

Social-Democracy Strips Itself Naked

ARTICLE III.

THE next witness, the retired representative and minister of the Reich, Dr. David, was then heard with reference to the assertions made by the witness Klotz on a charge of political activity on the part of the Social Democrats during the war.

The witness declared that such activity was not in the least in accordance with the truth.

The social-democratic reluctance from ever entering into the Russian revolution, still continued the policy of national defense and industry and war credits. At that time Mr. Ebert openly defended this policy, stating as justification that we had to go on granting credits because the will to peace was lacking on the other side.

Here Ebert favorably opposed the peasantists, and stated clearly and unequivocally that there could be no question of peace at any price. He never abandoned hope that the situation, even the military situation, would improve. When Austria, Dec. Turkey collapsed, and when our military headquarters failed us, he was the first to enter the government. Despite all this, Herr Ebert did his utmost towards leading the party to sacrifice even this to the country. The witness to show that the assertions he had changed our policy, to be false. (Vorwärts, December 16.)

of putting an end to the strike as speedily as possible.

Formal Satisfaction

WITNESS Professor Alfred Weber: I can only say that Ebert's conduct was entirely the contrary of what it would have been if he had been desirous of aggravating the strike, or of gaining any political advantage from it. On the contrary, Ebert told me that the point of first importance was to bring the workers to reason. We should then be able to calculate upon the rapid settlement of the strike. I cannot remember any further details.

The question was, as these gentlemen told me, to give the workers the formal satisfaction that their economic wishes—political questions were not mentioned at all—were at least being listened to. With this information I went next day to Roederer, and told him that I had the definite impression that the strike, should it take place, would be settled within a very brief period.—(Rote Fahne, Dec. 17.)

Counter Measures Against Strike

HEINKE (barstler): Have a letter of the Metal Workers' Union in which Scheidemann General von Wriesberg's declaration, and states that he journeyed to Stuttgart as a member of the army commission, with the knowledge of his then superior, General W. Wriesberg, for the express purpose of consulting with the committees of the German Metal Workers' Union on the measures to be taken against the strike. (Rote Fahne, Dec. 17.)

"A Tactical Manoeuvre"

DR. MARTIN (barstler): Was the number of strikers increased by the participation of the social democrats?

Witness Henning (police councillor): That can scarcely be the case. The participation of the social democratic party was a tactical maneuver; the party feared that it would otherwise be regarded as the work of independent social democrats. The greater number of the workers belonged to the Independents.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

WITNESS Kandler (carpenter): I expressly emphasized that we were all under military authority, and that anyone failing to obey was liable to punishment.

Chairman: Was Ebert appointed? **Witness:** On the contrary, he had to stand a great deal. Such expressions as "strike saboteur" and "betrayor of the workers."

Chairman: But had he mentioned the strike at all?

Witness: No. This was why the audience called out to him to come to the point. After Ebert's speech we did not know any more than before. He spoke of "food shortages" and tried to quiet us down in general.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

Ebert as Strike Speaker

WITNESS LEHNING (editor of the Berliner Tageblatt, who attended the strike meeting on the 25th, and was common when Ebert spoke) I was accustomed to Ebert's fresh and energetic way of speaking, and from Darwin's point of view, I considered that the speaker was much to be pressed; his address was also very interesting. I had the impression that it was the duty of the workers at the front, and to supply them with the best possible weapons. The workers in France and England were missing a single working hour in their efforts to help their brotherman. We must also endeavor almost to bring about a peace which would enable Germany to live.

Witness: I am also not at all in favor of revolutionary war.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

Richard Muller on January Strike

WITNESS RICHARD MULLER: At the beginning of 1918 the

feeling in favor of revolution increased, and we had to hold back certain strata of the workers, as we could see united action to be the only right method. We revolutionary leaders fixed the day on which the strike was to start for January 25. On January 27, I called the important group of metal turners together in Berlin, and said to them: "The beginning tomorrow." As a matter of fact 500,000 to 600,000 workers downed tools in Berlin on January 25. I wish the social democrats to join the strike committee.

The first meeting of the strike committee took place in the evening of the 25th, between 6 and 7 o'clock, and was participated in by deputies belonging to the social democratic and socialist political parties. At this meeting, at which I acted as secretary, Ebert expressed the wish for equal representation in the strike committee. But we rejected this motion. Ebert declared a discussion on the demands to be absolutely necessary. We then discussed organizational questions referring to the strike. At this moment we received news that the strike was getting shaky, and the police were coming, whereupon the social democrats made themselves scarce.

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Social Miners and the Dawes Plan

(Continued from page 1)

a widespread campaign of agitation against the Dawes plan.

Reformists and the Dawes Plan

Although the Dawes plan affects above all the interests of the mine workers, the reformist leaders of the miners' organizations have done absolutely nothing to combat it. Even the congress of the International Trade Union Secretariats in France did not seem to think it necessary even to touch upon the problems brought into being by the Dawes plan. The executive board had held a session in Brussels before the meeting of the congress, but the only decision taken on this question was the action to ask those in the districts affected to make a plan of action in the reparations deliveries.

THE most active in this connection has been the English union, which has a delegation to MacDonald leaving before him the hardships resulting for the English miner from the Dawes plan. But this was all. The reformist miners' organizations actually came in support of the Dawes plan parties. When the miners' strike broke out in Belgium, the reformist unions kept silent about and did not move to help their striking brothers.

Our Readers' Views

The Circus Show in Washington. To the DAILY WORKER: The fourth of March was a big day for our beloved readers.

They had a big circus show in Washington. The elephant performed all his tricks again. Our "Savo" and "ponny" Coolidge and "Hill and Mary" showed proved to be excellent trainers. Everybody was happy. Even the circus staff was full of life. I mean the senators who feed the pheasant. They had their wages raised without striking, and they were not sold out by their union chiefs, besides the raise (10c a day) came quite handy. The price of boozes is going up (10-15c a case, market price).

I am proud to say that our Chicago was not behind in expressing its patriotic feelings. 500 of our best citizens of the gold coast (a rich settlement on the north side) took a day and went to Washington. Their boot-leggers followed the next day.

Among the spectators you could see William Jennings Bryan, the famous donkey trainer, who is also well known as an opponent to the theory of the law of evolution. But he quit us down in general.—(Vorwärts, Dec. 17.)

Final Conclusions

The carrying out of the Dawes plan has increased international competition on the coal market.

The pressure brought to bear on the miners by the coal owners is increasing. In Poland, Belgium and Holland have been lowered, unemployment in England is increasing, and working conditions in England and Germany are becoming worse.

The officers and men of the Irons are pronouncedly international in character, and is intensifying the class struggle.

For this reason the workers' organizations must act on an international basis.

THE reformists, who are in the closest contact with capital in the coal mines, are increasing, and the slightest degree fitted for the struggle in their own countries, let alone for struggle on an international basis.

Consequently it is the duty of the revolutionary workers to continue to develop a fatal disease, known in medical terms as "steep demand," but in moderate portions, only its effects are not so bad. It is considered that kind of food is not advisable for any animal. Food must consist of graft.

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Coal Miners and the Dawes Plan

By G. Slatsky

THE measure taken by the bosses in Germany, have of course, enormously increased coal output. According to the Manchester Guardian, German coal exports to France and South Italy for the first half of 1924 amounted to 29.2 million tons, as against 15.4 million tons in the same month of 1923. The number of miners in the Polish mines supplied coal

an offensive against the miners. Under pretext of German competition wages were reduced in the Harzine fields, for example, by 8 per cent.

IN HOLLAND the miners were forced to accept a wage reduction in the new agreement arranged last December.

IN KENILMANN, from similar causes, the coal demand is on the decrease. The demand during last September was 27,000 tons less than in the same month of 1923. The number of miners

employed, which in July amounted to 1,190,300 had sunk to 1,163,300 in September. There are over 125,000 unemployed miners in England at present, and great numbers are employed only three, four and in many cases, only one day a week.

The revolutionary miners answered the call, and took various steps in aid of the strikers. In France the United Miners' Federation (U.M.F.) held a conference, explaining to the English the importance of the strike movement in Belgium, and organized a mass meeting at which 80,000 francs were collected. In addition, delegations of French and Belgian comrades established direct communication between the miners of the two countries. The French Federation (U.M.F.) declared itself ready for a strike in Germany and Holland, and other monetary miners launched a resounding propaganda campaign informing their comrades of the situation in Belgium.

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THE decrease in coal prices has been carried out chiefly at the expense of the workers. Work has been speeded up to the utmost degree. According to the "Revolutionary Miner" (Germany) there are now about 75,000 fewer miners employed in the Ruhr than in 1922, the number having dropped from 550,754 to 475,355. Despite this decrease in the number of miners working, the output has increased from a total of 7,581,261 tons to 8,619,745 tons, the daily output being 22,600 tons and the monthly, 832,597. The same situation exists in the coal fields of Upper Silesia. Here, too, the number of miners employed has been reduced, in this case by 6,000, from 82,200 to 46,200, the total output at the same time increasing from 721,500 tons to 1,046,495. A similar increase in production can also be observed in the other German coal fields.

THE increase in output is due to the introduction of a merciless piece-work system. The miners are compelled to exert themselves beyond the limits of endurance in order to meet the vicious demands made upon them. The best witness to the terrible overstrain to which this system subjects them can be seen in the appalling increase in mine accidents.

In addition to all this, the bosses are making the work day longer. In place of the former seven and eight hour day, an eight hour underground and a nine and a half hour day on the surface is now in general force, while in many places the bosses have already forced thru a twelve hour day underground and a fourteen hour day on the surface.

NOT contented with this action upon the part of the coal owners are now trying to put over a general wage-cut. They have artificially increased unemployment by shutting down many of the smaller mines, and laying off thousands of miners, in order to make quite sure of their position when strikes break out, the mine-owners of the Ruhr have implemented the already over-large labor force there by bringing in numbers of men from the rural districts who are carrying on a less class-conscious than the industrial workers, and can easily be used as strike-breakers.

THE reformist social democratic leaders are doing nothing to help the German miners in their present struggle. During the elections of last December, they used the situation to parade revolutionary phrases, and to get themselves up as the true defenders of the interests of the working class, but immediately after the elections these promises were forgotten.

THE revolutionary miners under the leadership of the Communist Party have been presenting a program before a number of factory committees, demanding, among other things, a 10 per cent wage increase, reinstatement of workers who have been dismissed, support for the unemployed, etc.

What the "Public" Sees

Piecework Increases Output.

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Social Democratic Fakers Rob the Unions

(Special to The Daily Worker)

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 15.—The socialist labor movement shows the same sign of decadence as capitalist society, with which it has nearly become one. In the last few years, it is no longer, as before the war, a state within the state, but it remains in all respects a part of the state, which it formerly wished to destroy, and it is for this reason that it must be destroyed. It is under the pressure of decay that which is undermining the capitalist state.

In the social democratic movement in Sweden, the social democratic capitalist state, and it is characterized just as the other, by corruption and graft. It is no longer a question of isolated cases, as one might observe before the war; the exception has become the rule.

It must not be forgotten that the socialist leader does not voluntarily aid in unmaking the other, and that the bourgeois and social democratic bureaucracy, in most cases of the kind, in hoodwinking the public. We see the same picture in Germany, where social democracy first came to power, but also in other countries, in which a "socialist" mission still exists.

We see how chiefs of the social democratic parties and the trade union leaders make profit out of their opinions, how they sell themselves to their "enemies," and how they duped workers that into office.

In Sweden, where social democracy is in the party in power for the third time in four years, the same picture has been taking place after the war, and the graft in the labor movement has been constantly on the increase. In Germany, the corruption in Sweden began since the war, and the first one to sell himself was the leader of the greatest among the great, Hjalmar Branting, the leader of the social democratic party during the war. He was an agent of England, through Brown, preaching, evidently for good pay, the policy of "democratic" intervention in Russia after the Bolshevik victory.

On another occasion, accompanied by a large number of Danish labor leaders and their German brethren, Branting made a speech in the German western front. Upon their return, the labor fakers suddenly became possessed of the means for founding a company for the importation of coal, and in order to show themselves properly grateful for the generosity of the imperial government, they naturally felt under an obligation to give public expression to their sympathy for Germany's "just cause." During the first months after the end of the war, a large number of Swedish labor leaders were mixed up in various shady deals including the sale of rotten provisions to the counter-revolutionary troops of Yudenitch.

THE whole of the coalition government was lavished. German officers and members of parliament had to be sacrificed in order to calm down the public before the elections. In October of this year it was discovered, after the death of the treasurer of the "honorary" Swedish Workers' Union, Carlsson, that he had been systematically stealing from his organization for years. More than a million and a half kronas had been embezzled during this period. The industrial revolution in Sweden had not yet died down, when the treasurer of the Lumber Workers' Union committed suicide, and it was afterwards found that he had run over 150,000 kronas of the funds entrusted to him.

ALREADY after the first incident, the president of the Swedish Trade Union Federation had promised to see that a searching investigation was made into all union treasurers, but this promise was not carried out, and everything continued as in the past; and now, at the demand of Communists, on the revision committee

of the socialist supporters of world capitalism—its last bulwark in fact—debouched by capitalism, act the same in all countries.

The betrayal of the workers of Germany and the corruption among the leaders of the social-democrats there is being paralleled now in all European countries. In the Scandinavian nations the machinery of the trade unions, like in Germany, was in the hands of this group. The extent of the graft, and thievery was not suspected until more or less accidental revelations brought a flood of disclosures that has shocked the masses of the workers into action.

THE Communist press does not chronicle these disgraceful matters with any sense of joy but only with the realization that the moral breakdown of social-democracy is coincident with and a consequence of its political insolvency.

the attorney of the Göteborg Metal Workers' Union, P. J. Moberg, has been impeached and arrested. Moberg, who as secretary of the union, received a salary of about 5,000 kronas, found this salary insufficient for the needs of a one-time worker, and so he set up a pipeline company of which he was the boss. He set aside a special union in the office of the trade union for handling his own affairs. He had several other bureaucrats were willing to accept but the Communist members of the union raised hell, and the Communist press made the scandal public, and Lundin was arrested.

UNION is the Mitten in a series of "leaders of the Swedish working class" who have been shown up as thieves and forgers within the last four months. These continued revelations of the corruption of the leadership are beginning to arouse the rank and file in the unions to question, and the Communists are gaining in influence. At an extraordinary congress of the

co-operative society of the Stockholm Pipefitters' Union, was arrested for taking 45,000 kronas of the society's funds, out of which, by the way, he built himself a beautiful residence. When this last theft was discovered, Lundin promised to refund the sum that he had stolen, on the condition that no case would be brought against him. The other trade union bureaucrats were willing to accept but the Communist members of the union raised hell, and the Communist press made the scandal public, and Lundin was arrested.

THE investigation showed that the Moberg, who was one of the most leaders of the social democratic party of Göteborg, was, among other things, municipal councilor of this party, and had several accomplices among other party members. In addition, director and business manager of the important social democratic newspaper, "Nya Tid," until after the discovery, made desperate efforts to save their grafting out.

The social democratic editor of this paper, who had a ready income of about 10,000 kronas, had joined in buying shares in a shady enterprise. On the former's initiative a committee was formed, which declared that it was willing to save Moberg, by refunding a portion of the stolen money, but only upon certain conditions.

They stipulated that the executive committee of the local union should keep the committee's action secret, making it appear as though Moberg had made good his theft himself, and telling the union membership merely that when the books were examined it was found that the union's money had been employed in an unwise fashion. If these conditions were complied with, a small part of the money could be paid in cash, and for the remainder, stocks (which happened to be worthless, by the way), would be given as "tokens."

These conditions are extremely defying. They show the moral depravity of the social-democratic "class fighters" who were not ashamed to ask their comrades to swindle the 6,000 members of the local union, in order to save the "honorary" treasurer of the union, who had been systematically stealing from his organization for years. More than a million and a half kronas had been embezzled during this period. The industrial revolution in Sweden had not yet died down, when the treasurer of the Lumber Workers' Union committed suicide, and it was afterwards found that he had run over 150,000 kronas of the funds entrusted to him.

FW more instances must be added to this edifying recital. Last December, the treasurer of the (unhappy) local of the Factory Workers' Union was arrested for robbing his union of some 12,000 kronas. The day just before Christmas, an official of the Metal Workers' Union, Lundin, of Stockholm, treasurer of a

Railroad Workers' Union, recently held in Stockholm under pressure of the rank and file in order to discuss the thefts of the treasurer, and other irregularities in the executive committee, the Communist representation was stronger than at any previous congress. Among the delegates from northern Sweden, 19 out of 25 were Communists. In order to divert attention from the principal question on the order of the day, the bourgeois and social democratic press representatives, of their allies and representatives, the labor fakers, and launched a violent campaign against the Communists.

In all the unions the labor bureaucracy is fighting to keep his hold on the workers, but the latter are thoroughly disgusted with the social democratic leadership that has cynically robbed them, at the same time refusing funds for carrying on strikes, promoting chaos into the unions, and systematically sabotaged amalgamation, which was voted for several years ago by the rank and file membership. And there are already definite indications that they are turning to the Communists for leadership in their struggle against the new form of grafting that capital is launching against them under the Daves' plan.

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THE WORKERS MONTHLY.

1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

The New York Workers' School

By REBECCA GREENT.

THE WORKERS SCHOOL, made its first serious attempt of the Workers Party to set up a permanent educational institution in the New York district. Organized originally as a private undertaking by a group of comrades not directly responsible for the work to the party, the school became an instrument for Communist training and education. The Workers' School, when, about a year ago, it was brought under the direct control and supervision of the Communist Party, was the first of the district executive committee and later of the national executive committee of the Workers' Party.

The school is a Communist educational institution. It purports to give workers that knowledge of labor history, of the principles and tactics of Communism, which is indispensable for militant action in the struggle against capitalism.

THE importance of this work cannot be exaggerated. Practical activity of our comrades in the struggle of labor, the crystallization and organization of the rank and file into industrially and politically, require knowledge of facts, an understanding of the workers' theory and tactics. The Fifth Congress of the Communist International issued a thesis on education and propaganda, which called upon all Communist parties to intensify their educational efforts so as to make their organizations real parties of the masses, and to spread the teaching of Marx and Lenin so as to develop a Bolshevik ideology, and strive to train comrades to take active leadership both in the various units of the party and in the shops and trade unions.

THE school, as we view, a program of activity was formulated for the district in the spring of last year providing for the training of our party membership and the extension of educational work to the trade union leaders. In accordance with this plan, the school opened last summer with a party training course covering a period of ten weeks and consisting of several classes in Communist and Communist theory. The course met with considerable success and prepared the ground for the succeeding work of the school.

The school began its winter season on Dec. 1. The main part of its activities were concentrated at the central school headquarters now at 108 East 14th street, where party and trade union training courses, in addition to general lecture courses, were offered. Classes and forums were also started in various parts of the city and in various towns of the district.

Party Training Courses.
The party training course was planned to afford members of the Workers Party the best opportunity of studying the principles and tactics of the Communist movement. It consists of four courses in Communist theory and tactics, Marx, Lenin, and American Economic History. These are not lecture courses, but study classes, each of which is open to all party members who wish to learn and study to devote some time to serious study.

The course as a whole takes up the fundamental aspects of Marxism and Leninism, and also the basic factors in American economic and social development. It embodies our efforts to give party members that understanding of our movement which is of prime necessity for effective work in the party, from the lowest to the highest units.

Trade Union Training Course.
THIS course was designed primarily for workers active in the trade unions. The growth of the left wing movement in the different industries has made it imperative that we develop a body of militants capable of directing this movement. Practical activity in the shop and trade union is not industrially necessary.

The left wing, however, has not merely a program for immediate struggles in the industries. It has a vision of the entire labor movement, a definite goal—the workers' republic. Effective leadership therefore demands a knowledge of labor history and revolutionary theory and tactics.

The trade union course given at the Workers' School consists of three study classes in Communist, American trade union history, and public speaking. The classes are open to all party members. The curriculum has been arranged in the courses, and the classes are being attended by militants active in different industries.

General Courses.
In addition to these study classes, the school is offering two lecture courses, one on the Russian Revolution, conducted by Moissaye J. Ogin, another on Current Events, given by Lester Lora. The five workers who have no time for study an opportunity to hear the Communist point of view on the current events by leading Communists.

Finally, a general course in Public Speaking, given by Lester Lora, and Advanced English complete the list of activities at the central school.

Workers' Educational Centers.
MOST of the educational activities of the school, as has been stated, are carried on at the central head quarters. In order to reach wider masses of workers, however, workers' educational centers have been established in the Bronx, Harlem and Brownsville districts under the supervision of the Workers' School and the section committee of the party. These offer classes in the Elements of Communism, and English and also conduct open forums.

The educational centers are but the beginning of what we hope to develop into branches of the Workers' School. More classes will be organized as the work continues and interest grows.

Classes in Elements of Communism.
THE Workers' School is to make our party more truly a Bolshevik party by spreading the teachings of Marx and Lenin among the workers.

Principles of Communism; instructor, William Weinstein. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Marxism; instructor, Jacob Mindel. Class meets every Friday, 8 P. M.
International Communist Movement; instructor, William Weinstein. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
American Economic and Social History; instructor, Alexander Trachtenberg. Class meets every Monday, 8 P. M.

TRADE UNION TRAINING COURSE
History of American Trade Unions; instructor, Solon DeLeon. Class meets every Wednesday, 8 P. M.
Fundamentals of Communism; instructor, Oliver Carlson. Class meets every Friday, 8 P. M.
Public Speaking; instructor, Carl Brodsky. Class meets every Saturday, 2 P. M.

GENERAL COURSES
The Russian Revolution; instructor, Moissaye J. Ogin. Class meets alternate Tuesdays, 8 P. M.
Current Events; instructor, Ludwig Lora. Class meet every Friday, 8 P. M.
English; instructor, Simon Feinberg. Class meets every Monday, 8 P. M.
English; Advanced; instructor, Eli B. Jacobson. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.

Learn amongst our membership. To this end, classes in the Elements of Communism are being given in the workers' educational centers as well as in other parts of the city. At present five such classes are in progress and a sixth one is being organized for lower Manhattan.

All party members who have joined during the last year, and who have not yet to do so, are invited to the school. Classes are expected to attend the theory. We hope that soon it will be possible to make such a course a requirement for admission into the party in this district.

The classes are open to non-party members. The first term deals with the general theory of Communism. The second term will study the principles and tactics of the Communist International.

Open Forums.
THESE are being conducted every Sunday evening, 8 p. m., at the Communist educational centers with prominent Communists as speakers; among them, Ludwig Lora, Joseph Ogin, Oliver Carlson, William Weinstein, Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others. The forum will continue thru May.

District Activities.
THE activities of the Workers' School are not confined to New York. The school is a district institution of the party and has in charge all educational work in the territory of District 2. During the winter, classes in the Elements of Communism were started in Union Hill and Newark, New Jersey, and also in Yonkers, New York. These classes follow the same course of study as in the city.

Open forums are also being held in Union Hill and Newark, New Jersey. A class in Communism will be organized in the coming term.

Our Tasks.
THE above is a very brief account of the activities of the Workers' School since its organization as a Workers' Party institution. In the short period of its existence, we have not, of course, been able to realize all our aims. But a definite beginning has been made.

Workers' School Courses
PARTY TRAINING COURSE
Principles of Communism; instructor, William Weinstein. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
Marxism; instructor, Jacob Mindel. Class meets every Friday, 8 P. M.
International Communist Movement; instructor, William Weinstein. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
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English; instructor, Simon Feinberg. Class meets every Monday, 8 P. M.
English; Advanced; instructor, Eli B. Jacobson. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.

WORKERS EDUCATIONAL CENTERS
BIOX CENTER—127 Boston Road. Educational Director, Belle Rosen. Class meets every Tuesday, 8 P. M.
HARLEM CENTER—64 East 104th Street. Educational Director, Sonya Ginsburg, 935 East 179 Street.
BROWNVELL CENTER—1701 Pitkin Ave., Bklyn. Director, Mark Rosenberg, 559 East 14th Street.

has been made in systematic educational work. We have succeeded in reading a more serious interest in education within our ranks. We are beginning to develop an appreciation of the importance of training in revolutionary history and theory for our political and industrial work.

OUR tasks, however, are just commencing. Much pioneer work has yet to be done. The Workers' School can be built up only thru the combined efforts of the party membership and sympathizers. We are now completing the first term. The spring term starts March 6. Our immediate task is to increase our enrollment for all the classes, to urge comrades to enroll in the party and trade union training courses, to give the school publicity among all workers we meet, and wherever we congress.

The most of the courses started in December and January, they have been so arranged that they can be taken very profitably in the second term as well.

The foundation has been laid. Now we must build. Every member and sympathizer should be co-operating. We will establish a Communist school which will become the center for revolutionary working class education in this city.

Comrades should enroll at once. For information and registration inquire any day or evening at office of Workers' School, Room 34, 106 East 14th Street. Telephone STUYVESANT 8100.

WOMEN IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

(Continued from page 2)
The Communist Party of Russia, stands out as the shining light to women of the entire world.

International Women's Day was started by American women socialists in 1909 and adopted on an international scale by the Socialist Women's Congress at Copenhagen, in 1910. In the year 1911, on March 8, in Vienna, 30,000 women celebrated the day of their political rights and the protection of their labor. In 1914, when the shadow of the great war fell upon the earth, great demonstrations were held on March 8. In 1917, of all European countries, only Russia was alone brave dared to celebrate March 8, demanding bread and peace. It is now commemorated by the Communist International as Women's Day.

The women of Russia have thrown off their yoke. We too, must have that only united action of the entire working class—both men and women—can the burden of capitalist exploitation be lifted from our shoulders and then only dare we hope to live a better life.

On this International Communist Women's Day let us join in with the women of other countries in one great cry: "The exploitation of the masses of the world shall be ended! Let us arise and unite in our strength, working men and women of the world, to fight the Communist International and replace the capitalist state by the workers' government!"

GREED—AN AMERICAN FILM
(Continued from page 6)
your money and live and die in hell" proves "Greed" No worthy human sentiment can withstand the corrosive qualities of this gold won on a check of ticket. Love, friendship, friendship, honor, all are sacrificed in the course of the very thought processes that are basic to capitalist success.

From every angle the film is perfect. No hint of the usual commercial bias that the director chose his cast deliberately from among artists who distinguished themselves in their profession by their pioneering and slapstick comedy. Yet here they give us flawless high tragedy. The camera work is superb, the story is gripping, the perspective and focus are employed—without redundancy.

If a good story, perfect direction, flawless acting, and technical perfection, "Greed" will live as long as films are shown.

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THE RACIAL QUESTION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

By LOVETT FORT-WHEMAN.

There is no country in the world more harrassed by racial problems than Russia before the revolution. In the Crimea, it was the main factor in the Ukrainian Genocide against Jew and in Asiatic Russia, Moslem against Christian. It might be said that the Jew was the Negro of Russia, insofar as the racial question of the cities and Jewish colonies may feature common to the Negro problem of America. Under the czarist regime, the Jew was not permitted to live in the larger and more important cities of Russia and in only a few places was he permitted to carry on agricultural pursuits. A fundamental measure of the czarist policy toward the Jewish race in Russia was that of segregation, and thus the Jew was confined to what was called the Pale Settlement, a strip of territory on the Austrian border. The Jew was subjected, periodical wholesale Lynchings, termed "Russia's pogroms." No Russian of respectability would patronize a cafe that served Jews. The Jew was every social problem in the Jewish in Russian society. In Asiatic Russia, particularly in Turkestan, the native people were not given accommodations on trams, in theaters, in restaurants, etc. nor were adequate school facilities provided them. No Moslem native was permitted to live in what was known as the European section of the cities of Turkestan. Of the many racial groups within the old Russian empire, each and every one had its social problems. Racial maltreatment was an outstanding fact in the social life of old Russia.

Following the proletarian revolution, the Bolsheviks approached the racial problem from a scientific, human and a scientific understanding such as characterizes the statesman ship of no other country. It is in this respect that the revolution, today has become a complete intonation of national life. It lives wherever he chooses to live. The national of the Jew no longer constituted a subject of political discussion. In respect to the racial problems of Russia, of Crimea, and of Eastern Russia, which constituted colonies within the old Russian empire, the Bolshevik social settlement made by the Soviet government has meant the creation of a number of republics in which

of these races may enjoy group autonomy as a solution of the national and racial problems and the means by which every trace of racial friction is eliminated. In the Ukraine, it was the main factor in the Ukrainian Genocide against Jew and in Asiatic Russia, Moslem against Christian. It might be said that the Jew was the Negro of Russia, insofar as the racial question of the cities and Jewish colonies may feature common to the Negro problem of America. Under the czarist regime, the Jew was not permitted to live in the larger and more important cities of Russia and in only a few places was he permitted to carry on agricultural pursuits. A fundamental measure of the czarist policy toward the Jewish race in Russia was that of segregation, and thus the Jew was confined to what was called the Pale Settlement, a strip of territory on the Austrian border. The Jew was subjected, periodical wholesale Lynchings, termed "Russia's pogroms." No Russian of respectability would patronize a cafe that served Jews. The Jew was every social problem in the Jewish in Russian society. In Asiatic Russia, particularly in Turkestan, the native people were not given accommodations on trams, in theaters, in restaurants, etc. nor were adequate school facilities provided them. No Moslem native was permitted to live in what was known as the European section of the cities of Turkestan. Of the many racial groups within the old Russian empire, each and every one had its social problems. Racial maltreatment was an outstanding fact in the social life of old Russia.

These many republic do not stand alone as social political entities, isolated from the larger and more developed Russian life, but rather they constitute the Russian Federation of Socialist Republics, British, or the Russian Union of Socialist Republics. This is an unusual situation that once existed in Russia, it is surprising to note the strong similarity that characterizes the racial problems of the Negro problem of America. It is striking to note in these former Russia problems the same measure of repression, the same tricks of deception, the same attitude, etc., that characterizes race relationships in America. In the very inherent nature of the Soviet system, race friction today is every way undrinkable.

A PRIME motive of my trip to Russia was to ascertain to what extent the Soviet system of government was able to effect a solution of the many vexatious racial problems of the czarist Russia. My eight months stay in Russia, attended with the most arduous and the most thorough study, has rendered me the conviction that the solution of the racial problems of Russia, in the wake of the revolution of the American social order, race prejudice is an inherent thing in that it is the make-up of the individual, but springing from the capitalist order of society of the individual, the child, it may be noted in the most remote section of the Southern states, does not affect the racial prejudice which has been in touch with public institutions—the school, the church, the press, etc. The very nature of capitalism makes this

form of society dependent upon racial distinctions within a given capitalist state, upon religious antagonism, etc. Only seven years after the proclamation of the Soviet Union, which all vestiges of racial hostility has been eradicated in many ways, to say the least.

It is probable that no colonial people suffer the weight of imperialism to the extent that the most despotic whether he be in the new world or in Africa. If we look at the map of Africa, there are only two countries which are free and independent Negro states: the Republic of Liberia on the West Coast and the Abyssinian empire on the Eastern coast. The rest of Africa has been parcelled out among the imperialist nations of Europe, and we find Portugal politically responsible for territory in Africa twenty-nine times the size of Portugal itself. But again with territory almost forty times its size; and Britain and France rule far more black than white men in Africa. This is an unusual situation and certainly cannot continue.

Why do we find these European nations maintaining a political control on the African continent? It is for no other purpose than to maintain the surplus products of the land and to dispose of the native into the land, forced labor, military conscription, a policy of extending only a minimal amount of education, and in every respect the institution of a policy on the part of the imperialist nations that shall function in ever keeping the native African dependent, backward and every way undrinkable. This is a pillar of the imperialist structure.

The black man cannot rise under the weight of capitalism. The Negro states of the power of any given imperialist state over a darker race may be a fine measure of the extent to which the racial problems obtain within that particular state, for in the very nature of imperialism, the working class of the dominant race assumes an attitude of arrogance and racial superiority towards the darker races. One who has just returned from Russia experiences an astonishment in reading the many labor contracts of our great metropolitan papers of the conditions in Soviet Russia, and especially of the Communist Party of the United States. It is to be expected that the capitalist class in all countries must ever keep up a campaign of lies against Soviet Russia.

the first government of workers and peasants, for they know that Russia, left alone, becomes a source of the world's labor supply, and the source of all kinds. Too, they know that the workers of Russia are interested and are willing to contribute their support to the workers of all other countries in their effort to establish a free society, a society free of oppression of the working class, a society free of all racial friction and in which the masses should have the opportunity of inhabiting and settling in all of our twentieth century has brot us in the way of culture.

The American Negro has never been contented with his social conditions, he has begun many movements with the definite aim of his social betterment. His recently organized groups always upward in the mind of the Negro masses are those of Jim Crowism, residential segregation, political disfranchisement in the South, industrial discrimination, and the like. This is an unusual situation directed primarily towards the removal of these social inequalities. But the fact that these workers of the color of these are themselves so involved in the interests of the ruling class of the country, they are not to be trusted, are always compelled to limit their actions. Race riots, lynchings, and in that connection hangs a tale of how Communism came to be a subject of debate among the unionized employees of Babbit and how the entire time of a Central Labor meeting was taken up discussing the dangers of discussing Communism.

The Negro proletarian holds the key of salvation of the race. The future alone will save the race, and it will be in the new society only that the Negro will be enabled to bloom forth in full freedom, and the Negro to rise in the ranks of the many labor contracts of our great metropolitan papers of the conditions in Soviet Russia, and especially of the Communist Party of the United States. It is to be expected that the capitalist class in all countries must ever keep up a campaign of lies against Soviet Russia.

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The Communist Debate in Main St.

By TOM MATTHEWS

You haven't seen Main Street, not America, if you haven't seen Marshalltown, the metropolis of Marshall County.

They say that not so many years ago Main Street, the portion Marshalltown had its own unique brand of hospitality for itinerant workmen commonly known as hobos. These hobos, who were usually stranded in the direction of Marshall town and knocked at the door of one of the hotels, he was cordially greeted with a ticket reading "good for one meal" and directed to the dining room. If the "hobo" was hungry, he exceeded his pride, he presented his ticket to the law, who provided the meal and a two hour job as well, usually in the nature of carage re-moving, weed cutting, or some equally pleasurable task.

It is not recorded whether this hospitality became too expensive or to what extent it drove away Marshalltown's labor supply, but the children of this community no longer keep meal tickets by the door. Per-haps the reputation of "Marshall Town" became so widespread that the unshaved hobo no longer came around for a handout.

Not that as it may, the Communists have become the recipients of a different brand of Main Street "hospitality" and in that connection hangs a tale of how Communism came to be a subject of debate among the unionized employees of Babbit and how the entire time of a Central Labor meeting was taken up discussing the dangers of discussing Communism. It is a "far cry" and a long railroad haul from New York to Marshalltown. In New York the official of the trade unions deny earnestly the "message of Communism" while the rank and file fully believe that their way into Madison Square Garden to express their solidarity with the Communist Party, the so-called Red "C. E. Rotherberg" in New York the rank and file are stirring for the party and the party are embracing the ideas of Communism, at least to the extent of sympathy, while the hobo and his party out-expansions and campaigns of slander against the militants.

By the way, Main Street, the rank and file of Marshalltown labor still read their weekly "labor paper" and direct its contents with the same faith as they do their gospel. So when the Workers Party organizers, J. E. Snyder and David Coates, arranged a meeting to be held at the Labor Temple under the auspices of the Workers of Communist Party, they reckoned without the contents of the little local labor paper. This consisted of the usual "International Labor News Service" synonym for blank in 29 letters telling about the alleged efforts of the Communists, working under orders of Moscow, to destroy the American Federation of Labor and of the action taken by the Chicago Federation of Labor in refusing to aid in the defense of "E. Rotherberg."

ENOUGH for Main Street? The union men of Marshalltown will not discuss the message of Communism in their Labor Temple, so they said yet they proceeded to their Central Labor Union meeting and discussed it themselves, without any assistance from the naughty Rede.

Which they? The Communists were defeated in this debate by the president and the secretary of the Central Labor Union. The debaters on the floor, with one or two exceptions, expressed their fear of Communist ideas the fear which Main Street has of everything it knows nothing about.

THE barbarian of the American Federation of Labor does not exercise the direct power and control out in Main Street which it enjoys in New York. The officers of the Marshalltown Central Labor Union are from the rank and file. They are the militants of the union, their lives are and it is so directly that re-

side all the efforts of the capitalist class and their bentching to keep Main Street from our movement. Their discussion of Communism means the recognition of our movement from the "American" as one born from the needs of the working class in this country.

Indistinctly, the rank and file look to the Communist Party leadership in sincerely the great masses of the workers in this country look to us to show them the best means of struggle against the capitalist class and their bentching.

ONE year after the death of Lenin 15,000 workers in New York moved to honor his work. One year after the death of Lenin the trade unionists of Marshalltown gather in their Central Labor Union meeting to debate the ideas for which Lenin lived.

From Madison Square to Marshalltown, from the International Metropolitan to the heart of Main Street—Communism is the issue. As Marx once said: "The Communists are not a sect, it is a party."

A spectre is haunting American capitalism—the specter of Communism. It is the specter of a living, organized force—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Mocking the workers' hopes, their lives, their dreams, Cringing towards those who own the means of circumstance, of pomp and gaudy show Scorning the burden bearers, banded low.

Each bitter struggle Days of endless dread When dollars and dimes all went in want of bread Were stepping stones By which he mounted high Mouthed a lie.

Mocking the workers' hopes, their lives, their dreams, Cringing towards those who own the means of circumstance, of pomp and gaudy show Scorning the burden bearers, banded low.

Each bitter struggle Days of endless dread When dollars and dimes all went in want of bread Were stepping stones By which he mounted high Mouthed a lie.

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side all the efforts of the capitalist class and their bentching to keep Main Street from our movement. Their discussion of Communism means the recognition of our movement from the "American" as one born from the needs of the working class in this country.

Indistinctly, the rank and file look to the Communist Party leadership in sincerely the great masses of the workers in this country look to us to show them the best means of struggle against the capitalist class and their bentching.

ONE year after the death of Lenin 15,000 workers in New York moved to honor his work. One year after the death of Lenin the trade unionists of Marshalltown gather in their Central Labor Union meeting to debate the ideas for which Lenin lived.

From Madison Square to Marshalltown, from the International Metropolitan to the heart of Main Street—Communism is the issue. As Marx once said: "The Communists are not a sect, it is a party."

A spectre is haunting American capitalism—the specter of Communism. It is the specter of a living, organized force—the Workers (Communist) Party of America.

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GOMPERS

(A class conscious member of the A. F. of L. renders tribute to his fallen chief—fallen long ago)

Not recreant was he, The record shows A plant anxious servant Of the rule of gold.

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New York Solist's First Performance Here Wins Favor

By ALFRED V. FRANKENSTEIN.

Mr. Stock's twentieth regular program, given at Orchestra Hall last Friday and Saturday, drew a mob of listeners, both of them well liked in New York, but who had their first Chicago hearings on this occasion. The one was the conductor, Hermann Hans Wetzer and the other soloist, Alexander Drahovick.

Wetzer directed the first performance of an orchestra suite in five movements called "Visions." Carrying out the theme of Richard Strauss and Alexander Scriabin, Wetzer attempts in this suite to express philosophic concepts in plain tones. But he has more affinity than Strauss, if not all of his talents, and he is more in sympathy than the Russian super-mystic. "Visions" opens with an introduction in which is set forth the theme of the "Struggling Spirit." This leads into a "slow movement" intended to express the idea of prayer in the form of a sonnet written by no less a man than Michel Angelo.

The third movement is a "Scherzo Dramatico" describing Sharon, the boatman of the River. This is followed by a most curious "Intermezzo Ironico" in which life is distorted and caricatured. Wetzer tries to burlesque the modernists and fails for the simple reason that those whom he attempts to burlesque are themselves writing with a laugh in the sleeve. But for the moment Wetzer is Honzger, writing music descriptive of locomotives that turn out to be nothing but toys of a name for the moment he is Poulenc and young George Auric playing with the baby rattles of jazz, for the moment he is Irving Berlin. But the whole winds up with a "Puck's Riddle" and a "Riddle of Sphinxes" and a great path laden slow motion section in which the "Theme of the Struggling Spirit" is repeated.

Alexander Drahovick came and played and sang—and it is a key-note gesture that Drahovick's interpretations are not the ordinary ones, but he never goes to the extreme of anything but a moderate power. His original are driven in an effort to find original readings. He played the "Scherzo Dramatico" correctly and got out of it one of the best and most original soloists has not this season, and a fine hand-lap of it was deserved.

Let a sol for the DAILY WORKER for your shopmate and you will make another man for your branch.

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Iniquity of the Russian Intervention

By W. A. WARREN.

THE security by American financiers of a concession from the Russian government for the operation of the manganese deposits in Georgia for a term of twenty years, through an illustrious sign at the title of Russian intervention. If the intervention had been successful, the above said financiers would in a probable have secured permanent control of their country for nothing. Instead of their costing the city sum of \$100,000,000, Can Messrs. Hughes and Hoover still hold the opinion that "Russia has nothing to trade?"

ONE can get two and two together and reach a conclusion that will require positive evidence to dislodge. That conclusion is that the Russian intervention was a plot by international financiers, who dominated their respective governments at the time, to secure and divide up the resources of Russia, thru the activities of the allied governments acting as their agents.

THE plot failed, partly on account of the disaffection of the American troops in the Murmansk region in Eastern Siberia, partly on account of the mutiny of the sailors in the French Black Sea fleet, and partly on account of the refusal of the British transport workers to load munitions and supplies for the army of intervention.

From Lehigh University in 1879. He has been in Russia for the last four years, the most part of this time having been spent with the Kuban Colony at Komorovo, Siberia, where he is in charge of the topographical survey. His home is Seattle, Wash.

tion of the Russian intervention let some member of the Lloyd George government or of the Wilson cabinet come forward with the true explanation and clear up the mystery.

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