus far thru Dow, Jones & Co. They show the general tendency. The owning class is getting away with profits nearly equal to the generous ones of 1924 in spite of a material reduction in the general level of employment.

Out of 11 industrial groups all but two showed larger profits than in the first quarter of 1924. The amount of profit and rate of return by industries in the first quarter of 1925 were:

Groups	Profits	Pct.
Utilities	\$42,680,000	2.81
Steel	24,641,000	2.72
Oil	13,739,000	3.31
Automobile	27,261,000	7.54
Motor accessories	1,894,000	6.20
Metals	5,490,000	5.90
Miscellaneous	7,266,000	3.61
Leather	66,000	.11
Chemical	2,849,000	5.84
Chain stores	2,276,000	9.21
Tobacco	233,000	3.38
Total	\$128,390,000	3.50

Profits Not All Low.

These profits represent only three months' operations. For a full year they would mean more than 10 per cent for the stockholders of every industry except leather. The automobile industry would make over 30 per cent for its stockholders; motor accessory concerns approximately 35 per cent. The chemical industry, which among other things supplies farmers with fertilizer, would present common stockholders with more than 23 per cent.

And this Profit Rate is on Water.

Generous stock dividends in the past have capitalized the excess profits of previous years in many of these industries until the present par value of the stock has little relation to the actual investment of the owners. In some industries the common stock was originally all water. So the return on actual investment would be far greater than the percentages shown.

At the beginning of 1925 these corporations had undivided surplus profits of \$1,652,057,381, amounting to nearly half the entire \$3,657,984,000 par value of their common stock.

City Electricians in New York Ask \$1.50 Wage Increase

NEW YORK.—(FP)—City electricians are asking \$1.50 more a day from the board of estimate. They are now getting \$9 a day.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

CAN'T FIRE SCHOOL TEACHER BECAUSE SHE GOT MARRIED

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK.—Women teachers in New York state and city schools who marry cannot be ousted from their jobs for that reason, Dr. Frank P. Graves, state commissioner of education, rules.

The ruling was made on the case of Mrs. Davis Thomas who lost her job as teacher in Albany when school authorities discovered she had been secretly married. Mrs. Thomas is reinstated. Every teacher is secure in her position, the commissioner says, after the three year probationary period unless removed for cause and then not until she has had a hearing.

The attempt of New York City school authorities to make the already burdened teachers "volunteer" for playground service before and after school hours is apparently failing, judging by the statement of Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools, that the request for volunteers is only temporary. The Teachers' Union has been investigating the working out of the volunteer playground system in school yards and investigators have found that more children playing unsupervised outside the yards than inside, altho the purpose of opening school yards is avowedly the protection of children from street dangers.

Unsuspected Water Underlies Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, May 31.—How and why the capitalization of the Canadian railways jumped up by over \$1,000,000,000 in a year or two is worrying railway employees. In 1922 official railway statistics gave all Canadian roads a total capitalization of \$2,159,277,131. The latest official returns give the roads a capitalization of \$3,264,674,000, the increase being due to a jump in the bonded debt of over \$1,100,000,000. Apparently when the government took over the roads now forming the Canadian National it acquired liabilities which were not revealed at the time.

Norwegian House Defeats Government on Confidence Vote

OSLO, Norway, May 31.—The cabinet of Premier Mowinckel will offer resignation until after the Norwegian centennial celebration, despite its defeat in the lower house of parliament. The government lost by a vote of 56 to 51 on a bill to reduce the expenses of mail service, which the premier had made a question of confidence.

Lars Oftedal is now enroute to America as official representative of the Norwegian government at the Minneapolis celebration, and if the government resigned Oftedal would lose his power to represent the government.

Big Biz Governor Speaks Out
OLYMPIA, Wash., May 31.—Gov. R. H. Hartley, Everett lumber baron, refuses to name a delegate to the national child welfare meet, terming such work "altruistic twaddle" and "uplifting gush."

Guard London Soviet Embassy.
LONDON, England, May 31.—The Soviet embassy at London is being guarded day and night, following threats of violence received in the mails by the Soviet representatives.

WOOD'S TROOPS SLAUGHTER TEN MORO PEASANTS

Cossacks Kill 3 in Cold Blood

MANILA, P. I., May 31.—Gen. Leonard Wood's constabulary, have killed ten more Moro peasants, bombarding a cottage where they were assembled, with shells from two field guns and one mortar, and bombs dropped from two seaplanes. The constabulary, armed with modern American rifles, entered the cottage and found seven dead Moros.

Three more peasants then entered to see what had become of their comrades, they were immediately slain by Wood's cossacks.

The Moro leader, Saraya, for whom Wood's men are searching, has escaped to the mountains. He will probably be shot on sight, as he refused to obey the American puppet governor, Torres, who ordered Saraya to give up valuable real estate belonging to the Moros.

Dispute Between Building Trades Still Unsettled

BOSTON, Mass.—The national board of jurisdictional awards, representing building trades unions, employers and architects, concluded its sessions here without settling the dispute between the carpenters and sheet metal workers that has played such a part in the disruption of building trades councils throughout the nation for several years.

The issue involved is the work of installing hollow metal doors and metal trim. In 1920, when both unions were affiliated to the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor and to the national board for jurisdictional awards they brot the issue before the board, each claiming jurisdiction of this work. The decision went against the carpenters: soon after they quit the building trades department. Turmoil followed in many cities—the carpenters in some cases getting the work from local contractors despite the decision. Three years ago the board was asked to settle the issue afresh but took the stand that it could do nothing so long as the carpenters were not affiliated thru the building trades department. This year the Building Trades Employers' association asked the board to adjudicate the question again but the board again refused.

No decision was reached on another perplexing matter—as to whether the sheet metal workers or the electricians shall install "conduit bases," metal baseboard used as conduits for electric wires in office buildings. The sheet metal men were awarded the work two years ago but there has been continued objection from the electricians and this year they demanded a review.

In the controversy between plasterers, carpenters and lathers regarding work on substitutes for lath, plaster and sheathing the board ruled that "any form of plaster board which serves as a base for plastering is the work of the lather."

If You Want Your Demands Cut in Two, Agree to Arbitrate

SEATTLE, May 31.—Fifty cents a day increase is awarded Seattle truck drivers in Local 174 by arbitrators. The union had demanded \$1.

CHILDREN CROWD OUT MEN AND WOMEN IN SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

LOW wages, enabling southern cotton mill owners to snatch the bread from families dependent upon the England textile industry, are reflected in a study of the employment of men and women in the industry by Commissioner of Labor Statistics Ethelbert Stewart. His figures show that in 1924 New England cotton mills paid an average of 48.1 cents an hour for labor while southern mills got their labor for an average of 28.6 cents an hour.

Women's Pay Lower.

Women workers in southern mills in 1924 averaged 25 cents an hour. This would give them \$15 for a full 60-hour week and only \$13.50 for six 9-hour days. In New England mills the average woman worker earned 43.2 cents an hour or about \$26.75 for a 48-hour week. Men in southern mills averaged 30.6 cents an hour compared with 50.9 cents in New England mills.

This wage differential has been tempting northern capital to build mills in the unorganized south for a considerable period. The development has been pronounced since 1920. The situation since 1914 is shown in the following figures on a number of employes and average hourly earnings in identical mills:

	—Employes—		—Wages—	
	New England	South	New England	South
Men				
1914	22,038	16,751	18.7c	12.9c
1916	21,314	17,733	22.5	13.0
1918	20,051	15,009	33.7	21.1
1920	10,977	13,370	57.6	45.4
1922	11,520	14,486	44.0	26.8
1924	13,739	19,893	50.9	30.6
Women				
1914	19,683	8,468	15.7	10.9
1916	19,765	8,401	19.2	14.4
1918	20,349	8,395	28.3	17.4
1920	13,742	7,470	49.1	38.2
1922	12,853	8,006	37.9	22.6
1924	13,928	10,468	43.2	25.0

Children Compete With Adult Workers.

The New England mills show failure to recover from the post-war slump. In 1924 they had 27,037 employes compared with 41,721 in 1914. The southern mills show 30,361 employes in 1914 compared with 25,219 in 1914. The advance of the south has been greater than this indicates as the establishment of new mills is not here reflected.

In New England mills the proportion of women workers was about 60 per cent. Southern mills show a much smaller proportion, approximately a third. Stewart judges from the comparative wages that this is due to the large number of boys employed in southern mills. In the south men face the competition of children as well as women.

Taxicab Drivers Win in Fight for Increase Against Quaker Corp.

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

NEW YORK.—About two hundred taxicab drivers employed by the Quaker Holding corporation, went on strike this week for an increase in their commissions. Before the strike the men were receiving thirty five per cent and now they are receiving forty per cent. The strike lasted about four hours and the men struck to a man.

The Quaker Holding corporation, is a new Taxi company in this city, its cabs, being new, notes therefor must be paid on time, the same being true of tire, garage, gasoline, and other bills and the officials knew, that to prolong the strike meant defeat at the hands of their drivers.

There are over thirty thousand taxicab drivers in New York City, and they should follow the example as set by their comrades employed by the Quaker Holding corporation. Amongst the thirty thousands drivers, are about three thousand who are employed by the open shop Yellow Taxi corporation, who are the lowest paid drivers on the streets of this city. Yellow drivers receive only thirty-three and one third per cent, while the drivers working for the independent bosses receive forty per cent.

Yellow taxi drivers wake up! Organization is the only remedy! You cannot improve your conditions unless you solidify your forces and fight for your rights.

"Tavacab drivers of this city unite!" This should be your slogan.

Kane Heads Boston Printers
BOSTON, Mass.—(FP)—Thomas F. Kane is new president of Local 13 of the Boston Typographical Union, representing newspaper chapels.

Scrap 200 Ships So Profiteers Can Get Contract in Next War

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Two hundred vessels of the government's merchant fleet will be sold in order that they may be scrapped, under an order voted by the shipping board, Chairman O'Connor has announced. Henry Ford is expected to buy a large proportion of the lot, since he wants to cut them up and use the steel.

Among the remaining ships, are 11 refrigerator vessels, and Ford is understood to have an eye on nine of these for operation to South America. They would carry automobiles to Latin American markets and would bring back fresh fruits. The board is ready to permit their use in commerce if the buyer would guarantee their operation for at least five years under the American flag.

All of these sales of government ships represent a big loss to the treasury and an abandonment of the field of public operation of ocean carriers.

Scranton Police Back Anti-Red Soap Boxer

SCRANTON, Pa.—May 31—"Soap-box" Jack O'Brien, anti-radical agitator, is not only howling at Main and Price streets every Monday night against Communists, socialists and I. W. W.'s, with police standing by to handle the traffic problems that might be created if crowds came, but he is also addressing Rotary and Kiwanis clubs on the menace of revolution to American institutions and luncheon clubs.

GET A SUB AND GIVE ONE!

TEAPOT DOMERS INDICTED; BUT IT MEANS NOTHING

May Get Away as They Did Before

By LAWRENCE TODD
Federated Press Service

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Albert Fall, who was Harding's secretary of the interior, has once more been indicted by a grand jury in the District of Columbia in connection with his giving away of the naval oil reserves to Doherty, Sinclair and Standard Oil interests. With Harry Sinclair, who got the Teapot Dome Oil reserve, and Edward L. Doherty, who received the Elk Hills reserve in California, Fall was held for trial on charges of conspiring with these two oil magnates to defraud the government of its property.

Earlier indictments of Fall, Sinclair and both the elder Doherty and his son, on charges of bribery, had been declared void by Justice McCoy in the district court, on the ground that special prosecutors had the assistance of certain representatives of the department of justice in the grand jury room. Young Doherty, who carried the \$100,000 from his father to Fall in the little black satchel, was let go at this stage.

D. of J. Has "Doubts"

Congress enacted a law some time ago with reference to fraud cases, extending from three years to six years the period, after the commission of a fraud against the government, during which prosecution may be begun. The department of justice is not sure whether this oil fraud bribery can be considered to be covered by that law. If so, a bribery indictment may be secured later; if not, the three-year period has expired and Fall has the \$100,000 safe and secure.

"Justice" the Blind—Smells Oil

When the Coolidge administration, which is filled with friends of Fall and Doherty and Sinclair, will venture to put the oil fraud conspiracy cases on trial has not been decided. Long delay is expected, as Fall has never wanted to face a court and Sinclair and Doherty are equally jury-shy.

In view of the persistence with which Coolidge stood by the oil crowd to the very last, until the Senate revolted and overrode his decisions, the little man from New England cannot see why Fall and Sinclair and Doherty should not trust him now to give them the justice that business men give one another.

The longer the trial is delayed, the more difficult will be the bringing of witnesses sufficient to convict. And the less will the public become indignant at the release of the oil land grabbers.

Government Firing of Union Men Condemned Also by Veterans

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(FP)—Veterans' organizations have again demanded of the White House the removal of public printer Carter, who dismissed 170 printers at the government printing office, late in February, without other reason than a plea of economy. Protest by the Typographical union to which all of them belong have failed.

Attorney General Sargent has advised Coolidge that the dismissals were legal. But there were a number of war veterans in the lot, and they have made the issue one of justice to war veterans. They threaten to make it a political matter all over the country next year.

British Trade Union Probe Shows "Red" Note Was Fake

(Continued from page 1.)
On the affair of the "Red letter" have decided to comply with the urgent representations of the trade union organizations that it should be published forthwith.

It is now six months since the "Red letter" was officially acted on and published, and the refusal by the present government of all requests for an official inquiry from those most concerned—the late labor government and the Russian government—so far from hushing up the scandal have made it the source of suspicions that daily become more widespread and deeply rooted.

These suspicions are quite possibly unfounded, and some are at present unfair. Thus the late labor government has become suspect of a reprehensible disregard for its principles by risking a rupture with the largest state in Europe, and the first socialist federation, that would have been disastrous to the peace of the world and this on the strength of an unattested and untested forgery.

The present government is suspect of a no less reprehensible disregard for its principles in having falsified a general election by a political plot, with results disastrous to the preservation of constitutional government and the prestige of British public life.

Hits MacDonald.
While the foreign office, by dispatching a critical note to a great power over the signature of a member of the staff, without express authority

from the foreign secretary, by publishing that note without communication with the power concerned or with the acting cabinet, and that too in the crisis of a general election, and by basing all these proceedings on a document even less authenticated than others that had previously proved to be forgeries, has become suspect of a disregard for the first principles of its own routine of the rules regulating international relations and of the great traditions of the civil service.

Such suspicions as these strike at the very root of our political system and poison the very springs of our public life. And until they are removed the labor party is prejudiced in its task of uniting the workers of the world in the rebuilding of Europe; while the present government is no less seriously prejudiced in the eyes of Europe as being held to owe its term of power to a secret service coup d'etat.

Public Inquiry.
Wherefore, the trade union council, whose position gives it peculiar advantages for gauging the opinion of the electorates both in this country and the continent, considers that it would be most regrettable, if any considerations of party interest were to prevent parliament and the two parties concerned from clearing the air by an official and public inquiry.

The trade union delegation in Moscow has investigated fully the authenticity of the "Red letter" in so far as the Russians are concerned. But authentically is really a minor matter compared to the question as to how

this document came to get its authenticity.

For, as the present home secretary pointed out to the house, it was the official action and publication of the letter that made a crucial general election turn on this affair.

This responsibility is shared between the labor party and the foreign office. The latter cannot demand a hearing in its own defence. This can only be done for it by the labor party.

Demand For Showdown.
The objections advanced against a public inquiry do not carry conviction. The safety of secret agents can be secured by their withdrawal, and has in any case been guaranteed by the Russian government. If the Russian authorities can expose the officials and archives of the foreign office and Comintern to a foreign inspection, a refusal on our part to subject those of the foreign office and Scotland Yard to parliamentary investigation cannot but be held highly suspicious abroad.

At home a persistence in opposing this public demand cannot but create growing contempt for and an ever-decreasing confidence in parliament and public life.

The general council, therefore, urges that the government permit representatives of the labor party to carry out an investigation on this point in association with officials of the foreign office.

The report of the trade union delegation to Russia on its investigation into the "Zinoviev letter" begins with a description of the Communist Inter-

national and its relations with the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Their inquiries, the delegation say, have convinced them that this organization is not of such a character that its activities should be allowed to affect the relations between two world powers such as the British empire and the U. S. S. R.

The Comintern, like other internationalists, is a co-ordinating and controlling authority—not a world-wide conspiracy. It enables a central Communist organization to discuss and direct a common policy with national organizations.

Further, they (the delegation) have good evidence that the influence of the Comintern in respect of England is at present exercised for moderation and for action on constitutional lines. They are satisfied that the commissariat for foreign affairs has both a position and a policy that would prevent any action by the Comintern in breach of treaty engagements; and that the Comintern has not committed or even contemplated any such breach.

Inspected the Archives.

These views have been formed partly at the result of the report of the deputation that inspected the archives of the Communist International. Permission was obtained in the course of a conversation with M. Zinoviev and no previous notice was given of the inspection.

The deputation consisted of Messrs. Tillet, Grenfell and Young, of whom one had a good knowledge of Russian

man—the secret records being found to be mostly kept in German.

The deputation first asked to be shown the file of correspondence with the British Communist Party. This was produced from a locked press and was a loose file of typewritten duplicates in English. It was read thru and leave was asked to take a copy of one confidential document.

The deputation goes on to describe how it was given full information with regard to the method of drafting and registering of important documents, and was shown the daily register of all outgoing correspondence.

All entries which might conceivably concern England were inquired into, and the documents produced. It was impossible, says the report, that this record, a large volume in many different handwritings, bearing every evidence of having been daily written up, could have been tampered with.

Read Executive Minutes.

Finally the minutes of the Executive meetings of the Comintern were examined, and this, says the report, gave a very complete knowledge of the whole recent activities of the Comintern between June and October, 1924.

It is enough to say in regard to these activities that there was good evidence that in respect of England they conformed to the international agreement as to propaganda, and that the main operations of the Comintern have of late been given a very different objective.

Before leaving, the deputation satisfied themselves that there was no

other channel in the Comintern departments by which a letter signed by M. Zinoviev could have been either discussed, drafted or issued.

This inspection convinced them, so far as a negative can be proved, that no "Red letter" ever left the Comintern.

Never a "Red Letter."

And this conclusion that there never was a "Red letter" is corroborated, continues the delegation, by the little that has been divulged in London as to its origins. Thus Mr. Chamberlain in the house (December 15), in reply to Mr. MacDonald, admitted that the foreign office had never had an original and that it was "wholly immaterial whether the signature of Mr. McManus was put by him or not."

While Mr. MacDonald stated: "I never had a particle of evidence."

On the other hand, Mr. Chamberlain positively maintains the authenticity of the document as a result of his cabinet inquiry, while Mr. MacDonald considers it "not proven" as a result of his.

So that the inference drawn by those who still believe in a Comintern conspiracy is that while the "Red letter" may not have been a formal signed dispatch, yet that its contents were communicated in some form or other. And the explanation generally accepted by such believers is that the substance of it was contained in a speech of which a summary was sent to the British Communist Party.

and another of both Russian and German whether M. Zinoviev could have said anything like the substance of the letter in his periodic addresses to the Comintern, which had subsequently been sent to England. They found that it was a procedure of the Comintern to circulate information to committees abroad in the form of summaries of speeches made by M. Zinoviev to the Central Committee.

But that instructions such as the "Red letter" purports to be never sent in this form but always in signed dispatches. Further, that under date of September 12, summaries of a speech of M. Zinoviev to the Central Committee were sent to the British Communist Party in covers marked "secret," and signed by Mr. McManus.

The substance of this speech was quite unobjectionable and dealt mainly with matters on the continent. Full notes were made of it during the inspection and a copy obtained of the covering dispatches.

After criticizing the "Red letter" from the point of view of internal evidence, the delegation concludes that it has produced evidence that should satisfy all open-minded opinion that the "Red letter" was a forgery. It further claims to have exposed the probable sources used by the forger. And, finally, that enough of the information in its possession has been published to convince any reader open to conviction that if a similar investigation were undertaken in London, it would certainly expose who the forger was.

NEGRO STUDENTS WIN STRIKE AT HOWARD COLLEGE

Will Not Be Punished for Drill Absence

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(FP)—Three points have been won by the students of Howard University who went on strike against punishment for non-attendance at military training classes. After a week of discussion as to whether faculty or students in the federal government's great college for the Negro race were responsible for the strike, a partial settlement has been conceded.

Students are henceforth not to be suspended for "cutting" military drill and other classes until changes in the rules are made. No student is to be charged with absence or made to bear other penalties for participation in the strike.

Seven other demands of the students are still under discussion by the faculty. Among these is the abandonment of compulsory military training.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Boost Library in the Bronx. NEW YORK, May 31.—The Bronx library committee is going to arrange a comradeship, get together, sociable and housewarming to celebrate the opening of the Bronx library. The affair will be held the last Saturday in June at the Bronx headquarters, 1347 Boston Road. Admission will be absolutely free. Refreshments will be served and good talent arranged for; music—plenty of good jazz will be saxaphoned; and indications are that those attending will long after remember the rip-roaring good time that the Bronx library committee furnished them just to show that it appreciates the necessity of fun and frolic—of tripping "the light fantastic toe" as well as reading solemn Milton.

Remember the date comrades—the last Saturday in June, and all be there. Come formal, informal, or any other way you please, but come en masse.

And now, don't forget that the Bronx library is on the map—on the Bronx map. Come over to the headquarters, 1347 Boston Road, and drink deep of the fountain of wisdom and learning; or come as a mere spectator and see what's doing. Bring us your old books and pamphlets, and if you have a few dollars to spare, throw them in for good measure.

Wednesday, June 3, at 8 p. m., at 1347 Boston Road, the organization meeting of the Workers' Sport Alliance will take place. All Workers Party and Y. W. L. members and sympathizers interested in upbuilding themselves physically as well as building the Communist movement should attend this meeting. Our sports will consist of field and track work, class exercises, callisthenics and swimming.

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The Role and Tasks of the Agitation and Propaganda Work in the Bolshevization of The National Sections of Communist International

By BELA KUN.

If we understand under the Bolshevization that the sections of the C. I. are to be rendered capable, in ideological-political and organizational respects, of leading and organizing revolution (or, to speak more accurately, of leading and organizing the present period of international revolution, that is, the period in which the majority of the proletariat, and of those decisive social strata forming the reserves of revolution, are to be won over) successfully by the use of those methods which have led the Russian Communist Party to victory, then the role and tasks falling to the Agitprop work as part of Bolshevization may be easily and definitely ascertained. Leninism made the party of the Bolsheviks capable of recognizing the Russian objective revolutionary forces, and of making use of the whole of the given factors, thus enabling it to organize the revolution and lead it to victory.

That teaching which has developed the theory and practice of Marxism by Marxian methods, and applied it to the post Marxian period of economic and social development, by means of the experiences gained in three Russian revolutions and in the various forms of revolution passed thru by the international proletariat, and by generalizing these experiences into a theory, renders the party capable, both as regards politics and organization of winning over the masses for the revolution. This theory serves the masses as guide for practical and successful revolutionary action.

Bolshevization Defined.

BOLSHEVIZATION does not thus merely mean the recognition of the lessons learned from the experiences undergone by the Bolshevik Party, nor merely the acceptance of the forms of organization of this party.

The theory of Bolshevism cannot be separated from the experience won by the Bolshevik Party, or from the forms of organization resulting on the three Russian revolutions. But on the other hand it would be equally wrong to separate the methods from the results—as is done by some who call themselves Marxists and even belong to the Communist Party—and entirely wrong to degrade Bolshevization from a theory which leads revolutionary action to a mere aggregate of practical experiences. The real import of Bolshevism consists of having the Communist Parties take over Leninism in its entirety, and apply it in actual political and organizational practice. It is only within the confines of this theory as a whole, and in their character as its constituent parts, that the differentiated political and organizational measures applied in the various countries, at different times and in different forms, can become a Bolshevik policy, that is, can become a policy adapted to winning over the masses for the purposes of revolution-

ary action at any given stage of revolution. It is only within the limits of this theoretical entirety that we can avoid the two dangers constantly threatening the Communist Parties: 1. The danger of regarding the Communist Party as "object in itself," as a party isolated from the masses, and 2. The danger of taking the "winning over" of the masses to mean that it is not the Communist Party which leads the masses, but that this party gives way to the spontaneous will of the masses, and permits itself to be led by it.

During the present period of revolution both these dangers may become very acute, and are already acute in many places. For this reason the fundamental task to be carried out by the propagandist work of the Communist Parties consists of rendering the leading cadres of the party and the masses ideologically capable of leading political organization and agitation of a nature competent to maintain a constant connection with the masses—and not only to maintain this connection, but to penetrate more deeply into the masses and to comprise them on a broader foundation.

The Two Main Spheres of Work of the Agitprop.

STARTING from this viewpoint, we see that Bolshevization demands that the work of the Agitprop be concentrated in two closely connected main lines, both aiming essentially at the same goal:

1. The education of the leading cadres of the parties in the spirit of Leninism; Leninist mass propaganda on broad party lines.
2. The extension of the agitprop power and influence of the party press by means of the creation of a Communist mass press—we must not be afraid of the term: "Communist people's press."

Work must be carried on everywhere, in these two directions. And the measures employed for the attainment of these objects may be different in every party, these aims and tasks must form, internationally, the concrete goals aimed at by the concrete Agitprop activity of every Communist Party.

Propaganda for Leninism.

Up to the present day, propaganda for Leninism has scarcely got past the point of agitation in favor of this propaganda.

The reason for this may be approximately found in the following circumstances:

1. The majority of our parties have not yet discovered the best way of combining propaganda for Leninism with the actual political questions, struggles, and organizational work of the party. In other words: the propaganda has been more or less abstract.
2. The absence of Lenin's works among the Leninist literature in the majority of the European languages.
3. The complete lack of organs leading the working propaganda during the period immediately following the

Fifth Congress or the existence of such organs in an embryonal state only, both in the C. I. and in its various sections. As a result of this, propaganda cadres have been lacking in the various parties, or the employment of the existing propagandist forces has been unorganized.

The experience of six months now looked back upon by the Agitprop Department of the C. I., the extremely incomplete, suffices to show that these difficulties can be overcome by energetic effort, tho not within a very short time. The indispensable connections between the propaganda for Leninism and the struggles and organizational work of the party, in other words: the working out of the import and methods of propaganda work—at least in the most important and largest sections—will be rendered possible by the co-operation of the separate sections and the Agitprop organs of the C. I. The translation of Lenin's most important works into foreign languages is a much greater technical and financial difficulty. The lack of suitable translators and of a book publishing apparatus, the political conditions obtaining in the various countries—illegality—greatly delay the publication of Lenin's works. The creation of organs leading the propaganda work has also been greatly delayed, chiefly for the reason that the decisions arrived at by the Fifth Congress on this question have not immediately assumed the position of importance due to them in the consciousness and the work of the parties. It will be the task of the Enlarged Executive to make the parties fully conscious of the importance of this theory.

Leninist Clubs and Schools.

The six months which have passed since the Bolshevization slogan was issued have matured the question of propaganda for Leninism to such an extent that at least the most important and best developed sections of the C. I. have been able to take up the following tasks, and to issue the following slogans:

1. The establishment of a Central School of Leninism in the course of the year 1925.
2. Short elementary courses of instruction are to be arranged in every local organization, a Leninist club is to be formed in every large party nucleus, and in the individual parties the whole of the members (as in the English Communist Party) can pass thru a certain course of instruction within a certain time, say two or three years, with the aid of these elementary classes, or can be united in Leninist clubs.

Besides this, provision is to be made within this year for a really thorough study of Leninism, if only for a limited few, by means of the organization of international Leninist courses of instruction (by the German, French and English sections) in Moscow.

The Agitprop Section of the Enlarged Executive is faced by the task of working out all the practical and differentiated activity involved in this

propaganda work.

The slight initiatives already observable in this sphere of activity—modest but none the less worthy of praise—as for instance the Lenin School and the district instruction courses formed by the French party, the efforts made by the American party for the formation of Marxist clubs, similar endeavors within the German party, and especially the initiative taken by the English party in gaining influence over the whole of the party members by means of elementary courses of instruction at which attendance is obligatory, show that the definite aims pursued do not reckon with political and organizational circumstances only, but—at least in the case of a part of the sections—with actual possibilities also.

The Bolshevist People's Press.

THE other offensive point of Agitprop work in the sphere Bolshevization is the fundamental reorganization of the Communist press, its transformation into a Bolshevist people's press.

The propaganda for Leninism does not serve solely for the internal strengthening of the party, but at the same time for the purpose of party expansion and of enabling the party to Bolshevize the masses outside of the party. The Bolshevization of the parties with respect to agitation must first find its expression in the press, and in the following manner:

- (a) The Communist press is to be reorganized in purport and form in such a manner as to be able to fully satisfy the widest interest taken by the broadest working masses for questions of political and social culture. It must form the daily reading matter of not only the party members, but of the broadest masses of the workers, and must not only be read by shop and factory workers, but by the members of their families.
- (b) Distribution must be so organized that the party is enabled, by means of its press, to reach those strata of the working class which it cannot reach by other methods and forms of agitation.
- (c) The Communist press is to be freed from all professionalism, so that the worker is not merely the reader of the Communist newspaper, but at the same time its contributor and distributor. This raises the question of the Worker Correspondents, a question which inevitably arises with elementary force wherever the Communist press has found a fairly wide circle of readers. The settling of this question is the more imperative as certain sectarian tendencies can already be observed with regard to it, caused by the limitation of the Workers Correspondents to the Communists.

Importance of Communist Dailies.

In connection with these questions the problem of the international press may here be mentioned as belonging to our general tasks; our international press may safely make it its aim to double the number of readers of the Communist press.

Ford Employs More Men Than Any Other Auto Manufacturer

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

DETROIT, Mich., May 31.—Henry Ford employs more men than any other automobile company, employment figures just made public reveal. The Ford organization employs 161,000 persons in its work thruout the United States.

Ford has added 14,500 persons to his employment list in Detroit since March 1. The Ford assembling plants are using 44,000 employees.

Bosses Given up Wage Cut

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Children's Jacket Contractors Association has given up its demands for a wage reduction following the refusal of the Children's Clothing Workers' Union, affiliated with the Amalgamated, to consider a cut.

Subscribe for the DAILY WORKER!

ization of Pullman on the shop nucleus basis are good. About one half of the party membership was present. The district executive committee is calling another membership meeting at an early date. Many of the comrades who were absent work in the shops where the nuclei were organized and these comrades will at once be attacked to the shop nuclei, then a drive for new members will commence.

The comrades were enthusiastic about the possibilities of Communist work on the shop nucleus basis.

The slogan is complete reorganization of Pullman party organization on a shop nucleus basis.

Machinists' Ballot Results Held Secret

(Continued from page 1).

by a general claim that he won against the leftwinger, Voyzey.

The evident defeat of John L. Lewis and of "B. & O." Bill Johnston, is held up as the most important developments in the trade union movement, as these two reactionaries represent the treacherous type of labor leader, the open and flagrant traitor to the union that Lewis is, and the even more dangerous class collaboration tendency of Johnston, who is responsible for the infamous "co-operation" scheme put into effect on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad—a scheme which turns the union into a company union by official sanction.

The Successful Maneuver of the Left Wing.

The influence of the left wing, which has been gathering strength steadily as the discontent among the rank and file with these treacherous policies grew, is undoubted. In the

DISTRICT NINE GOES ON RECORD

Put Your Shoulders to the Wheel

TO ALL BRANCHES IN DISTRICT 9.

COMRADES:—At a special meeting of the District Executive Committee held yesterday the following instructions were ordered issued to every party unit in this district:—

DAILY WORKER RESOLUTION

1. The campaign to secure subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER must supercede all other campaigns until June 15.
2. Systematic campaigns must be inaugurated in every city to mobilize every party member for this work at once. This mobilization to continue until the branch quota has been raised.
3. Every party member capable of reading English should subscribe for the DAILY WORKER. Comrades who cannot read English should subscribe for their children so that they may acquire an understanding of the Communist movement.
4. The matter of building the DAILY WORKER shall be a permanent order of business at all branch meetings in this district. During this order of business all members should be called upon to state just what they have done for the DAILY WORKER since the last meeting of the branch.
5. Every branch of the party should appoint one comrade as a "Worker Correspondent" to send in all the local news of a working class character to the DAILY WORKER.
6. The District Office will expect a report from every branch of the party and from every C. C. C. on June 15th, giving a detailed report on the number of subscriptions secured by each branch and the steps being planned to secure the balance of the quota.

Minneapolis has been given a quota of 200 new subscribers, St. Paul has been given 135, Duluth 75, Superior 60 and EVERY OTHER BRANCH IN THE DISTRICT MUST SECURE 10 NEW SUBSCRIBERS. The life of the DAILY WORKER depends on this campaign being made a success. Put your shoulder to the wheel!

Fraternally,
DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
A. C. Hathaway, Dist. Organ. Dist. 9.

FIVE SHOP NUCLEI ORGANIZED BY THE PARTY IN PULLMAN

Five shop nuclei were organized in Pullman last week when Comrades Abern, Johnstone, Dunne and Gomez, representatives of the district executive committee, came before a membership meeting of the Pullman city organization.

The shop nuclei organized were Shop Nucleus No. 1, Pullman car shops, 17 members; Shop Nucleus No. 2, Wisconsin Steel company, 4 members; Shop Nucleus No. 3, Illinois Steel company, 4 members; Shop Nucleus No. 4, Ford Motor works, 11 members, and Shop Nucleus No. 5, Illinois Central Hospital, 3 members.

Comrade Martin Abern, district organizer presented the problem of shop nuclei organization to the membership meeting at which some 40 members were present. He outlined briefly the historical necessity of shop nuclei organization, the need of correct organization in order to carry out a correct Communist policy. Comrade Abern then detailed the work of a shop nucleus, the matter of industrial activity, the picking up of issues of the shop, trade union work, development of shop committees, literature distribution, educational work and hundred and one things that will aid in reaching the workers in the shops with a Communist message.

Our party members, he pointed out, do not have real contact with the workers in the shops when they are organized in territorial branches. Shop nuclei organization, organization in the shops, of our party members gives us possibilities of really getting mass contact, of being bolsheviks, men of the masses.

A number of questions pertaining to the work were asked and then the meeting got down to the business of organizing the shop nuclei. The members who worked in these various shops were divided at once according to the place of work, then the district executive committee each took a group of the party comrades into a corner of the hall and proceeded to the organization of shop nuclei. Officers were elected, work laid out and plans laid for early meetings of the nuclei. Shop nuclei delegates to the city central committee were also elected.

Possibilities for complete re-organ-

ization of Pullman on the shop nucleus basis are good. About one half of the party membership was present. The district executive committee is calling another membership meeting at an early date. Many of the comrades who were absent work in the shops where the nuclei were organized and these comrades will at once be attacked to the shop nuclei, then a drive for new members will commence.

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case of Lewis it sent him to certain defeat in an open struggle between reaction and the revolutionary left wing. In the present case of Johnston, the left wing, also formally eliminated by the primary election, has maintained an independent force and defeated Johnston by an election alliance with the centrist Anderson group, which it has pushed forward to shatter the grip of the Johnston reactionary machine.

Whatever the announcement of Secretary-Treasurer Davison, this maneuver has proven eminently successful.

Victory for Pennsylvania Carpenters.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 31.—The new agreement won by Hazleton carpenters from the Master Builders raises wages 12½ cents an hour to \$1.12½ for journeymen and \$1.37½ for foremen.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

Ford Employs More Men Than Any Other Auto Manufacturer

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WANTED IN NEW YORK!

COMRADES to give one or more hours regularly every week to the task of building up the Brower Memorial Library of the Workers' School.

Much work must be done in sorting and filing magazines, cataloguing books, marking, cutting, and filing clippings, etc.

Come over any day or evening to 108 East 14th street, Room 34. The clipping and research bureau is being organized by the school FOR YOUR SERVICE. You must help.

Our Readers' Views

Victim of Bosses' "Law."

I was going to receive initiation into the party, and my application is filed at the Los Angeles English branch, I wish to state that I feel better toward becoming a member since I have been incarcerated. I have learned more about class organization than if I had attended many schools.

I can't give you details as you understand my position. It's not allowed, since I am a prisoner.

Bought Book—Jailed.

The "crime", comrades, is so atrocious that I am really afraid to describe it. But being one of you, well, what is shame to us anyway, so let me say it.

The book agents were after me to buy a book, and let me name the company, Merriams & Co., who sells dictionaries at \$2.00 down and monthly payments. I ordered that book thru the mails with the \$1.00 and later, owing to long unemployment, I hadn't paid any, and that book was stolen from my room, so the company instructed the government's postmaster to arrest me for "using the mails to defraud." I thought it was nothing, and the public defendant advised me to plead guilty so I wouldn't get more than sixty days.

I thought then it might be quicker than to plead not guilty, so I pleaded guilty, and the protector of bills, due to the ruling clan, Judge Benjamin Bladsoe of Los Angeles, sentenced me to ten months.

This was a trap, as I have been 18 years in the U. S. A. and all that time in California, full citizen and an honorable discharge from the army.

In my fury I addressed a letter to the secretary of labor, demanding the cancellation of my citizenship and an immediate deportation at the expiration of my sentence, to which his honor advises me that it's impossible as the crime is not big enough to grant me that wish. I have been working 18 years and have no fare to leave.

So this is the crime, exactly that the bills were not paid, and to punish those like me who don't pay bills, they have revised the old law of debt imprisonment as "using the mails to defraud."

Anyway, I am here, and glad for the great strength it gives me. This incarceration shows me more of the true face of the system and it cost me ten months without sunlight.—T. K.

Pittsburgh Membership Meeting Wednesday, June 3, at Lyceum

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.—The Pittsburgh membership meeting of the Workers Party will be held on Wednesday, June 3, 8 p. m., at the International Labor Lyceum, 805 James street, N. S., main floor.

Arne Swabek, district organizer, will report on the party conference held in Chicago recently. The second order of business will be the question of Worker Correspondence and the circulation of the DAILY WORKER. All members are urged to attend.

Chicago University Fires 17 of Faculty Because of "Old Age"

Sixteen men and one woman will be dropped from the faculty of the University of Chicago at the end of the present term, it has been announced, because they have reached the 65 year age limit set by the board of trustees.

One of those who is being retired is Prof. John M. Coulter, head of the botany department. "I have reached the age of retirement, it was inevitable," Coulter said. He will head the Boyce-Thompson institute for plant research at Yonkers.

WHO IS BEHIND THE CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS?

The YOUNG WORKER, the weekly organ of the Young Workers League of America, carries on a strenuous campaign against these camps in every issue.

In the latest issue of the

Young Worker

there is a special story exposing these camps which turn out scabs as fast as they turn out cannon-fodder.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L. at the El Paso Convention

the Citizens' Military Training Camps have become a burning issue to every left winger in a trade union. For this action of the El Paso convention not only connects the machinery of the American Federation of Labor up with the War Department, but thru this action the bureaucrats are collaborating with the big open shop employers in supporting this strike-breaking institution.

You will want to be well informed about the C. M. T. C.'s. Send bundle orders and subscriptions to

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LONG DISTANCE CLINING STUDIES PATIENT'S HEART

Physicians 1000 Miles Apart Make Diagnosis

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 31.—A novel feature of the American Medical association convention which is being held here for three days and the first of its kind in the history of the medical profession was the long distance clinic at which 1,500 physicians were present. A diagnosis was made in the case of a heart disease patient with the diagnostic specialist many miles away from the patient.

Diagnostician 1,000 Miles Away. Two photographs of heart beats which had been sent to Chicago by the new telephoto process for diagnosis were shown on a screen while the gathering listened to Dr. James R. Greer, a Chicago heart specialist over 1,000 miles away giving the diagnosis. There is how it was done. One of the photographs gave the heart beat of a patient who was examined with a stethoscope in Atlantic City in the morning. By the use of a new apparatus a "stethogram" or chart of the patient's heart beat was produced. This was mailed to the American Telephone and Telegraph office in New York City from which place it was sent to Chicago by wire thru pictures.

The diagnosis was made by Dr. Greer in the afternoon. In the evening the stethogram was thrown on the screen in Atlantic City. The New York specialist, Dr. Samuel Lambert, called up the Chicago specialist, Dr. Greer, from a telephone in the meeting hall. Thus the separated by 1,000 miles, the two physicians, the patient and the physician attending the convention were brought together by the long distance clinic.

Discuss Latest Discoveries. Among the subjects discussed by the convention at its many meetings were the latest discoveries in the use of radium and x-ray in medicine and surgery, the cure of some forms of cancer, the latest achievements in the fight against infantile paralysis, the use of artificial sunlight in the cure of rickets and the possibilities in the treatment of all physical ailments thru knowledge of the ductless glands.

Borglum to Model Cowboy, Then Finish Stone Mountain Work

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 31.—Gutzon Borglum, the central figure in the battle of Stone Mountain, will make this city his home for the next year. He will execute a \$100,000 monument to the pioneer cowmen of Texas, who went up to the trial in Kansas in the early 70's.

Borglum today broke the silence he has held since wrecking the work of seven years with a sledge hammer, but he refuses to divulge his plans for completing the monument.

Albanians Fight Zogu. BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, May 31.—Albanian rebels are attacking government troops, it is reported from Tirana, the Albanian capital. Premier Zogu's authority is badly shaken, in this region, and he is preparing an attack on the Albanians.

COMMUNIST-CHILDREN'S COLUMN

COMMUNISM is for Communism which we'll all bring about. You and I—leaving no one out. is for Oppression which will no more be. Just work for Communism and you will see. is for Money, which capitalism want so. But just come with us and away it will go. is for May Day, the Workers Holiday. They all stop their work to celebrate—to be gay, is for up, where the people should go. They should be progressive not backward and slow. is for Never, when Communists are shirks. It shall be never, for everyone works. is for I who will try with all my might, To my last drop I'll be in the fight. is for slow which Communists should never be, They should be quick to help crush tyranny. is for "Morning" which can never come. Until all people are happy and all share some. So comrades, be with us! Come join in the fray! COME JOIN THE JUNIORS TO BRING ABOUT A BETTER DAY. By Abe Stolar, of John Reed Junior Group, Chicago, Ill.

WORKERS' SHOULDERS MUST CARRY THE HEAVY LOAD OF THE HIGH CAPITALIZATION OF DODGE PLANT

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

The cleanup put over in reorganizing Dodge Brothers, the auto concern, by Dillon, Read & Co., is typical of the financial deals surrounding the formation of practically every big corporation in the country. The millions of profit realized by the Wall Street financiers thru the capitalization of prospective profits assures the continuance of low wages and high prices.

The securities of the Dodge company were sold to the public for \$159,250,000 or \$13,250,000 more than Dillon, Read and Co. paid the original owners for the entire property. But the financing capitalists also kept for themselves \$14,000,000 in cash which was in the treasury when they bought the concern. This makes a gross profit of \$27,500,000 to start with.

Big Financiers Keep Control. The public's \$159,250,000 bought only a portion of the securities issued against the property, specifically the \$75,000,000 funded debt and 850,000 shares of preferred stock sold at \$100 a share. With this preferred stock were given 850,000 shares of Class A common stock as a bonus which immediately took a market value of \$25 a share.

There remained for division among the financiers who put over the deal 650,000 shares of Class A common stock which at \$25 would have a market value of \$16,250,000. They also retained the entire issue of 500,000 shares of no-par value Class B common stock. These Class B shares are the only voting shares, which means that the financiers keep the entire control of the corporation in their own hands.

Also these Class A and B common shares are assigned no-par value they are entitled to the generous profits which remain after 6 per cent has been paid on the bonded debt and \$7 a share on the preferred stock. The two prior claims will require \$10,500,000 a year. But last year's net profit was \$19,955,440 and the profits of the first half of the present year will be at least \$14,000,000.

Capitalization Based on Profits. The huge capitalization which will be carried as a burden on labor and the consuming public is thus largely based on the profits which financiers hope to wring from the business. The \$146,000,000 paid by Dillon, Read & Co. bought actual property appraised at only \$94,658,682. The financiers took \$14,000,000 of this, kept a majority of the common stock, and sold the public the balance of the securities which rested on property appraised at \$80,658,682.

Thus the public paid at least \$79,341,313 for no property except the prospective earning power of the corporation. The actual assets involved do not exceed the funded debt by more than \$5,658,682. And yet against that \$5,658,682 have been issued \$85,000,000 of preferred stock and 2,000,000 shares of common stock.

Real Investment Small. Only \$47,619,687 of the \$80,658,682 value given the concern by Dillon, Read & Co.'s appraisers represented physical plant. The value of this plant on the books of the old concern was only \$26,247,663 which probably represents all the real investment including reinvested profits.

Coal Gas Leakage Cause for Pupils Fainting in Class

The truth has finally leaked out in the cause responsible for the fainting of a score of pupils in the Southport avenue school auditorium. When the accident occurred hints of gas asphyxiation were obviously smothered with attempts to put the blame on poor ventilation. The final report of Fire Chief Seyerlich, however, shows a leakage of coal gas fumes came thru from the furnace room into the auditorium.

The children had just completed gym exercises in the outdoors and were assembled in the auditorium when one boy fell to the floor immediately followed by ten or twelve others. The cases were so severe firemen worked with pulmoters over the boys for some time before they were brot around. Four had to be taken to the American hospital for treatment.

Protest School Rent Increase. Protests have come to the board of education from nine lessees of school board property against the additional sum of \$250,000 fixed by appraisers of school board property in the loop. The protesting lessees are occupants of school board property in the square block of State, Madison, Dearborn and Monroe streets. The protests grow out of an increase in rentals made on May 8 after the reappraisal of school property had been made. The lessees charge the appraisers have been influenced by the school board's need for more money in reaching their conclusion.

The protesters will appear before the next meeting of the finance committee. Leaves Property to Negro Son. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 31.—White Negro hating inhabitants here, who for the last few weeks were boiling with indignation at the will left by John T. Hughes, wealthy Kentuckian, in which he leaves the bulk of his estate to his Negro housekeeper, Ellen Davis and their natural born son Robert H. Hughes, were disappointed when the jury verdict upheld the will. The farmland and property is valued at approximately \$200,000. An appeal will be filed, the attorneys for the state said.

RUSSIAN MOTHER TESTIFIES IN BABY FARM CASE

Owner Boasted Treating Unruly Babies Rough

NEW YORK, May 31.—Mrs. Irene Meroff, a twenty-one-year old Russian mother of a child which she was forced to keep in the infantrium while she was out of town earning her living—is an important witness in the manslaughter case against Mrs. Helen Geisen-Volk, owner of the infantrium at 235 East 86th Street.

Ad Promised Mother's Love. Mrs. Meroff told her story to Assistant District Attorney William P. Ryan before whom she appeared in the homicide bureau. She is a dancer. She must earn her living and care for her baby. When she got a job in Chicago it became necessary for her to board her child at some home and one that was reasonable in price. She looked into the newspapers and saw an "ad" which read:

"Home for babies; mother's care and love; outdoor system. Geisen-Volk Sanitarium, 235 East 86th St." She took her little baby girl, Luba, to Mrs. Geisen-Volk. When she returned to New York in November she hurried to the baby farm to see her daughter but Mrs. Geisen-Volk would not let her see her baby. She returned with a doctor but still the farm owner refused to allow her to see her baby. She was told that only her own doctor was allowed there by the board of health.

The young mother went back again the next day to demand to see her child. This time she had better luck. Mrs. Geisen-Volk was out and the nurse, Mrs. Frances Hirsch, who accompanied Mrs. Meroff to the district attorney's, allowed Mrs. Meroff to see Luba.

"I found Luba had lost eight pounds," Mrs. Meroff said. "The very next day I came with my physician and we took the child away. My doctor said Luba was a victim of bronchial pneumonia, acute indigestion and auto-intoxication and he showed me several black and blue marks on her body."

Mother's Love Defined. Mrs. Meroff said when she returned to get Luba's clothes, Mrs. Geisen-Volk in the presence of Mrs. Hirsch, the nurse told her that babies and animals should be disciplined the same way. "When the babies become unruly I hold them under cold water or push them into closets or bang them. That's my method of training them."

Mrs. Meroff said she wrote a letter to the board of health authorities that very night telling them about the treatment her baby received at the baby farm and of her conversation with Mrs. Geisen-Volk but she received no answer and nothing was done about it.

Will Leave Porto Rico Rather Than Pay More Than 20 Cents a Day

NEW YORK, May 31.—(FP)—Storky Bros., dress manufacturers, who are among the leading American capitalists profiting by the home work of women and children of Porto Rico, have voiced their alarm at the bill forbidding home work which Senator Santiago Iglesias has introduced in the Porto Rican senate. Iglesias' letter to officials of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union said that the average wage of the home-sweated women and children of his island was only 20 cents a day.

Storky does not attempt to meet the attack on the bad industrial wage rate but falls back on the old excuse that he and his fellow employers cannot afford to pay any more. If home work is banned by law, says the American firm, it will quit the island.

Safety Laws Mean Nothing Without Union Enforcement

NEW YORK, May 31.—(FP)—Lack of a strong national union of silk workers limits the usefulness of safety laws in their industry. Silk manufacturers, representing 14,000 looms in Pennsylvania mills met in the rooms of the Silk Association of America, to consider ways of meeting, with the least expense, technical requirements of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor for shuttle guards. Textile unionists say that in many mills the barest presence only is made of fulfilling the safety laws demands—in contradiction to the clothing industry where strong unions insist on adequate enforcement of such rules.

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein Fortschritt. Meets every 1st & 3rd Thursday, Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Avenue. Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 80 per cent on all their dental work. DR. RASNICK DENTIST.



BUILDERS AT WORK A SUGGESTION COMRADES! From Workers in the Shops

Detroit, Mich. Dear Comrades:—The Shop Nucleus No. 1 is interested in the DAILY WORKER sub getting campaign. It has a suggestion to add to the many that already have been offered by the militants thruout the country. The experience of an active comrade in the shop nucleus is worthy the attention of all comrades who are organized in shop nucleus.

In the shop where the nucleus is organized, workers must write their name and address on their time clock cards, when new cards are issued. The comrade copies the names and addresses of his fellow workers whom he only knows by the badge numbers displayed on their outer garment and then mails them the Daily Worker with important articles marked with red pencil to attract their attention; also including leaflets and announcement of mass meetings. Few days later the comrade makes it his duty to see the worker whom he sent the paper and talks on the very subject which was marked in the paper. From the conversation it will be known whether there is any use to follow it up or not. Thru this method the comrade has received seven three months subs to the Daily Worker in as many weeks. Other comrades in the nucleus are adopting the method because it brings results. If it's impossible to get the addresses of the cards then get next to the time clerk and he will help you out. The best part of the above suggestion is, when you get the name and address you do not have to chase around to his home, you see him daily at the shop. Comrades try out the above suggestion and let's hear yours.

Yours in building our paper. PRESS COMMITTEE, Shop Nucleus No. 1.

What other way can comrades suggest to build a bigger Communist movement? Send in your methods to build our party by means of the DAILY WORKER—tell us especially what you are doing IN THE SHOP—and let others learn from your experience.

In the Second Annual Sub Campaign

These comrades sent in new subs on Friday, May 29.

- SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—A. J. Schuchardt (3). WEST ALLIS, WIS.—St. Worade (3). CLEVELAND, O.—P. Luchachie (2); J. Kalogrides; J. A. Hamilton. CANONSBURG, PA.—M. Brighel (2). PORTLAND, ORE.—O. Azeranoky. DECATUR, ILL.—Mrs. Anna Schubert. RACINE, WIS.—Chas. Kiselis. MONESSEN, PA.—Leo Kaupilla. BELLEVUE, PA.—A. Neponen. CHICAGO, ILL.—Mrs. Lue Green.

"MOTHER" BLOOR BEGINS HER THREE THOUSAND MILE JOURNEY TODAY

Ella Reeves "Mother" Bloor, sixty-year-old rebel, begins today her three thousand mile trip from San Francisco to New York, holding meetings in every city, bringing the message of Communism into new territory, talking for and about the only English Communist daily—the DAILY WORKER. In this trip, she will not pay a single penny of railroad fare. Walking, "hitch-hiking," this real comrade of the Red Guard, a veteran of years of campaigning and one of the very best agitators in the country will "hit town" on regular set dates to hold meetings where she is sure to be welcomed wherever known.

Stories of the trip of a sixty year old rebel preaching Communism from one end of the country to the other will be carried regularly. Today's meeting will be a grand farewell staged in Oakland, her starting point.

Following, she will arrive in Sacramento, June 3; Fallon, Nev., June 6; Salt Lake City, June 8; Rock Springs, Wyo. June 13; Cheyenne, Wyo. June 14 and Denver, Colorado, June 16, 17 and 18. Further dates, changes and additional meetings held on the road will be announced daily.

White Collar Makers in Open Shop Feeling Unemployment Pinch

TROY, N. Y., May 31.—Curtailment of production in the open shop Arrow Collar and other collar manufacturing plants has brought much suffering to workers in Troy.

PIECE WORK BEST SCHEME TO MAKE MEN WORK HARDER

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Piece-work pay is the best all-around scheme for making men work harder, said W. C. Dickerman, vice-president of the anti-union American Car and Foundry Co., ally of the steel trust, discussing "Incentives For Individual Production" before the U. S. chamber of commerce convention in the capital.

"Leaders of industry desire the men's unrestrained efforts and have for centuries addressed themselves to the cultivation of what may be termed the 'Will To Work,'" he stated. "In contrast with the incentives of the past five thousand years, we find today an approach directed to the physical, intellectual and financial development of the workman; a full appreciation of the mutual obligation of the workman by methods sometimes paternalistic and frequently amazingly generous." These amazingly generous methods he listed as thrift plans, mutual benefit associations, pensions, piece work systems and the step-up bonus, production bonus, profit sharing, stock participation plans and industrial representation.

"The piece work system," he concluded, "probably will always remain the prime incentive; easily understood, it stimulates the individual; protected on guarantees as to the sanctity of the rate, the rewards are evident to all."

This anti-union executive, whose concern has had experience of labor unrest in its McKees Rocks plant, assured his fellow employers that "Justice, knowledge and generosity are the handmaidens of the present day industrialist."

Bible Class Added to School. TUSCOLA, Ill., May 31.—The Tuscola Union School Board announces that the bible will be taught in the schools next fall, one period to be taken up daily with this work and a credit given for it. The new move is backed by a budget made up by residents of the school district.

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OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS A NEW SUIT FOR A SMALL BOY



5139. This model in crepe or voile with lace or embroidery will make a very attractive "graduation" or "dance" frock. It is also good for linen or batiste, and the new print fabrics. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 3 yards of 32 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.



5130. This jaunty outfit has "Peter Pan" collar and cuffs. It is a good style for linen, velvet, flannel, gingham and chambray. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size if made as illustrated will require 2 1/4 yards of 27 inch material with 1/4 yards of contrasting material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a complete and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrating 30 of the various simple stitches, all valuable hints to the home dressmaker. Address: The DAILY WORKER, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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The British Trade Union Conference

On June 4 there will convene in London a conference that is of the most vital importance for the British labor movement, the most militant in the International Federation of Trade Unions and consequently of tremendous significance for the world trade union movement.

The conference is for the purpose of setting up a solid front of unions in basic industries against the British capitalists. Far more powerful than the old triple alliance which collapsed on Black Friday principally thru the treachery of Frank Hodges, then secretary of the Miners' Federation, the new alliance will be composed of the Miners' Federation (which took the initiative in calling the conference), the National Union of Railwaymen, the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the Transport Workers Federation, the Transport and General Workers Union and the metal trade unions.

The Minority Movement in Great Britain has been working for a conference of this kind at which ways and means will be devised for centralizing the efforts of the unions in the basic industries, adopting a common policy and thereby strengthening the whole labor front. The calling of the conference and the belief that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will assist in bringing the whole British labor movement into line with the powerful group of unions forming the new alliance, is a victory for the left wing and proof of the rapid advances made by the British working class.

Capital in Great Britain is on the offensive. The MacDonald government failed the workers and not only failed the workers but it failed even to fight for them. It continued the policy of the imperialists abroad but refused to enact even such mild reforms as a miners' minimum wage bill.

What is taking place in Great Britain is a new alignment of the forces of labor. The workers in the basic industries and their unions, suffering the most from the breakdown of British industry, are in no mood for further compromises. These masses are in revolt against the cowardly leadership of the MacDonalds and Thomases. They are coming closer to the Communists, close enuf to join with the All-Russian unions in the drive for world trade union unity.

The British labor movement has hoisted its anchor of conservatism and is beginning to move down the broad stream of the class struggle, gaining momentum rapidly. Great developments are in prospect and the coming conference is an indication that they will be in line with the rest of the world revolutionary movement which is making breaches in the walls of capitalism in a dozen different countries.

Framing Union Organizers

As an aftermath of the street railway strike in Buffalo and the other great strike movements that took place in 1922 two labor officials have been arrested in Detroit and charged with dynamiting railroad property in the former city.

The two officials, William Fitzgerald, international vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, and W. P. Collins, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, were in charge of an organization campaign launched by the Detroit Federation of Labor.

There is probably a direct connection between their organizational activities in Detroit and the revival of this three year old charge. The case itself has some peculiar aspects. Involved in it originally were some of the most reactionary officials of the Buffalo labor movement and it is rumored in union circles that the whole case is a frame-up engineered by the Buffalo employers' association working with some of its tools in the local labor movement.

The federal authorities, after a delay of three years, arrest the two union officials at the time when the organization campaign is beginning to worry the Detroit bosses. If the case does nothing else it certainly furnishes an example of how convenient the machinery of the government is to the capitalists when they want to check the activities even of two such conservative labor leaders as Fitzgerald and Collins. It may be mentioned in this connection that, while Fitzgerald is a conservative vice-president of a conservative union, that in purely trade union struggles, organizing campaigns in particular he displays considerable militancy. In 1915 he was in charge of the organization of the streetcar men in Seattle and was brot into court by the local bosses on a framed charge. The strike failed at the time but one year later the union succeeded in building a permanent organization.

The case of these two organizers is a class case and shows quite clearly that the most reactionary union leaders cannot get away from the class character of the struggle when they are really trying to organize.

The Detroit labor movement should and doubtless will, give these organizers all the support possible in their fight for acquittal.

A Real Famine

The story, taken from the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Trades Union Congress which we published Friday, dealing with the famine situation in Ireland, should settle once and for all the question of whether there is a famine in that long-suffering land.

The facts of actual starvation, secured at firsthand by the correspondent of the London Daily Herald, give the lie direct to the glowing statements of the spokesmen of the puppet Free State government. Men, women and children, with their livestock, are actually dying for want of food and the small amounts needed to relieve the acute distress, but which have not been forthcoming from the government, bear eloquent testimony to the callousness of a regime which deliberately condemns these workers and peasants to starvation by sabotaging efforts for their relief.

Babies eighteen months old living on a little flour and water, old men and women keeping a spark of life in their wasted bodies by eating potato peelings, whole villages living on limpets picked from the rocks at low tide, are a few of the things the Herald correspondent saw and these things surely are not conditions that prevail in any but famine districts.

Yes, there is an Irish famine and relief, steady and generous, must come from the workers and farmers of the United States. Let us answer the lies of the tools of British imperialists in Ireland with money, food and clothing for these stricken workers and peasants.

Speculations of Japanese Imperialism in China

By TANG SHIN SHE

THE foreign imperialist press in China and the foreign representatives are raising a great outcry regarding the bad conditions in China, and are constantly demanding that law and order be finally established and that China be made a unified state. As a matter of fact, however, war and unrest mean good business for the imperialists. They are supporting the generals with all their powers and are smuggling arms into China in order to sell them to the military chiefs. The Japanese in particular have been very active recently in this respect.

When in 1917, China entered into the world war it received large military credits from Japan. From this time on Tuan She Su became a slave of Japan. Even now he is working not only in the interest of these imperialists but also in the interest of the French. Tchang Tso Lin is likewise an out and out supporter of Japan. In the October war of 1924—at Shanghai—Tchang Tso Lin not only with aeroplanes and money etc., but in Tsin Huang Dau Japanese troops fought directly against those of Wu Pei Fu.

On the 6th of March last there took place in Mukden a military conference of the supporters of Tchang Tso Lin which was even attended by the local Japanese consul. The following decision was arrived at: 10 million Chinese Dollars are to be devoted to improving and increasing the army of Tchang Tso Lin; half of this sum is intended for the air fleet, the remain-

ing half for the artillery and for the erection of a gas factory (for war purposes). Among the artillery and the air officers of the Manchu troops there are a great number of Japanese, as well as their friends, white guardist Russian and French.

It was further decided at this conference that Tchang Tso Lin's air fleet should undertake a flight to Japan in the spring. During this time many branch lines, for the greater part for military purposes, are to be added to the Southern Manchurian (Japanese) railway. The Japanese are treating Tchang Tso Lin very deferentially not only because they wish him to work for their interests in China (against the Chinese people), but also because they wish to have him as a point of support against America and Soviet Russia.

The above measures are a direct means of insurance for Japan. But the Japanese also like to indulge in speculations. All the defeated Chinese generals are received with open arms in Japan. They not only gave asylum to their own supporters such as the Anfu people, who were defeated in 1922, and General Lu, who was driven out of Shanghai in October 1924, but also to their opponents, the Chih people, as, for example, Chi Schu Yuan. According to the report of the Peking Morning Post of March 14, Chi Schu Yuan has now returned to Hankou, under Japanese protection (!) where he will again co-operate with Wu Pei Fu.

KALGAN is the headquarters of the Americans in Northern China. The ally of the Americans, the Christian

General Feng Yu Hsiang has now also his general staff in Kalgan. He has the entire Kalgan-Peking and the Peking-Hankau railway lines in his hand. Using Hankau as a base, he is trying to establish connections with the South-West provinces, while from Honan (the central portion of the Peking-Hankau line) he is trying to get into touch with the two North-West provinces Kansu and Shensi. Of course this plan of Feng Yu Hsiang runs counter to the interests of Japan. Tchang Tso Lin is therefore endeavoring to thwart the intentions of Feng Yu Hsiang. The Honan war in February of this year arose solely from this cause. In the middle of March this war came to an end and the opponent of Feng Yu Hsiang (that is the friend of Tchang Tso Lin) suffered a defeat.

When, at the beginning of January last, Wu Pei Fu had to flee from Honan to Hupe and his supporter Chi Schu Yuan was obliged to flee to Japan, he possessed nothing more than two warships. In spite of this he still had an immediate influence in the upper Yangtze provinces. The chief enemy of Wu Pei Fu today is likewise Feng Yu Hsiang. This again provides a good speculation for Japan. On the one hand there is now Wu Pei Fu and Tchang Tso Lin in close connection, on the other side Wu Pei Fu is assisted by a Japanese Lieutenant Colonel as adviser. In January Wu Pei Fu wanted to start a revolt in Hupe; for this purpose the Japanese adviser attempted to procure him a war credit. The plan however was discovered and, on the demand of the citizens of Hankau and Wuchang, the

Japanese adviser was expelled from the place. Since the middle of March Wu Pei Fu has been staying in Huanan; according to reports from Peking of the 17th of March, the Japanese adviser is again with Wu Pei Fu, but under another name. Wu therefore has the same master as Tchang Tso Lin.

THE Japanese are not conducting any policy in China for the moment but they have an eye to the future. They greatly fear that Tchang Tso Lin, whose power in Manchuria is not quite secure, will be overthrown, and then what will become of their privileges in Manchuria? In October last the Chinese emperor was driven from his palace by Feng Yu Hsiang and was compelled to renounce the title of emperor. The Japanese are endeavoring to make use of this for their own advantage. In November they invited the emperor to move from his private residence and to come and reside at the Japanese Embassy. There they treated him as a real emperor. On February 23, the ex-emperor went secretly to Tientsin under Japanese protection. From thence he was to travel to Japan. Discussions took place in Japan as to how best to receive him. The matter was not only dealt with in the press but the foreign minister declared in the upper house on the 3rd of March that he must be accorded a worthy reception.

The Chinese people are very indignant at the action of the Japanese. A rumor is current that Japan at a given time, if Tchang Tso Lin is unable to retain Manchuria, will place the em-

peror on the throne of Manchuria, exactly as was done with Korea in 1897. Many pamphlets have appeared in Japan dealing with the restoration of an empire in China. Out of regard for the Chinese people, which means in reality in order not to lose the friendship of the Chinese (by means of which the Japanese have obtained an ally against America) Japan altered its plans at the last moment and will not permit the ex-emperor of China to come to Japan but will send him to Dalny.

WE see how the Japanese imperialists are working in China, how they wish to dismember the country and to suppress the Chinese people. On March 20, a great Japanese newspaper in Tokio mentioned in a leading article the extraordinary expenditure of the government for military purposes for the last ten years from 1914 to 1924. This amounted to a milliard yen. Of this amount 300 million went to the navy and 700 million to the army. The paper in question fiercely attacked the government (it is said that no Japanese government had ever been so attacked in the press before) and stated:

"300 million yen for extra naval expenditure, this appears credible, for during the world war the Japanese had to maintain order in the Indian Ocean and in Tsingtau; but the 700 million yen for the army; to what purpose was this devoted? There has not been a war in the meantime?"

To this question one can calmly reply: this money was required for speculations in China.

OFFICIAL TENN. SCHOOL BOOKS TELL OF DARWIN

Scopes Taught Text Provided by State

DAYTON, Tenn., May 31.—"If I have been violating the anti-evolution law so has every teacher of science in Tennessee," said John T. Scopes, who will go on trial here in July for teaching evolution in the Dayton high school in violation of the recently passed law prohibiting the teaching of evolution. Scopes produced the official text book of biology which was furnished by the state.

The book, "A Civic Biology," which the state of Tennessee has not barred from the schools, also it contradicts the bible, contains passages which contradict the story of the creation of the world in six days found in genesis.

The book states: "We have now learned that animal forms may be arranged so as to begin with very simple one-celled forms and culminate with a group which contains man himself. This arrangement is called the evolutionary process. Evolution means change, and these groups are believed by scientists to represent stages in complexity of development of life on earth. Geology teaches that millions of years ago life upon the earth was very simple and that gradually more and more complex forms of life appeared, as the rocks formed latest in time show the most highly developed forms of animal life. The great English scientist, Charles Darwin, from this and other evidence explained the theory of evolution.

"Also we know that man is separated mentally by a wide gap from all other animals, in our study of physiology we must ask where to place man. If we attempt to classify man, we see at once he must be placed with the vertebrate animals because of his possession of a vertebral column. Evidently, too, he is a mammal, because the young are nourished by milk secreted by the mother and because his body has at least a partial covering of hair. Anatomically we find that we must place man with the apelike animals because of numerous points of structural likeness. The group of mammals which includes the monkeys, apes and man we call the primates."

CFNSUS DEPARTMENT GIVES ESTIMATE OF POPULATION OF CITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The estimated population of fifty four cities as of July 1, next, given out by the census department, shows Chicago with practically three million and New York with well over six million population. Some large cities were not included because of insufficient data. The estimated population of some of the cities, according to the census department, will be on July 1:—

New York	6,103,384
Chicago	2,995,239
Philadelphia	1,979,364
St. Louis	821,543
Pittsburgh	631,563
San Francisco	557,530
Buffalo	553,828
Milwaukee	501,692
Minneapolis	425,435
New Orleans	414,493
Cincinnati	409,333
Kansas City	367,481
Indianapolis	358,819
Louisville	259,259
Omaha	211,668
Des Moines	149,183
Duluth	110,502

NORWAY RUSHES RELIEF PLANS FOR AMUNDSEN

Will Send a Search Party in Few Days

OSLO, Norway, May 31.—The Norwegian government is rushing preparations for sending a relief expedition to search for Roald Amundsen, who left with his party in two airplanes to fly to the north pole. Amundsen has been missing for nine days.

Relief will not be sent to find Amundsen for 14 days from the time of his departure, as the article explorer left word with his assistants that they should wait 14 days before sending out a searching party. Amundsen is expected to return to either Spitzbergen or Cape Columbia, unless he has met with disaster. Amundsen's steamer Fram is at King's Bay for supplies, while his other steamer, the Hobble, is watching the ice edge for Amundsen's return.

FACTS FOR WORKERS

By JAY LOVESTONE, Director, Research Department, Workers Party

Industrialization of the United States as shown by the increase or decrease in the number of workers per million of population in various occupations:

Occupation	1870	1920
Agricultural laborers	74,848	37,544
Farmers and Planters	77,320	57,550
Miners, Coal and Metalliferous	3,945	8,351
Oil and Gas Well workers	99	809
Iron and Steel workers	1,215	8,008
Machinists	1,420	7,586
Motormen, Conductors and other Street Railway Workers	132	1,634
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters	289	1,956
Steam Engineers and Firemen (Stationary)	888	3,651
Textile workers	4,842	9,097

Based on United States census bureau and United States bureau of labor investigations.

EMPTIC - LITERATURE - DRAMA

Max Beer: "General History of Socialism and Social Struggles"

By HERMAN DUNCKER (Berlin)

Note—The terms socialism and Communism are here used interchangeably.

A HISTORY of socialism has been a long felt and urgent want in the modern working class movement. However, it quickly proved itself to be an undertaking demanding great preparatory study and above all the possibility of prolonged and undisturbed scientific work. When even bourgeois writers in their peaceful studies have not been successful in completing such a work how is it to come from the ranks of a fighting party? In the beginning of the 'nineties the at that time still revolutionary German social-democratic party had already made a great step towards the issue of a comprehensive history of socialism. It is to represent the collective work of the best Marxists of the international. Plechanov, Lafargue, Kautsky, Mehring, Bernstein and others were won for the idea, but the work remained a torso, to a very valuable one. Kautsky's "Pioneers of Socialism" and Mehring's "History of the German Social Democracy" developed later from this.

There existed also various historical monographs—very unequal in their execution, dealing with persons, events and movements in the history of socialism in the German language (which which we are exclusively dealing here, but there was lacking a comprehensive history of socialism, setting itself the task of following the whole development of socialist ideology and social revolutionary movements thru the history of mankind.

Condems S. D.'s BY extremely industrious and conscientious work in the years 1920-23 a work has been completed which fills this gap. M. Beer, known as a Marxist writer by a series of capable works upon the history of socialism, has issued a "General History of Socialism and Social Struggles" in five volumes published by the Verlag fur Sozialwissenschaft (Berlin). In 1924 these five parts were issued in one volume of 540 pages.

This work which we can conscientiously recommend to all comrades, caused one or two surprises in the form of its appearance alone. First of all it is astonishing that precisely the Verlag fur Sozialwissenschaft in the midst of the trivialities with which it is in the habit of feeding the book market, and having regard to the social democratic camouflage manoeuvres, with which this house usually accompanies its publications, should have issued such a serious and scientific work. But much more astonishing is the fact that this publishing house, behind which Parvus and other fiery anti-Communists stand—a semi-official publishing house of the German social-democratic party—presents in the Beer book a positively annihilating Communist criticism of the German S. D. P. and the Second International.

"Money Doesn't Smell" WE do not know whether perhaps the Barnat orgies in Schwanneneroder or such like pleasures indulged in by the publishing house directors, and with them the whole party leadership of the German social-democratic party, have so much fogged their brains that they simply failed to notice what a Bolshevik cuckoo's egg was being hatched in their otherwise so respectable nest, but for this good joke we are prepared to forgive Comrade Beer for having so long delayed in taking up an open attitude for Com-

munist and the Third International! It is also possible that the directors of the publishing house, in the atmosphere of corruption which surrounds the German social-democratic party, simply said to themselves: "Business is business; we shall get a profit on the book even if it should expose our political sins. Non olet, money doesn't smell!" Beer is right when he speaks in his book of "the internal moral weakness of the social-democratic party" (Page 506) or of the "unprincipled and opportunistic Second International" (Page 514).

The work of Beer—to a certain extent a world history from the Communist point of view—deals, in a capably arranged division of material, in the first and second parts with ancient society and the middle ages, whilst the three last parts are devoted to socialism in the later ages (from the XIV century on). Although not all the sections are dealt with in the same manner from original sources, yet important epochs are seen in a new light by the arrangement of the material and apart from this Beer has worked detailed original studies into his book.

On Ancient Society

THE presentation of pre-historic and ancient society is the least satisfactory. The origin of private property and above all the class tendency of certain forms of special property should have been more clearly dealt with (for instance page 4-35). Military conflicts between the tribes precede the formation of classes within the tribes. It is an exact reversal of the process when Beer says of slavery (page 17): "in the beginning it was compatriots who were made slaves and later prisoners of war." In the utilization of the material supplied by antiquity, Beer makes too little distinction between saga and legend and actual historical facts. (See for instance Lycurgus, Page 40, or Christ, Page 101, and others). The psychology of the people has always had a tendency in looking back on social movements to regard them in the light of the heroic actions and wonders of superhuman personalities. The social historian has, therefore, the extremely agreeable task of presenting such legends attaching to personalities once again from their original sources as "legends."

Beer does justice least of all to the Platonic social critic. He contends that the "Politeia" is no utopian description (Page 52). But Plato with his "ideal state" nevertheless tried to hold the mirror to his generation. It is by no means an accident that even in the middle ages Communist thinkers and poets returned ever and again to Plato "Politeia" (Campanella, More, Muenzer and others). On the other hand Beer has represented in this first part many movements with the care and accuracy of the Marxist, for instance, the prophets' movement in ancient Palestine, the descriptions of Cataline and particularly of Spartacus. Beer presents very basic studies in his description of the social thought of the middle ages and he social-heretic movement from the IV to the XIV century. The author has dealt with this religious ideology in an astounding and living manner (see the proof for the connections with the Gnosis). The economic foundation is however dealt with rather too briefly. It is just as actually present as the "earthly aims" in the Chhliast and ancient Christian tendencies. It has been argued recently (see A. Wittfogel) that the word Communism cannot be extended to movements which strive only for a Communism of consumption. Certainly, scientific, Marxist Communism begins first with the slogan of the socialization of the means of production and the recognition of

the class struggle. But there exist nevertheless also a "development of socialism from utopia to science!" And thus Beer is right when he describes as Communism those efforts and systems of thought in economic epochs in which the struggle of modern Communism could not be conceived of, but in which nevertheless a "new society" was demanded in which the common property or the social control over the necessities of life should ensure the well being of all.

Modern Communism.

COMRADE BEER has been most successful in the history of socialism since the dawn of modern times. We are given in bold outline the first great German revolution from 1516 to 1535, in which Beer sets forth the reformation, the movement for national unity, the peasant wars and the Anabaptist movement. That the fine sense of Beer for the economic and moral history of England would ensure him success in those chapters dealing with the history of socialism in England was obvious (see the chapters dealing with the English utopians and the English social critics etc.). Beer's studies also draw other persons and movements into the history of socialism in an original manner. We do not agree with Beer who stamp the historian of the Babeuf conspiracy Buonarrotti as the leading spirit of the movement, so that finally it is somewhat unintelligible why the chapter is still entitled "The Conspiracy of Babeuf and Comrades" (Page 342). Beer is however right when he unearths the leader of the German enlightenment movement, Professor Weisshaupt (1748-1830), and also the social criticism of the Rhine-lander Gall in the year 1825, and other similar material. Thus for instance, amongst the older French socialists, Pecqueur receives a detailed valuation. Pecqueur, like the German Moses Hess, is often unjustly ignored.

We then come to the presentation of the socialism of modern times (up to 1920). Beer gives us in an exemplary manner, always upon the basis of historical and economic sketch, the history of ideas and the political movements. A great amount of material and reflection is presented in the smallest space. Everything is clearly and correctly dealt with in the light of the materialist conception of history. Only upon one point must we take up a definite attitude against Beer, and that is in his judgment of Engels (Page 240). Beer should do justice to the significance and unique spirit of Engels precisely because of the extraordinary modesty with which Engels always placed himself behind Marx. The original form of the Engels foreword to the "class struggles" and many letters show clearly that Engels cannot be counted among the "reformists." For the rest, Beer presents the gradual victory of reformism in the German working class movement and the progress of the German S. D. P. towards a petty-bourgeois party very well.

THE Second International could not stand the great test; nationalism and revisionism bound it to the existing order and dragged it into the vortex of war." (Page 514.) And of the period following the war Beer says just as succinctly and appropriately: "The socialist party of Germany ruled, but militarism, bureaucracy and capitalism were dominant." Beer shows the internal dissolution of the socialist party of Germany, how it "paved the way for the reaction," unfortunately, however, he pays too little attention to the building up of the new Communist movement in the Communist International. Let us hope that Beer will still deal in detail with this most important period in the history of socialism.