

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

Workers! Farmers! Demand:  
The Labor Party  
Amalgamation  
Organization of Unorganized  
The Land for the Workers  
The Industries for the Workers  
Protection of the Foreign-Born  
Recognition of Soviet Russia

Vol. II. No. 86.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER  
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price 3 Cents

# KNIFE LA FOLLETTE FOR MCADOO

## RUSSIAN PARTY DECISION SHOWS COMPLETE UNITY

### Policies Win Unanimous Approval of Delegates

That complete unity in the ranks of the Russian Communist party is shown by the unanimous adoption of the resolution of the thirteenth congress of the Russian Communist party on the report of the central committee. When the vote was shown to be unanimous the delegates to the historic congress, that was held in Moscow, sprang from their seats singing "The International." The resolution as officially reported by the International Press Correspondence is as follows:

Resolution of the Thirteenth Congress of the Russian Communist Party on the Report of the Central Committee.

The Thirteenth Congress entirely approves of the correct political line and the organizational work of the Central Committee which have secured to the Party the highest degree of success in all spheres of work under difficult and complicated conditions. The Conference notes with satisfaction the correctness of the work of the Central Committee during the period under review, which was the first year of work of the Central Committee during which the Central Committee and the whole party were deprived of the direct leadership of comrade Lenin.

The Congress wholly and entirely confirms the resolutions of the Thirteenth Party Conference of the Soviet Union "Concerning the Party Struc-

## Draft Farm Plank for Morgan

### FOSTER REPORTS TO NEW YORK MONDAY ON FARMER-LABOR PARTY

(Special to The Daily Worker.)  
NEW YORK, June 26.—William Z. Foster, chairman of the Workers party, will report to the Workers party membership meeting next Monday evening at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 8 p. m., on:

The St. Paul convention,  
The Workers party in the presidential campaign,  
Building the Farmer-Labor party.  
Admission is by membership card only. Comrades are urged to attend in force.—Charles Krumbel, District Organizer.

## N. Y. BOSSES WEAKEN; FACE STRIKE UNITY

### Amalgamated Expects Early Negotiations

NEW YORK, June 26.—The big employers whose shops have been shut down by the strike of fifty thousand members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in the men's and children's clothing industries have begun the organization of

## COMPLETE UNION SHOP, NO WAGE REDUCTIONS, MINIMUM SCALE OF WAGES, DEMANDS OF AMALGAMATED

(Special to The Daily Worker.)  
NEW YORK CITY, June 26.—Charging that the men's clothing manufacturers in New York City had taken advantage of the present business depression to lower the standards of labor in the industry, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, has issued a statement on the strike of the 50,000 members of the union, as follows:

By SIDNEY HILLMAN, President,  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.  
THE decision made by the committee representing the joint boards for a general strike in the City of New York and vicinity, and unanimously endorsed by the clothing workers at their various meetings, has been necessitated by the policy pursued by a great number of manufacturers in New York City who have utilized the business depression for breaking down the standards of the workers and reducing wages.

"This has been most glaring among the employers who send their work to contracting shops, which constitute the largest portion of the market. They withhold work from the contracting shops in order to get reduced prices with the consequent reduction of the wages of the workers of these contractors.

"A number of employers have also attempted to bring back the so-called 'social' shop, which in reality is the old sweatshop, where no protective standards prevail. The competition that results from these sources has demoralized to a great extent the New York market, and if not stopped will bring complete confusion.

"The Amalgamated is attempting thru its efforts at this time to place the New York market on a basis where these irresponsible elements, which are detrimental to the industry as well as to the workers, will be held under control.

## BARUCH WRITES PLANK TO FOOL TILLERS OF SOIL

### Wall Street Has Way in Democrat's Platform

(Special to The Daily Worker.)  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York City, June 26.—While Boss Brennan, Boss Taggart and the Tammany triumvirate are dancing in the newspaper pages the platform committee is busy drafting a farmers' plank over the tracing of Bernard M. Baruch, head of Morgan's War Industries Board during 1917-18 and a close financial associate of the ruler of Wall Street.

Members of the sub-committee which is drafting the platform admitted that they are following closely the farmers' program suggested by Mr. Baruch. "This farmers' plank which is intended to bring votes from the wheat fields talks vaguely of co-operative marketing, the reopening of foreign markets and lower freight rates.

In other words, it promises nothing to the agricultural producers of America but a mirage of phrases, intended to hide the robbery of the farmers by the banking interests that Mr. Baruch represents.

## MELLON TAKES WITNESS STAND IN GRAFT CASE

### Harding Letter Used in Shake Down Probe

(Special to The Daily Worker.)  
NEW YORK, June 26.—Andrew W. Mellon, Pittsburgh millionaire banker, and Secretary of the Treasury, took the stand today as a defense witness for Gaston B. Means and El-

## RAILROAD CHIEFS PLEDGED TO WISCONSIN SENATOR IN N. Y. FIGHTING FOR OILY LAWYER

(Special to The Daily Worker.)  
NEW YORK CITY, June 26.—Altho repeatedly on record as championing the independent candidacy of LaFollette for the presidency, it is now leaking out here that Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is giving the wisconsin senator the double-cross in an effort to put the oil-soaked lawyer, William Gibbs McAdoo, into the White House. "The old parties are drowned in oil," were words attributed to "Chief" Stone in addressing the recent convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at Philadelphia, and later on a demonstration for LaFollette at the convention of the Locomotive Engineers, in Cleveland.

All of which is now strangely interesting in view of a special story in the New York World, under the signature of John J. Leary, Jr., a camp-follower of the reactionary elements in the labor movement, in which it is shown how the labor forces are being mobilized in support of Wilson's son-in-law.

Stone's Agent on the Ground.  
Leary makes the statement that "Herman Willis, vice grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, announced he had been sent to the meeting by Warren S. Stone to represent Stone personally and the organization generally in an effort to 'put McAdoo over.'"

"I have full authority," he said, "to speak and act for Mr. Stone." The meeting referred to was a gathering of "McAdoo boomers" among railroad men held in the Vanderbilt hotel, at the call of Martin F. Ryan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and international president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, to organize their drive for votes for McAdoo.

## U. S. BLOCKS FRENCH PACT WITH RUSSIA

### Hughes-Poincare Plot Ties Herriot's Hands

(Special to The Daily Worker.)  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—Secretary of State Hughes has made no statement on the recent disclosure of the agreement existing between France and the United States, which he

ture" and "On the Results of the Discussion and on Petty Bourgeois Tendencies" and includes these resolutions in the decisions of the Thirteenth Congress of the R. C. P. The congress expresses its full approval of the Central Committee of the party for the firmness and Bolshevik intransigence which it showed during the discussions in safeguarding the fundamentals of Leninism against petty bourgeois deviations.

Approves International Policy.  
The congress approves of the international policy carried out by the Central Committee which led to the de jure recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by a number of the most important bourgeois states.

The congress instructs the Central Committee to exercise also in the future the maximum amount of caution in the granting of concessions, to defend with all determination the monopoly of foreign trade, to develop the export of grain and endeavor to aug-

(Continued on page 4)

Report Missionary Killed.  
PEKIN, June 26.—The American legation has received confirmation of a report that an American missionary named Cunningham, was killed by a stray bullet during recent fighting at Kwelin.

Flyers Reach Calcutta.  
LONDON, June 26.—A Central News Dispatch says the American round-the-world flyers have reached Calcutta. They flew from Akyab.

## STOCKS UNFLURRIED BY JACKASS CONVENTION; "SAFE," SAY BROKERS

NEW YORK, June 26.—Wall Street is placid while Madison Square Garden is in a furor. The Stock Exchange has shown no flurry since the convention began, and there is no disturbance in securities over the possibilities of an unfavorable candidate.

The sentiment among brokers is that the convention results will be safer for finance. There is no alarm about LaFollette talk, either. Many convention delegates have visited the Stock Exchange, the Oklahoma delegation having luncheon at the exchange.

## NEW YORK TAILORS FOR SILLINSKY

NEW YORK CITY, June 26.—Voting in the election of general secretary-treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union, Local No. 390, of this city, gave Max J. Sillinsky a positive majority over all other candidates. The vote was: Sillinsky 46, Soderberg 21, Sweeney 18, Carlquist 4.

an association which it is expected will negotiate with "The Amalgamated."

The strikers are meeting every day in ten halls scattered thru-out the clothing district. Old Time Spirit Lives Again  
The old time spirit of the members of the Amalgamated which has made it one of the most powerful unions in America is alive as never before.

The bosses who have attempted to use the industrial depression to force the open shop on the workers must now see that they have started to play with a buzz saw.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, summed up the demands of the union as follows: "First, to check reduction of wages. Second to stop the sending of work to non-union shops and assure the complete union shop, third, a minimum wage scale and the regulation of production and, fourth, unemployment insurance.

The progressive workers among the rank and file of the strikers point out that the demands for a minimum wage scale and unemployment insurance are the most important in the list because the stabilization of union conditions in the shops would be impossible without them.

Strikers Attract Attention  
As the fifty thousand workers left the shops at 10.00 o'clock yesterday morning they attracted a lot of attention from the delegates to the Democratic convention. Many of the men's (Continued on page 2.)

## Hear About German Communist Youth at Mass Meet Tonight

Hermann Nuding, who has recently arrived from Germany, will be the chief speaker at a mass meeting tonight in Socialen Turnhalle, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St., at 8 p. m. The meeting is under the auspices of local Chicago of the International Workers' Aid. The part of the American worker in helping the German will be emphasized as well as the story of the part the Communist Youth organization had in the German elections.

Delays Pole Flight.  
MILAN, Italy, June 26.—Captain Roald Amundsen announced today he would delay his proposed flight across the north pole because of lack of funds.

The demands of the union at this time are for a complete union shop, against wage reductions and for the introduction of minimum scales of wages, not for the purpose of adding to the cost, but rather to stabilize cost. In this connection the union is ready to discuss the regulation and control of production. It also demands at this time the introduction of unemployment insurance, which the employment situation of the last few seasons has proved to be of necessity for the clothing industry. This need is based not only on justice to the workers, but on the ultimate benefit to the clothing industry.

"The union will welcome any constructive suggestions from the responsible employers for placing the relationship between the employers and employees on a more rational, just and equitable basis to all concerned in our industry. It therefore does not expect this to be a long struggle between the employers and the workers. It rather hopes that the responsible employers will make a speedy adjustment possible, and in this manner not affect the standing of the New York market in the country.

Hopes for Regulation.  
"The New York market today has a cost basis that is comparable with that of the rest of the country, and, with orderly procedure in industrial relations, it may expect to hold its place as one of the leading clothing markets in the country. While the union will leave nothing undone to stop the attempt to make wage reductions and to safeguard the interests of our membership, it is hopeful that the responsible employers will see the wisdom of regulation as against chaos in this market, and will join in an effort toward stabilization.

Masaryk Talks Some More.  
VIENNA, June 26.—President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia has been making speeches in the German part of his territory with great promises of what his social democracy would do for the Germans in his country. All the bourgeois elements rallied to Masaryk, but the workers looked on scornfully, with an eye on the revolution rising in Germany.

CROOKED OIL TRIO—FALL, DOHENY,  
SINCLAIR—ESCAPING INDICTMENTS

### (By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Albert Fall and Harry Sinclair and Doheny have not yet been indicted in the oil fraud cases. The federal grand jury summoned here to "punish the guilty" expires under the terms of the law next Monday, June 30. Its report is not yet made. If it fails to indict, the administration clique goes free.

Most of the principal witnesses who appeared before the Walsh committee of the senate in the Teapot Dome investigation have likewise appeared before this grand jury.

Means and Jarnecke are charged with conspiracy to remove liquor from bonded warehouses.

Gaston B. Means, former special agent of the Department of Justice, told in federal court here how Jess Smith, friend of President Harding and Harry Daugherty used his authority to investigate whiskey deals to collect some \$400,000 in graft. Harding authorized Smith by means of a letter to undertake the investigation and Smith hired Means and others to help him.

Means received packages of money from various persons and then turned the packages over to Smith. Means said he had received \$100,000 from a Japanese and given it to Smith.

The refusal of Means and Elmer W. Jarnecke, co-defendant of Means on a charge of conspiracy to accept \$21,000 from Smith for repayment to persons whom Smith thought were trying to have him indicted, caused Smith's suicide, Means said.

Means had also threatened to tell all he knew about Smith and the whiskey deals to Congress if he was called as a witness before any investigating committee, he said.

Means said that it was necessary to take the money from these persons in order to get the information President Harding desired.

A man named W. T. Underwood, whose address Means did not know, was associated with Smith in the investigation, Means said. Underwood paid Means his salary and is paying the cost of the defense in Means' trial, he testified. Underwood had refused to give his address because he was living with a woman not his wife, in Washington Means insisted, when the prosecutor tried to imply that no such person existed.

It was during an eight-months' period that Means collected the \$400,000 and turned it over to Smith. The \$400,000 was collected for about 15 whiskey deals.

Means testified that the letter to Smith from Harding authorizing the investigation, had been stolen together with many other papers from him during the senate committee investigation of the Department of Justice early this year.

Members' plank are intentionally vague, but Mr. Baruch has already shown that he believes in no co-operative agricultural enterprises which are not under the heel of big business. The DAILY WORKER recently exposed Baruch and Armour's proposal to unload a chain of bankrupt grain elevators on a farmers' organization—in the name of the co-operative movement.

Pointing Out the Bunk.  
Members of the New York Farmer-Labor party are also pointing out the shallowness of the proposals for the capture of foreign markets and for relief thru lower freight rates. Foreign grain markets must reckon with the growing grain exports from Soviet Russia and with the ability of bankrupt European nations to pay American prices. And the issue of lower freight rates brings in the question of railroad influence at Washington, which Mr. Baruch does not intend to disturb.

With Morgan men controlling the terminology of the farmers' and League of Nations' plank, and con-

(Continued on page 2.)

## GUNMAN FROM WEST VA. STRUTS HIS STUFF AS BOOB DELEGATES STARE

### (Special to The Daily Worker.)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New York, June 26.—Don Chafin, sheriff of Logan county, West Virginia, and chief gunman for that state, is a delegate to the Democratic convention. Chafin struts about in a wide hat and makes no bones about the fact that he packs a gun.

His friends from the home state are press agenting him as a bad man and hero to the open shoppers among the other delegates. They tell wild stories of his heroism during the armed march of the union coal miners into Logan county. Their favorite is that he stopped the march single handed. The truth is that Chafin's heroism consisted in firing on women and lone unarmed miners. Chafin and his gun-men's army was saved from total annihilation only by the calling in of United States troops. But to the small town union haters here Don is a very real hero.

To be able to look at a man who has the reputation of having shot and killed union organizers is a treat that many of the delegates will never get a chance to see again. They look their fill and Chafin struts his stuff for his own and their pleasure.

Sheriff Chafin is equally popular with Major George L. Berry.

This outfit organized as a steering committee, with Timothy Shea, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, as chairman, and Albert O. Wharton of the International Association of Machinists, as secretary.

Wharton is a renegade Socialist, who has gone along with the machine of William H. Johnston, head of the (Continued on Page 2.)

## FOSTER TELLS T. U. E. L. ABOUT ST. PAUL MEET

### Big Gathering of Union- ists Enthusiastic

The Chicago Local General Group of the Trade Union Educational League held a most rousingly successful meeting Wednesday evening at North-west Hall. A program even more interesting than usual brought out between five and six hundred enthusiastic Communists and left wingers who, upon solicitation by Chairman Browder and Secretary Carmon, cleaned up the whole supply of pamphlets, carted off hundreds of LABOR HERALDS for distribution and poured in scores of subscriptions and renewals for the leading labor magazine of America—the LABOR HERALD.

Comrade Carmon, as secretary, reported the month's activities of the various local industrial groups, telling how he and others had visited the branches of the Workers Party, urging intensified industrial activity by party members. Meetings had been held with the industrial organizers of the party branches and with the prospective active assistance of the Workers Party mechanism, the future promised to be even better than the past. The League, working through the party members, must lead the workers generally in the big fights approaching.

Overgaard, Johnstone Report.  
Reports from particular industrial group workers are an important and interesting part of these T. U. E. L. monthly meetings. Comrade Overgaard dwelt upon conditions in the Metal Trades industry, showing how the work of the left wing is beginning to bear fruit. In spite of opposition by the union officials, a good representation from the Machinists' Union went to St. Paul—and stuck, the convention of the I. A. M. next September promises to be galvanized by the left wing rebellion against the notorious class collaboration scheme known as the "B. & O. Plan" of the president of the Machinists' Union, Wm. H. Johnston

(Continued on page 3.)

signed Poincare, that binds both countries to give "mutual consent" and to confer upon the wording of any recognition statement before either negotiates with Soviet Russia.

Premier Herriot started out very bravely with his announcement that recognition of Soviet Russia would be one of the first considerations of his government.

Herriot is shown. Then the diplomatic officials on the Quai d'Orsay showed Herriot the document drawn up by his predecessor and the "honorable" stiff-necked Hughes whose anti-Russian policy is only too well known, and the new French premier was informed that he also was bound by the scrap of paper.

When Poincare looked at the London conference between the Soviet government and Britain and said that France might not reject an invitation, Hughes immediately informed the Frenchman that he could do no such thing and the matter was dropped.

Herriot's Hands Tied.  
As the DAILY WORKER of Chicago suggested, Herriot's sudden silence on the question of Russia is due to the tying of his hands by the irksome agreement with the United States, whose state secretary as yet is quite unbending on the Russian question.

French Ambassador Jusserand signed the pact with Hughes for Poincare.

Hughes has been more and more chagrined as more nations extended a friendly hand of recognition to Soviet Russia and is trying to hold France to his same unreasonable "bitter end" policy.

## KNITGOODS WORKERS CALL CONFERENCE TO ORGANIZE A UNION

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 26.—A committee of knit goods workers is calling a conference for Wednesday, July 3, at the Machinists' Temple to discuss the possibility of organizing a union in the knitting trade.

It is several years that the knitters of Philadelphia have been working without a union, with the result that they work as long as 52 hours per week for shamefully low wages. The committee finds a favorable sentiment among the workers for a union and expect to have a large number of knitters at the conference.

# MORGAN USING THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKING SYSTEM TO BIND EUROPE IN CREDIT CHAINS

By LAURENCE TODD.

(Staff Correspondent of The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Has a world reserve bank system been launched, by means of the Dawes' scheme for German reparation payments? Is a money and credit monopoly, which will be strong enough to mold the political and industrial and social development of all parts of the world, been set in operation by the Morgan and allied banking groups, under the leadership of Coolidge's running mate?

There is passing from hand to hand in Washington a document drafted by one of the financial and political experts whose tips are widely purchased by bankers. In this document the statement is made that "epochal decisions" have been made as to the rehabilitation of European industry and commerce thru the use of American credit facilities. American gold is to be the basis of vast credits which are to be extended to Europe, but this gold will stay at home.

## Federal Reserve Shows Way.

The Federal Reserve Board has shown the way by authorizing a \$5,000,000 credit, in the form of rediscounts, to a group of 21 American banks, headed by Paul Warburg's International Acceptance Bank, Inc., to be used by the banking syndicate for the convenience of German importers and exporters. The bank in Germany which will handle this first credit is the Schacht Gold Bank, the shares of which are owned by the Bank of England.

As explained here, the Federal Reserve Board has set a precedent for the granting of unlimited credits to the commercial interests of Germany and of all other countries which the Board may favor. All transactions will be in dollars, and the plan includes the complete stabilization of exchange by making dollar credits the international unit of value.

Can Starve Europe Any Time. Significant of the grip which this system—built upon the Federal Reserve Board and the bankers who control it—will exert upon the life of the world is the statement that the flow of credit can be stopped at any time by the mere refusal of private American banks to handle the trade bills offered. What the bankers did to the American farmers in 1920 they can do to the industries of all other countries at will when once the new system of super-control is established. The process will be contingent upon acceptance by Europe of the Dawes plan.

Wall Street's chance to turn this is due in

# AMALGAMATION VITAL TO WIN UNION POWER

## Electric Workers Must Unite

By KARL REEVE.

The militant trade unionists belonging to the metal trades industries demand the amalgamation of all the craft unions connected with the electrical industries, if the Electric Trust is to be prevented from annihilating the electrical workers' unions.

"The large electrical factories are only the manufacturing departments of the telephone, telegraph, light and power companies," states the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Metal Trades Industries, in their "Amalgamation Bulletin."

"To organize these factories it is necessary that both branches of the electrical industry be organized, namely, the

plan and declared for craft organization.

Union Heads Limit Members. Local 713 then sent another plan to the International union, asking that the Western Electric employes be first taken into one big industrial union and then distributed to their various unions. This plan was also turned down by the International Electrical Workers' union officials, who seem bent on keeping the workers out of their union, even tho the rank and file membership are anxious to admit them.

Union men who have recently secured jobs at Western Electric company told the DAILY WORKER reporter that they have found it difficult to get into local 713. Local 713, which is now supposed to be organizing the Western Electric factory into their union, is doing absolutely nothing to push the Western Electric organization drive, directed by the metal trades department at the Portland convention.

"They can't refuse to let us join if we insist on it," one union man recently employed by the Western Electric Company told the DAILY WORKER. "But for apprentices they are charging the same rate they did before the organization drive started. I paid \$18.50 to join the union as apprentice. But I am not allowed to attend any of the union meetings for at least a year. All the Western Electric workers, who ask to be admitted to the union, are admitted on this basis. I have not yet been ordered to appear before the union board to be formally admitted to the union."

It is such practices of Mike Boyle and his machine, which controls the officials of the electrical workers' union in Chicago, that the rank and file membership are violently protesting against.

## Militants Want Crafts Conference.

The militant trade unionists, censuring President Noonan for keeping the Electrical Workers' union small, as if he worked for Insull and the Electrical Trust instead of for the union members, have given out the following program. They insist that Noonan and Mike Boyle, if they are sincerely trying to build the union, follow this program.

"First. Call together the national representatives of the interested organizations which must include all the trades having workers in each industry," states the program. "No successful campaign can be carried on without the active co-operation of the telephone operators, and the commercial telegraphers of America.

Second. This representative conference should create a national committee to be under the direction of the metal trades department and to be divided into the following three departments:

First division—Factories, manufacturing electrical equipment.

Second division—Telephone, telegraph and radio companies.

Third division—Light and power companies.

The campaign to be divided into two major divisions, one dealing with large shops and companies, the other with the small isolated units. Organization of the small units to be handled by local committees, and workers to be taken into the unions at once. The larger companies and shops to be handled by the national committee and workers to be educated by means of literature, before an attempt is made to take them into the unions. This work to be done on a national scale and the workers to be protected in the right to join the union to the extent of calling a national strike if necessary.

## Make National Drive.

Launching this drive upon a national scale would help to unite our present badly weakened organized forces. It would electrify every worker in the industry. Each would become an organizer, striving to bring into our ranks the hundreds of thousands that are not yet part of our unions.

A special organization fund should be created upon a per capita basis of all organizations participating in the drive.

A corps of organizers should be placed in the field, maintained by and under the direct control of the national committee thru its sub-divisions.

These organizers should work for the organizing of the industry as a whole and not merely for their particular craft.

Only by strengthening the unions in the industry as a whole can every trade be strengthened numerically, organizationally and ideologically; and in fighting spirit as well as in fighting ability.

During the drive a low and uniform initiation fee should be established and a universal transfer card system be adopted.

To actually organize the many unorganized, the existing prohibitive, initiation fee must be reduced and regulated.

Militants Fight on Boyle Coming. The ideal united front would be to amalgamate the present International unions into one organization covering each industry.

The next article will tell of the work of the militants in the Electrical Workers' union in combatting the sabotaging practices of the bosses lackey—Mike Boyle.

# N. Y. BULLS PACK CONVENTION HALL YELLING FOR AL

## Morgan Lets Puppets Play; Pulls Wires

NEW YORK CITY, June 26.—"Al Smith is a jolly good fellow, who can slap you on the back and tell a joke in a peevish manner. Therefore he should be the next president of the United States. He has no ideas that would cause anyone to quarrel with him, he gets along famously with his legislators, and jollies the workers along quite admirably. You can't get a better bull-shooter than Al."

This is, in substance if not in form, the nominating speech for Al Smith in the democratic convention today. It was delivered by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was a member of the Wilson administration.

## Will Noise Win Votes?

The Tammany forces had evidently spent a lot of coin to make a noise for their favorite, as the galleries were packed with loud-voiced individuals with all sorts of noise-making machinery. The problems of putting over a candidate in this convention seems to have been conceived as one of drowning the gathering in a sea of commotion. But it is all rather dull, mechanical, and machine made, just like the issues and candidates.

Behind the surface confusion of the hundreds of puppet delegates, boosting insanely for the particular candidate that suits the purpose of their bosses, the real convention is going on in private conferences in the hotels, on the long distance telephones, and over the cables. The rival candidates, the clan, and anti-clan, and fake issues of various sorts, will occupy the stage until Morgan has things lined up for the final decisions.

"OH! OH! OH!" Al Smith's supporters, apparently with the assistance of the New York police, rushed the hall this morning, broke down the gates, and occupied the galleries. When Gov. Sweet of Colorado, unexpectedly to the crowd, took the floor to second the nomination of McAdoo, the Smith supporters drowned him out with cries of "Oil, oil, oil," "Take out your hoods, we know you," and "Where is Doheny."

# Emerald Isle Can "Speak for Itself" Here, Says England

(Special to the Daily Worker.) WASHINGTON, June 26.—The

# WORKER WRITES ELECTRIC TRUST EXPERIENCES IN 1919 STRIKE TO HELP OTHER WORKERS ORGANIZE

In response to the DAILY WORKER'S request for letters from Western Electric workers or exploited employes of the other branches of the electric trust, the following letter about the 1919 telegraph strike came and we are glad to print it as a lesson from workers to workers:

To the DAILY WORKER: Most of the readers of the DAILY WORKER already know that the Western Electric and the Western Union and the various Bell Telephone companies are, to say the least, on very friendly terms with each other, with the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. as a sort of "Fraternal" head.

I am going to tell a little story of my experience so that employes of this great "fraternity" might know what to expect.

During the war the Western Electric company, the Western Union and the various telephone companies all made a practice of sending employes from one town to another, from points where they were not so short to points where they were very short of help.

## Girls Brought from Far.

Many girl operators (among others) were sent from the New England states, from all along the east and southeast to such central points as New York, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

I was working in the main office of the Western Union in Washington as a "Mux" maintenance man. We had girl operators from all over. Some of them had brought a younger sister or an old mother with them, expecting to be able to support them from their own wages.

Then, all of a sudden, without warning, during the early part of 1919, the first year after the war, after congress had adjourned, came a slump. Did the company send the workers back to their home towns? They did not. Did the company let them work part time? No. Did the company lay them off temporarily? Worse than that. They had to add insult to the injury. They forced the workers to sign a REQUEST for a furlough without pay. The answer was the telegraph strike of 1919.

Some of us were organized in the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; most of us were disorganized in the employes' association.

## Craft Union Failed.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America was a craft union. We had no trade union. However, we fought hard. We organized picket work. We helped those strikers who were out of funds. But our craft

lost the strike. Many of the girls who remained in the union have since been fired. The girls are now left practically without a union. Several of us, with me among them, were blacklisted.

Previous to the strike I had been working for years for the Western Union, for the telephone companies and for various light and power companies in the east. Since the strike I could no longer get work in these lines.

I would advise my fellow-workers to take a lesson from the bosses and organize as effectively against them as they are organized against us.—Noah Lerner, Brooklyn, N. Y.

# Baruch Writes Plank to Fool Tillers of Soil

(Continued from page 1.)

trolling the candidates' campaign thru their purse-strings the democratic party is indeed safe for (Morgan) democracy.

Al Smith's boosters furnished the big noise at today's session of the convention. When Franklin D. Roosevelt placed him in nomination the Tammany Indians staged an hour and 35-minute demonstration that backed the McAdoo racket off the boards. The wet Roman Catholic had the advantage over his kluxy rival of being in his home town and having Tammany Hall's police force at his command. The bulls allowed the mobs outside to crash down the doors and fill the galleries to join in the siren blowing and shouting.

## Morgan's Attorney Named.

John W. Davis, attorney for the House of Morgan, was placed in nomination by Louis Stevenson of Illinois, with scattered applause following. Davis is stalking around as a dark horse, but the Morgan interests believe their interests can be fully protected without running some one so obviously from the family.

Senator Bayard named former Senator Salsbury of Delaware, and Chairman Hay of St. Louis seconded the nomination of McAdoo. Cries of "oil" proved flustering, but the Doheny retainer getter seemed undiscouraged.

Governor Ritchie of Maryland was named by Senator Howard E. Bruce

# U. S. NOT WOBBS CAUSED DISEASE SPREAD IN WEST

## State Expert Gives Lie to U. S. Attorney

STOCKTON, Calif., June 26.—In an authorized interview in the Stockton "Independent" G. H. Hecke, director of the California State Department of Agriculture said that the I. W. W. was not responsible for the carrying of the hoof and mouth disease from Merced County to the stockyards of Los Angeles as was charged by U. S. District Attorney Fink. He said that the jump was caused by the shipment of infected cattle. This puts the responsibility squarely up to the federal authorities who should have prevented the shipment of the infected cattle.

## Know Wobbs Are Not to Blame

"We have no knowledge whatever of any instance in which a member of the I. W. W. carried or caused to be carried the hoof and mouth disease from one district to another," Hecke said.

"As for the possibility that the I. W. W. may have been responsible for the spread of the disease from the San Joaquin valley to Los Angeles, we know definitely that the jump was caused by the shipment of infected cattle from Merced county to the stockyards in Los Angeles."

I. W. W.'s here believe that the statement of district attorney Fink that there would be a roundup of I. W. W.'s charged with spreading the hoof and mouth disease was an attempt on his part to cover up the carelessness of the persons responsible for permitting the shipment of infected cattle.

## Expect Frame-ups

They do not deny the possibility of members of the I. W. W. being arrested and charged with carrying the disease however. If the big lumber and shipping interests are to be satisfied there must be some sort of a new drive against the I. W. W. engineered. The state criminal syndicalism law has failed to check the growth of the organization.

## Chief Laughs at Bomb Story

LOS ANGELES, Calif. June 26.—Chief of Police Vollmer laughed at the idea that the I. W. W. intended to bomb the morgue where 46 sailors, victims of the explosion on the U. S. S. Mississippi, were laid out awaiting burial. It was the rumor that the I. W. W. intended to bomb the morgue which was used as an excuse for the raid on the San Pedro hall of the I. W. W. Marine Transport Workers Hall a week ago.

## Stone Denies Knowledge

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Atty. Gen. Stone's office declares that it knows nothing of the reasons for the announcement by Special Assistant Fink, at San Francisco, that he will make a "clean-up" of the I. W. W. along the Pacific Coast, in order to stop their spreading of the hoof and mouth disease among cattle.

Veterinary officials of the State of California have denied that any member of the I. W. W. has been even suspected of seeking to spread the germs of this plague.

## Who Wants to Go to Japan?

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Cyrus Woods, American ambassador to Japan, today formally submitted his resignation to President Coolidge.

His resignation was accepted by the president with reluctance and with a warmly expressed appreciation of his services.

British credit... at two years. Britain has bid too high for the banking control of the world, and her balance is down.

## Cal Is Mouth-Piece.

The argument which the Coolidge managers will make for the Dawes scheme, it is said here, will be that this credit extension will promote a foreign market for American raw materials, including wheat and copper. It will be offered as a farm relief substitute. If American farmers do not like being deflated, then they can vote for the deflation of foreign business—always for the benefit of American bankers.

# Clothing Bosses in New York Weaken; Strikers Stand Solid

(Continued from page 1.)

and children's clothing shops are in the neighborhood of Madison Square.

The entire clothing district was crowded with the tens of thousands of workers who slowly made their way to the various halls where meetings were held. No arrests were reported the first day of the strike.

## Cite Chicago Agreement

The Amalgamated issued a statement to the public before the strike was called. It follows: "In both Chicago and Rochester clothing markets, the union has recently renewed its agreements with the manufacturers of these cities without either a strike or a threat to strike. The largest clothing manufacturers in the United States are maintaining satisfactory relationships with the Amalgamated and through civilized industrial machinery, maintained by both the manufacturers and the union, the industry in these markets enjoys peace and efficiency.

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have struggled to bring about the same conditions in New York only to be met constantly by opposition on the part of some of the manufacturers who do not seem to understand that only through the maintenance of decent conditions can the clothing industry prosper as it should."

Send in that Subscription Today.

# German Speaking Workers, Attention! Mass Meeting Tonight

SOCIAL TURNER HALL, Belmont Ave. and Paulina St. SUBJECT:

## The Present Condition of the German Workers

Under the auspices of the Chicago Friends of Soviet Russia. HERMAN NUDING recently arrived from Germany, will be the speaker. This should be of supreme interest to every German worker!



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# RUSSIA-U. S. TRADE TO GROW UNDER NEW CO.

### Amtorg Trading Corp. Established

NEW YORK, June 26.—Trade between America and Soviet Russia is to gain new impetus as a result of the creation of Amtorg Trading Corporation with offices at 136 Liberty St., New York City. Amtorg Trading Corporation, which has been incorporated in the state of New York for paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, is a merger of the Arcos-America, Inc., and the Products Exchange Corporation, both of which had previously carried on extensive trade with Russia and established solid business connections with that country.

Of these, the Products Exchange Corporation, being an American corporation, had also been incorporated in Russia and held Soviet government licenses for carrying on trade in the Soviet republics. These licenses, as well as all business connections established by the merger firms, are transferred to the Amtorg Trading Corporation, which will also have the exclusive right to act as the sole representative in America of the Russian "Gostorg" (state export and import department) as well as of the Gostorgs of the Ukraine and the Caucasian federation. At the same time the Amtorg Trading Corporation receives the sole representation in America of the Arcos Ltd. of London, which is the selling and buying agent for the Soviet government in the United Kingdom.

The direct connections of the Amtorg Trading Corporation in Russia extend also to most of the greatest Soviet industrial concerns, such as the coal trust, the sugar trust, the Caucasian Oil Trust, the Electric Trust, Agricultural Machinery Syndicate and similar organizations. These connections, in addition to the experience gained by the merged organizations, will furnish the opportunity for the American producers to get in closer relations with the Russian market and eliminate the intermediary functions of German and British interests which have controlled most of the trade between America and Russia, owing largely to their superior knowledge of the conditions of the Russian market and their willingness to meet the credit requirements of the Russian consumers.

The directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation are: Isaiak J. Hoorn, chairman, (Russian); John G. Ohsol, (American); Isaac J. Sherman, (American); Paul J. Ziev, (Russian). Officers: Paul J. Ziev, president; Isaac J. Sherman, first vice-president; M. I. Fainberg, vice-president; J. B. Fox, vice-president and treasurer; John G. Ohsol, vice-president; Boris M. Volynsky, secretary.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# Lovestone Says that New York Donkey Show Is Well Staged

By JAY LOVESTONE. (Special to the DAILY WORKER.)

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Convention Hall, June 26.—In sharp contrast to the Cleveland farce the show here is well-staged to give the effect of anything but a cut and dried affair. Now and then various state delegations punctuated the hustle and bustle of the moving, shuffling crowds with well-prepared demonstrations and voluminous volleys of cheers for their local sachems, blackbeards, and bosses as they entered the Garden.

Here and there the band would jazz things up a bit by hitting up a national or sidewalk air. Even on the platform small caucuses could be detected. Josephus Daniels was particularly in evidence strutting about. Every possible step in the art of stage-setting and scenic effect was taken by the democratic leaders to make the affair look real and living and to give the impression to the world that the convention delegation itself will decide the nominations and weighty problems.

**A Hard-Boiled Gathering.** Mingling with the delegates and looking them over carefully convinces one that they are a mass of twenty-minute eggs—hard-boiled. Henchmen of local bosses, congressmen, government officials, well-to-do merchants, bankers, manufacturers and senators are to be found in abundance.

It was interesting to note that the New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Indiana delegations were all herded together closely so as to enable them to work with machine-like precision and in unison. Georgia was leading the demonstration for McAdoo. Cardinal Prays for Convention. Cardinal Hays was called upon by Chairman Hull to render the customary invocation. His Catholic eminence forthwith rose to the occasion and besought the big three of his firm—the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost—for heavenly benediction "on our beloved country in this direful hour." The cardinal thanked his masters for the political, social and religious equality reigning in the United States. Not a holy word was uttered in behalf of economic equality. The invocation was closed by a plea for unity.

Then there was a shower of small silk, municipal and national flags from the four corners of the Garden where there were suspended huge pictures of Wilson and Cleveland facing Jefferson and Jackson.

Madeline Case, the beautiful prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera House, was the next to dominate the convention. She led the sweltering mass thru "The Star Spangled Banner."

**Democrats for Big Business.** As Pat Harrison was escorted to the platform by a committee especially chosen for the purpose, great noise filled the Garden. The work of a

well-organized clique was in evidence.

Pat lost no time in laying a sound financial basis for his keynote speech and for his party's campaign, by declaring that "The Democratic party is the friend of business, big and small."

It cares not how large the scale or big the investment, what it is most concerned about is honesty in operation." The delegation met this remark with ringing applause.

**Administration Lashed.** The Mississippi senator was rather harsh on the administration in his very first paragraph, which was heavily dotted with the word, "corruption." He made a biting attack on the Saturnalia of corruption characterizing the Harding-Coolidge administration.

Fall and Daugherty were handled roughly. Pat made a special effort to impress the galleries that they came to see a real show. He declared: "This convention, composed of the militant representatives of the democracy of the nation is no cold storage affair."

"It is going to be red-hot highly judged and well-prepared." Judging by the weak applause which greeted this remark, the galleries took this morsel with a grain of salt.

**Soft Soap for Progressives.** Harrison went on to boast of the victory achieved by the democrats in putting over the Simmons-Garner tax proposal in place of the Mellon scheme. At this point he paid his respects and thanks to the LaFollette republicans for their complete surrender to his party during the tax fight in the last congress. It was a rather flowery obituary that Harrison made in commemoration of the flight of the insurgents from the sen-

ate and house while the taxation fight was on.

He said: "When the president and his secretary of the treasury, with all the hosts of selfish interests, charged on the battle front of the American congress in behalf of the Mellon plan, Democracy and Progressive Republicanism stood firm. It was the same ancient contest, and for the same old cause."

There was nothing stirring, nothing inspiring about the keynote speech. It resembled very much the inevitable, unavoidable record speeches, summary speeches made by senate and house whips during the closing sessions of congress.

**Republicans Exposed.** The crimes of the Republicans were painted black. The bankruptcy of the Democrats, their equal guilt on similar occasions, their own graft and corruption, when they were in charge of the administrative machinery of the government were advisedly omitted.

A reduced tariff was offered as the hackneyed panacea for the high cost of living. The donkey party was patted on its back for its kicking into oblivion the Republican ship subsidy bill.

Everything, every measure, every law enacted that was good, that was constructive, that was against "special privilege" was traced to Democratic origin, was conceived in the best minds of the Democrats and born in the stalls of the donkey. Only Democratic pressure compelled the Republicans to enact such inestimable blessings as the budget system! Even the Washington disarmament conference was dubbed a Democratic achievement.

**Playing for Borah.** Here there was more stage play for

## T. U. E. L. HEARS ABOUT ST. PAUL

(Continued from page 1.) (not to be confused with our own I. W. "Jack" Johnstone). Comrade Johnstone followed with a report for the Needle Trades group of the League, dealing with the election in the Journeymen Tailors, where the left wing candidate, Max J. Sillinsky, is leading other candidates in the early returns, although another election is not impossible, as the winner must have a majority against the whole field—and there are four candidates.

**Foster Speaks on St. Paul.** In his first public appearance in Chicago for many weeks Wm. Z. Foster recounted the development of the Farmer-Labor movement up to date. That the Trade Union Educational League had led the fight for a Labor Party by its referendum on the subject sent out to every local union in the country, was brought out, together with the fact that the Workers Party had taken the burden of forming a class party of labor away from the vacillating old Fitzpatrick group, which is now back in the Gompers fold, and St. Paul, instead of Chicago, has become the center of gravity, in the Farmer-Labor Party movement.

The St. Paul convention of June 17th was described in detail, and every step to its final success was retraced. The labor fakery at the heads of the unions had done everything in their power to knife St. Paul, because it stood for real and permanent class organization. W. H. Johnston of the Machinists' Union, the fake progressive and leader in class treachery through "co-operation" with the employers tried to kill St. Paul by diverting the movement to the C. P. P. A. at Cleveland. Gompers had issued a papal bull against St. Paul, but no one, nowadays, paying any attention to this drooling old reactionary, a better tool, someone in whom the mass of Farmer-Labor sentiment had faith, had to be used to assassinate the movement—that was LaFollette, whose historic role of betrayal of the hopes of the masses was partly discharged with his vicious attack upon St. Paul on May 28th.

**Fears Class Party—Not "Reds."** LaFollette was not afraid of the Communists as he claimed, said Foster. He really feared something else, the formation of a genuine class party of farmers and workers. He had always opposed splitting the old capitalist parties. He was regular—a republican, and he remains a republican. "La

Follette's whole ambition is roll up the greatest number of votes," said Foster, "such a noble ambition!" The formation of a permanent class Farmer-Labor party would defeat LaFollette's personal ambition. So LaFollette tried to knife St. Paul. "If LaFollette really had wanted to, if he really feared 'Communist control' he could have controlled St. Paul for the mere asking. All he would have had to do was to urge that delegates instructed for him be sent, and he could have had absolute control, the important committees and the whole convention could have been LaFollette's."

But LaFollette did not want to control St. Paul, because it would have involved him in a genuine break from the Republican party and would not bring him so many votes as he could get as an "independent" candidate. So LaFollette went out to assassinate St. Paul because he feared—not the Communists—but the demands of the mass of farmers and workers for an end of capitalist party politics and the creation of a real Class Party of workers and poor farmers.

But such a party had been formed in St. Paul, despite the "Tin Jesus" from Wisconsin; Duncan McDonald, an industrial worker, and Wm. Bouck, a working farmer, had been unanimously endorsed as candidates of the National Farmer-Labor Party, and another step in the series of steps necessary to make a great class party of labor, is taken. Everywhere in the ranks of labor, organized and unorganized, workers must support this party.

**Hungary Contracts With Russia.** MOSCOW, June 26.—Hungarian industrial circles are greatly satisfied at the contract signed between the Berlin trade mission of Soviet Russia and the engineering works of the Hungarian private railway companies for the supply to Russia of agricultural machinery. It is pointed out that these orders have been placed in Hungary on terms similar to the German and English conditions.

**Smuts Successor Steps In.** CAPE TOWN, South Africa, June 26.—General James Barry Hertzog, leader of the Nationalist party, who beat General Jan Smuts in the last elections, is now premier of South Africa, by grace of the Nationalist-Labor coalition.

## ITALIAN AND GREEK BRANCHES READY TO RENT OUT NEW HALL

Italian Nineteenth ward and the Chicago Greek branch of the Workers party have rented a joint headquarters at 722 Blue Island Ave.

The hall is in a fine, clean, new building and seats about 300 people. Workers party units and other organizations are urged to take advantage of this achievement of the Greeks and Italians by renting this hall for meetings, dances and other entertainments.

## Herrin Police Go to Trial Charged With Murder in Klan Riot

(Special to the Daily Worker.) HERRIN, Ill., June 26.—Three Ku Klux Klan associates of S. Glenn Young went to trial here today, charged with having killed Caesar Cagle, a constable, during a riot last Feb. 8. The three men on trial are Albert Jones, traffic policeman; Abe Hicks, police court judge, and Harry Walker, night chief of police. They were among the 55 associates of S. Glenn Young who were to have gone on trial June 9, but they demanded and got separate trials. The entire time of the court was taken up today with the selection of jurors. With the town lined up as Klansmen and anti-Klansmen, the job of selecting a jury promises to be a hard one.

**Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting.** BOSTON, Mass., June 26.—A meeting to lay before the public the new developments of the Sacco-Vanzetti case will be held Sunday evening at 8 p. m. in Carpenter Hall, 553 Westminster street, at which Mr. Fred Moore, attorney in charge of the case, Prof. Felice Guadagni of Boston, and Miss Matilda Robbins will tell of the work being done to get justice for the two Italian workmen who were "framed" by hostile courts. A meeting will be held in Providence, R. I., a week later.

**Mexico to Prohibit Gold Export.** MEXICO CITY, Mexico, June 26.—The minister of finance will soon prohibit the shipment of gold to the United States, it was reported here. The reason given is the depreciation of Mexican silver.

## NATION ITSELF!" The senator did not explain whom his party was planning to operate on. Nor did he say a word about the sort of operation he had in mind.

**For World Court.** Harrison made a flat-footed endorsement of the world court. He came out four-square for the foreign policy of Woodrow Wilson. This gesture on the Mississippian's part evoked a skillfully organized and well-seasoned demonstration at the mention of Wilson's name.

Many of the delegations began to march around the hall. The southern McAdoo states started and led the procession. The readiness with which the McAdoo crowd seized this opportunity for a dress rehearsal showed very plainly that it was their candidate's strategy to pose as the sole heir of all the Wilson glory and influence in the Democratic party. McAdoo's progressive pretensions symbolize the last gasp of the dying Wilsonian pseudo-liberalism.

**Capitalists Silence Klan Debate.** The Klan, which had been advertised very widely as a splitting issue in the Democratic party, was not even mentioned by Harrison. This morning an attorney for the big packing interests called on George Brennan, the Illinois boss, and asked him to lay off on the Klan as an issue.

This agent of the packing trust was himself an Irish Catholic. Brennan had been posing as a bitter-ender in his opposition to the Klan.

**Property Rights Guaranteed.** Harrison closed his address with strong raps at the Republican foreign policy, when he brought the house to laughter. "Show this administration an oil well and it will show you a foreign policy."

He assured big business that the Democratic party is prepared to assume "in many fashion our responsibilities to the world," and that "it will wage war for the protection of the rights of property as zealously as it will battle against the guarantees of special privilege."

**Hylan Closes First Act.** The first act of the twenty-sixth Democratic national farce was brought to a close by a poorly delivered address of welcome to the delegates by Mayor Hylan. Very little applause greeted his remarks eulogizing the unity of the Englishman and the Irishman, the Jew and the Gentile, the Protestant and the Catholic, in his city.

Hylan's attack on the "predatory interests" of Wall Street aroused the weak applause of a handful in the uppermost rows of the highest gallery.

The mayor's speech was taken as an attempt on his part to paint himself sufficiently black to become a dark horse in the nomination race.

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# U. S. IS HELPING ALLIES ENSLAVE GERMAN WORKERS

### Kellogg to Attend London Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Colonel James A. Logan, American observer with the reparations commission in Paris, will accompany Ambassador Kellogg, United States representative at London, to the allied premiers' conference on July 16, which will discuss putting into operation the Dawes plan.

President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes, up to the receiving of the invitation to participate, denied that the United States would be represented in any but an informal way at the conference, although they repeated their desire to see the Dawes reparations plan put into action as soon as possible.

**Kellogg Instructed.** Ambassador Kellogg, however, has been instructed to attend "for the purpose of dealing with such matters as affect the interests of the United States and otherwise for purposes of information."

Premier MacDonald of England, Premier Herriot of France, Premier Theunis of Belgium have already signified their acceptance of the conference and affirmation is expected from turbulent Italy, although it is not likely that Mussolini will attend or even send a representative. Baron Hayashi will probably represent the Japanese government at the conference.

**More War Pacts!** MacDonald and Herriot agreed to go to Geneva to the opening of the League of Nations meetings in September to attempt to get members of the League of Nations to unite in a defensive alliance which will adequately protect France in regard to Germany. MacDonald refused absolutely to sign a pledge with Herriot which would guarantee French "security" in the Ruhr. Herriot tried to persuade MacDonald that the 15 years' French occupation of the Ruhr, under the treaty of Versailles, would begin only after Germany has begun reparations payments.

Secretary Hughes will arrive in London about the time of the allied conference, but will not participate, according to official statements. He will attend the bar association convention.

**DETROIT, MICH. Mikel Sherman, N. D. Naturopath & Chiropractor** When other methods fail try Nature's road to health. Hours: 11 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M. 4863 VAN DYKE AVENUE, betw. Forest and Gratiot

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The beautiful Amalgamated Illustrated Almanac, 1924 edition, will be presented to every person who brings in a new account of \$10 or more or makes a savings deposit of \$10 or more. This offer is good only on Anniversary Week, Monday, June 30 to July 5, inclusive.

The new 1924 Almanac will also be given to all persons bringing in a Savings pass book for transfer to the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank.

Join us in making this second Anniversary Day the most eventful in the history of the Chicago bank. The bank remains open on July First until 8 P. M.

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**TOMORROW! TOMORROW!**

# MOONLIGHT PICNIC AND OPEN AIR CONCERT

Given by

## JEWISH DAILY "FREIHEIT" and Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia at STICKNEY PARK GROVE (Lyons, Illinois)

# This Sat., June 28

Come out for a day of enjoyment in the fresh air together with the revolutionary

### WORKERS OF ALL NATIONALITIES!

## Dancing Singing Music Races Games

Tickets in Advance 35c At the Gates 50c

To be obtained at the following places: "Freiheit" Office, 1145 Blue Island Ave.; Ceshinsky's Book Store, 2720 W. Division St.; Cheski's Restaurant, 3124 W. Roosevelt Rd.; Soviet School, 1902 W. Division St.; Russian Co-Op. Restaurant, 1734 Division St.

DIRECTIONS: Take any car to 22nd street, take 22nd St. car to end of line; take Lyons car to Harlem Ave.

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Make money during your Summer vacation by distributing THE DAILY WORKER in your neighborhood.

Exclusive territory given to first boys calling at our office Saturday morning between 9 and 11 a. m.

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# Under the Lash of Pinchot

Monessen is a small town in the state of Pennsylvania, where our "liberal" Governor Pinchot rules. The police of Monessen, as of other Pennsylvania towns, pride themselves on their ability to bulldoze workers into submission, and so prove that their proud state is truly "the home of the brave and the land of the free." Free to do what the police order you to do.

On June 13 the International Workers' Aid committee of Chicago showed its film, "Russia and Germany," at Monessen, thru a local committee, of which the most active workers were Morris Schindler and Oskia Okonen. The police stopped the show and arrested these two workers, together with Charles B. Roberts, the speaker who accompanies the film, toured by the International Workers' Aid. These men were charged with sedition! Yes, sedition, if you please. Just how? Well, it doesn't matter much.

It's sedition just the same. You see, an American flag waved over one of the buildings at the Moscow agricultural exhibit. It was shown in this audience did not throw up their hats and applaud furiously. But they did get enthusiastic when the Russian red army was shown. Presto! The speaker was guilty of sedition in Monessen.

This film has already been shown in about 50 cities and towns. It has passed all state and other censorship that were necessary to be passed. But Monessen police authorities have been insight. And they perceived that this film was not merely a picture, but a subtle method of propagandizing for the "overthrow of this great and glorious government."

And they further perceived that these three men were terrible Bolsheviks. In fact, they were three dangerous leaders of the workers who spit fire and advocate "force and vio-

lence."

For three days these "apostles of Moscow" waited in jail while their comrades on the outside sought legal help and bail. Finally they succeeded and the men were released on \$700 bail each. The film was kept and caused the International Workers' Aid much damage which they shall try to recover from those responsible for his loss.

The Monessen incident is not at all surprising. It is simply one more evidence of the kind of "justice, democracy and freedom" which is dished out by "liberal" governors and other statesmen of America. While the arrest of the three men and the film cause the International Workers' Aid financial loss, the whole affair has served as a spur and incentive to the workers of Monessen for activities which will assert their rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, and which have been abridged by the police authorities on June 13.

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# COMMUNISTS USE STAND IN TRIAL FOR "SOAP BOX"

## Tell Worcester Court Capitalism's Ills

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

WORCESTER, Mass., June 26.—Thomas Paine Abbott, veteran labor leader and Communist of this city, was arrested and fined \$50 for insisting on the right of free assembly, which the constitution of the United States and the bill of rights of the state of Massachusetts are supposed to guarantee.

At the conclusion of the regular Sunday afternoon open air meeting conducted by the Workers party English branch of Worcester, a few young boys, filled with all the distorted ideas about "patriotism," etc., as all products of the public schools are, demanded of Abbott whether he is an American citizen, to which query he proceeded to reply, when up bobs a copper with the command that Abbott "shut up 'n' git the hell outa hea." Abbott refused to obey, and reminded the cop that because he wears a blue uniform and brass buttons does not mean that he can order any one about as he pleases, depriving a person of his civil rights.

"Disturbing Peace." Having no charges upon which to make an arrest, the copper, in true rowdy fashion, grasped Abbott (who is about 74 years old) by the collar of his coat and proceeded to jostle and pitch him about until the Salvation Army arrived to conduct their daily search for the missing Jesus. The arrival of the soul salvagers thus gave the officer the alibi that Abbott was "disturbing the peace," and arrested him.

By this time the crowd began to denounce the actions of the cop and demand that he leave Abbott go, but the cop was determined to make the arrest. Hundreds of workers marched en masse to the police station, attracting every one en route to the station. H. Sidney Bloomfield, who went along, put up the money for bail. On Monday morning the courtroom was filled to capacity with workers. The cop told him he and the law could go to hell, and a lot of other pure lies, the products of his own imagination.

Abbott when called to the stand made an excellent agitation talk, while Comrade Bloomfield, who was one of the witnesses, led the spectators with loud applause, until the bailiff threatened Bloomfield with arraignment on charges of "disturbing the peace" of the hoary judge.

Belongs Here; Can't "Go Back." Among other things, Abbott told the court that the speaker of the afternoon meeting, Comrade Bloomfield, discussed the demerits of the capitalist system and its politics and corruption as typified by the republican and democratic parties, and urged the abolition of capitalism and the institution of a Workers Soviet republic, which Abbott said he "heartily endorsed," and when the youngster told him if he did not like this country, he ought to go to Russia, Abbott told the court that he was born in Charlestown, Mass., under the shadow of Bunker Hill; that he is a lineal descendant of Thomas Paine, the author of the "Age of Reason," and prominent in American history; that just as Paine fought the Tories, he has dedicated his life to fighting capitalism and its misery and injustice.

He told the court that he could never degrade himself to the depths of depravity as did the cop who falsely stated that he told him and the law to go to hell because, Abbott said, "I don't believe there is a hell and did not say the words that the officer attempted to put in my mouth." "Those that believe in it say it, though I some times wish such a place would exist, so that some of those who act as did the officer, could go there. But I did say that because he wears a blue uniform and brass buttons, does not give him the license to order anyone about as he pleases."

Communist Rally in Court. The three witnesses, H. Sidney Bloomfield, Michael Zeiper and Paul Skers, used the witness stand as a platform and the audience as a Workers party rally by delivering excellent talks against the "ordered" system during their testimony. At one point, when Abbott was denouncing the capitalist system, the judge joined in and said, "It's quite a common topic these days," to which Abbott replied, "You bet it is, and when it gets to be more 'common' you will see a 'Communist' in your chair."

The judge, not knowing what to do, conferred with the clerk, who, in his drone-like tone, murmured, "Five dollars' fine." Comrade Abbott appealed. The superior court will doubtless drop the entire matter, but if it is taken up again the Workers party of Worcester will give the courts the fight of their lives. Worcester is a reactionary city, but the Communists here are a live bunch and able to fight capitalism in and out of court.

Builders Win Wage Increase. ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 26.—A wage raise of 12 1/2 cents an hour in building trades here, in Moline and Davenport is the result of a week's strike. Bricklayers, cement finishers, iron workers and hoisting engineers are the winners.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# PROVE RUSSIAN COMMUNIST UNITY

(Continued from page 1.)

ment the favorable balance of our foreign trade.

In view of the newly arisen international situation and in particular in view of the obstinacy which is shown by the international bourgeoisie in all its sections in the attempts to compel the Soviet Union to pay compensation for the Tsarist debts and for the nationalized property of the big foreign capitalists, the congress regards it as particularly necessary to inform more carefully and more systematically the working population of the Soviet Union, and especially the rural population, regarding all important decisions of the party and of the Soviet power concerning questions of international policy.

Hall "The Soviet Union." The congress notes with pleasure that the work of forming the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has been concluded with success and that thereby a firm basis has been created for the fraternal and peaceful common life of all nationalities living within the Soviet Union.

The congress instructs the Central Committee of the party to keep a careful watch in order to preserve the rights of all nationalities of the Soviet Union, without exception, according to the decisions of the Twelfth Congress of the R. C. P. concerning the national question.

The congress states that the New Economic Policy carried out by the party has proved the appropriateness of the tasks which the party had set for itself.

Upon the basis of this New Economic Policy a general economic revival has become distinctly visible: agriculture is undoubtedly on the upgrade, the state industry is growing and its concentration is going ahead, wages are gradually increasing and certain successes have been achieved in raising the working capacity.

Against the disparity between the prices of agricultural and industrial products, the party has been and is conducting a successful campaign. Upon this basis the confidence of the working class in the R. C. P. is growing and is becoming continually more firm and unshakable.

The party sees no reason for a revision of the New Economic Policy and regards the systematic work for the strengthening of the socialist elements in the national economy as being the immediate task on the basis of the New Economic Policy.

Consolidate the Peasantry. An unaltered task of the party remains as heretofore the strengthening and consolidating of the confidence of the peasantry in the proletarian state by means of the realization of a number of effective measures for the economic collaboration (Smytchka) of town and village, for the promotion of peasant economy (agricultural credits, etc.) and by raising the cultural level of the countryside.

The congress states that the C. C. of the party has carried out at an opportune time a far-reaching currency reform which has considerable importance for the whole economic construction work of the socialist proletariat. The firm carrying out of this most weighty reform will serve as a basis for the recovery of the whole economic life of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The congress states with satisfaction the successes achieved in this sphere and instructs all organizations to secure the most precise and strict carrying out of all decisions of the central organs regarding the currency reform, having regard to the fact that difficulties in this sphere are not excluded and that they can only be avoided by the exercise of a maximum of discipline.

The congress notes with approval the timely initiative of the C. C. of the party in such fundamental questions as those of interior trade and co-operatives. These questions will become the central ones for a considerable period of time. Upon the correct policy of the party in these questions will depend the further successes of the economic construction work of the Soviet Union. The congress states that the C. C. of the party clearly perceives the growth of a new bourgeoisie (unavoidable in the present epoch of the Nep) and is carrying out all appropriate economic and political measures which this fact requires.

Recruiting Campaign Was Successful. The congress notes with particular satisfaction the political initiative and the work of the C. C. on the occasion of the Lenin Recruiting Campaign for new party members. After a halt had been made in the process of declassing of the proletariat, after the Soviet power had attained the first considerable successes on the economic front, it became possible to attract into the ranks of the party hundreds of thousands of new members—workers from the bench. The R. C. P. was and remains a workers' party. The connection of the party with the great mass of non-party workers is growing and strengthening. The time is approaching when the whole fundamental mass of the proletariat of our union will enter the party. The congress instructs the C. C. to carry on its whole work in this direction so that the overwhelming majority of the party members will in the near future consist of workers immediately engaged in production.

The congress calls the special attention of the whole party to the necessity of increasing the work among the female workers and peasants and to elect them to all elected party and Soviet organs. The congress approves

of the special attention which the C. C. devotes to the Communist Youth League and to the whole work among the Worker and Peasant Youth.

The increase of the political activity of the working masses confronts the party with the serious task of drawing the broad masses into the active work of the Soviet, the trade unions and co-operatives.

The congress instructs all organizations of the party to pay increased attention to getting into closer touch with the better portion of the country and town teachers, the agricultural experts and other strata of the working rural intelligentsia. For this purpose the party must, in the first place, devote serious attention to the bettering of the material situation of these strata. With a correct line in this question the party will soon be able to render these strata the intermediaries of the fundamental ideas of the party and of the Soviet power for the broad masses of the peasantry. In particular all party organizations must devote sufficient attention to the preparation of the First Soviet Union Teachers' Congress, and thereby strive to secure at this congress the attendance of an overwhelming majority of rural teachers from the various localities so that the congress shall fulfill in fact the formidable task which is imposed on it by the whole situation.

Revival of State Industry.

As regards the revival of state industry, the most important task of the coming period is the raising of the metallurgical industry. Now that the fuel supply has been secured, now that the transport has been improved and now that the currency reform has been instituted, it is the turn of the metallurgical industry. To further the production of the means of production within the Union means to create a real solid basis of Socialist Economy and to free oneself to a considerable extent from the necessity of sending large orders abroad. The congress instructs the C. C. to devote serious attention to this problem.

The congress instructs the C. C. to devote still more attention than hitherto to the work of the electrification of the Soviet Union in order that everything possible may be done for the realization of the whole scheme of electrification work, which is of such considerable importance for the consolidation of our economy and thereby for the consolidation of Socialism.

The congress welcomes the steps taken by the C. C. for the carrying out of the fully matured reform in the War Office and the further strengthening of this office with party workers. In connection with the role of the territorial formations for the defense of the country, the congress calls the attention of the party to the necessity of a most energetic work for strengthening the Communist influences in these formations. The congress instructs the C. C. to take a number of measures for increasing the number of Communists among the Red Soldiers and Sailors.

The congress notes the regular fruitful work of the Plenum of the C. C. and of the joint sittings of the Plenums of the C. C. and the C. C. C. Experience has proved that the enlarging of the C. C. by nominating to it party workers who are most in contact with the masses, has rendered great service to the cause. The congress considers a further augmentation of the C. C. and of the C. C. C. to be necessary.

Reducing the State Apparatus. The congress is of the opinion that the work of reduction and simplification of the state apparatus must be given special attention by the C. C.

The congress regards as an immediate task of the party the improvement of the work of the organs of Co-operatives, of the trade and of the credit institutions, as well as their being staffed more by Communist workers. The congress considers it necessary that the Communist High Schools shall be given still more all-around support by the party than hitherto. The congress instructs the C. C. to pay full attention to the work of improving the High Schools. By serious work, by propaganda of Leninism and by enlightenment over questions in dispute, the party will be able to secure for itself the best elements among the studying youth.

The congress is of the opinion that the supervision of the membership of certain groups of party nuclei is opportune and will be of great use to the party.

The congress instructs the C. C. to safeguard the party unity and the line of Bolshevism pursued up to now from any deviation in such a determined and firm manner as hitherto. Now that the party has lost comrade Lenin, the securing of the full party unity has become a thing of still greater importance and necessity than ever before. The least tendency to factionalism must be combatted in the most severe manner. The firmness and the homogeneity of the R. C. P. on the basis of the unshakable principles of Leninism appear to be the most important precondition for the further success of the revolution.

The Vote is Unanimous. Upon the question being put: who is for the resolution? All hands were raised. On the question being put: who is against it, or who is abstaining from voting? No hand was raised. The chairman declared the resolution to be adopted unanimously, whereupon there was an outburst of applause, the delegates rising from their seats and singing "The International."

# RAILROADS NET 10 1-2 PERCENT ON COMMON STOCK

## Low Wages, High Rates, Mean High Profits

Low wages paid railroad employees coupled with high freight rates have enabled 18 leading railroads to pile up profits during the last 10 years at an average rate of 10 1/2 per cent a year on their common stock, according to figures published in the Wall Street Journal.

This means that between 1914 and 1923 total profits amounted to more than the entire value of their common stock which was in many instances heavily watered.

12 1/2 Per Cent Last Year. Profits of the year 1923 represented a return of 12 1/2 per cent on the aggregate capital stock of these roads or more than half again as large as the return in 1914 when the common stockholders got an average of 8 1/2 per cent on their nominal investment. The rate of profit in 1923 contrasted with that in 1914 and with the 10-year average is shown for the several roads in the following table:

	1914	1923	10 yr. Per cent
Atchison	7.3	15.4	12.6
Atlantic Coast Line	10.6	18.6	10.9
Balt. & Ohio	4.5	12.9	4.7
Canad. Pacific	13.6	12.0	12.5
Ches. & Ohio	4.7	12.4	8.5
Del. & Hudson	10.8	11.0	10.1
Del. Lack. & Western	31.3	14.1	29.8
Great Northern	8.3	7.2	8.5
Illinois Central	7.4	13.5	11.4
Louisv. & Nashville	9.8	11.5	12.4
N. Y. Central	3.8	16.9	9.8
Norfolk & Western	8.8	13.8	11.5
Northern Pacific	7.9	5.2	8.3
Pennsylvania	6.8	10.3	7.9
Reading	17.4	18.3	20.0
Southern Pacific	7.7	12.9	10.9
Southern	1.5	10.1	3.3
Union Pacific	13.0	16.1	14.1

With two exceptions the year 1923 carried every one of these railroads over the 10 per cent profit level and all except four show profits larger than those of 1914. In connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western it should be pointed out that a 100 per cent stock dividend in 1921 doubled the amount of stock outstanding. In other words the 14.1 per cent return in 1923 really represents a return of 28.2 per cent.

On \$3,750,000,000 Capital. These 18 carriers report outstanding common stock with par value in excess of three and a quarter billion dollars or approximately 45 per cent of the combined common stock of all the railroads of the country. They will continue to make excessive profits as long as the failure of the country to create a national transportation system enables them to prevent a reduction of rates on the ground that it would bankrupt the weaker roads.

## Widows of Soldiers When Hungry Can See Fine Monument, Free!

MUNICH, Germany, June 26.—The commercial value of all the widows and orphans of the world war in Munich is only that of one monument. The city fathers have just voted to appropriate 30,000 gold marks toward the erection of a monument to the heroes of the world war. At the same time they have voted to hand out an equal sum to the entire aggregation of widows and orphans for whom the monument will be a constant reminder that they have lost their provider.

PHILADELPHIA YOUNG WORKERS!  
**FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC**  
Given by  
The English Branch of the Young Workers League  
of Philadelphia  
**SUNDAY, JUNE 29, 1924**  
at BURLHOME PARK  
Take car No. 50 on 5th Street and get off at Burlhome Park about 7500 North.  
ADMISSION FREE REFRESHMENTS SERVED

CLEVELAND, O., READERS, ATTENTION!  
**JOINT PICNIC**  
of English Branches, Workers Party  
at SLIVA'S GROVE  
On Frog Road, (1 Mile East of State Road)  
**SUNDAY, JUNE 29, '24**  
SPEAKING—DANCING—REFRESHMENTS  
ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS  
DIRECTIONS: Take W. 25th street car to car barns, where a truck engaged by us will take you direct to the grounds. If going by marine, drive to Frog Road, (off State Road), then 1/2 mile on Frog Road to picnic grounds.

# McDonald Opens Campaign at Chicago Meeting

Duncan McDonald, nominated as the Farmer-Labor Candidate for President of the United States at the June 17th Convention at St. Paul, will open his campaign in Chicago on Wednesday, July 2, at 8 P. M. He will speak on the "Farmer-Labor Party and the 'Oil Parties'" at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave.

Duncan McDonald is very well known in the labor movement throughout the country. He has been president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and also of the Illinois miners. He is highly regarded by the workers and exploited farmers of the country, but not by the capitalists and their lackeys. Duncan McDonald was the unanimous choice of the delegates at the St. Paul Farmer-Labor Convention as the candidate for President on the Farmer-Labor ticket. McDonald is a very able and popular speaker and workers attending the meeting on July 2nd will enjoy hearing McDonald tearing the hides off the donkey and elephant supporters, thick-skinned and bone-headed they may be.

Rally to the support of the WORKERS' CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT! Hear Duncan McDonald Wednesday, July 2nd, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. Admission is free.

# RONN FREED AS BOMB FRAME-UP IS SHATTERED

## Finnish Workers Party Member Exculpated

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

SUPERIOR, Wis., June 26.—Bomb charges against Eskel Ronn, Workers party member and manager of the Co-operative Central Exchange here, were thrown out of court when prosecutors failed to appear at the municipal court hearing. Ronn's bail of \$1,000 was refunded.

The collapse of the frame-up against this active worker in the radical movement came when prosecutors realized that they would not get away with their absurd conspiracy. The charge connected Ronn with the bombing of a store and postoffice at Chatham last October. The authorities alleged that a motion has been made and passed at a meeting of the Eben's Finnish Workers party local to blow up the building of the private storekeeper and that Ronn addressed the meeting. He was arrested in Superior.

Ronn has never attended nor addressed any meetings in that locality, nor could the authorities get any evidence that the local had ever made or thought of any such motion as the one alleged.

Ronn and party members denounced the arrests and charges as a conspiracy against the rising co-operative movement and the trials promised to discredit the prosecutors who had lent themselves to private business. So the case against Ronn was dropped.

Sweden Has Much to Learn.

MOSCOW, June 26.—Mr. Brusevitz, representing the big Swedish paper Tareg Juhette, has been staying in Leningrad for some days, during which he had many conversations with public men and press representatives. The Swedish journalist states that in his country they have no correct idea yet of Russian realities, and public opinion in Sweden is often misled by private letters received by Swedish capitalists from their friends in Russia.

Mr. Brusevitz was greatly impressed by the reconstruction work performed at Leningrad, and in particular the work done in the field of public education.

Send in that Subscription Today.

# AUSTRALIA WILL TAX WORKERS TO FINANCE EXPORTS

## Nation Given to Trusts by Government

By W. FRANCIS AHERN

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent) SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 26.—On the pretext of developing the resources of the Australian continent, the land is to be turned into a paradise for the profiteers while the working masses are to be driven back towards the status of industrial helots. The wealthy producing interests and exporting capitalists are to be assisted in the marketing of their products by making the Australian people pay the cost involved. According to an official statement made by the Australian Prime Minister (Mr. Bruce) this will be done, per medium of bounties from the national treasury, allocation of tariff revenues, subsidies to help pay freights, etc.

The people of the continent are to find the whole of these subsidies by way of taxation. Since taxation is borne by the workers, this means that the workers are to be penalized for the purpose of enriching the capitalists.

There is another aspect of the matter. With the establishment of a big export market, the home market will be neglected, while home prices will be boosted up.

According to the Australian prime minister, "it is a condition precedent to any government assistance that every exporting industry shall thoroughly organize itself." This forecasts the formation of trusts, rings and combines, to standardize and control prices. What this will mean to the workers of Australia is already instanced by the upward trend of prices following the formation of trusts and combines where the industries have already been "thoroughly organized."

## U. S. Socialists Ask Cal and Charley to Boot Fascist Envoy

WASHINGTON, June 26.—President Coolidge and Secretary of State Hughes are in receipt of a letter from the Socialist Party of the United States which demands the immediate expulsion of the Italian ambassador, Gelasio Caetani, because of the scandalous situation in the Fascist government of Italy. The American officials are asked not to accept any other representative of Italy as long as Mussolini and Fascism remain in control of the government. The murder of the socialist deputy Matteotti and the graft exposures have shocked Italy and the world.

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WANTED—A teacher to give private lessons in English grammar and correct pronunciation. Address, The Daily Worker, C. 5.

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# The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

## MEXICAN UNIONS DEMAND SQUARE DEAL OF ENGLAND

### Protest Enmity Shown in Cummins Affair

(By Federated Press.)  
WASHINGTON, June 26.—Mexican trade unionists propose to bring to the attention of the British and other European trade union movements the wrong done the Mexican government Premier MacDonald when the latter refused to recall Cummins, the British citizen left in charge of the British legation at Mexico City.

Their version of the quarrel is that Cummins was an intriguer and a reactionary, who sought to prevent British recognition of Mexico and who misrepresented the situation in Mexico to MacDonald. Under international usage, the request of a government that any representative of another government be withdrawn is always accepted without question. But when Obregon asked MacDonald, last January, to withdraw Cummins, the British premier refused. Britain had had no diplomatic relations with Mexico since the overthrow of Porfirio Diaz in 1911, and Cummins had no diplomatic immunity. Nevertheless he barricaded himself in the British legation, and Obregon was proceeding to starve him out in order to deport him when MacDonald was finally persuaded by the Chilean minister to order Cummins to leave Mexico.

What Mexican labor cannot understand is why the Labor cabinet in Britain must take the word of reactionaries in its foreign office, and start a silly dispute with the only liberal government in the western hemisphere at the moment when it is negotiating with Russia and appealing for world reconciliation. The question will be raised in the convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor at Juarez, and will be forwarded to the Amsterdam international of trade unions.

## Buffalo Carmen Who Were Strike-breakers Now Grumble at Job

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 26.—Unemployment is increasing here daily. Wages are low and hours long, especially for the street car men who were strike-breaking two years ago. They are now grumbling 55 cents an hour is too little and a 10 hour day too long. The men who struck demanded 75 cents an hour and an 8 hour day.

League meets at 36 W. Huron St. the first Sunday in each month at 2:30 p. m. and all trade unionists are urged to attend.

Send in that Subscription Today.

## AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS WELCOMED "DEATH" OF SUN YAT SEN; MAY BE BEHIND FOILED ASSASSINATION PLOT

By JACK ARMITAGE. (Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, May 23.—(By Mail.)—The premature report of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's death is now looked on by most people as a comedy of errors, reports coming to hand indicate that the death of the Chinese Socialist leader was expected in certain quarters. Indeed, so certain was the Peking government, that posthumous honors were announced and officials appointed to control the south in the interests of the reactionaries.

As it is, the Chinese nation has been thrown into a state of great excitement, and one of those directly responsible for the fabrication has been punished. There is also more than a suspicion that American financial interests had a big finger in the pie, for they are making desperate efforts to claim United States nationality for, and thus protect, Reuter's Canton correspondent, Wong Hing Chew.

"Telegraphic" News! The first report reached the outside world thru Reuter's Hongkong agency, with the brief announcement, dated April 14, "Dr. Sun Yat Sen died at 4:30 this morning." It is significant that one vernacular paper in Hongkong, which is violently anti-Sun, was in a position to make a similar statement, tho they were not in telegraphic communication with Canton. They, also, evidently anticipated the "news."

Kuomintang (Chinese Labor) headquarters were immediately besieged by eager enquirers. A definite statement was issued by the officials that the report was incorrect. This they proved by producing telegrams from Canton showing clearly that at the time Dr. Sun was supposed to have been at death's door, he was attending to his ordinary business.

A brother-in-law of Dr. Sun's, residing in Shanghai, also sent to the local press a telegram which he had received in reply to an enquiry after the health of the Socialist leader.

A statement was issued by Mr. Eugene Chen, Dr. Sun's secretary, stating definitely that Sun in China was alive and well.

"Comedy of Errors."

Here began one of the greatest journalistic comedies of error in all time. There are four newspapers printed in English in Hongkong. Three of these accepted the report cum grano salis, but the China Mail, which is bitterly anti-Sun and extremely reactionary, insisted that Dr. Sun really was dead. In spite of all reports to the contrary this newspaper definitely asserted that it had information from certain sources (unnamed) and it was in a position to state that the Socialist leader had actually died.

But the China Mail must have had its doubts regarding the veracity of its special source of information, for on May 16, its editor, C. M. McDonald, visited Canton as special correspondent for Reuter's, the object being to demand an interview with Dr. Sun. Mr. Eugene Chen interviewed by McDonald and a Chinese journalist from the staff of the China Mail, had some very pertinent remarks to make

## CANADA POSTAL WORKERS STRIKE FOR WAGE RAISE

### Want Annual Minimum \$1,260 Guaranteed

By JOHN ROBUR. (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Canada, June 26.—The postal workers of Canada are on strike. The decision of the Canadian Federation of Postal Workers to make the ultimate appeal came at the end of negotiations which had lasted over two months. The main issue is whether the minimum standard of pay shall be raised nearer to the standard of living recognized as necessary to the support of a family.

Twice during the negotiations the postal workers have won concessions from the government by the threat of a strike. First came a reduction in the cost of living bonus established to meet high prices. The postal federation threatened strike, and their demands were referred to the civil service commission.

Concessions Fail.

The report was far from meeting the demands of the men. Again the federation announced a strike, and there was a debate in the house of commons. Subsequently the government offered better terms than contained in the report of the commission. These were, however, still far short of the demands of the workers.

The underlying demand of the men was a minimum of \$1,260 per annum. The award of the commission fixed minima for different classes varying from \$1,020 to \$1,140. The commission award meant, however, reductions in pay for some of the workers, altho it carried increases for others.

Minimum Wage Denied.

The government, after the debate in the house, offered that there should be no decrease, the cost of living bonus being maintained to cover such cases, but that the increases should go into force. This offer, of course, left the issue of the minimum unsettled; and so the postal workers went on strike.

The minimum asked for by the postal workers is still below the standard set up by those who have studied the subject of a decent standard of living. In the debate in the house on the strike, J. T. Shaw of Calgary, an independent, who was endorsed by labor, quoted a number of estimates of what is necessary for a decent life for a family of five, and the lowest figure he quoted was \$1,605. The average minimum arrived at by railway arbitration boards in Canada, he stated, was \$1,900.

Assassination Plot?

So much for the humorous aspect of the affair. It certainly seems probable that a plot was afoot to assassinate southern China's leader. Assassins are cheap in this part of the world.

The supporters of the Monarchy were particularly sure of the truth of the report, and this was not confined to the Chinese. There are many foreigners in China who would welcome its restitution. The bestowal of posthumous honors, while it contains the elements of humor, also has a sinister look, and it cannot be wondered at that, under the circumstances, Dr. Sun is not anxious to be "interviewed" by those who openly bemoan the fact that the report of his death, like that of Mark Twain, had been "exaggerated."

One good thing has come out of this fiasco, for it has shown the Kuomintang that the disciples of reaction in China are active. It has also served to demonstrate again that American imperialists would welcome the downfall of the party.

## Latvian Book Co-Op Helps Workers to Get More Studies

Out of the collapse of private book publishing in Latvia, on the Baltic, there has grown up a remarkable co-operative educational society.

The first job which the co-operative set for itself was the publishing of works on art and scientific questions. It soon had to take to supplying the National People's college with the necessary text books. Now not only the People's college, but also many of the secondary schools of the country depend on the co-operative for their algebras, geographies and the rest.

In addition to books, the new schools need up-to-date teaching equipment, and the co-operative has opened workshops to satisfy the demand to the greatest possible extent. The co-operative started in the retail business for itself, and it owns and manages 15 book shops in different parts of the country.

It helps workers to go on to college after they have finished their secondary education, and for those who cannot afford this they provide lectures, libraries and other help for group study. There are 60 so-called circulating libraries with 30 to 40 volumes each going the rounds of these workers' study groups free of charge.

Despite the extensive work done by the co-operative, amounting yearly to 21,000,000 Latvian roubles, it has only 2,500 members.

Send in that Subscription Today.

## UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

"I wonder what's in that hole?"

"I'll take a look."

"Well, what's in it?"

"I'm in it!"

VIENNA, Australia, June 26.—The Allgemeine Depositen bank closed its doors today. There were excited scenes near the bank when it became known that it had failed. Depositors wept and wailed in the streets for hours.

## MINERS IN MISERY WITH INDUSTRY AT LOWEST EBB IN EIGHT YEARS

(By The Federated Press)

Except for the strike year, 1922, the output of bituminous coal in May was the smallest in any May for eight years, according to the United States geological survey. The survey estimates May production at 31,236,000 tons or less than half the capacity of the industry which by 1922 had grown to 76,000,000 tons a month.

"In comparison with May, 1921, a period of prostration of general business," says the survey, "the month showed a decrease of 8 percent. To find its equal it is necessary to go back to 1915 when the May output was 30,938,000 tons. This does not mean that the present depression is less serious than was that of early 1915, for in the meantime the capacity of the industry to produce has increased perhaps 20,000,000 tons a month."

Suffer As in Strike Time

The resulting hardship for miners and their families in the union fields is hardly if at all less than that produced by a protracted strike. In fact the situation looks considerable like a lockout to deflate the miners as the railroad shopmen were deflated in 1922.

The operators view of the situation in the leading union field is reflected by the Chicago Journal of Commerce which discusses the position of the Illinois miners as follows: "The labor situation in the state is bad so far as unemployment is concerned. Prosperous Only 20 Percent

The 20 percent of the men employed at mines owned by industrial users which are running good are prosperous. The men employed at independent operations where the probable average of only 12 hours a week must be relied upon are managing to exist, while the large number of men thrown out of work thru the indefinite shutdown of 112 mines and the abandonment of 26 others, are having a hard time. As each additional week passes these approximately 30,000 miners are believed to be trying to reconcile themselves to the apparent necessity of seeking work in other lines."

Shell and Standard Oil Agree to Divide Russian Concessions

AMSTERDAM, Holland, June 26.—Royal Dutch Shell Oil Standard of America have an agreement for the securing of oil concessions in Russia, according to reports current here which the Royal Dutch do not deny. It is supposed that the Dutch company wishes to keep its agreement secret until Holland recognizes Soviet Russia.

An agreement between these two largest oil corporations in the world is already arranged covering the production and distribution of naphtha and its by-products. This agreement like the other goes into effect when the Dutch have resumed and concluded a pact with Soviet Russia.

Farmers Can't Afford Tractors; McCormick Workers Losing Jobs

The extent to which farmers are today unable to add new equipment or replace the old is revealed by the announcement that the International Harvester Co. will stop making new tractors by July 1, and that their repair department will run only to September 1. Approximately 3,300 tractors are reported stored in the yards. Recently 1,500 employees in the tractor plant were laid off. This follows other layoffs earlier in the year.

Scab Iron Workers Injure Nine.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 26.—Nine persons were injured when six tons of steel girders being hoisted to the top of a building adjoining the Hotel Paris, crashed thru the roof of the hotel and penetrated four of the floors. Scab iron workers' incompetence is believed to be responsible for the accident.

Electric Trust is Entering China; to Construct Wireless

(Special to The Daily Worker) PEKING, China, June 26.—China's erratic music may yet be broadcast around the globe, if the republic adds to its order for the erection of wireless plants, a request for a broadcasting station. Minister Sze has been ordered to sign a contract with the necessary bonds for the beginning of work by the Federal Wireless company. The company will hold all the bonds.

Japan capitalists are trying to spread the idea that China has evaded their agreement.

Your Union Meeting

FOURTH FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting
122	Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenue.
429	Boiler Makers, 105th and Avenue M.
434	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
533	Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted Streets.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
683	Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firmen and Enginemen, 5428 Wentworth Avenue.
45	Fur Workers.
118	Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave., Evanston.
4	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street.
	Carpenters' District Council, 505 S. State St.
2200	Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2100	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
18	Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 a. m.
3	Electrotypers, 175 W. Washington Street.
35	Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St.
199	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets.
746	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1225	Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street.
6	Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
310	Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St.
563	Plumbers, 8212 S. Halsted St.
1288	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1507	Railway Carmen, 52nd and Roboy.
863	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
401	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. Halsted St., 9 a. m.
9	Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.
84	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall Ave.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St.
113	Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
637	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
612	Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
1	Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
988	Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue.
306	Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel.

## OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY SUMMER FROCK



4775. Crepe de chine with bands of ribbon would be a pretty development of this design. Figured voile, taffeta or dimity would also be pleasing. The sleeve may be finished with or without the peasant portion.

This Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6 1/2 yards of 32-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves as in the small view 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material is required.

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

Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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A PRETTY FROCK FOR THE LITTLE MISS



4773. Figured percale and lenene may be combined for this model, or voile or batiste, embroidered as illustrated. The style is nice also for taffeta and crepe. The waist may be finished with the short sleeve, or the puff in peasant style be added, as shown in the smaller view.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. To make this dress for a 4 year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps. Send 12c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING & SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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THE DAILY WORKER

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

Table with 3 columns: Rate, Term, Price. Includes 'By mail' and 'In Chicago only' options.

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

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

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

Advertising rates on application.

The Order of the Double-Cross

Warren S. Stone, head of the Engineers' union, is supposed to be an outstanding supporter of LaFollette. It will therefore be a surprise to the innocent ones who are not familiar with the underground politics of the "Order of the Double-Cross" to learn that Stone has sent an agent to the democratic convention, fully authorized to speak for him, with instructions to work for the nomination of McAdoo to whom support is pledged.

What a conglomeration of corruption and treachery will gather at Cleveland on July 4th at the C. P. P. A. meeting! Every man-jack of that aggregation who has enough power to swing, or claim to swing, a little block of votes, is busy peddling them to the highest bidder. Not only that, they offer them indiscriminately to all and sundry, and sell them over and over again to opposing camps. Stone, boosting LaFollette and supporting McAdoo under cover, is but a sample of the whole rotten crew.

One and all, these bureaucrats are enemies of the Farmer-Labor party; they were united in the efforts to crush the St. Paul convention on June 17th; they are all against independent action by labor in the politics of the nation; they are opposed to a workers' and farmers' government. The reason is obvious—their business is to sell the labor movement indiscriminately to either or both parties of capitalism. They belong to the "Order of the Double-Cross."

"A Political Move"

The anti-trust suit, which Attorney General Stone of the Coolidge administration has filed against numerous Standard Oil subsidiaries, may impress the man on the street but it doesn't alarm the fellows directly affected. Hear what John J. Mitchell, director of the Texas Oil company, and president of the Illinois Merchants' bank, says:

"I am not worried for the market to worry about. Prices climbed today in the face of the suit. The whole thing looks to me like a political move."

Colonel R. W. Stewart, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil company of Indiana, has this to say:

"We are glad to submit this issue to the courts and await the decision in this case with a full conviction that they (the gasoline monopoly) will be held proper and just in every respect."

Colonel Stewart does not fear the courts. He remembers the reversal of the \$29,000,000 fine against the Standard Oil some years ago. He knows that judges' benches are filled with corporation lawyers to protect corporation interests.

Cal Coolidge's little feather duster anti-trust suit is just a "political move," calculated to counteract Teapot Dome revelations. But it does not fool the oil interests. Nor does it fool the workers and farmers organized under the banner of the class party formed at St. Paul.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Trot Out the Old Stuff

The Sherman Anti-Trust Law has furnished much campaign material in the past. It serves alike for conservatives, progressives, ins and outs. If an election draws near, file a suit to bust up the Standard Oil corporation; that is always popular, it draws the votes, and it doesn't hurt Standard Oil any.

Cal Coolidge and his advisers have evidently decided to fall back upon this old reliable method of campaigning. So Attorney General Stone, successor to the late Daugherty of odorous memory, has filed suit against fifty oil companies, headed by Standard Oil, charging combination to control the market. This is a wise move from every angle; Standard will doubtless make extra contributions to the Coolidge fund in return for the free advertising, while the boobery will cheer the great trust-buster.

And so they continue to trot out the old stuff. There is a terrible staleness about everything done in this campaign by the Republican and Democratic parties. They are in the days of their decay, and their imaginations have been the first to die.

"Good fellows with bottles and lovely ladies with Al Smith badges," says William Hard, are the big arguments in the democratic convention. Well, it must be admitted that such arguments are more interesting than the century-old oratory and bunk that is being tossed from the platform.

Warren Stone says in public he is for LaFollette; privately he sends his agent, Herman Willis, to work for McAdoo. But all the time he is against the Farmer-Labor party. At least he is consistent in that.

Partial Employment

Reports from all over the country continue to emphasize the growing industrial depression. It is doubtful if production will for long continue above the crisis level of 1921. Each week the amount of wages paid to the working class is growing smaller. The army of unemployed swells in volume daily.

The full force of the depression has not yet been felt by the workers. One of the reasons is that instead of immediate wholesale layoff of workers, a system of part-time employment is being extensively applied. This is one of the recommendations worked out by the Harding unemployment conference in 1921, and it is being carried out by the larger industries. The steel trust, the Pullman company, the great coal companies, particularly, are operating upon a part-time basis for large numbers of workers, instead of full-time for a small number with complete unemployment for the rest.

While the blow of unemployment has thus been softened by padding the hammer, it still has fallen just the same upon the head of the working class. And if the capitalists class has gained a point in avoiding the demonstrations of protest, and the dramatization of unemployment, that has usually gone with a depression as severe as that now developing, it has lost a point and the workers have gained insofar as the blow has been spread over a greater mass of workers; the discontent resulting is not yet so intense as it would otherwise be, but it is far more fundamental and far-reaching. More millions of workers are learning that capitalism is an enemy that brutally starves, slowly and relentlessly, those workers who have created all its wealth, whenever the incentive of immediate profit points in that direction.

Farmer-Labor Campaign Opens

Duncan McDonald, workers' candidate for president of the United States, will open the election campaign in Chicago on July 2, at Wicker Park hall, 2040 North Ave. Nominated by the unanimous voice of the workers and farmers gathered in St. Paul June 17, McDonald is throwing himself into the battle without hesitation. On July 2 he will deliver his first big wallop in the presidential fight.

The struggle against capitalism began long ago, it continues every day whether elections occur or not, and it will end only with the downfall of the capitalist system. In this struggle the ballot box and legislative halls are not the decisive factors. But in the primitive state of development of the American working class this electoral struggle will be of great importance. It gives the opportunity to arouse the workers to the class issue. It helps to mobilize them in struggle. It gives a forum from which the message of the workers' and farmers' government can be delivered to great masses of workers otherwise unapproachable at this time.

Every reader of The Daily Worker should get into the harness with the same enthusiasm, and the same promptness and energy, with which Duncan McDonald launches the campaign which he has been selected to lead. Just as the worker candidate of the workers gets down to business, and without ceremony or hesitation begins the assault upon the "oil parties" of the capitalist class, so must every class-conscious and revolutionary worker get into the battle and do his part to make this campaign a great education and mobilization of the working class against capitalism.

Amalgamated Into Battle

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers swung into battle in the New York market Tuesday, fifty thousand strong, to smash the wage-cutting campaign of the bosses in the men's clothing industry. They responded to war measures of the employers by making war; with the result that the workers are exerting the full power of their organization in the midst of an industrial situation otherwise rather unfavorable. The solidarity of the A. C. W. membership will overcome all handicaps and maintain the standards in New York, the largest market in the industry. The whole labor movement should cheer on the fighters.

It is unfortunate that workers in other sections of the clothing industry, which are facing equally hostile employers, have not equally militant organizations to fight for their interests. The ladies' garment trades face a more intense crisis, but instead of action they find their "leaders" frittering away the strength and enthusiasm of the membership in futile talk-fests, in commissions, in legalistic jugglery.

By throwing their massed strength into battle, solidly and with enthusiasm, the workers in the men's clothing industry in New York have taken the only steps that could possibly stop the "open shop" drive. Nothing will bring the bosses to terms but power; they have no respect for the justice of the workers' claims, but they have respect for fighting determination. Fight on, members of the A. C. W., until victory is assured! You are fighting not alone your own battle, but also that of the whole working class!

Trade union officials have much to lose besides their "chains," and they have juicy political plums to gain. That is why they are against the Farmer-Labor party.

The workers and farmers cannot all get public jobs; the old parties buy their leaders that way, but they cannot buy the rank and file. Only by means of a party of their own can the working masses fight against capitalism.

Send in that Subscription Today.

U. S. Socialists Standing at the Crossroads

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

TWO alternatives now face the Socialist Party:

First:—It must either endorse the stand of the Farmer-Labor convention just held in St. Paul, or— Second:—Retiring into isolation it will face gradual extermination, fading away in oblivion.

Supports St. Paul in Principle.

This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the last week-end state convention of the socialists in Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin socialist convention voted in principle to support the St. Paul program—not to be inveigled into the LaFollette camp if the Wisconsin senator should choose to run as an "independent." It rejected LaFollette as a candidate on any but a Labor ticket.

But the Wisconsin socialists did not go the whole route. Victor L. Berger, the practical leader of American socialism, who fought his comrades in an effort to secure recognition of LaFollette's hopes as an independent, confesses that the logical result of the Wisconsin stand should be affiliation with the forces that united at St. Paul. But they have not yet gone far. The Wisconsin socialists say that if LaFollette is not the candidate of a labor party organized at Cleveland, then the socialist party should put up a national ticket of its own.

This means that Wisconsin socialists recognize that the labor party must be formed! But rather than accept any leadership but their own, they are content to retire into obscurity, or at least adopt that position temporarily.

Not Sufficient Courage.

The Wisconsin socialists, in spite of Berger, had the courage to declare for the class labor party. But they didn't key up their courage to the point of demanding affiliation with the only class political expression in existence in the country—the organization that came out of the St. Paul convention.

There is some reason for this hesitation in the ranks of the socialist party in Wisconsin.

In demanding that the socialist party be allowed to go along with LaFollette and his "independent candidacy," Berger no doubt held to the hope that this was the only salvation for the national socialist party. It was good to be close to LaFollette and his temporal popularity. It was good to be close enough to feel the temporal strength of the great railroad brotherhoods—huge buildings, powerful banks, a membership getting good wages on the eve of a new

industrial crisis, albeit at the expense of the poorly paid shop craftsmen.

Berger said that LaFollette is getting old and conservative; that therefore no new ideas can be expected from him. Yet Berger might have looked into a mirror and studied himself. Berger, as well as LaFollette, loves to bask close to respectable reaction, so close that he is absolutely useless in a working class movement.

They Look in the Mirror.

The Wisconsin socialists also took a good look into the mirror, saw Berger and his Cleveland policies and declared they would have none of them. For, while Berger would safeguard his child, the national socialist party, the Wisconsin socialists have something to protect at home, in their state—their own political jobs. This can only be done thru a strong Milwaukee and Wisconsin socialist organization.

Among those who spoke against Berger's demand for approval of LaFollette's independent candidacy were Hoan, the socialist mayor; Quick, the socialist state senator; Strehlow, the socialist alderman, typical of other socialists who hold political office in Wisconsin. Approval of LaFollette's candidacy would play havoc with the socialist vote in Milwaukee and thru-out Wisconsin. Leaving blank the place opposite LaFollette, as republican candidate for U. S. senator, two years, hit the socialists heavily, in place of the opposite as they had hoped. The worker-farmer voters asked, "What then is the difference between the Berger socialists and the LaFollette republicans?" Thus the right wing of the Wisconsin socialist party is against Berger.

The left wing also opposes Berger because it feels that the socialist party is a dominant force able to go it alone. With a daily paper in Milwaukee, also lodged securely in Berger's hands; with a mayor of the state's metropolis, with numerous aldermen and state legislators, with the unions fairly "socialistic," these left wingers are innocently content to go along, as they have been during the last quarter of a century, just "educating." They made a solid united front with the right winger, Hoan, against Berger.

Aversion Is Found Elsewhere.

This aversion on the part of the Wisconsin socialists to the Cleveland gathering of the Conference for Progressive Political Action is shared by socialists in other parts of the country:

Thus we find an editorial in the Arbeiter-Zeitung, the German socialist weekly in Chicago, that also clings closely to German elements in the Wisconsin socialist movement, declaring:

"From the viewpoint of middle-class politics, the conference (the Conference of Progressive Political Action) may be justified, and a gathering of these liberal elements may perhaps be desirable. What we fail to understand about the matter is the fact that the national executive committee of the socialist party has also decided to send representatives to this conference. What can the socialist party hope to find there? Is this an admission of its own weakness? Or what in heaven's name is it that it wants to do there?"

"One would think that the past had shown, and shown most plainly, that nothing is to be gained for the workers from these conglomerate gatherings. As long as no fundamental changes are made in existing conditions, these bourgeois liberals are inclined, to a certain limited extent, to co-operate with us. But when it comes to actually putting into practice so radical a program as that of the socialists, these gentlemen run away from us, and not only leave us in the lurch, but fight against us whenever and wherever they find the opportunity. And what reliance can be placed on these elements in war-time? Was not that question answered plainly enough in 1917? Where did these people stand then? They left us all in the lurch and fought us into the bargain. And has not Germany shown us conclusively how ruinous it is to trust these liberals?"

"Are we then to learn nothing from experience? The socialist party would be committing political suicide, were it to unite with these elements. If at this moment we are not so powerful in society, if our numerical strength is not so great, it will not always be thus. In any case, matters will not be improved by co-operation with bourgeois elements. For our problems, our ideals, are so basically different, so fundamentally opposed, that an alliance with the Conference for Progressive Political Action would be a downright impossibility."

Situation in New York City.

This attitude no doubt reflects the feeling of the isolated socialist party members in other sections of the country, with the single exception of New York City. The metropolis has a situation all its own. Here there are no socialist office holders. All the aldermen and state legislators have been voted out. But thru usurpation of power the socialists have been able to maintain their dictatorship in some of the Jewish unions with international headquarters in the East, notably the International Garment Workers' Union, the Furriers, the Capmakers and Leather Workers. The policies of these unions are not dictated by the

socialist party in New York City, although Morris Hillquit is usually the lawyer when they get into trouble, by the anti-Communist Jewish Dal Forward. In other words the New York socialists trail the Forward and these union officials into the Cleveland Conference.

They did exactly that thing when they met with the railroad brotherhood officials and Tammany Hall politicians in Albany, New York, one year ago, only to be thrown into the street. If the New York socialists put up any pretensions to maintaining their own party and autonomy at the Cleveland gathering, they will no doubt suffer the same fate.

This Straw Didn't Materialize.

Under these circumstances it is to be expected that the greatest note of hysteria in socialist circles should come from New York. Recently the slogan was put forth, "A labor party organized by the socialists." This was tamed down in the last issue of The New Leader, the N. Y. socialist organ, to "Unity of St. Paul with socialists seen as alternative to failure to organize a Labor party." This is more than the wish of a headline writer. It was the grabbing at a straw, June 14th, that did not materialize on June 17th. The New York socialists laid awake nights hoping to get reports from St. Paul that the non-Communist farmer-laborites had split with the Communists, making it possible for the socialists to come into the St. Paul fold. But the split that the socialists hoped for and the capitalists prayed for did not take place.

Split Inevitable at Cleveland.

It is at Cleveland where the split will take place. That is the meaning of the action of the Wisconsin socialist convention, that voted in principle for the St. Paul position.

The Wisconsin socialists will have 26 delegates at the national socialist convention in Cleveland, July 6, the day after the conference for Progressive Political Action adjourns. Those 26 votes have been instructed to reject an alliance with LaFollette on the basis of an independent candidacy. Those 26 delegates will no doubt dominate the socialist convention.

Since the socialists must split with LaFollette at Cleveland, even as the Wisconsin socialists split with him at their recent state convention in Milwaukee, they have but two roads to choose from:

- 1.—Alliance with the Farmer-Labor forces organized at St. Paul. 2.—The lonesome road to complete isolation. The socialists in these United States are truly at the crossroads.

Tasks of Russian Delegation at the Hague

(The splendid document appearing below was written by Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin on Dec. 4, 1922. It was intended as instructions for our delegation, sent to the Hague to the conference convened by the Second International for the discussion of war against war.—Gregory Zinoviev.)

By VLADIMIR ILYITCH LENIN.

WITH reference to the question of combatting the danger of war, in relation to the Hague conference, I am of the opinion that the greatest difficulty consists in overcoming that prejudice which regards this question as if it were simple, plain and comparatively easy.

"We shall reply to war with strike or revolution"—this is the phrase customarily employed by all influential leaders among the reformists of the working class. And often enough the workers and peasants are satisfied and quieted by the radical appearance of such replies.

The best method would perhaps be to begin with a most determined rejection of such views. It should be explained that particularly at the present time, since the last war, none but the completest fools and most hopeless liars could suppose that a reply of this description is of any value whatever towards the solution of the problem of war against war; it should be explained that it is impossible to "reply" to a war by a strike, just as it is impossible to reply to a war by a "revolution" in the plain and literal sense of the word.

It must be definitely explained how great is the secrecy surrounding the birth of a war, and how helpless is an ordinary labor organization, in the face of a really impending war.

It must be explained over and over again in a thoroughly concrete manner how the situation was during the last war, and as to the reasons why the situation could not be otherwise. Special attention must be called to the fact that the question of "defense of native country" will inevitably be put, and that the overwhelming majority of the workers will inevitably solve this question in favor of their own bourgeoisie.

Therefore the points to be placed in the foreground are: first, the discussion of the question of "defense of native country," second, and in combination with this, the discussion of the question of "defeatism," and finally, the discussion of the sole possible means of combatting war, i. e. the maintenance or formation of an illegal organization of all revolutionists taking part in the war, for the purpose of carrying on unceasing work against the war.

The boycott of war is an imbecile phrase. Communists are forced to

take part in every reactionary war.

It would be an excellent thing to take a number of examples—from German pre-war literature, or as a special instance the Basle congress in 1912—for the purpose of demonstrating in an effectively concrete manner that the theoretical recognition of the fact that war is a crime, that war is unlawful for socialists, etc., is all mere words, since these assertions have nothing concrete behind them. We give masses no actual living idea of how a war can break out. On the contrary, the dominating press hushes this question up to such an extent, and spreads such a daily veil of lies over it, that the weak socialist press is completely powerless in comparison, the more in that it has always adopted a wrong viewpoint on the subject, even in peace times. Even the communist press is at fault in this respect in most countries.

I believe that our delegates will have to divide the task among them at the international congress of the Co-operatives and Trade Unionists, and will have to expose down to the smallest detail, all those sophistries being employed at the present time in justification of war.

Perhaps these sophistries form the chief medium for involving the masses in the war, the chief weapons of the bourgeois press, and the most important circumstance in explanation of our powerlessness against war is the fact that we either fail to shatter these sophistries before it is too late, or we damage our own cause still further by cheap, boastful, and entirely empty phrases: we shall not permit any war, we realize the criminal nature of war, and so forth, in the spirit of the Basle manifesto of 1912.

I believe that if we have a few speakers at the Hague conference who are capable of delivering a speech in this or that language against war, their most important task will be to refute the idea that those present at the conference are opponents of war, that they have any idea as to how war can and must break out when they least expect it, or that they have found even a fraction of the means required for combatting war, or that they have the faintest notion of adopting any rational line of action calculated to be efficient in the war against war.

In connection with the latest experiences of the war, we must show what a great number of theoretical and practical questions we have to face on the very day following the declaration of war—questions which will rob the overwhelming majority of those called to the colors of the possibility of taking up a position to them with clear heads and conscientious objectivity.

I believe that this question will have

to be discussed with the utmost detail, and along two lines:

In the first place by the repetition and analysis of everything which immediately preceded the war, showing clearly to all present that they do not know, or pretend that they do not know, whilst in reality they do not want to admit it, the crux of the whole question, the essential point which has to be recognized before there is any thought of combatting war. I am of the opinion that the full discussion of this point implies an analysis of all judgments and all opinions held at that time with regard to the war by the Russian socialists. It is necessary to point out that these judgments were not formed accidentally, but arose out of the nature of all modern wars. It must be pointed out that without an analysis of these views, and without an explanation of how they were inevitably bound to be formed and of how they are of decisive significance for the question of combatting war—without such analysis it is impossible to speak of any preparation for the event of war, or even of a conscious attitude towards war.

In the second place every present-day conflict, even the most trifling, must be adduced as an example of how a war may break out any day with no further cause than a quarrel between England and France with regard to some detail of their agreement with Turkey, or between America and Japan over some unimportant difference referring to a question of



The Poor Fish Says: I may be a poor fish, but I want it distinctly understood that I have no connections with the poor fish wallowing around in the national democratic convention in Madison Square Garden, New York City. I am not that kind of a sucker.

Movie Stars Sip With King. CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 26.—The King and Queen entertained Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks here today at a tea.

the Pacific ocean, or between any of the other great powers with regard to disagreements about colonies, tariffs or general commercial politics.

I am of the opinion that, should there be the slightest doubt about our being able to say all we have to say against war, at the Hague conference we must find out a number of astute devices enabling us to say at least the most important things, and what we have not been permitted to say we must issue in the form of a pamphlet. We must not shrink from incurring the possibility that the chairman will break off the conference.

I believe that we would further promote our object by including in the delegation, not only those speakers capable of delivering complete speeches, and commissioned to do this,—that is, develop the main lines of argument and to state the necessary conditions for the combatting of war. Our delegation should also include persons with a knowledge of all three leading foreign languages, who would then enter into conversation with the delegates, and would be able to judge in how far the main arguments are comprehensible, and to what extent the necessity exists of adding this or that argument or example.

It may be that in some questions the sole effective means will be to adduce actual examples from the late war. In other questions the greatest impression may perhaps be made by the discussion of the present conflicts between the various states, and the attendant possibility of recourse to arms. With reference to the war against war, it occurs to me that declarations have been made with regard to this subject by our Communist delegates, in their speeches both inside and outside of Parliament which have contained entirely wrong and frivolous assertions about war against war. I believe that such declarations, especially those made since the war, should be decidedly and relentlessly opposed, and the names of the speakers stated. This may be done with the utmost consideration when necessary, but not a single case of this kind should be passed in silence, for the adoption of a frivolous attitude towards this question is such a tremendous evil that it outweighs every other consideration, and it is absolutely impossible to exercise any indulgence.

All and every material must be lectured without delay, and every separate partial question, every sub-division of a partial question, and the whole of the "strategy," must be discussed in detail at the congress. In such a question not only an error on our part could not be tolerated, but even a lack of completeness on any essential.