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

THE DAILY WORKER

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CAL COOLIDGE PREPARES TO "POINT WITH PRIDE"

FALL ON JOB GOT $500,000 FOR J. HAMON

Hank Sinclair Was to Furnish the Money

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Appointment of Albert B. Fall as Secretary of the Interior was worth $500,000 to him, the late Jake Hamon told H. W. Ballard, Los Angeles oil man, Ballard testified before the Senate oil committee today.

"It was to be paid $150,000 down and the balance over a period of four years," Ballard said.

"Who was to furnish the money?" Ballard was asked.

"The man who got Teapot Dome, Harry F. Sinclair—I suppose," Ballard replied.

Ballard Went to See Jake.

Ballard told of an investigation he made in 1920 of reports that Teapot Dome would be leased.

Ballard said he had been informed he should go to see Jake Hamon about it.

"I went to Ardmore, Okla. to see Hamon in May, 1920" Ballard said. "I had a private conversation and of course, he is not here to defend himself and I hesitate to state that conversation. You realize that no matter what one may say under these circumstances he will be called a liar and scapegoat."

The committee directed him to answer and he continued as follows:

Tells of Wood's Ambitions.

"I met Mr. Hamon," he said. "General Wood had an ambition to be president. He was to get from Wood a promise to have certain men appointed.

"I told him there was a strong oil crowd in California who would help him to develop Teapot Dome if he got the leases.

"He never suggested then there was anything irregular. He said he had the money to swing the convention and that there would be a hard fight ahead."

Fall Brought Like Steer.

Ballard said he went to California after this conversation, but returned in July and saw Hamon again.

"He told me it was all off; that the interests were too strong for him. He said Harding would be elected, that the Sinclair interest had beat him to it. He said he had put it up to Wood, but Wood refused to promise him anything. He said he would be a good loser and fight to elect President Harding.

"Hamon said he thought Mr. Harding had been framed—by whom he did not say. The secretary of the Interior had been picked before the nomination.

"He told me Fall had been bought like a steer and thrown into the office."

Hamon said, according to Ballard, that $1,000,000 would be spent to swing Oklahoma for Mr. Harding.

"What did Hamon tell you he was disappointed about when he returned from the convention?" Senator Spencer, Missouri, Republican, asked.

"He said his plan to be Secretary of the Interior had failed at the convention. He wanted to get in because there was a movement on foot then to have the naval reserves taken out of the Navy Department and put them under the Interior Department."

Doesn't Think Them School Boys.

"Who was behind that movement?"

"None of you are school boys. You know that Hamon, Doheny, Sinclair and others wanted to see the reserves transferred to the Interior Department."

Senator Stanfield, Oregon, Republican, drew from the witness a statement that he had told the Hamon story to a "Mr. Sawyer, who is somewhere in Texas," and F. W. Reynolds, an associate in Los Angeles.

Plan to Call Hearst.

Senator Stanfield, thereupon said he "expected to ask" that subpoenas be issued for William Randolph Hearst, publisher, and Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times.

MELLON AND COOLIDGE CONFER ON HOW TO ESCAPE INVESTIGATORS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Senator Watson, Indiana, chairman of the Internal revenue investigating Committee, called at the White House and reviewed the whole situation with the President.

After the conference Watson said no definite conclusions were reached except that he would reply to critics of the President's action on the floor of the senate today, if the legislative situation permitted.

On returning to the senate from the White House, Watson said the President had endorsed his speech Saturday in which he said Mr. Coolidge was criticizing the internal revenue bureau investigation and no others.

He reiterated that the President had none of the other inquiries in mind when he assailed senatorial investigating methods.

CHEAPER BONUS BILL IS OFFERED BY DEMOCRATS

Cash, Not Insurance, Their Scheme

WASHINGTON, April 15.— Democrats laid their bonus plan before the Senate today, proposing an outright cash bonus, which they claim will cost only half as much as the Republican "insurance policy" bill.

Senator Curtis presented the Republican bill from the Finance Committee thus formally opening the way for action tomorrow.

His bill, which will be given the right of way in the senate, under an agreement among Republican members of the committees, provides a 20-year endowment insurance policy instead of actual money.

$1 For Each Day.

The Democrats then presented their bill, which would give $1 for every day of service after the first sixty days and in amounts up to $500.

The money for the Democratic bonus would be raised by a treasury bond issue. Experts say only $1,500,000,000 would be necessary for the project. Republicans say their's will cost $2,500,000,000.

Under the Democratic scheme, the bonds would bear five per cent interest and would be retired within sixty years with redemptions of not more than $25,000,000 yearly.

Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, who drew the Democratic bill, believes there are enough votes on the Republican side to help put the cash measures over.

Wants to Please Everybody.

Copeland thinks veterans will be more pleased with a cash payment instead of an insurance policy and that the public will be better pleased because only half the sum would be spent for his bill, in comparison with the Republican bill.

The tax bill will rest upon the Senate calendar until after some bonus bill is passed. Chairman Smoot who is in charge of the bonus, believes it should be disposed of within ten days.

Coin Copper Money.

LENINGRAD, April 15.—The Leningrad works have received orders for coining ten million roubles' worth of copper money, to be delivered in installments beginning this month, the issue of total amount being completed by the end of January, 1925.

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

BOSS YIELDS TO STRIKERS IN LOOP SHOP

Federation Calls On All Unions To Aid

The courageous battle of the garment strike picketers for better working conditions was rewarded yesterday when the Colonial Frock Company, 322 West Van Buren street, met the terms of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and signed an agreement identical to that of the other shops which have settled.

At the same time Anton Johannsen told the strikers at a mass meeting that a Federation "Committee of Fifteen" will send a call to all unions in Chicago, both in and out of the Federation asking them to aid the strike morally and financially.

Mayor William E. Dever has informed John Fitzpatrick that the strikers have been denied permission to parade, since it was announced at strike headquarters. The matter of granting the permit for a parade has been hanging fire since last Thursday. Fitzpatrick was told by the Mayor that the permit was denied because of the congested traffic in the loop. Permission has been granted, however, to run float thru the loop advertising the struggle of the strikers for decent living conditions.

Will Run Float Thru Loop.

"The Committee of 15" plan to run a large float one half of which will show working conditions in the shops before the union existed, and the other half showing the higher standard enforced by the union." Meyer Perlstein, vice-president of the I. L. G. W. U. said something definite would be announced on this latter."

The matter of cutting scabs out of the shops who are related to union men was mentioned by Anton Johannsen in his speech to the strikers at yesterday's meeting. "I hope we will soon be able to get these scabs exposed," Johannsen said.

15 More Pickets Seized.

Thirty one strikers who appeared yesterday morning at ten o'clock before Judge Charles Foelli charged with violating the picketing injunction, were told to report at two o'clock in the afternoon and were later dismissed for the day to appear in court at ten o'clock this morning. Fifteen more garment workers were grabbed on charges of picketing yesterday. Jannie Levitt, Fanny Jacoby, Sara Wood, Sophie Rosen, and Rose Cohn are to appear before Judge Sullivan on April 23. Those who come up before Judge Foell today include the following ten pickets arrested yesterday: William Simon, Philip Hauser, Edith Abrahm, Lonice Brzeski, Frances Jazenska, Agnes Janiszewski, Christine Schmidt, Lottie Bonchefsky, Fridie Sucht, Joe Walsbrat.

Sam Gompers Has Left Us.

Samuel Gompers seems to have left our midst. He checked out of his room No. 1114, in the Hotel Morrison, and was immediately superseded by a shoe salesman. From the best available information, Gompers was in Chicago conferring with officials of Women's organizations and with union officials relative to women in industry. A union official told the DAILY WORKER that Gompers was here acting on the decision of the Portland Convention that the American Fede-

(Continued on Page Two.)

MANNINGTON, INMATE OF "K STREET" HOUSE, FIGHTS SCANDAL PROBE

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Challenging the constitutional authority of the senate to investigate former Attorney General Daugherty, Howard Mannington, once resident of the "Little Green House on K. Street," today flatly refused to appear before the investigating committee.

In a letter to the committee, delivered by his attorney, Mannington refused to testify on the ground that he could not give a fair hearing in view of charges against him made on the floor of the senate by Chairman Brookhart.

DAUGHERTY GANG SHOWN IN HUGE BOOZE SCHEME

Investigators Are Told Sensational Story

WASHINGTON, April 15.—A sensational story of a gigantic liquor withdrawal plot alleged to have been engineered by Ohio politicians at Washington, was related before the Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today, by Cecil H. Kerns, of Columbus, a paroled federal prisoner.

Kerns named Howard Mannington, once resident of the "Little Green House on K Street," Ralph Cole, former member of Congress and Abe Ungerleider, Columbus broker and William Haley, as the men who furnished the political influence to obtain withdrawal permits.

Get All Permits Wanted.

Abe Ungerleider told him, Kerns said, that he had contributed $50,000 to the Republican campaign fund and that he had an understanding that if he gave this sum "he could get all the liquor permits he wanted or get his money back."

Kerns said the alleged liquor deal was first broached to him by H. S. Adair, president of the Consolidated Drug Company of Columbus, Ohio. Adair was interested with William Haley, he said.

"It has been brought out here that Jesse Smith was sending telegrams to Haley," Senator Wheeler interjected.

"I was referred to Abe Ungerleider about obtaining liquor permits," continued Kerns.

Ungerleider Gave $50,000.

Ungerleider told him, Kerns said, that he contributed $50,000 to the Republican campaign fund.

Kerns said that he had an understanding that if he contributed $50,000 he could get all the liquor permits he wanted or get his money back," said Kerns.

Kerns said that 15,000 cases of liquor had been taken from warehouses in Ohio with the approval of Prohibition Director Russell of Ohio.

"I was told that Russell was 'bought and paid for,'" he said.

Kerns said he employed John E. Todd, former law partner of Harry M. Daugherty, in 1921, because he had influence with the attorney general. He paid Todd $500 a month during his employment. Todd, he said, went to the Department of Justice and "saw certain high officials" to get information he wanted.

Served More Than Year.

The witness said that he was convicted of conspiracy to violate the prohibition law and sentenced to two years in Atlanta penitentiary. After serving a year and three weeks he was released on a parole in February, 1924, signed by Daugherty and H. H. Votaw, superintendent of federal prisons.

"Ungerleider told me that he was in a position to get liquor out of bond and that he had power and influence at Washington," the witness continued. The liquor, Kerns said, was to be handled thru the Aramand Candy and Drug Company of Cleveland.

Kerns said he sold Ungerleider 500 barrels of liquor which he had in bond. The payment for the liquor was handled thru a man named Grossburg, who was later indicted, but escaped to Canada.

"The liquor was to be made available for the bootleg traders in Ohio," Kerns said.

Permits Cost $17 Per.

The permits for the liquor, he said, were sold to Ungerleider for $1.15 a gallon.

William Barnett of the Consolidated Drug Company informed him, Kerns said, that he could get liquor out of bond. The permits were to cost $17 a case, he said. Howard Mannington and Ralph Cole were named by Barnett as his "associates" in the liquor deal, Kerns said.

GERMANS ASK MORATORIUM, PARIS HEARS

But Bow Their Necks To World Bankers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, April 15.—The German government's surrender to Hell-and-Maria Dawes and the international bankers will be forwarded to the reparations commission in Paris without delay, the United States is informed.

German industrialists will seek to obtain slightly better terms in favor of a absolute moratorium but the acceptance note signifies surrender to the essential phases of the Dawes-Wall Street plan.

The Big Bosses Agree.

At the same time a dispatch from Dusseldorf said the Franco-Belgian industrialists had agreed to prolongation of the so-called "Micum" agreements for two months and that documents were ready for signature.

The party leaders were conferring with the government today on the form in which Germany's acceptance shall go forward to Paris and it was expected the document would be ready soon.

Minister of Justice Quits.

Meantime it was announced that minister of justice, Emminger, has tendered his resignation to Chancellor Marx owing to inner party differences, presumably not connected with the reparations question. The chancellor will accept Emminger's resignation and probably will assume the portfolio of justice himself for the time being.

The decision of the State Premiers to accept the Dawes recommendations was unanimous. Even the nationalistic leaders, Von Knilling of Bavaria and Brandenstein of Mecklinburg, accepted the majority opinion without serious argument.

* * *

Germany Wanted Absolute Moratorium.

PARIS, April 15.—Germany is surprised that the Dawes committee of experts did not recommend her an absolute moratorium, Herr Schacht, German Financial expert, is quoted as saying in an interview printed in the Echo de Paris today.

The newspaper's Berlin correspondent quotes Schacht, who has represented Germany in various negotiations here, as declaring the Dawes recommendations over-estimate Germany's capacity to pay.

Schacht's utterances may be considered as especially important, the correspondent says, because he participates in all the meetings of the German Ministerial Council.

* * *

Extend Micum Agreements.

PARIS, April 15.—Premier Poincare presiding at the cabinet meeting today, confirmed reports that the accords between the Franco-Belgians and German industrialists in the Ruhr (the Micum agreements) have been extended for two months.

* * *

MacDonald Is Satisfied.

LONDON, April 15.— The British Government is entirely satisfied with the Dawes report on German reparations, Prime Minister MacDonald said in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Great Britain will support the Dawes recommendations in their entirety, provided other parties concerned adopt a similar course, MacDonald said.

HEARST KNEW ABOUT PLOT TO STEAL TEAPOT AT G. O. P. CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—"It was generally known that there was a conspiracy at the Republican national convention to select a nominee who would lease Teapot Dome," Ballard testified, adding that he believed this was the dominant issue at the convention.

Asked to name three responsible citizens who would bear out his statements, Ballard named Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times, E. L. Doheny and "Mr. Hearst," who he said he believed would tell the committee the same story.

MINNESOTA STAR, TRAITOR TO LABOR CAN'T GET BUYER

Even Hearst Refuses To Bid On It

(By The Federated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS, April 15.—The Minnesota Star, founded as a Farmer-Labor daily in 1920, and now describing itself as "independent," failed to interest possible purchasers when the time for opening bids came in district court here. Sealed bids had been called for, but none were received.

The daily, which has been in receiver's hands on motion of a creditor paper company, was valued at $25,000 in a verbal bid for all the assets by the attorney for Thomas Van Lear, present editor, John Thompson, present business manager and A. B. Frizzell, who handles Great Northern railroad advertising. The receiver, a Minneapolis advertising man, refused to consider the offer. Another bid of $100,000, made for the same interests, carried with it the pledge to keep the paper going and pay the creditors out of the earnings. This was also rejected.

Dropped Labor Policy.

Altho the circulation of the Star has slowly climbed until it is now approaching 60,000, this has been at the expense of practically all the features that formerly distinguished it as a farmer and labor daily. Appeals to these elements to buy the paper and make it once more a militant daily organ of the producers in Minnesota and the northwest have failed. The liabilities were considered too great. With about half of the circulation of the older dailies in Minneapolis, the department stores and other firms were willing to pay the Star half the standard advertising rate. Hearst interests looking into the Star plant decided not to buy because the only chance of its becoming a going concern, in their opinion, was to make it a spirited third party organ, which they are not now willing to do.

Van Lear-Townley Fight.

Bitter quarrels between Van Lear and A. C. Townley, Nonpartisan League chieftain, who usually controls a majority of the proxies at stock-holders meetings, have marked the recent history of the daily. Van Lear in 1922 ousted the original editor, Herbert Gaston, whom he now charges with some of the responsibility for the extensive investment in plant made in 1920. Gaston has shown that Van Lear was on the board of directors at the time the important decisions were made.

Has Beer Come Back?

Police captains were called before Chief Morgan Collins today to refute, if they could, rumors that "beer is back" in Chicago. The chief is insistent that the beer war continue and the station captains carry their share of the burden in enforcing the dry laws.

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

PICK HUGHES TO FRAME THE CAL PROGRAM

G. O. P. To Stand On "Record"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—In selecting his running mate and writing the platform of his party this year, President Coolidge will refuse uncompromisingly to try to please the La Follette liberals or any other group outside the regular conservative republicans.

The President is understood here to have very definite ideas about both the man who will occupy the second place on the ticket and the platform on which he is to run.

To Be Born in White House.

The platform undoubtedly will be drafted at the White House, with the President and Secretary of State Hughes taking a leading part in writing it. This subject has already received general consideration so that it is well understood that the strike-breaker President wants the platform to do these things:

1. Express the party's purpose to punish all wrongdoers in official places. This will be done without in any way cringing under criticism, or accepting all the blame for conditions revealed by the scandal investigations.

Don't Like "Blocs."

2. Pledge the party to uphold "majority rule" in the conduct of the government, as distinguished from rule by coalitions or blocs. In other words, the platform will constitute an attempt to rally voters anew around the party standard and restore the broken down party system.

3. Point with pride to Republican achievements and promise a constructive program of legislation and governmental economy, provided the country will give the party a working majority in Congress.

Urge Someone "Steadfastly True."

The President wants a running mate who is a thoroly staunch party man, who has been steadfastly true to the regular wing of the party and who will not, if elected, be likely to "play with" the various blocs and groups in the Senate.

Salmon Fishers Rebel; Coastwide Strike Is Likely

(By The Federated Press)

SEATTLE, April 15.—When the ship Libby Maine signed up a non-union fisherman crew for salmon cannery work in Alaska, union sailors quit here. Efforts are being made by the packers to ignore the Alaska Fisherman's Union as well as the Sailors' Union in outfitting cannery boats for the summer season. Recently the packers announced they had reformed and were banishing objectionable features from the "hell ships." Workers find conditions worse this year than last.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The Alaska Fishermen's Union has called a meeting to propose an ultimatum to the Alaska Packers' Association, which, if rejected, will probably precipitate a coastwide strike. The fishermen claim that the packers have practically established a lockout by putting their ships to sea with non-union crews. There is no trouble over wages or hours, but the discussion centers around working conditions and recognition of the union.

Three Killed On Fascisti Dirigible Which Broke Away

ROME, April 15.—Three men were killed today when the newly constructed army dirigible N-1 broke from its moorings during a wind squal and was whirled away.

The men—two soldiers and a mechanician—were holding ground ropes and failed to drop in time as the big airship bounded into the air. They were carried high in the air and dashed to pieces as they fell on the hard field when unable to cling to the ropes any longer.

The skeleton crew aboard the airship finally got it under control and brought it back safely to its hangar.

CALL IN TROOPS IN EFFORT TO AWE COAL MINERS IN KENTUCKY FIELDS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 15.—Both the eastern and western Kentucky coal fields are in the grip of strikes with troops on duty in Bell county where the miners of the Liberty Coal & Coke Company are out.

A strike order calling out 10,000 men has been issued by Lonnie Jackson, president of District No. 23, United Mine Workers of America, which includes all the western Kentucky field.

The order followed fruitless conferences of a month to agree on a wage scale. The miners insisted on the Jacksonville scale. The operators wanted a 25 per cent reduction.

Sinclair Bought Fall Like Steer

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Former Secretary of the Interior Fall was "bought like a steer and thrown into office," to lease Teapot Dome to Harry F. Sinclair, the late Jake Hamon told H. W. Ballard, Los Angeles oil man in 1920, according to Ballard's testimony before the Senate oil committee today.

What Did the Russian Communists Decide?

There is universal interest thruout the United States, among thinking workers especially, about the decisions of the Russian Communist Party growing out of its recent discussions, which have been extensively published in the DAILY WORKER.

We are, therefore, sure that there will be an extensive reading of the two resolutions on party policy, the first of which is being published on Page Five today.

The first of these is the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission Concerning the Party Structure. This was unanimously adopted, at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Russian Communist Party and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission. Turn to Page Five and read it today.

TOMORROW: The Immediate Tasks of the Economic Policy.

FARRELL RADICAL BAITERS BEGIN TO HAUL IN HORNS

Brutal Officials Fear Result of Acts

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

FARRELL, Pa., April 15.—Prosecutor Rickard of Mercer County is making final efforts to bring the Farrell cases before the grand jury on April 21st. No stone is being left unturned by the state to railroad the defendant workers to jail.

Chief of Police Leyshock and Squire Franek, in whose court the preliminary hearings were held, have been undergoing a change in heart and are now endeavoring to crawl back into the good graces of the Farrel workers by Pilate-like washing their hands of the guilt resting on their heads.

It is alleged that Franek now tells the public that had he known at the hearings what he knows now that he would have dismissed the cases. Leyshock, the unhorsed Cossack of Farrell, whose brutal hirelings have time after time invaded workers' meetings to break them up, is also attempting to get back into the good graces of the workers. Public opinion has been aroused by the defense and these political tools of the steel barons see the handwriting on the wall and know that the voters in Farrell will clean out this nest of lickspittles at the next election.

The defense is fully determined to fight this battle thru to a successful finish and we are positive that victory will crown our efforts. There will be no let up and the defense will not be lulled to sleep by the Pilate-like statements of the Franeks and Leyshocks. A cordon of public opinion is encircling Farrell and the righteous wrath of an aroused working class is chasing out the puppets of the steel barons who too long have received their nourishment from the breasts of a working class only to trample them under their feet when their steel masters so orders.

California Bulls Sued For Raid On I. W. W. Defense

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO Cal., April 15.—Suit against the San Francisco police department for false arrest has been filed in federal court on behalf of Albin Kullberg, secretary Marine Transport Workers' union of the I. W. W. Suit was brought at the instance of the American Civil Liberties union as part of a campaign to stop what it describes as the lawless persecution of radicals in California.

At the latest raid on I. W. W. defense headquarters March 31 detectives arrested five men, including Ed Delaney, the defense secretary, and Archie Sinclair, a political prisoner at Leavenworth during and after the war. All were held for vagrancy, altho all were employed at the time.

"California is the one state in the union today where criminal prosecution of radicals for ideas and for membership in radical organizations still continues," the Civil Liberties union declares. "There are at present 97 members of the I. W. W. in San Quentin and Folsom prisons under the criminal syndicalism act, and many more in county jails awaiting for trial for the same offense, besides hundreds in jail for minor charges, as a result of the persecution of men for their opinions. None of these men have been guilty of any crime. They were sent to jail for their beliefs and their membership in the I. W. W.

Concert For German Relief.

NEW YORK CITY, April 15.—Section No. 1, Friends of Soviet Russia, affiliated with the International Workers' Aid will hold an International Concert and Dance for the benefit of the starving German workers on Saturday evening, April 26th, at the Workers' Hall, 105 Eldridge St.

The concert promises to be excellent and the committee has secured Mr. Monroe Spiegel, violinist, A. Lietner, pianist, the Ukranian Chorus, and Sam Liptzen, the famous impersonator of "Uncle Sam," will recite. The concert will be followed by dancing with music furnished by the U. D. B. B. Admission 35 cents. Affiliated organizations should endeavor to sell as many tickets in advance as possible in order to assure a success for this affair.

Russia Imposes the Sentence of Death On Five More Spies

MOSCOW, April 15.—Five persons have been sentenced to death at Odessa for espionage, it was announced here today.

The condemned spies include the famous girl leader, Neldanova, who, it was brought out at her trial, acted under instructions from the Polish War office during the Russo-Polish war.

Others sentenced include Henry Kintoff, a representative of the Polish reparation bureau, who managed to escape and is sentenced in Absentia and Komarrov, former commander of Arussian army corps.

DAILY WORKER SCORNS DETRACTORS; WILL CONTINUE AGGRESSIVE FIGHT

The DAILY WORKER—installed in its new plant—is entering the second stage of its career. The newspaper, as the following letter from McMurray, Wash., points out, has been fearless and aggressive in its attack on the powers that be. We have caught the attention of the workers, but we have been annoying the capitalists and their hangers-on, including reactionary officials of the trade unions.

As usual, they are going to attack the DAILY WORKER in their usual underhanded method. They are going to sidle-up to Workers Party members and whisper out of the corners of their crooked mouths, words meant to undermine the faith of the workers in their DAILY. They are going to say, "The DAILY WORKER is inaccurate and unfair."

Can't Tone Down Paper.

But Workers Party members intend to keep their paper fearless and aggressive, and they are not going to listen to cheap detractors. They know if they took stock in these whisperings, or lost faith in their DAILY, or lost their nerve, or tried to tone the paper down to please the conservative individuals, they would be selling out to their enemy. It is such letters as this which make us want to keep the paper militant and fearless.

Likes Its Fearlessness.

To the DAILY WORKER: Am already a reader of the DAILY WORKER and consider it the greatest thing in the history of the American labor movement. Were the authorities at Washington, D. C., and elsewhere not so infernally busy right now in defending and protecting themselves and their bosses, and were it not also an election year, the DAILY WORKER would surely be suppressed. From somewhere a wonderful new thing has come to us—fearlessness. With this weapon and the knowledge that we must win back our lost liberties if we are ever to exercise them again, the mighty expansive spirit of BROTHERHOOD is leading us on. We are on the way.

Yours for the Revolution,

S. C. GARRISON.

SEEK TO BLOCK DAVIS PLAN TO DEPORT 17 I.W.W.

Joint N. Y. Meeting Will Fight Exiling

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 15.—The deportation orders against 17 alien ex-political prisoners will be protested at a meeting arranged jointly by the American Civil Liberties Union and the New York Branch of the General Defense Committee at which the chief speakers will be David Wallerstein, Philadelphia lawyer, and Richard Brazier, one of the men slated for deportation. The meeting will be held at the Civic Club, 14 West 12th Street, New York City, on April 21.

Secretary of Labor Davis will be asked to set aside the deportation orders to permit the seventeen men to remain in this country on probation, since that is the only means left to stop execution of the orders.

All of the 17 aliens are members of the I. W. W., convicted during the war "for mere belief and expression of opinion" and are "residents of many years standing in the United States without friends, relatives or connections elsewhere," according to the Civil Liberties Union.

The deportation orders were issued by the secretary of labor in 1921 under a new amendment to the immigration act, making violation of wartime laws a deportable offense.

Co-Operation of Milk Producers.

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt., April 15.—A farmers' committee representing the milk producers of New England is in session here drawing up a plan for co-operative producing and distribution. After the particular plan is chosen from the many that have been put before the committee, organizers will be sent thruout the New England states to put the co-operative features in operation.

Mexican Communist Party.

MEXICO CITY.—On April 25 the Communist Party of Mexico open their national convention. Fraternal delegates from Guatemala and Cuba are coming. The agrarian problem, party reorganization and Pan-American organization will be discussed.

Fish Sellers Strike Against Tax.

TOKYO.—Japan's capital went fishless two days when the Fish Sellers' Guild struck in protest against special taxes levied on them by the municipal government. They went back when the mayor offered to arbitrate.

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

GEMS GLITTER AS D.A.R. ASSEMBLES TO FIGHT "REDS"

Will Hit Communism And La Follette

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Glittering with jewelry, 3,000 "Daughters of the American Revolution," assembled again today to reaffirm their often expressed opposition to "radicals."

President Coolidge last night assured them that the American revolution was really a "conservative movement," and he made a veiled bid for their votes next November by urging them to go to the polls and "exercise the right of franchise after fair, considerate and mature deliberation."

Attack Bob and Communism.

The resolutions committee met today to embody the President's recommendations for an uncompromising Americanism in resolutions for approval by the Congress. Resolutions rebuking the group in Congress headed by Senator LaFollette; declaring that Communism means anarchy; declaring for impartial and drastic law enforcement and for extension of Americanization and education work will be presented.

Following the lead of Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general, the committee is expected to take a stand against unrestricted immigration. It will probably endorse merchant marine by ship subsidy.

Plea for League.

A note of liberalism may creep into the convention's proceedings thru Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the former secretary of state. Mrs. Lansing will make a report on foreign relations.

Because of the part her husband played in support of the League of Nations, her committee is expected to return an endorsement of some type of world organization—if not the league, at least a world court.

Henry Ford Is Still On Anxious Seat Over Muscle Shoals

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Friends of the McKenzie bill, providing for acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, manifested little concern today over the sharp denunciation yesterday by Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, of the automobile manufacturer's proposal.

Senator Heflin, Alabama, reiterated his prediction that the McKenzie bill would be favorably reported from the agriculture committee and passed by the Senate at the present session of Congress. Heflin said there was a possibility of both the McKenzie bill and the Norris plan for government operation of the nitrate fields being reported to the Senate.

Should the committee turn down the McKenzie measure and report the Norris plan to the Senate, adherents of the Ford offer intend to offer it in the Senate as a substitute for the committee proposal.

* * *

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON. — Muscle Shoals will not be handed over to Henry Ford and his descendants for 100 years—thanks to the persistence of Senator Norris of Nebraska in resisting the organized generosity of the lobbyled majority of the house, which has for years insisted that Ford shall have the nation's biggest remaining water power as a gift.

Norris has made the fight, year after year, for government development and operation of the giant power in the Tennessee river at Muscle Shoals, and he has just been renominated by a big majority by the farmer and labor vote in Nebraska, on a government ownership platform.

The Scripps newspapers have officially flopped from pro-Ford to government ownership, on the Shoals issue, within the week. The Philadelphia North American carries a scorching editorial, analyzing the Ford proposition as the most scandalous since Teapot Dome. Progressive senators who have wobbled on the question every time Henry Ford said something true about Wall street, have finally landed on Norris' side of the argument. Senator Ladd is the one exception, and he is unlikely to be heard from henceforth in the case.

WHOSE MILLIONS WILL WIN--ISSUE AT THAW'S TRIAL

Paid Alienist Denies Harry Is Batty

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The fight which Harry K. Thaw and his millions are waging in the city hall court room for his release from the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane is attracting the attention of thousands of eyes which have seen the Thaw millions win before. The question is whether Harry's millions—estimated at six—will be as heavy artillery as the millions of the Thaw family which are now opposing his release.

Counting heavily against the millionaire paranoid is the fact that his last period of freedom was brought to a sudden termination by his antics with the Gump lad, which led to his arrest and subsequent return to an asylum.

Scoring against him again is the fact that his former wife, Evelyn Nesbit, whose former relations with Stanford White led to his slaying the brilliant architect, is this time testifying against him and demanding his continued incarceration on the ground that she fears he will kill her.

Harry K. Thaw's intense interest in sex matters was further discussed as the trial of his sanity was resumed today.

Arthur Dickson, attorney for the committee of the Thaw estate, also opposing the release, opened the day's proceedings with resumption of cross-examination of Dr. Mills, octogenarian alienist, who testified yesterday that Thaw was sane.

The rabbits which featured yesterday afternoon's session, again were discussed. A hospital record telling of Thaw's interest in his rabbit pets and their mating was read.

Nudity and Rabbits.

Dickson also quoted from a record taken at "Kirkbride's," where Thaw has been incarcerated for seven years, telling of an attendant finding Thaw in his bedroom one morning, nude, with a rabbit on each shoulder.

Thaw was forbidden to take the rabbits to his room after this.

Harry's interest in young girls while on walks with hospital attendants also was described in the record.

Dr. Mills was asked about these reports and what he thought they indicated at the time he found Thaw sane. The alienist said he didn't change his mind.

Attack on Gump Boy.

The Gump case was dragged into the morning session. Thaw's attack upon the Kansas City boy was described to Dr. Mills by Dickson and the witness said he had ignored it in his finding Thaw sane, because it never had been a matter of court record.

It was decided that William Gray, representing Miss Nesbit, also should be permitted to cross examine Dr. Mills.

Gray also asked if the fact that Thaw had been adjudicated insane by seven different tribunals, would not affect the witness's opinion.

Beating of Girls.

The case of a certain Mrs. Merrill, alleged to have procured young girls for Thaw to beat, was recited to the witness and asked if this would not cause him to reconsider. He said he didn't consider sexual perversion a sign of insanity.

Rabbit Perversion.

"Don't you consider Thaw's actions towards the rabbits indicative of sexual perversion?" Dickson asked.

"No sir, I do not."

"Was he sane or insane when he shot Stanford White?" Dickson asked. At the mention of White, whom Thaw shot to death in 1906, a light perspiration stood out on Harry's forehead and he wiped his brow and shifted uneasily in his seat. Dr. Mills said he didn't know Thaw at the time.

Factory And Firetraps.

EVERETT, Mass., April 15.—Within a few minutes after fire started in the Joseph Conrad Broom Factory here, thirty adjoining tenements were in flames.

A high wind added to the difficulties of firemen. A general alarm was sounded and apparatus summoned from nearby towns.

Sex Blocks Hangman.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Mrs. Sabelle Nitti Crudelle, the first woman sentenced to die on the gallows in this state for many a year, was granted a new trial by the state supreme court this afternoon.

Parent-Teachers Meet.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—School workers from all parts of Illinois are here today attending the opening sessions of the Illinois Council of the Parent-Teacher Association. The sessions opened this afternoon and continue thruout Thursday.

Langley Pleads Not Guilty.

COVINGTON, Ky., April 15.—John W. Langley, Republican congressman from the Twelfth Kentucky district, pleaded not guilty in federal court today to an indictment charging conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law.

Boss Yields To Strikers

(Continued from Page One)

ration of Labor should become more active in organizing women in their industries. According to this union leader, the American Federation of Labor is tired of the old policy of waiting for women to enter industry, and is now laying plans to a start an agressive campaign to organize the women.

Whereabouts A Mystery

The exact whereabouts of Sammy are not known. Some reports are that he checked out of his hotel in order to dodge publicity, and is still in Chicago. A news agency declares that Gompers is not in Chicago and has not yet returned to Washington. The Washington papers say nothing about his return to that city.

One woman's organization declares that their officials were in conference with Gompers relative to organizing the women in industry, but that nothing had been accomplished by his visit. This organization states that Gompers left for Montreal, where he will talk about the problem of organizing women.

Sammy Mum On Strike.

While no official statement made no public statement relative to the strike of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike, altho as the DAILY WORKER pointed out to him, this was a good fied to investigate "Women in Industry." One representative of one of the large Chicago dailies was told by Gompers that he "was considering" speaking for the strikers. Gompers had plenty of opportunity to at least make a public statement supporting the strikers, but did not do it.

Johannsen Addresses Strikers.

In his speech to the strikers yesterday Anton Johannsen, of the "Committee of 15." said the injunction against striking must be met by the organized power of the workers. He showed how organized labor is respected and feared by big business and by politicians, pointing to the fact that labor had been able to cut down Crowe's majority in the election to less than 19,000.

"In Butte, Montana, during the telephone strike," said Johannsen, "the organized miners were able to have almost every Bell telephone in the city taken out and replaced by an automatic phone. A federal judge in Helena, Montana, issued an injunction against the strikers and four of them went to jail for striking. The garment strike here is only one phase of the struggle of the workers against unfair use of the courts.

"Nowadays judges and lawyers can interpret the laws to suit themselves because there are so many laws. Judges and lawyers differ as to the application of almost any law. You need a lawyer nowadays to stay out of jail, you need a lawyer to get into jail, you need a lawyer even to stay in jail. Let us hope that the struggle of the garment strikers against Judge Sullivan's injunction will help to change all that. This strike is one battle in the fight to simplify the laws and enable the workers to strike for a decent living."

BRITISH PLUTE PRESS IN RAGE AT RUSS ENVOYS

Soviet In No Hurry, Says Zinoviev.

LONDON, April 15.—While the British capitalist press is venting its rage against the Workers' Republic of Russia the envoys of that mighty power are calmly proceeding with their task of attempting to reach an economic agreement with the British government in order to facilitate business between the two countries.

Yelping Curs Licked.

American correspondents yelp in unison with the anti-Soviet cry set up by the bloated Britishers and sent only lying cables to their home papers telling of the confusion among the Russian delegation, their lack of punctuality and so forth.

The fact is that no set of foreign representatives ever appeared in the British Lion's den with a higher morale and a more respectable aggregation of man power supplied with lethal weapons to bolster it than the Soviet envoys. John Bull, despite his boasted valor, was never oblivious to the sharp end of the bayonet, and the old Russian bear that used to give him nightmares was only a poor old circus specimen compared to the lusty animal who now shakes his standards to the winds on the borders of John Bull's many colonies.

The British government is not exactly in the best position to hurl any attacks at Moscow because the workers seized their property and held it against the former highwaymen. Britain is the great international pirate, that has left a trail of blood thruout the world and is still holding that loot by force, despite the attempts of countless millions of her subjects to win back their rights, even with their hearts's blood.

Zinoviev Speaks.

The Britons famed for politeness have shown themselves in this case to be common scolds whose anger over the passing of their power urges them to vent their chagrin in scurrilious attacks on the Russian envoys.

The Soviet envoys have quite a heavy bill to present to the British capitalist class. Speaking in Moscow, Zinoviev declared that there was no hurry to reach an agreement with Britain, tho the Soviet government was willing to talk concessions to concessionaires. The government would take its obligations seriously and was not in danger of being overthrown, something that could not be said for the capitalist governments of Europe.

While the Anglo-Russian conference is taking place in London, the royal family of Roumania are scouting Europe looking for a place to lay their heads. It seems they were successful in striking luck in Paris and there is a report that the generous Poincare gave them a loan of 100,000,000 francs in consideration for which it is alleged France their chagrin in scurrilious attacks on the Russian envoys. The fund is to reorganize the Roumanian army, which was very much down at the heels lately, and the King expects to shave enough off some corner to hold off his creditors for awhile.

We Can Wait!

The Italian and Spanish dictators are quite angry with the King of Roumania because he is not accustomed to paying his bills. The royal gentleman was all ready to go to Italy and Spain for a visit recently but the two gentlemen who dictate to both countries advised the king they might hold him for cash if he showed up. The King went to France, where they still have some of Morgan's money left.

The negotiations between the Holland and the Soviet governments over the resumption of trade relations are proceeding satisfactorily. The conference will be resumed in Berlin this week. The Soviets have made de jure recognition of their government an essential condition of the resumption of commercial relations. As Zinoviev said the Soviet government is in no need to rush matters. It is strong and powerful and growing stronger while its enemies are growing weaker.

Equity Not Likely To Accept Offer Of Theatrical Bosses

NEW YORK, April 15.—The executive council of the Actors' Equity Association is considering the offer made by 27 members of the Producing Managers' Association.

The managers offer is intended to head off a strike scheduled for June 1 if the contract is not renewed May 31 when it expires.

The talk in Equity is that the managers offer won't be accepted, because it contains a loophole allowing men to pay dues into the Equity without being members of the union and subject to its rules.

Al Schaap Talks.

Al Schaap, organizer for District No. 8, of the Young Workers League, speaks tonight on "The Progress of the Young Workers' Organizations in the United States." The meeting, given by the North Side Branch of the Young Workers League, will be held in Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.

Philadelphia Y. W. L. Ball May 10.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The Young Workers League of Philadelphia is giving a May Flower Ball, Saturday evening, May 10, at Stanton hall, 360-362 Snyder Avenue. Proceeds go to the Young Worker, official organ of the Y. W. L.

Consult Union First.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—Are building mechanics thinking of coming to San Jose are asked first to get in touch with the Santa Clara Building Trades Council, as local mechanics are out of work in great numbers.

Nine Miners Injured.

DOWALL, Ill.—Following are the names of miners in the cage accident here:

John Rovalka, Jr.; Miles Reek, James Melville, Mike Balvich, Jr.; F. M. Craig, Dominich Rea, Joe Long, Tom Horn, Hen Closse.

Pan-American Labor Congress.

MEXICO CITY.—The fourth Pan-American Labor Congress will open in Mexico City in December. Samuel Gompers will preside. Then the delegates will go to Guatemala to finish their work.

More Men Than Jobs.

STOCKTON, Cal.—Mechanics are warned by the San Joaquin County Building Trades Council to stay away from Stockton, as there are more men out of work than jobs to be had.

PARIS, April 15.—That French recognition of Russia is only a question of time is foreshadowed by a large concession for iron ore and manganese in Russia recently awarded a French financial group. The concession is in Kriwoirag.

METHODIST LADS MAY BE CANNED FOR GAY PARTY

Student Paper Calls the Professors "Fossils"

DALLAS, Texas, April 15.—Wholesale expulsion of Southern Methodist University students was considered today by school authorities as they delved into details of the "wilderness dance" at Savage Lake, which celebrated publication of "The Dinkey," outlaw campus paper.

Federal officers claimed today to have additional evidence of the lake scandal on which to base their demands for prosecution by the special grand jury which reconvenes next Monday.

Several students and women who participated in the party have told their stories, federal prosecutors announced, and have agreed to appear before the grand jury.

"There were no S. M. U. girls at the party, we are sure," Dr. Horace M. Whaling, president of the university, said.

"The Dinkey" was declared an outrage by Whaling.

In its main editorial "The Dinkey" said:

"Worn Out Old Fossils."

"It is about time to tie a can to several of the old, worn out fossils who walk around our rotunda with their faces two feet long, non-progressive, pessimistic, physically and mentally dead.

"The students of S. M. U. have no desire to spend their money for the privilege of sitting in class rooms where a suit of clothes bellows out meaningless words. Give us better teachers."

Flaying the co-eds, whom it termed "painted sepulchers of abomination," "The Dinkey" said:

"We blush with shame at the attire and actions of a goodly number of our chorus girl co-eds on University Hill."

CHICAGO BISHOP FORGETS PEACE; READY FOR WAR

Camouflaes Jingoism As Humanity Fervor

The question of pacifism again is engrossing the Methodist Episcopal church of Chicago, with Bishop Thomas Nicholson of the Chicago Diocese openly opposed to the doctrine of "peace at any price."

A statement made public today in Bishop Nicholson's behalf pointed to the Bishop's active war record and declared:

Same Old Wilson Bunk.

"If unavoidable great humanitarian conflict was on, or if a great crime against civilization and humanity was committed, he should be for war as certainly as he would be not content to simply offer prayers if some villian attacked his wife. He would think it a case of muscular Christianity."

If the Christian church enters into the fight against war with the right spirit, the right teaching and the right influence, it is only a matter of time before its efforts would be crowned with success, the bishop thinks.

"As for the attitude of the Methodist Episcopal church, the bishop said no one man had a right to speak for that body but all the precedents of the past showed that the Methodist church had been unalterably loyal," the statement pointed out.

The bishop's stand was outlined on the heels of a sharp clash at a meeting of Methodist ministers on the question of pacifism.

This Preacher A Pacifist.

Rev. A. L. Meist, field secretary of the Methodist social service federation, defended the stand of the 35 theological students at Northwestern university, who, several weeks ago, signed pledges to stay out of war at any cost. Heist declared the hue and cry that followed their action simply indicated a "strong war spirit."

Several sharp exchanges occurred. Several ministers supported Reverend Heist's plea for denunciation of "my country, right or wrong." If public opinion cannot be directed against war.

Other ministers said they would join heartily in "damning war" but were ready to fight if necessary.

IN GOD'S OWN COUNTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—All Isaac Cooper had in his pockets when they searched him was a letter from the Jewish welfare board entitling him to one night's sleep in a flop house. Cooper choose a longer sleep—he went into a shooting gallery, said he would like to try some target practice," and sent a bullet into his brain.

Russo-Turkish Trade Brisk.

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Russo-Turkish trade relations have become considerably more brisk lately in consequence of facilities granted to Turkish merchants and the practical settlement of a number of questions relating to trade operations.

CHIEF PETTY OFFICER BRINGS WAR TO GREAT LAKES NAVAL STATION

A board of inquiry at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station today questioned witnesses to the murder last night of Daniel B. Wentworth, chief petty officer, U. S. N., shot down by another chief petty officer. In a mess hall, in the presence of scores of fellow officers, Helmer fired six shots point blank at Wentworth.

CLASS CONSCIOUS FIGURES TELL AMAZING FATE

Who Owns Country? Ask Morgan

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor.)

Are you one of the lucky 1,500,000 who divided up on a pot of gold between $250,000,000 and $200,000,000 on April 1? If not you have missed out on your share in the ownership of the country's industrial wealth and there must be some flaw in the contention of big business that banks, railways, public utilities and manufacturing establishments are owned by the people.

This big fortune distributed on April 1 was no April fool. It represents the dividend checks mailed out on that date by 402 corporations, every check good for so much cash. It includes in addition to regular monthly and quarterly payments a considerable number of extra dividends paid out of the exorbitant profits of 1923. Among the concerns making such extra payments were Eastman Kodak, American Window Glass, Island Creek Coal, Penn Central Light & Power, Fajardo Sugar, and Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Co.

Billions in Dividends.

This great outpouring of cash to the small class in the country which lives off the labor of others calls attention to the increasing wealth which they receive each year from the profits of industry. According to the U. S. Government Department of Commerce the average monthly dividend and interest payments during 1923 amounted to $298,987,000, bringing the amount paid out during the year as a whole to the huge total of $3,587,844,000.

Never before the history of the country have the cash profits paid out to stockholders and bondholders reached so large a total. It exceeds by over $168,000,000 the former peak in 1920. It means that the actual cash payments to the owning class are running more than 100 per cent above those of the pre-war years 1913 and 1914. Total payments in 1914 amounted to $1,787,376,000.

The dividend and interest payments of 1923 would have provided for 2,500,000 families on the basis of wages now prevailing in the manufacturing establishments of the country. If one-half of the total had been set aside as a national savings fund to provide for future capital needs, the remainder would have given a wage increase of 25 per cent to 5,000,000 workers, allowing a higher standard of living to about one-fifth of the entire population.

The total cash payments to the absentee owners of the country's capital during the last ten years have amounted to approximately $27,000,000,000, enough to purchase the entire national debt with a considerable surplus besides. This huge total is only a partial reflection of the full profits of the investing class. Billions of dollars have been held in corporate surpluses and reserves to be disbursed later when income taxes have been reduced or to be divided as stock dividends.

Senators May Jail Mal Daugherty For Withholding Books

WASHINGTON, April 15. — The Senate Daugherty Investigating Committee today will decide whether to order contempt proceedings against Mal Daugherty for his refusal to produce the books of his bank for the committee. Open hearings will be suspended for the day while the committee holds an executive session.

Brookhart is of the opinion that Mal Daugherty can be ordered into custody of the sergeant at arms of the senate and held until he produces books of the Midland National Bank of Washington court house, Ohio, but other members of the committee believe that only court action, involving a long legal battle, can accomplish that end.

Wheeler also will confer with Senator Borah, chairman of the committee appointed to investigate the indictment of the Montana Senator. Borah said the investigation is not likely to get under way until the middle of the week when witnesses subpoenaed from Montana will arrive.

Textile Mills Close.

SANFORD, Me.—Six hundred more workers have been thrown on the streets jobless by the partial closing of two textile factories of the San ford Mills here. The factories and the dye house of the company will go on three-day a week basis.

SENATE'S WAR WITH COOLIDGE IS FLAMING OUT MORE FIERCELY

WASHINGTON, April 15—Renewals of the bitter conflict between President Coolidge and the senate over the fight of investigation by senatorial committees into the doings of government departments was promised yesterday with both sides to the argument as determined as ever to enforce their views.

Senator Reed's resolution to expunge from the record the message of President Coolidge to the senate assailing the Couzens' resolution of the investigation of the internal revenue bureau as outside the bounds of local inquiry still is pending before the senate. Reed said he would demand action on the measure today.

Republican leaders were trying today to arrange a truce with democrats to prevent another day of such bitter partisan discussion as occured Saturday. They fear that the senate will get into such a mean temper over this question, if allowed to go on debating it, that little legislation will be passed before the time for the political conventions in June.

Democrats regarded the President's letter as a challenge. They intended to insist on a report this week from the expenses committee on the Jones resolution empowering the Couzens' committee to investigate the internal revenue bureau and to hire Francis J. Heney with government money instead of privately, out of the purse of senator Couzens, as at first arranged.

Anti-Fascisti Organizer Starts On National Tour

NEW YORK CITY.—Leonardo Frisina, national organizer for the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, has started on a long speaking tour toward the Western States in behalf of the alliance.

Due to the recent general election in Italy, the alliance has renewed its activities among the Italian workers in the United States and will keep up the agitation against the introduction or the formation of black shirt groups here.

Frisina is scheduled to speak in several important cities, among which are Rochester and Buffalo, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago.

He will then proceed toward the West thru the states of Indiana, Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

"The outcome of the general election in Italy," Frisina said, "is such as to give new impetus to the most pessimistic among the rank and file of our organization. It shows once more that the spirit of a class conscious proletariat cannot be killed even by the murderous weapons of the black-shirted criminals."

Studebaker Plutes Expect to Split A 10 Percent Dividend

SOUTH BEND, Ind., April 15.—Wall Street's Drive on Studebaker corporation stock will not effect the ten percent dividend on common stock, president A. R. Erskine announced.

"Profits considerably exceed dividend requirements and promise to do so thruout the year" he said, adding:

"Even with twenty per cent restriction on business which now appears probable I can take an optomistic view of the automobile business and predict that when the year is over records of the industry will compare favorably with results shown by steel, railroads and other big industries."

Studebaker plants here and at Detroit are working full time, according to Erskine, and each will be required to turn out 14,000 for April and May to meet the demand.

Lewis Back In Kansas to "Settle" Another Coal Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, conferred today with miners and operators in wage scale negotiations here in an effort to reach an agreement to settle the strike of 25,000 men in the southwestern district.

The committee of union representatives and employers attempting to frame a new contpract reached a deadlock and Lewis was called as a last resort.

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

JAP CLAUSE MAY FORCE VETOING OF IMMIGRATION BILL

International Trouble Is Feared By Cal

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Veto of the immigration bill, recall of Ambassador Hanihara of Japan and probable diplomatic complications were among the possibilities discussed here today following the senate's angry gesture regarding the exclusion clauses of the pending immigration measure.

The senate's vote yesterday, abrogating the gentlemen's agreement, which up to this time has served as the method of regulating Japanese immigration into this country, clearly foreshadowed adoption of a drastic exclusion provision.

While Congress is very angry at Japan's protest, thru Hanihara, against the exclusion provision, President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes feel themselves in an embarrassing position. At Japan's daring to interfere with legislation on a domestic question, pending before Congress, but they are concerned about the diplomatic consequences of Congress' anger.

Cal May Veto Bill.

It therefore has been suggested that Mr. Coolidge will veto the immigration bill when it comes to him carrying the exclusion clause. But the present temper of Congress is such that a veto will be overridden.

When the Shortridge amendment, which is similar to the exclusion provision carried in the bill passed by the house, has been voted on, the troublesome quota provision will be settled. Senate Republicans in conference agreed on one per cent of the census of 1910 as the basis. If this is carried the difference between the house bill, which provides for two per cent on the census of 1890, must be reconciled in conference.

Chicago Labor Protests.

"Progressive forces of the labor movement are uniting against the "selective" immigration proposals. The Chicago Council for the Protection of Foreign Born and similar councils are expected to send delegations here to oppose the plans to register European workers. Vigorous opposition is offered by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and numerous influential bodies of organized labor.

* * *

Japs Angry at Exclusion.

TOKIO, Japan, April 15.—Japanese opinion and Japanese officialdom today seethed in a turmoil over the action of the American House of Representatives in passing the Japanese exclusion measure.

Woman Faces Jail For Using Charlie's Name Too Freely

NEW YORK, April 15.—Mrs. Myrtle Bowman Hayes, charged with forging the endorsement of Charles M. Schwab, steel magnate and now on trial before Judge Cowen, has admitted in general sessions for forgery in the second degree, he today withdrew her plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to attempted forgery in the third degree.

Her plea of guilty was accepted by Judge McIntyre, who stated that under no circumstances would he permit the defendant to withdraw it.

Mrs. Hayes was held in $10,000 bail, pending investigation of her case by the Judge, who announced he would pronounce sentence two weeks from today.

Under a plea of guilty of attempted forgery in the third degree, defendant is liable to a sentence of one year and six months or greater.

Siberian Farmers Are Buying Tractors From Goverment

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Technical branch of the Government Business Department is receiving many orders for tractors from Siberia, Turkestan, Kubania, Samara state and others. The tractors and cars (including plough etc.) are sold by the government to the peasant on easy payments. Last year they sold at $2,300.

The Technical Branch bought abroad 1,500,000 rubles worth of agricultural machinery and intends to spend 1,000,000 more. Part of the goods has been delivered and is being distributed among the peasants of the different states.

The Fight of the Lady Barbers.

SEATTLE, April 15.—A curious jurisdictional tangle has embroiled Seattle workers with the throwing out of the Lady Barber Branch shop card in the Solidarity barber shop in the lumber workers' section of the city. A card issued by the Barber Workers' Industrial Union of the I. W. W. has replaced the other union card. The Lady Barbers themselves are not recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and their admittance to the Seattle Central Labor Council here was one of the reasons for the threatened revocation of the charter last year.

"Indict Wheeler!" Yelps Daugherty's Former Assistant

GREAT FALLS, Mont., April 15.—John S. Pratt, special assistant attorney general, argued the case of Senator B. K. Wheeler before the Federal Grand Jury which indicted Wheeler, according to members of the Grand Jury.

PLUMBERS' CHIEF PLAYS SCAB ROLE IN PHILADELPHIA

Orders Men Back Under The Union Scale

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Plumbers Union Local No. 123 of this city, several weeks ago went on strike in order to enforce a new wage scale of $1.25 an hour instead of the old rate of $1.15. The strike was declared in full agreement with the Union rules and with the full knowledge and approval of the General Executive Board.

The strike was practically won when the President, Cofield, of the International Union interfered and proposed that the strikers give up everything they won during the strike and return to work at the old rate. The rank and file of the local at a well attended meeting refused to accept this proposition, knowing that complete victory is in sight.

Cofield, Scab Herder.

Mr. Cofield then ruled that he will supply the shops with sufficient men to replace those who refused to liquidate the strike and proceeded to "reorganize" the local in a most autocratic and unbrotherly way. The local appealed the actions of President Cofield to the general Executive Board. The appeal gives an illuminating picture of the struggles the rank and file must carry on not only against their bosses but also against the heads of their own union. The appeal to the members of the G. E. B. follows:

Among the points emphasized in the appeal are: That the General Office promised "full moral support," no financial aid; That President Cofield, after a conference with the strike committee and two of the big plumbing bosses, namely the W. G. Cornell Co. and the Cronin Co. at which Cofield ordered the bosses to remove non-union men from the job.

Men Reject Scab Rate.

The bosses failed to do this and Cofield did not insist on it. Instead the bosses offered to take the men back at the $1.15 wage with the promise that August 1 they might grant $1.25. This offer was rejected by a large majority of the members but Cofield asked them to return to work anyhow at the $1.15 rate, saying they would be able to get $1.25 by July 1.

The workers refused this, pointing out that some 100 members of the local were then working at the $1.25 scale in other shops. Furthermore the local voted that anyone returning at the lower rate would be considered "unfair."

Business Agent, Scab Herder.

When the local business agent admitted he was trying to get men to go on the unfair jobs he was suspended. The business agent tho, thru a frame-up arranged with the secretary and one of the trustees of the bricklayers' union from whom the building is rented, read a notice ordering the premises to be vacated at once. But he waited until the meeting had adjourned to read this notice. Late that night, March 7, the business agent and some other officers removed the books and the charter. Three days later, however, the bricklayers' local denounced the removal order and denied that it was official.

At the next meeting of the plumbers' local, March 17, Cofield boldly ordered the men back to work at the $1.15 scale. The strike is still on, pending appeal to the Executive Board.

Italian Goods to Russia

LENINGRAD, April 15.—The number of offers received from Italian firms, in connection with the formal recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by Italy, is steadily growing. Numerous offers of textile goods and automobiles have been lately received from Palermo, Genoa, Milan. The Italian newspaper Eco has sent a request to the North-Western Chamber of Commerce (Leningrad) to furnish it with regular information about the Russian markets, particularly the leather market.

Disease Spreads in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., April 15.—Hoof and mouth disease continues to spead in California, according to reports today.

FERRIS AROUSED WHEN FORD WINS DEMOCRATIC VOTE

Says Cal's Man Has No Busines in Primary.

By SHERMAN BOWMAN
(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—Sen. Woodridge N. Ferris, of Michigan, sage of the Ferris Institute at Big Rapids, and old fashioned democrat, is aroused because his party has suffered the strange reproach of having Henry Ford, a supporter of Coolidge for President, named the Democratic favorite son of Ferris' own state.

Senator Ferris has been a Democrat longer than most men have lived. He was a candidate in the Michigan primaries, just held, for the Democratic nomination for president. But someone placed Ford's name on the ballot.

Ford had previously shown his indifference to any candidacy of his own by declaring publicly in an interview that he would support Coolidge in the election next fall. But, even under those circumstances and without any Ford campaign, the Michigan voters gave Ford a majority of nearly 3,000. Only about 13,000 Democratic votes were cast.

"It was asinine to put his name on the ballot in the first place without ascertaining first whether he was a Democrat or a Republican."

Sen. Ferris said indignantly in his Senatorial offices here

"The party is now in the pretty position of going into the convention with an indorsement for a Republican. If the spirit of the primary is followed, the delegation will have to give Ford one vote. But it is a bad situation in that he must be given seven one votes, since he has declared for President Coolidge."

"Polikushka" Will Be Presented April 22nd at Boston

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—To supply the popular demand, of the great film of the Moscow Art Theatre, "Polikushka," will be presented at Boston Symphony Hall for one performance only, on Tuesday night, April 22. The Boston papers have been unanimous in their high praise of this film.

Ivan Moskvin, one of the star actors of the Moscow Art Theatre, who plays the title role, creates a character of superb pathos, swayed by elemental desires, but also by elemental loyalty.

"The acting of Ivan Moskvin is superb, as vivid and searching a pantomime as one could ask," says the Boston Transcript. "It is true to human nature, it is rich in folk background, it is a monument to the perversity and blind mischance which often seems to thwart humanity. The Moscow Art Theatre as actors have endowed it with abounding theatrical life and vigor."

The film has played in the principle cities to full houses and amid the universal acclaim of the critics.

French Inventor Boasts of Deadly Electric War Ray

PARIS, April 15.—The most formidable war machine ever germinated in the mind of man, has been stored in the French war office since the end of the world struggle, Jules Rateau says in an article in the Journal today.

The secret, according to Rateau was discovered accidentally by a French inventor late in the war and consists in a method of utilizing infrared electrical rays called "The Singing Arc," as a destructive electrical force of terrible capacity.

If the war had lasted a few months longer, Rateau says, the ray would have demonstrated that France's sea, air and land frontiers can be made impassable.

Longshoremen Can't Settle.

NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans Steamship Association refuses to enter negotiations with the striking longshoremen. The unions involved had made a written request that they be employed on the employers' own terms. Twelve hundred strikebreakers are employed on the independent lines against 800 union men by the U. S. Shipping Board. The vessel agents recently made the statement that if the union would depose Harry Keegan as president, overtures would be received. The men followed the request of their masters and are now in a worse conditon than before.

Old Man Lodge Calamity Howls At Jap Menace

WASHINGTON, April 15—Definitely aligning himself against Secretary of State Hughes and the administration on the question of Japanese exclusion, senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared in the senate that if the United States yields to Japanese Protest against exclusion legislation, it will cease to be a sovereign nation.

"We should let the whole world know that the United States and the United States alone is to state who can come into this country," Lodge said.

POVERTY BRINGS LUNACY, DEATH, TO FARMHOUSE

Wife Loses Mind And Slays Daughter

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WHEATON, Ill., April 15.—As a result of the small returns brought in for crops last year, due to market control by speculators, a farm wife here is in the state insane asylum, her little daughter is dead, and her three other children are critically injured. Mrs. Sven Carlson and her husband owned a farm near Batavia. But the farmer could get little money for their crops. Things got so bad that Carlson, like the other farmers, was selling his crops for less money than he paid out in freight and hauling charges.

Carlson had to rent the farm and moved to Wheaton. Mrs. Carlson, according to her husband, began to brood over her troubles, as thousands of farmers thruout the country have been doing. The bankrupt condition of the farmers preyed on her mind, and she became mentally unbalanced.

Friday night Carlson came in from the evening chores. He found his wife standing over their daughter Doris. The despondent woman had attacked her children and endeavored to take her own life. Carlson declares that the lot of a farmer these days is indeed an unhappy one.

April 27th Children's Day.

NEW YORK, April 15.—At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Junior Section of the Young Workers' League of New York it was decided to devote Sunday afternoon, April 27th, to a celebration of Children's Day—the function of this celebration to be the commemoration of the formation of a Communist children's organization in New York and the establishment of closer relations between the children's and the adult movement of this city.

A mass meeting has been arranged for the occasion at Webster Hall, 11th street and 3rd avenue, New York city. An appropriate program has been arranged for the occasion, including prominent speakers and a very good entertainment with children's talent, consisting, in part, of group dancing, a boxing match, tableaux, a playlet, etc.

The workers are urged not to make any arrangements for that afternoon and attend in full force, thereby helping the children to make their first undertaking a real success. There is nothing more encouraging to the children than success in their undertakings.

Hits Wavering of Swedes.

MOSCOW, April 15.—The Swedish press is very much disappointed with the wavering policy of the Government in the matter of the restoration of normal relations with Russia. Several papers remark that the Izvestia, official Moscow organ, is right when it warns Sweden that the Soviet Republics will naturally have to discontinue placing orders in Sweden, as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has no juridical basis for business in that country.

LABOR DEFENSE COUNCIL PLEDGES AID TO MOONEY

Congratulates London Workers For Stand

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 15.—American labor has not forgotten Tom Mooney. All over the country a new campaign is gathering headway to force the governor of California to release him from the prison cell in which he languishes, a victim of one of the most brazen frame-ups in the foul history of capitalist assaults.

Writing to H. D. Carmichael, secretary of the London Trades Council which has pledged its support to the campaign to save Mooney, the Labor Defense Council declares:

Behind the Campaign.

"Your letter of March 20 is bound to strike a note of response in every real labor organization in this country. As for the Labor Defense Council, we hasten to assure you that we are cwholeheartedly in sympathy with your high purpose. The Labor Defense Council must be counted as a determined supporter in the renewed campaign to free Mooney.

"The Mooney case is one of the most important that this country has ever known. Altho every important witness against his has long since confessed to perjury, Mooney is still in jail. He will remain there unless the workers force his release.

Proletarian Solidarity.

"Tha the first impulse in the new Mooney campaign came from London is significant of the close bonds which unite the workers of England with those of the United States. It is a tribute to your sense of proletarian solidarity.

"We recall that the Mooney case was first brought to the attention of wide masses of American people thru an appeal sent out from Soviet Russia. The workers of this country have not forgotten it, and they will not soon forget the fine step which you now take."

You Should READ

The Valley Of Enna
And Other Poems and Modern Plays
Price, $2.50

AND

The Education of Ernest Wilmerding
A Story of Social and Labor Unrest
Price, $2.00

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COAL BARONS LAY OFF 11 MEN; EIGHT THOUSAND MINERS STRIKE

LANSFORD, Pa., April 15.—More than 7,500 miners of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company struck unexpectedly today in sympathy with 400 men at the Lansford No. 5 colliery, who have been on strike since Friday because eleven men were laid off from work.

The strike closes all the company's collieries in the Panther Creek field —between Mauch Chunk and Tamaqua. District officials of the United Mine Workers will arrange a conference at once, it was said.

SENATE LAND ROBBERS THROWN INTO TURMOIL BY RED HOT LETTER

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Another row in the senate land frauds investigation threatened to end the session of the committee yesterday.

The storm broke when James R. Page, Kansas City, attorney, acting as committee "prosecutor," read a letter from John J. Morton, publisher of Atlaxco, Texas, making grave charges against the companies in the lower Rio Grande valley.

Gerald Hill, Jr., of Houston, attorney for R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman for Texas and head of one of the land companies under investigation, leaped to his feet and demanded that the letter be stricken from the record.

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WORKERS PARTY ISSUES VALUABLE SET OF LEAFLETS

Help Distribute These To The Workers

A list of leaflets now being issued by the Workers' Party of America from the National Headquarters at 1009 North State Street, which are for free distribution or sale follows. The leaflets are isued to enlighten the workers and farmers of the United States as to their own class interests.

• • •

The Kept Government of the United States.

This leaflet, 2 pages, tells briefly of the Washington Teapot Dome scandals and who are the people involved and why. Not only individuals are guilty, but the whole system is guilty. The Government of the United States is a kept government. You should help tell others this truth. 40c per 100.

• • •

Stand Fast for the Farmer-Labor Party.

This is a statement issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, giving a brief history of the developments for independent political action of the working farmers and workers of this country, appealing to the readers to work for the success of the June 17th convention of the Farmer-Labor movement. 40c per 100, $3.50 per 1000. Four pages.

• • •

Fight Registration of the Foreign Born Workers.

Laws before Congress propose to enslave Foreign Born Workers and consequently the American Born Workers. These laws will aid the employers in fighting unions and reducing wages. The selective immigration, finger printing, just like criminals, photographing and other features of these laws if adopted will make the workers worse slaves than they are now. The leaflet tells all about it and shows how to fight these proposed laws. Every worker should be interested. 30c per 100, $2.50 per 1000.

• • •

UNITED STATES TO-DAY.

Thus is headed the Program of the Workers Party of America. It is a keen analysis of the class struggle, the social forces organizing and fighting for power, etc. It is a masterly document and every worker should be familiar with the contents of this leaflet. It is illustrated with several appropriate cartoons. 500,000 is already sold. Send for a supply to-day. 60c per 100, $5.00 per 1000.

• • •

LET THE MINERS RUN THE MINES.

The leaflet speaks of the nationalization of mines; the establishment of worker's control and a Workers Government. What applies to mines, applies to other industries. Help advocate: LET THE MINERS RUN THE MINES. 25c per 100, $2.50 per 1000.

• • •

WHY EVERY WORKER SHOULD BE A COMMUNIST AND JOIN THE WORKERS PARTY?

This is an 8-page pamphlet with forceful illustrations and cartoons. The reader of the pamphlet is confronted with a picture of actual conditions as they are in the United States and if he is true to himself, it will lead him to thinking and joining the forces of class conscious workers. Will you help? Price: 80c per 100, $8.00 per 1000.

Greeks Vote For a Republic; Martial Law Is Proclaimed

(Special to The Daily Worker)

ATHENS, April 15.—The Greek electorate have voted for a republic by a huge majority. A government bulletin just issued announces that the result of the plebiscite indicates that the overwhelming majority favoring a republic in Athens and other large cities makes the result certain.

The government announces also that martial law has been proclaimed but no reason for this drastic action is given.

Money Wins Again.

Motion to quash the indictments against W. E. D. Stokes, New York millionaire, and five others indicted with him on charges of "framing" evidence to blacken the character of his wife, Mrs. Helen Elwood Stokes, is scheduled for hearing before Judge W. M. Cook, of the criminal court, today.

JUST OUT!

Book—164 page Poem, well bound, neatly printed. M. S. Holt, M. D., author and publisher. Weston, W. Va. Prince, $1.25 p. p.

Read—"War Twixt God and the Devil."
Learn true cause of "War-Lord's revel.
Who've robbed you lo these many years,
And drenched this world in blood and tears.
Baptize a child in human gore,
Prepared for WAR forevermore.
Tho based upon "His Holy Word."(?)
Vicarious punishment is absurb.
Teach youth that blood is essential,
For a "Heavenly-Home" credential.
All WARS were right—the clergy's claim;
If WARS were wrong on them's the blame.

The Crisis In The British Mining Industry

By A. J. COOK.

(Editor's Note: When this article was published in the Labor Monthly, London, issue of April, 1924, the author was a member of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, from South Wales. A Chicago Tribune dispatch from London, under date of April 10th, reports that Cook was elected as Secretary of the Miners' Federation to succeed Frank Hodges, well-known as a reactionary and one of those principally responsible for "Black Friday" in 1921, when the Triple Alliance broke down and the miners were defeated. Cook is quoted in an interview as saying:

"I'm still a Red, with all that that means. I take my election as Secretary by the miners as an expression of a desire for a militant, aggressive policy. As the miners well know, I stand for a real live national and international miners' organization."

Under these circumstances this article, which gives the issues and background of the great impending battle in the coal mining industry of Great Britain, takes on especial significance.)

In 1921, after one of the greatest struggles in the history of Trade Unionism, the miners were defeated. For four months they displayed a spirit of solidarity unequalled in any movement. The Triple Alliance failed to function. As a result of the defeat terms were forced on the men that produced conditions of poverty and slavery. Our "Mighty Organization," the pride of the Trade Union Movement, was shattered. The coal owners true to tradition imposed such tyrannous conditions that despondency spread like a disease, infecting most of the leaders as well as the men. The suffering of the men became intolerable. Some of the old leaders, having very little knowledge of national or international economics, and believing the masters would yield to a human appeal, pinned their faith in an appeal to the coal owners begging for fair-play and fair conditions.

For over two years numerous meetings with the masters and Cabinet Ministers took place, but the appeal for a living wage fell on dead ears. Accidents have increased at an alarming rate since resumption of work after the 1921 lock-out. (See the Report of the Government Inspector of Mines.) Safety was neglected—low wages and increased accidents go together.

In South Wales and Lancashire, aggressive action was suggested—the rank and file had reached the limit of endurance. Realizing that the principles of the 1921 profit-sharing agreement exploited the miners and failed to give them a living wage, the rank and file demanded the agreement be ended. "We are starving while working, just as well starve without work," say the miners. An industry that cannot provide a living wage for its workers should close down; "private ownership has failed."

For over two years the leaders pleaded, but every suggestion was met with a negative reply. The owners would not listen to reason.

No other course was open but to give notice to terminate the agreement. A ballot was taken and the rank and file in every district declared that the Agreement must go. On January 17, three months' notice was handed to the employers. For several weeks even then our case was ignored, but the spirit of revolt spread. The successful struggle of the railwaymen and dockers put new life in our men.

The Executive Committee of the M. F. G. B. prepared for action and demanded that the owners should state their proposals. What a change! —suddenly, owners, Government and public became alarmed. At last attention was drawn to our conditions. On March 6 the same men, who for two years treated us with contempt, were now prepared to consider our case. Organized might had compelled the owners to move. It is a lesson that we shall not forget. Terms were offered that meant a small improvement in our conditions, but did not bring us anywhere near 1914 conditions, taking into consideration the increase of the cost of living. On March 13, the adjourned conference met and considered the proposals; it reassembled on the 14th and unanimously rejected the terms of the owners.

Having forty-nine mining members in the House of Commons, it was decided some time ago to introduce a Minimum Wage Bill to bring the miners' wages up to a living standard. Every attempt possible to obstruct the introduction of the Minimum Wage Bill was made by the owners. They approached their Liberal and Tory friends, and succeeded in making the Government take the private members' time, hoping to stop the Bill going forward, but to their surprise the Government agreed to accept the Bill as their own measure thus making it a Government Bill. In one week both a political and an industrial crisis arose. The miners are determined, come what may, to secure a living wage and some clear understandable agreement to govern wages and conditions in the future.

The great Miners' Federation has been re-organized ready for the fight.

KLAN SHOOTING CONSPIRACY AT LILLY EXPOSED

Arranged in Advance to Put Out Lights.

The Daily Worker has just received the true story of the Klan riots in Lilly, Pa., from a coal miner who witnessed the massacre. He writes:

"It was a put up affair thought out beforehand by the Klan. The Klansmen made arrangements to have the electric street lights extinguished the night of the demonstration. A group of boys—not men, as the newspapers report—got a fire hose to play on the Klansmen, as boys will, and the Klansmen wrenched the firehose from the boys and turned it, not on the boys, but on the people watching the parade. One Klansman yelled "Fire" and a volley of bullets rained on the defenseless crowd.

"The citizens were unarmed and were unprepared for trouble. The Klansmen were injured by their own members because they wore civilian clothes in order to act as guards. In this way they were undistinguishable from the rest of the crowd.

"Along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad there were found by citizens of Lilly, nearly a hundred revolvers which were thrown out of the special train by the Klansmen.

There are about ten Klansmen who live in Lilly, but the miners would not let them demonstrate. The massacre was perpetrated by Klansmen from Johnston and Altoona, each about 25 miles from Lilly on the Pennsylvania railroad.

Oklahoma To Have Bona Fide Farmer-Labor Party Soon

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 15. —A Farmer-Labor party convention to be held in Oklahoma City May 9 and 10, will form a new party, distinct from the Farmer-Labor Progressive league which indorsed candidates and adopted a platform at El Reno. The league is a political organization within the Democratic party. The Farmer-Labor party is to be a new political party.

The Farmer-Labor party meets two deficiencies of the league. It provides for the placing of La Follette electors on the presidential ballot and provides a set of state candidates should league candidates be beaten in the Democratic primary.

It is necessary to procure 5000 signatures to petitions in order to place a Farmer-Labor party in the field. Once in the field there need be no primary contest. One vote for the Farmer-Labor ticket at the primary will assure it a position on the ballot for November.

The proposed platform includes public ownership government banking, public control of all natural resources, restoration of civil liberties, abolition of injunctions in labor disputes, retention and development by the government ownership of a super-power system to connect into one system all public electric power projects.

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

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

JAMES P. CANNON will speak before the South Slavic Branch, No. 1, of the Party Thursday, April 17th, 8 P. M., on the Labor Party Policy of the Party. The meeting will take place at the C. S. P. S. Hall, 18th and May Streets.

• • •

ALEXANDER BITTELMAN will speak before the Douglas Park Branch (Jewish) on the Recent Convention of the Jewish Federation and the Labor Party Policy on Wednesday, April 16th, 8 P. M., at Liberty House, 3420 West Roosevelt Road. Comrades and outsiders are invited to attend these meetings.

• • •

MAX SALZMAN, Member N. E. C. of Y. W. L., addressed an open meeting of the Greek branch of the W. P. at the Hull House on the question of Protection of Foreign Born Workers. Over a hundred were present at this meeting.

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THERE WILL BE a meeting of the DAILY WORKER subscription agents of the Party on Monday, April 21, 8 P. M., at 166 W. Washington Street, Room 307.

• • •

UNITED FRONT MAY DAY CONFERENCE meeting will be held April 23rd, Wednesday, at 180 W. Washington Street, Room 200. Letters have been sent to unions in Chicago, as well as to fraternal societies, inviting them to participate in the United Front May Day Conference.

• • •

WILLIAM F. DUNNE, EDITOR DAILY WORKER, will speak Thursday, April 24th, 8 P. M., before the meeting of the Englewood Branch of the Young Workers League at 6357 S. Ashland Avenue, on the subject of Anti-Militarism.

All local members should watch this column for news of all routine and special Party meetings.—Martin Abern, City Secretary.

Australian Labor Calls For United Political Front

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 15.—The Labor council of New South Wales has issued a manifesto calling for the linking up of all working class political parties with the Australian Labor party in order to secure a united working class front.

"We realize," says the manifesto, "that the day when all working class parties are accepted into the Labor party will be a historic day. The need of a united working class is apparent to all.

"The council realizes that only a united working class can secure a workers' government. Only a workers' government can take the necessary steps for dealing with the immediate problems of the workers."

Had Too Many Relatives.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 15.—"Too many relations" was the explanation given by bank examiners today for the downfall of John M. Moore, bank president accused of having defalcated $600,000 from the Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company.

J. BALTRUSAITIS, NEW POLITICAL, FRAMED BY DICK

Civil Liberties Union Shows Up Injustice

NEW YORK, April 15.—An application for the pardon of another political prisoner who has just been sent to Leavenworth under the war-time Espionage Act will be made this week by the American Civil Liberties Union thru its Washington representative on the ground that he goes to prison for a war-time offence "six years after the Armistice, three years after the suspension of the Espionage Act, and three months after the release of the last of the federal political prisoners by order of President Coolidge."

The Military Again

The prisoner is Joseph Baltrusaitis of St. Louis, Mo., who was sent to Leavenworth on March 12th, after months of delay of the case in the courts, on a charge of attempting "to cause disloyalty in the military forces of the United States" by distributing a Communist leaflet.

The Civil Liberties Union, in a statement on the case, styles it "one of the most flagrant and inexcusable political prosecutions on record." The statement reads:

"This case of Baltrusaitis is a striking injustice, not only because he has gone to prison so long after the war under a law long since suspended, but particularly because his prosecution was wholly inexcusable. The undisputed facts are:

"Interfering With Recruiting

"1. He was charged with interfering with the recruiting and enlistment of soldiers in November, 1920, when soldiers were no longer being recruited.

"2. The only charge was handing to a detective who visited him at his place of business some copies of a Communist leaflet entitled "Proletarian Revolution or Wage Slavery."

"3. The leaflet made no reference whatever to the war or military service. It voiced the usual Communist political ideas.

"4. He was sentenced to two years in prison on Oct. 24, 1921, on an indictment brought on May 3, 1921, after the Espionage Act had been suspended.

Six Years After Armistice

"5. He went to prison on March 12th last, six years after the Armistice, three years after the suspension of the Espionage Act, and three months after the release of the last of the federal political prisoners by order of President Coolidge."

It is expected that President Coolidge will act favorably and promptly on the application for pardon filed by the Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Baltrusaitis, in order to accord him the same treatment as to other prisoners convicted for belief and opinion.

The Civil Liberties Union also points out that there is another wartime case on appeal in the United States Supreme Court which may result in twelve more persons being sent to prison for expressions of opinion against the war. This case involves twelve socialists from Cincinnati indicted in 1917 for opposing the draft act. It is planned to file pardon applications on their behalf in case the Supreme Court affirms the conviction.

WESTERN PENNSY KLANSMEN FAIL IN TERROR TACTICS

Miners Are Wise To Robed Hypocrites

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

Flying the flag in front and placing a Bible inside of every school in the Chartiers Valley section of Washington County, Pa., is the answer of the Ku Klux Klan to the organization of the workers and their wives and children by the Workers Party, the Y. W. L. and its Junior section. These "Knights of the Nightie," whose pretense at being sanctimonious, and who seriously believe that they are keeping their identities concealed, are known for what they really are to those who comprise the population in that section of Western Pennsylvania.

A certain miner of Houston, Pa., puts the case right when he says: "I'll bet half of them are afraid to let their wives know that they belong to the Klan, because of the dual lives they live, while the other half belong to it, so as to provide an excuse to their wives when they are out trying to worm their way into the confidence of the vamps and flappers they meet, while innocent wifie thinks they are saving America from destruction at the hands of the Reds." Another one says: "Why, I know them so well that I could tell their hides in a tanyard." Yet these budding "Kleagle and Wizard" hounds, who wait until darkness comes to put on their robes and "step on the gas" to get to some hillside, there to burn their fiery crosses, think that nobody is aware of their membership in the organization that was founded, or at least revived, by a white slaver.

Company Tools Unite.

All elements, not necessarily klansmen, but who are opposed to organized labor, are united in their efforts to break up the Party and Y. W. L. branches in that section. They have even gone so far as to have a constable, better known as "Seldom Sober Rathbone," go to the homes of some of our foreign language miners, threatening them with jail or placing their children in an institution for incorrigible children, if they refused to drop their membership in the Workers Party and compel the children to quit the Junior section.

The answer to these efforts on the part of the klan and its wiling dupes is—more organization. The party of the workers is in this section to stay, and neither its petty small business men nor the industrial lords above them, with the aid of the "two by four" constables, are going to scare the workers of Washington County into submission to them any longer.

F. F.-L. P. Meet Scheduled.

On April 27th they are to hold a convention of the County Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and the chances are that Constable Rathbone will be looking for his first real work in many moons after the next election. The Washington County Federated Farmer-Labor Party is planning to care for a big crowd that day, and indications are that the representatives of the rank and file will be out in large numbers. The convention will be held in Canonsburg and much is expected in the form of constructive action.

Labor Fakers Getting Bounced from Fat Jobs By "Friend of Labor"

(By The Federated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO.—Mayor Rolph, for 16 years ruler of San Francisco, holds cards in half a dozen labor unions. But under his mayoralty union labor has gradually lost every appointive office in the city except two—Wm. P. McCabe of the fire commision, and Timothy A. Reardon, who has just been demoted by Acting Mayor McLeran (Rolph being on a trip to investigate the labor governments of the Antipodes) from president to mere member of the board of public works. As soon as Rolph returns a committee from organized labor will wait on him and inquire as to this state of affairs. The mayor replaced the late George Tracy, who long represented labor on the civil service commission, by an attorney; and named a contractor to succeed Paul Scharrenburg, secretary California State Feedration of Labor, on the city planning commission.

La Follette and Frazier.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., April 15.—Senator La Follette for president and Senator Frazier of North Dakota for vice president will head the Montana Farmer-Labor party ticket on the presidential primary election in Montana May 27. Delegates will also be elected by the party voters for the national convention of the Farmer-Labor movement at St. Paul June 17 when La Follette is expected to be nominated for president.

The Miles City Trades & Labor assembly and two locals of the Bear Creek United Mine Workers affiliated with the party in the past week.

Diptheria on Increase.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 15.—Diphtheria is on the increase in Illinois, according to the weekly report of the State Department of Health.

Boycott California Fruit Or Hoof-Mouth Plague May Get You

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—Nature is aiding the I. W. W. boycott of California products. Dr. J. Edward Carlyle, an authority on the hoof and mouth epidemic, states: "The people of the United States are in grave danger of contracting the hoof and mouth disease by eating California fruits. Dust from the pastures and grazing fields of infected animals blows onto the fruit and can be carried out of the state. California-made clothing might also catch this same dust and it is possible to contract hoof and mouth disease from it."

The I. W. W. boycott is maintained because the state sends men to prison for 1 to 14 years for nothing more than membership in the I. W. W.

New York for Al Smith.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The name of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York will be formally presented to the national Democratic convention in New York next June as New York's choice for the Democratic nomination for President.

Trachtenberg Tour

Wednesday, April 16, 8 p. m., Detroit, House of Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave. (Russian Trade Unoins.)

Thursday, April 17, Grand Rapids, full details to appear later.

Friday, April 18, 8 p. m., Chicago, North Side Turner Hall, 820 N. Clark St.

Saturday, April 19, Milwaukee, full details to appear later.

Sunday, April 20, Gary, Ind., full details to appear later.

Six Dead—Investigate.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 15.—Two investigations were started today to determine the blame for the railroad crossing crash here last night in which Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson and four of their six children were killed. Their automobile was struck by an express train on the Wabash railroad crossing at West Lebanon, Ind.

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"The End of Teapot Government"

The Crisis in the Capitalist Parties, and Farmer-Labor Unity

By

EARL R. BROWDER

Co-Editor, with Wm. Z. Foster, of the Labor Herald; member of the Central Executive Committee, Workers Party.

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AMALGAMATED BANK CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY

Millions Now In Labor Banks of N. Y.

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, April 15.—A tenfold gain in assets within one year is the record of the Amalgamated Bank of New York, announced for its first birthday celebration, today. In the 12 months its deposits in the 4 per cent interest department have grown to $1,600,000. The assets which began at $300,000 are now $3,000,000. This success it attributes to the fact that profits amounting to more than a certain rate of interest are to be divided among the depositors.

Organizing Co-Op. Companies.

Added to its many other activities, which extend from transporting foreign exchange to helping its customers build houses, the bank announces it is developing a plan for organizing co-operative ice and coal companies. Vice President Held, a city alderman, has charge of this plan. The bank, as the first institution to send money for customers to Russia, had to convince the conservative state banking department of the safety of such a service. Now 325 banks thruout the country use the Amalgamated to transport money to Europe. To Russia alone it transmitted $2,340,948 in nine months.

Authorization for the bank was given by the fifth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union. The Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago was opened April 1, 1923, and the New York bank a year later. Three other labor banks, folowing the Amalgamated example, have been opened in New York within a year. The resources of the four combined have mounted to over $12,000,000.

Twenty Labor Banks.

There are reported to be 20 labor banks in the country, with surplus and deposits of over $40,000,000. The development of labor banking, in which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has been the pioneer and largest single factor, has taken place within the last three years.

Perhaps There May Be Some Hope For Even the Filipinos

MANILLA, April 15. — Harold Holdsworth, Ex-mayor of Wakefield, England and prominent in English politics who is now in Manilla with world tourists is quoted by the local papers as saying: "If Great Britain has already pledged to the world to grant selfgovernment to Egypt in 1923; make India autonomous; eventually transform South Africa into a republic; place Australia in a position to look out for herself; permit Canada to govern herself and loosen the tie to bind her to her colonies as soon as they are fit for self-government, may not the world also expect from America to grant to the Filipinos the independence for which they have been craving all these years".

He further asserted that the British policy with regard to English colonies has always been liberal. As a result of this policy the nations or colonies once fighting against England, he said, are now staunch adherents and supporters of the British Empire.

Hamon Had No Money Scruples.

WASHINGTON.—E. J. Costello of Chicago, former managing editor of The Federated Press, testified before the oil probe committee here that he was told by Jake Hamon, on the morning before Harding's nomination, that Harding and Coolidge would be chosen and that Fall would be in the cabinet. Hamon said that he would "get something pretty good, probably a place in the cabinet."

Costello served as publicity man for Hamon in 1906-7, when Hamon was Republican state chairman in Oklahoma. He described Hamon as the type of politician who had no scruple as to the use of money.

Government Light Plant.

WASHINGTON.—By unanimous vote the Senate had adopted Senator Norris' bill appropriating $45,000,000 for the construction of a hydro-electric power plant at the Great Falls of the Potomac, ten miles above the city, in order that the federal government may furnish electric light and power to the District of Columbia at cost.

Russian Communists Make Their Position Clear

Resolution of the Central Committee of the Central Control Commission concerning the Party Structure.

* * *

(Adopted unanimously at the joint session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission held on December 5th, 1923, in accordance with the decisions of the Plenary October Session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission.

* * *

I. The Party During the New Economic Policy.

(a). The New Economic Policy, which has caused a growth of the productive forces, has proved itself to be a necessary stage on the long protracted transition road from capitalism to socialism. It has contributed to the revival of national economics in general and of the state industry, the state commerce and of the co-operatives in particular. We have witnessed a gradual increase in the rate of wages, a return of qualified proletarians to the towns, a raising of the level of culture among the broad proletarian masses and in particular, the formation of new ranks of proletarian and peasant intellectuals, thanks to the systematic instructions imparted to the workers and peasants in the higher educational establishments.

(b). The Twelfth Congress of the Party, while taking note of the revival of the economic life of the country has, at the same time already pointed out the necessity of estimating every stage of the economic development from the point of view of socialist construction. The dictatorship of the proletariat, which cannot be consolidated and developed without an increase in the material prosperity, could not even have maintained itself, if this increase in material prosperity had created a preponderance of private capital over state capital.

Economic Co-Ordination Necessary.

The extraordinary difficulties with which the economics of the country are meeting at the present moment, are mainly expressed in the fact that the products of our state industry do not find a sufficient market. If during the last year the disposal of our products has met with ever-increasing difficulties, this to a very great extent is attributable to the extraordinarily high cost of production, to the exceedingly high trading expenses and, in addition, to the unjustifiable methods of an exaggerated computation of prices at the expense of the consumer. The underlying causes of these difficulties are the disparity and the lack of co-ordination of the various elements in the state economics, both between themselves individually and between themselves as a whole and the market, the irrational or insufficiently rational establishment of industrial and commercial undertakings and the conduct of their operations, in particular the inability of our still bureaucratic commercial and co-operative organizations to reach the rural markets.

The central task remains, as heretofore, the linking up of the state industry with the peasants' agriculture, i. e., in the first place the establishment of proper proportions between the productivity of our state industry on the one hand and the requirements and extent of our mainly rural market on the other. This task can be carried out to the extent to which the linking up of the various factors and elements of the state industry between themselves is appropriately and systematically accomplished.

In view of the foregoing the whole Party must arrive at the conclusion that the continued economic revival, which will enable us to overcome the existing crisis within the more or less near future, will serve the cause of socialist construction only insofar as we learn to co-ordinate the elements of the state economics in their relation to each other and to the market generally.

Danger of Degeneration.

From this there arises the unique importance of the "Gosplan" of the economic staff of the socialist state and of all the organizations for carrying out planned economics in the provinces. It is necessary to secure effectually for them the position indicated by the resolution of the Twelfth Congress.

The measures adopted in recent times in order to reduce the prices of manufactured goods and to promote the export of grain, have already led to a certain recovery in the trade turnover and to an increase in the price of grain. The struggle against the fundamental causes of the market crisis demands, however, from the Party a complicated and systematic work for carrying out the measures indicated by the Twelfth Congress regarding the concentration of industry, appropriate organization of the apparatus of trade and industry, the promotion of agriculture, the raising of its technical level and its adaption to the struggle on the world market by various means, among these being the extension of agricultural credit, etc. These tasks are confronting the Party in all their full extent and in the most pressing manner. There is no doubt that the Party will concentrate all its forces in order to carry them out effectively.

(c) The objective contradictions presented by the actual stage of the transitory period and which result from the simultaneous existence of the most varied economic forms, from the prevailing market relations, from the necessity for the state institutions to employ capitalistic forms and methods of work, from the necessity or relying for support upon a staff which is still a stranger to the proletariat, etc.—these contradictions find their expression in a whole series of negative tendencies, the fight against which must be placed on the order of the day. Among these tendencies there may be mentioned: striking anomalies in the material situation of Party members, determined by their varying functions and the so-called "wasteful expenditures"; the growth of connections with bourgeois elements and the ideological influence of the latter; the narrowing of the intellectual horizon by officialdom, which must be distinguished from the necessary specialization and, arising therefrom, the weakening of the connections between the Communists working in various spheres; the danger of a loss of the perspectives of socialist construction as a whole and of the world revolution; the danger, already indicated by the congress, of a "New Economic Policy" degeneration on the part of a portion of the functionaries who, owing to the nature of their activity, come most into contact with bourgeois elements, the process of bureaucratizing which is to be noted in the Party apparatus and, arising therefrom, the threatening danger of the Party losing contact with the masses.

2. Party and Working Masses.

The confidence of the proletarian masses in the Party has increased. This finds its expression in the Soviet elections, in the collapse of the Menshevist and Social Revolutionary parties and in the formation of a body of non-party workers who are actively supporting the Party. At the same time the active Communist workers, who of course should form the connecting link between the Party and the non-party masses, are almost entirely absorbed in administrative and economic work and thereby unavoidably lose contact with the work of production. The fundamental task, therefore, in this connection is the recruiting of new party members from the ranks of workers at the bench. It is the task of the Party organizations to devote special attention to this type of Party worker, to do everything possible in order to prevent their being divorced from the work of production, to help them raise the cultural level and use every means to render easier the possibility for them to take effective part in all Party affairs. The work of enlarging the proletarian mainstay of the Party must, in the next months, be one of the most important tasks of all Party organizations. The initiative of certain organizations which have already developed their activities in this direction must be supported by all industrial organizations of our Party. The Party must render easier the influx of new elements of industrial workers into the Party organizations and their promotion from candidates to Party members. In the same way it is necessary to give increased attention to the work among the growing proletarian youth.

Regarding the peasantry, among whom proletarian and semi-proletarian strata are again appearing, it is necessary to improve by every means the qualitative composition of the nuclei, to direct their work into the channel of cultural and political activity, in particular to intensify their work of helping to spread a knowledge of scientific agricultural methods, and also their work in the co-operative field, in the organization of agricultural credits, etc. Along with this the village proletariat (especially the committees of landless peasants in the Ukraine) must be given every support, and the proletarian elements must be drawn into our Party organizations as well as into the All-Russian Confederation of Agricultural and Forest Workers.

Intelligenzia Favor Soviets.

Among the intelligenzia, as the result of general causes as well as of the improvement of their position in our country while at the same time the middle classes in Germany are being pauperized, there is to be noted a general swing of opinion in favor of the Soviet power. Of especial importance is this turn of opinion among the rural teachers and among the instructors in agriculture, who can be considered as being one of the most important connecting links between town and country. This turn of opinion among broad strata of the intelligenzia in favor of the Soviet power, while being in itself an outstanding positive phenomenon, can, however, also have consequences of a negative character, as it increases the danger of the Communists being ideologically surrounded.

The struggle for the ideological purity of our Party against petty bourgeois and "Smjenoehov" (an organized movement among intellectuals, especially emigrants, in favor of the Soviet power as being the upholder of the independence of Russia) obsurantism is, therefore, an equally important task of the Party.

3. Party and Workers' Democracy.

The negative phenomena of the last month in the life of the working class on the whole, as well as within the Party involve the unescapable conclusion that the interests of the Party in regard to its struggle against New Economic Policy influence, as well as regarding its fighting capacity in all spheres of work, demand a serious change in the policy of the Party in the sense of a real and systematic carrying out of the principles of workers' democracy. In view of this the October Joint Session of the Plenums of the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee have decided as follows:

"The Plenums of the Central Committee and of the Central Control Committee entirely approve the policy in the direction of democracy which was recently adopted by the political bureau, and they also approve of the intensification of the struggle against 'wasteful expenditures' and against the disintegrating influence of the New Economic Policy upon certain elements of the Party, as proposed by the political bureau."

Workers' democracy means liberty of frank discussion of the most important questions of the Party life by all members and that all leading Party functionaries and commissions be elected by those bodies immediately under them. It does not, however, include the liberty of forming fraction groups, which are extremely dangerous for a governing party since they continually threaten to split and disintegrate the government and the state apparatus as a whole.

It is obvious that within a party, which represents a voluntary union of people on a definite basis of ideals and practice, there can be no toleration of the formation of groups, the ideological content of which is directed against the party as a whole and against the dictatorship of the proletariat, as for instance, the "Rabotshaya Pravda" (Workers' Truth) and the "Rabotshaya Gruppa" (Workers' Group).

Workers' Democracy.

'Only a constant, vital ideological life can maintain the Party in that condition in which it had arrived at before and during the revolution, with a continual and critical study of its past, with the correction of its mistakes and with the collective discussion of the most important questions. It is only these methods which can give effective guarantees against occasional divergences of opinion resulting in the formation of fraction groups with all the consequences mentioned above.

In order to avert this the leading Party organs must lend an ear to the voice of the masses of the Party, and must not regard every kind of criticism as an indication of the formation of fractions, and thereby drive conscious and disciplined Party members into aloofness and create in them a spirit of fraction forming.

In no circumstances can the Party be regarded as a mere institution or an office, but at the same time it cannot be considered a debating society for every tendency. The Tenth Congress laid down the principles of workers' democracy, but the same Tenth Congress, and afterwards the Eleventh and Twelfth Congresses, also laid down a series of limitations as to the exercise of these principles of proletarian democracy: Forbidding of fractions (see resolution of the Tenth Congress "On Party Unity" and the corresponding resolution of the Eleventh Congress); the purging of the Party; the limitation of admission to Party membership of non-proletarian elements: the laying down of certain lengths of membership as necessary qualifications for holding certain offices in the Party; the confirmation of the secretaries by the superior Party authority (see Party statute). In view of the unavoidableness of maintaining under the New Economic Policy certain limitations in the future also, there must at the same time, based on the experience already acquired, particularly by the inferior organizations, be a re-examination of the fitness of some of these limitations, for instance, of the right of the superior authorities to confirm secretaries. In no circumstances can the right of confirming secretaries be converted into a right of practically appointing them.

4. Immediate Measures for Realizing Workers' Democracy.

In order to prevent the line of the Party from being diverted, in order to realize effectually the workers' democracy and in order to secure for the entire mass of the Party members the possibility of systematically influencing the direction of the whole Party policy, the following measures must in the first place be realized:

(a) Strict observation of the eligibility of functionaries, with the limitations mentioned above; it shall be regarded as inadmissible to impose such functionaries against the will of an organization; in particular, there must be a strict observation of the eligibility of secretaries to nuclei.

(b) It shall be obligatory to submit all essential questions of Party policy, so far as exceptional circumstances shall not render this impossible, for discussion by the Party nuclei and by the Party masses as a whole; the number of party discussion clubs shall be extended; unjustifiable appeal shall not be made to "Party discipline" in the event of it being the right and the duty of the members of the Party to discuss questions in which they are interested and to adopt decisions regarding them.

(c) Attention must be paid to the task of pushing forward new functionaries from the rank and file, in the first place from among the workers.

(d) Special attention must be paid to enabling a body of comrades, who are in close contact with the masses of the Party, to acquire a proper conception of the policy of the Party.

(e) Delivering accounts and reports by the Party organs to the bodies by whom they are elected and to the broad Party mass.

(f) Increase in the educational work of the Party, at the same time carefully avoiding by all means all bureaucratic tendencies, among the entire Party mass as well as among the Communist Youth Leagues and the women in particular.

(g) Attention must be paid to the mutual exchange of experience of the functionaries in the various fields of work; compulsory conferences shall be periodically convened by the Central Committee, as well as by the provincial gouvernement and district committees, to be attended by the responsible functionaries in all fields of work.

(h) The information of the Party members shall be increased by means of the press and by visits to the various localities by members of the Central Committee, the Central Control Committee, the Provincial and Gouvernement Committees and by members of the collegium of the Commissariats.

(i) In the periodical press the columns devoted to Party life must be increased.

(j) At the next Party congress there must be submitted a proposal regarding the convocation of gouvernemental and All-Russian Party conferences twice a year.

In order to secure the effective carrying out of all the measures mentioned above regarding the realization of workers' democracy, there must be a passing from words to deeds by proposing to the lowest nuclei, to the district area and gouvernement Party conferences, to systematically renew the Party apparatus from the bottom upwards at the regular Party elections, by pushing forward for the responsible posts such functionaries as are able effectually to ensure democracy within the Party.

5. On the Control Commissions.

(a) The most important tasks for the improvement of the Party apparatus have already been put before the Party. This work needs much time in order to yield effective and perceptible results. The basic condition for successful work on the part of the Control Commission and of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, regarding the improvement and purification of the state apparatus, is that they be supported by the whole Party and by its organizations, and that the working masses be drawn into this work. There must be the closest connection between the Control Commissions and the corresponding Party committees; every means must be used to increase the interest of the public opinion of the Party and of the working masses for the activity of the Control Commissions and of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection.

(b) The experience of the last months has shown that, besides the Central Control Commissions, questions of the state apparatus must also be dealt with by the local gouvernemental and provincial Control Commissions, and that the problem of the extension of the functions of the subordinate Control Commissions must, therefore, receive attention.

(c) Among the means for attracting the working masses to the study and to the improvement of the state apparatus, there may be included auxiliary nuclei in the shops and in the state institutions—these nuclei to be set up by the Control Commission and by the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection along with the trade unions. The Party nuclei in the shops must be closely connected with the auxiliary nuclei to the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection and supervise their work thru the shop committees.

Fight Bureaucratism.

(d) A particularly important task of the Control Commissions at the present moment, is the fight against the bureaucratic perversion of the Party apparatus and of the Party practice, and to render accountable those Party functionaries who hinder a realization of the principle of workers' democracy in the practice of the Party organizations (restricting the liberty of expression at Party gatherings, arbitrary limiting of eligibility and the like).

(e) Of especial importance at the present juncture is the fight of the Control Commissions against the so-called "wasteful expenditures" in the state apparatus and on the part of certain of its officials. The demoralizing influence of the negative aspects of the New Economic Policy upon members of our Party, and in particular upon certain responsible functionaries, must be energetically counteracted by the entire Party.

(f) There must be a more careful employment of the extreme Party disciplinary measures (expulsion from the Party). The greatest leniency must be accorded to industrial workers at the bench, and the most drastic measures (expulsion from the Party) must here only be employed where the circumstances render it unavoidable, i. e., where all other means at the disposal of the Party have been exhausted.

Finally, those who have been previously expelled from the Party, in particular industrial workers, must be accorded really comradelike treatment when they express a desire to re-enter the Party and when in such cases there is good reason for believing that they will properly fulfill the demands of the Party laid upon them.

6. Party Organization and Work in the Economic Sphere.

One of the greatest and most valuable of our advantages is that we have within the ranks of our Party, collaborators in all spheres of economic work, from the simplest proletarians at the bench right up to its most responsible administrators. All these functionaries must, and by a proper arrangement of the work they can contribute their extraordinarily, many-sided collective economic experience towards the creation of a real Party management of the work in the economic sphere. Workers in the economic sphere must be accorded in their work a sufficient degree of independence and initiative, together with the full support of the Party. The systematic leadership by the Party must not by any means permit hair-splitting discussions over every casual and secondary matter.

For this purpose it is necessary to bring the Communist nuclei into contact with production; accounts and reports must be regularly given by the Communist workers in the economic spheres; the reports must be discussed as regards their essentials; it is necessary to arrange regular meetings of the Communists in the nuclei of those shops which, taken together, form an economic unity, (for instance, a trust), and also Party—economic conferences; the representatives of the nuclei are obliged to deliver reports to their respective nuclei regarding these conferences. It is necessary to disseminate much more systematically the experiences and the suggestions of the lowest nuclei.

7. The Work Among the Masses and the Attracting of the Masses Into Practical Constructive Work.

The work of attracting the masses into practical construction must be intensified, particularly in view of the danger of the state apparatus being alienated from the masses. For this reason the duty of delivering reports and accounts imposed on workers in the economic sphere must be extended so as to include delivering the same to the masses (General meetings of workers and of their delegates, conferences of non-party workers and peasants and the like).

Special attention must be also paid to bringing trade unions into contact with production. The influence of the trade unions in the selection and promotion of new candidates for economic positions, and in the control of the work of economic organs must be increased (of very great importance also is the control regarding the punctual payment of wages and in a proper manner, etc.); the trade unions must convene conferences dealing with the question of production by units (Trusts), attended by representatives of the shop committees and of the administrators of the undertakings; the trade unions must render reports on their work in the trade union press, which must be improved and rendered more efficient.

Every means must be employed to increase the efficiency of the institution of workers' reports to the press, carefully preserving it from all bureaucracy and officialdom. The Party and the Soviet periodical press must give the greatest and most considerate heed to the demands and proposals emanating from the masses.

In the elections to the workers' and peasants' councils, attention must be paid to the candidature of new elements, selecting, besides party workers, active non-party workers also, and to drawing the latter into active work (Work of the departments of the local Soviets, meetings of the departments and of the executive committees with the representatives of the workers and peasants and of the auxiliary nuclei to the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, etc.).

To extend the practice of the holding of large-scale conferences of non-party workers and peasants; to facilitate the growth of all kinds of voluntary, self-governing organizations; cultural and educational, sports and the like; in particular those which touch the family and social life of the working masses (communal kitchens, etc.) securing for them the possibility of a proper development.

The practice of holding open meetings of the nuclei must be extended, and, based on the experience of these open meetings, there must be selected bodies of those non-party workers and peasants who are to become active helpers of our Party.

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MORITZ J. LOEB....Business Manager

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Ready for Scrap Heap

The fact that capitalism has outlived its usefulness as a system of production and exchange and has become a fetter upon social progress is evidenced by the persistently recurring contradictions which are inherent in the present productive order and which bring in their wake untold misery and suffering for the great mass of the population.

When industry reaches the stage of over-production, there inevitably follows unemployment and under-consumption. In other words, when the working class produces plenty of goods of consumption, increasing numbers of workingmen are thrown out of work and the working class as a whole, because it does not receive the full value of its produce, is unable to buy back what it has produced itself, and its living standards are lowered. Under capitalism over-production and under-consumption are synonymous.

The great mass of the farming population is subject to the same misfortune and difficulties. The more the farmers produce, the greater the liklihood of their having their economic condition degraded today. For instance, the fortune of the farmers today depends on their producing a smaller crop of wheat, corn, or barley. The department of agriculture, in its attempt to show that the outlook for the farming class is hopeful, has been deliberately spreading false propaganda to the effect that these crops will be smaller during the coming year. Wallace sees his hopes for the farmers in wretched crops and not in bountiful ones.

It certainly is an unassailable indictment of a system of production and exchange to have its great industrial and rural producing masses be driven into starvation and suffering because of its efficiency of workmanship or on account of the bountifulness of the crops produced. The menace to the farmers' welfare today lies in the fact that the Pacific Northwestern wheat producing states show signs of a considerable improvement in this year's crop. And Kansas and Oklahoma are likewise showing signs of an abandoned winter acreage far smaller than estimated by the department of agriculture. Only ordinarily good weather will bring in these states a crop far in excess of the estimates of the department of agriculture.

Worse than that. Today capitalism stifles the development of agricultural efficiency. The farmers fear to produce more because they know that an overflow market means ruin to them. It is said that if the farmers of the State of Iowa would use select seed they could raise on the same acreage as last year, with no extra overhead charges, 848,000,000 bushels of corn. Some time ago Wisconsin farmers developed a strain of barley which in less than a year produced an increased crop of 25 per cent per acre over the seed of ordinary variety.

When an industrial system reaches a stage under which a bountiful crop and efficient production become a curse, it is high time that that industrial system be discarded to the scrap heap of history.

Lodge Fell For Fall

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, comes from Boston.

"The home of the bean and the cod;
Where the Dodges speak only to the Cabots
And the Cabots speak only to God."

He represents the bluest of American blue blood and has been commended warmly by literary journals for holding high the lamp of culture in the senate. Of course, he has never trafficked with the vulgar politicians who are looked upon with horror in the Back Bay district, but he was so intrigued by the rugged honesty of Albert Fall, sometime secretary of the interior, that he wrote the following letter to Herbert Wells of the Indian Rights Association in reply to one hinting that the honest Albert was plundering the wards of Uncle Sam:

> In my opinion he (Fall) is exceptionally fitted to be secretary of the interior, as it is now generally understood that he will be appointed to that post * * * Senator Fall is a thoroly upright and high-minded man, and is utterly incapable of using his office for his own financial interest, which I regret to say is implied by some of the expressions of your letter.

It is said that now, when the name of Fall is mentioned in the exclusive Back Bay district, a cold and clammy silence ensues that lasts for days and days.

The moral of this is that the capitalist system is a united front of all parasitic elements against the working class in which a cultured Lodge and an ignorant Fall are welcome just as long as they serve the real masters—the industrial and financial lords.

California Protects Labor

The speech made by Senator Shortbridge on the question of Japanese immigration doubtless will please the jingoes and alarm the pacifists but despite the provocative character of the remarks made by the senator from California Japan will not go to war with us to settle the question of the admission of her citizens to our sacred soil. On the question of the Philippines or the repayment of the recent loan by the House of Morgan that is something else again.

"Are we going to back down before the threats of Japan?" hoarsely shouted the senator from the state that is filling its prisons with members of the I. W. W. for mere affiliation with the organization and that keeps Tom Mooney confined despite unquestioned proof of his innocence. The same California ruling class that brought in Japanese to compete with the white workers and thereby lower wages is today yelling for their exclusion and expulsion.

The trouble began when the lowly Japanese worker boarded his scanty wages and proceeded to buy up some of the land that was cheap before California became the paradise of real estate sharks. Japanese syndicates were formed and now thousands of acres are owned and cultivated by the little yellow men. Japanese labor on the Pacific coast competes with white labor chiefly on the farms; to this landlords have no objection but when the Japs acquire property then the 100 per cent American blood of the native sons begins to boil and they immediately clamor for the support of their state and national government.

The conflict between two groups of capitalists is disguised by urging restrictive legislation for the "protection of labor." On behalf of the dozens of members of our class who are in California prisons for their working class activities we invite any deluded worker to make a pilgrimage to Sunny California and see for himself just what this protection amounts to.

What About Borah?

Where is Senator Borah and his committee for investigating Soviet Russia these days when proof of the murderous activities of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, directed against the Soviet government, is at hand in the shape of documents furnished by Captain Martin showing beyond doubt that relief funds were expended to bolster up the counter-revolutionary offensive headed by Yudenitch?

It is the Borah committee that has been charged with the task of delving into all phases of the relations of the United States government with Soviet Russia but it is significant that with the opening up of other investigations that might lead to the same point the Borah committee adjourned its sessions.

The position of Borah on this matter is quite clear. He has been a kindly counsellor of President Coolidge altho some of his remarks have been somewhat pointed; he has, however, devoted most of his energy to urging that the republican party clean house so that it can better fool the masses and he feels that if and when LaFollette bolts upon his shoulders will fall the faded but welcome mantle of progressivism within the republican party.

Yesterday the DAILY WORKER urged that the workers and farmers demand of Senators Wheeler and Brookhart a complete exposure of the Hoover atrocities; we do not withdraw that demand but in addition to that we feel that Senator Borah, because of his previous experience with Russian affairs, is peculiarly fitted to explore further the obscene iniquities of the Hoover attempt to drown in blood, by use of money appropriated for the relief of starving women and children, the only workers' and farmers' government in the world.

Another S. P. Confession

Not even the proponents of the Dawes plan deny that its purpose is to prevent the complete breakdown of capitalism in Europe. It is therefore of sweet significance to find that Algernon Lee, well-known socialist and director of the Rand school—a socialist party institution—also recognizes this and approves of it. Mr. Lee, with one gloved hand resting lightly on his cane, said to the correspondent of the Federated Press:

> I fear the evil has gone too far to be cured without more sweeping measures. The plan seems to constitute a slight step beyond the impossible Versailles treaty. If such action had been taken a year or two earlier it would give more hope that Europe may be saved from a general breakdown.

So after all the fierce denials of the socialists we find that the Communists were right when they said that the socialists were interested primarily in saving capitalism. Oh, well.

A New York lawyer talked a couple of burglars out of $4,000 while they were robbing his house the other day. Once more the value of technical training has been demonstrated.

The Greek populace chased their king and voted for a republic by an enormous majority on April 14. Dispatches today announce that martial law has been proclaimed. Score one more for democracy.

Brigadier-General Dawes, House of Morgan reparations expert, visited Mussolini in Rome and doubtless will return to inform his minute men of the very latest mode in blackshirts.

There Are Two Sides To Every Story

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

Walking with a bourgeois acquaintance I met on Greenwich Avenue the other morning, I suddenly halted before a mountainous pile on the curbstone.

"What is it?" asked by companion.

"Look!" I replied, pointing at the pile.

Wretched chests of drawers, an ancient ruined sofa and a kitchen table, at the bottom; an old iron bedstead at the side, buttressed by a broken-down sewing-machine and a wooden wash-tub and, piled on top, an indiscriminate lot of stuff, utensils, bedding, the rags that were once undergarments, dishes, oil quilts, hats, shoes, baskets, chairs.

The previous night, snow had fallen heavily, in the early morning, rain had come down in torrents. It was still raining. The streets were slushy, the gutters, eddying streams.

Out On the Street.

The pile of wretchedness accumulated by some worker's family thru years of bitter struggle with poverty, did not escape the storm. To the remotest fissure in the chests of drawers at the bottom, the rain and the snow had penetrated. The damp wind would come and crack the things of wood. The soggy wool and cotton would take on a deeper misery—perhaps be rendered entirely useless. Rust, disintegration—this mountain of tragic poverty was not a stranger to these; yesterday, and would be less a stranger to these, tomorrow.

"An eviction," remarked my companion, somewhat sadly. "Come, let's go."

We started; but, again I stopped.

"No," I said, "let's find out what's happened. It's incredible that any human being should be put out on a day like this, in such a storm."

"Oh, come on," she urged, "they probably deserve it. You can't tell. There are two sides to every story. You Communists are so one-sided, you never see anything but the workers' side."

I bade my companion a good-morning and returned alone.

The little stationery shop, upon which the pile cast a giant shadow—this should be a good place to get my questions answered. I walked in.

A squat woman behind a counter, busy turning a penny—perhaps busier dreaming of a day when she would own a big store with half dozen behind her counters slaving for her—was annoyed at an unprofitable interruption.

One Side of Story.

These, busy-bodies who come to ask questions about matters that are no concern of theirs! Well, if I wanted to know, it was the janitor and his wife. Rent? No, it wasn't a question of rent. What then: Why, they were a pair of drunks . . . drank all the time, that's what it was . . . never saw them sober . . . they lived in that nice room in the basement . . . free; only had to do janitor's work for the building, that's all. Can't keep drunken janitors in a respectable house. Where are they? God knows! Drinking somewhere, she guessed. Maybe, arrested and sent to jail . . . serves them right, if they were! They belong in the work-house, anyway. Their stuff? It'll rot and mould? Well, people in the work-house don't need furniture! (Laughter at her neat little joke!) If they don't turn up the dump will take it all. . . .

I felt relieved that the bourgeoisie did not come with me. I could not have borne her "I told-you-so!" look. To all my arguments that society should take care of its sick, that a habitual drunkard is a sick man and should receive treatment, she would have replied: "It serves people right. Those who have no ambition deserve no better at anybody's hands."

* * *

The Other Side.

The following night, I met Mrs. B., a close friend of the X——es, at a club where liberal people gather. Mrs. B. is a "liberal" of a sort. Her friends, the X——es, are very conservative people with an extreme income.

Mrs. B., whom I had not seen in years, sat down to chat and, a little, she chatted about the X——es.

"Poor Mrs. X! She had to board up her mansion, put her servants into the country house and take Mr. X to the Blank Sanatorium where he may have to stay for an indefinite period. Yes, he always drank heavily, you know. The doctors warned them. But alcoholism brought him finally to this. She's taken a cottage in order to be near him, to see him just as often as the regulations will permit . . . It almost broke her heart . . . she has just had her entire house re decorated and was planning a social season in town. . . . You should have seen her! She looked almost as much a wreck as he, himself. . . . It's tragic . . . what alcoholism will do to people! . . ."

Now I wished that my bourgeoisie of the morning before were with me! . . . Yes, there are two sides to every story.

Our Left Wing Press - By William Z. Foster

While we are rightfully pointing out the weaknesses of the present trade union movement, the class colaboration policy of the reactionary leaders, the bankruptcy of the socialist party and its complete surrender to Gompers and company, we must pay more attention to the ever-growing number of left wing groups and left wing press.

The latest addition to the left wing press, is the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker, thus the militants have seven monthly and semi-monthly papers representing national left wing committees in the Building, Clothing, Leather, Metal, Mining, Printing and Railroad industries. This is the militant rank and file's answer to the Gompers, Lewis, Johnston. Berry class collaboration policy.

The launching of the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker is a real achievement, when one considers the terrific chaotic condition of the Leather industry, and the inroads that the secessionist movement had made there. That its first issue should deal almost exclusively with amalgamation is natural and can very well be understood. For years the burning question was dualism versus amalgamation, and now we see the end of the dualistic program and the gradual merging of the unions into one organization covering the entire industry, nothing is more natural than to see the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker lay emphasis on the question of amalgamation.

Michael T. Berry in his article giving a short and concise history of the shoe and leather workers' efforts to organize and how they had tried the craft form of unionism from 1857 until the present, showing how miserably it had failed to cement labors' forces, the dire necessity for amalgamation and drawing the further lesson. "The way out of the trouble lies in a united front on both the political and industrial fields, the battle must be fought out on lines forcibly determined by all the factors of the class struggle and not on lines of class collaboration."

Amalgamation is only the means and not the end in itself. With the solidifying of the ranks of the workers in the shoe and leather industry on the industrial field, must come the united front of the exploited workers and farmers on the political field, the understanding of the revolutionary significance of the present agitation for the united front of labor, and the relationship of immediate demands to the revolutionary struggle.

We greet the Progressive Shoe and Leather Worker as another link in the left wing chain that is binding the militants together in the struggle against Imperialism on the one hand, and reaction within the ranks of labor on the other. We greet you as the class conscious expression of the shoe and leather workers. You are the seventh nail in the coffin of reaction. On with the work.

Our Book Review Section

POST WAR ITALY

Reviewed by ELLA G. WOLFE

"Rome or Death", by Carleton Beals, New York, The Century Co., $250. A discussion of the rise, development and political victory of Fascism in Italy.

In view of recent revolutionary developments in Germany, Spain and Mexico, developments, directly or indirectly influenced by the Fascisti movement of Italy, **Rome or Death** by Carleton Beals is of very special interest to us.

Beals lived in Italy during the rise and development of the Fascisti movement and its conquest of political power. He is an extremely careful student and his book is richly documented in the conditions and causes for the events that made possible a Fascist victory. The author has the magic gift of making history read like romance. In a stimulating, rapidly moving, brilliant style he discuses the parts played by Nationalism plus syndicalism; international revolutionary socialism; and clericalism during the post war period. With a few graphic strokes of his pen he gives us the reasons for the impossibility of a thoroly industrialized Italy. He says, "Italy is an exaggerated pushcart. She has no important natural resources, no iron, no coal, no petroleum, no cotton—her one industrial asset—water power in Lombardy and Central Italy." With the same vividness he compares the power of the Italian petty bourgeosie before and after the great war.

Necessary to Read.

He paints us a tensely stirring picture of the atavistic violence of the fascisti movement which worshipped the motto: "Hit first and find out afterward," and under this motto destroyed labor headquarters and labor papers, pillaged and burned Socialist co-operatives, murdered league officials and labor organizers. Therefore when the author declares, "It (The Fascisti movement) has never been, except in certain limited districts and for short periods a White Guard in the service of the reactionaries and profiteers," he is making a generalization completely contradicted by all the facts he himself advances and by all the testimonies of leading Fascisti that he quotes. From the character of their numerous punitive expeditions and of their programs formulated from time to time, the reader is left assured that the Fascisti movement, if not completely dominated, at least was financed by Italian Reaction and permitted itself to be guided by it in the destruction of the Socialist and Labor movement of Italy.

Excepting the above statement the whole book is a veritable mine of authentic information such as every worker who wishes to take part actively and intelligently in the American Labor Movement, can ill afford to miss. For altho the events are laid-in Italy, they contain the same elements that are fuond in the struggle between revolution and reactiono the world over.

Co-operatives In Italy.

The second part of the book deals with the agrarian struggle. "Land! That has been the key to Italian prosperity and politics since long before the time of the Gracchi." "Italy's future lies in her soil." In this connection we find telling statistics on the super-concentration of land, especially in Sicily, on the evils of absentee landlordism; also an interesting picture of the universally hated Gabelloti (the agrarian middle-man and the slave-driver of the peasants).

As a background for the development of Agrarian Fascism we are treated to a careful and excellent study of the rise of the Co-operative Movement in Italy. Says the author: "The Italian co-operatives have been among the most happy expressions of voluntary associations in the world. They are much more extensive and thoroly organized than the old "artels" of the Russian self-governing co-operatives; they are more democratic than the grain banks of Portugal and Spain; and they are of more social significance than the Rochdale stores in England. Co-operatives are an integral part of every labor and peasant organization. The first thing a new sindacato thinks of doing is to establish a co-operative purchasing and selling society."

Rise of Labor Fascism.

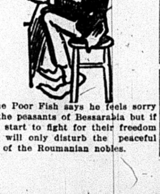
The third part of "Rome or Death" deals with the rise of labor Fascism and the author indicates that the immediate effect of the success of labor Fascism was the disruption of the Italian labor movement.

Then follow the causes for the decline of the Socialist party; the clarification of the Fascist program, including Italy's foreign policy in the Mediterranean under the slogan of "The Mediterranean for the Mediterranean peoples;" the economic program for reconstruction characterized by such planks as the return of railroads, post and telegram system to private ownership, the settlement of industrial disputes by mixed organizations of labor and capital; the denial of the right to strike in the public service, etc.

Part four begins by sketching, in a masterly way, the magnetic Mussolini, the Breaker of Ballot Boxes, as the author picturesquely calls him, and ends by a vivid narrative of the romantic march on Rome by the Fascisti, and ends by a vivid narrative of the romantic march on Rome by the Fascisti.

Decay of Political Democracy.

The last part of the book discusses in detail the dictatorship of the Italian Fascist State. This is Carleton Beal's summary of Fascism: "Fascism has created the New Italy in an old, very old Europe—an Italy caught up in the vicious circle of isolated policy, depleted resources, financial bankruptcy, and expanding militarism; an Italy strangely imbued with a hierarchal spirit of Prussian sun-worship—yet lacking the temperamental restraint and lacking both the organizing ability and the industrial skill successfully to carry out a policy of aggrandizement; an Italy, which in spite of all logic, intends sooner or later to batter on the closed gates of the Mediterranean. This is the New Italy, which only yesterday weltered in corruption, disorganization, and chaos, which today has found a new faith in the "right of the strong." For fascism is backed by good bayonets, and fascism is a new weight flung in the balance of European politics: Some day, somehow, the eclectic, hazy, mystic idealism of fascism may be salvaged. But at present the new Italy marks one more milestone upon the road toward the general decay of political democracy in Europe.



The Poor Fish says he feels sorry for the peasants of Bessarabia but if they start to fight for their freedom they will only disturb the peaceful rule of the Roumanian nobles.

Czerwonsky's Violin Renders Beautiful "Carnival Of Life"

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Richard Czerwonky, well-known as a violinist and teacher of the violin revealed himself as a composer and conductor, at the third concert of the Bush Conservatory orchestra at Orchestra Hall last Tuesday night. He produced for the first time two modern sketches and the symphonic poem "A Carnival of Life." The sketches are light and beautiful works, full of daring and unusual harmonies, while the poem is a more serious composition, with many new and original orchestral effects.

There were three soloists, all students of Bush Conservatory. Madge Geiss played the first Liszt piano concerto, which formed an interesting comparison with the same composer's symphonic poem "Les Preludes" which ended the program. The early Liszt of the concerto is brilliant, at times all but bombastic. The later Liszt of the symphonic poem is philosophic, the deep and speculative thinker.

Agnes Knoflickova, one of Czerwonky's pupils, played the first movement of a concerto for violin by Vieuxtemps, a brilliant work, but a bit boresome in its heavenly length.

Josephine Decker, contralto, sang the aria "O Don Fatale" from Verdi's opera "Don Carlos".

Czerwonky as a conductor lives up to his reputation as one of the finest of violinists. His orchestra is made up partly of students, partly of professional musicians, and the effects they produce under Czerwonky's leadership rank high in symphonic performances.

The next concert of the Bush Conservatory orchestra will be given in Orchestra Hall, on May 20.

Labor Conventions--1924

May 5-15, ——, International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America.

May 12-24, Cleveland, Ohio, Hotel Hollenden, The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 12-17, Colorado Springs, Colo., Antlers Hotel, American Federation of Musicians.

May 26-31, ——, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employes of the United States and Canada.

May 31-June 4, New York City, Hotel Imperial, United Wall Paper Crafts of North America.

June 4, New York City, Hotel Astor, Actors' Equity Association (Annual meeting).

July ——, Chicago, Ill., International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

July ——, ——, American Federation of Teachers.

July 1-10, Atlantic City, N. J., Continental Hotel, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

July 8-18, Atlantic City, N. J., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 14-21, New York City, Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union of America.

July 15-20, ——, Retail Clerks International Protective Association.

July 21-27, Boston, Mass., International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America.

July 21-26, Atlanta, Ga., International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 6-11, Chicago, Ill., International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes.

August 11-16, Toronto, Ontario, Canada International Typographical Union.

August 18-23, Los Angeles, Calif., International Photo-Engravers' Union.

August 25-30, Pressmens' Home, Tenn., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union.

September 1-14, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union.

September 8, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America.

September 8-15, New York City, United Textile Workers of America.

September 8-18, Indianapolis, Ind., United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

September 8-12, Detroit, Mich., International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

September 8-15, St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America.

September 8-18, Montreal, Canada, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America.

September 8-18, Kansas City, Mo., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers.

September 9-19, Indianapolis, Ind., Journeymen Barbers' International Union of North America.

September 12-16, Kansas City, Mo., International Association of Fire Fighters.

September 15-22, ——, United Brick and Clay Workers of America.

October 7-10, ——, International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.