

CLEVELAND BACKS OLD PARTIES LaFollette Sidetracks Break with Wall Street

Railroad Chiefs Dictators at Cleveland

By C. E. RUTHENBERG
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker.)
CLEVELAND, July 6.—The great gathering of progressives who were expected to meet at Cleveland did not materialize. The report of the credentials committee showed 631 delegates present. Later additions raised this to about 650.
As in the case of previous conventions of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, the railroad unions furnished the greatest number of delegates and dominated the situation. Out of the total of 631 first reported there were 262 delegates from railroad unions and 67 from local and state branches of the C. P. A., which is but another way of writing railroad unions, giving this group a total of

339 delegates.
The firemen led in the number of delegates, having 7 in the convention. The engineers had 28 and the machinists came next with 27. Other groups were: Boilermakers, 7; blacksmiths, 19; carmen, 11; clerks, 27; conductors, 13; dispatchers, 11; electricians, 7; firemen and oilers, 3; maintenance of way, 22; sheet metal workers, 3; signalmen, 3; switchmen, 3; telegraphers, 3, and trainmen, 3.
There were 17 other international and national labor organizations represented, including the painters, papermakers, pocketbook makers, pressmen, seamen, journeymen tailors, commercial telegraphers, upholsterers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, International Ladies' Gar-

ment Workers, fur workers, jewelry workers, lathers, meat cutters and metal polishers. Only one miner sat in the convention, being a representative of District No. 2.
Eight state federations of labor sent delegates and 46 central bodies and 19 co-operative groups.
"Committee of 48" and Socialists.
"The Committee of 48" came in strong with 38 delegates from that practically non-existent organization. There were only 17 delegates calling themselves Farmer-Labor, mostly from the defunct Fitzpatrick party and the non-existent New York State Farmer-Labor party. The Socialist party had 31 delegates, sending delegates from 19 state organizations, which it would probably be very hard to find.

Besides these there were 17 miscellaneous freak political groups represented. The American Labor party had two delegates.
Most surprising of all, there came to the convention three delegates representing the national organization of the Socialist-Labor party, and they sat thru the convention and accepted LaFollette and his program without a word of protest, in spite of their many loud protestations of revolutionary virtue.
From LaFollette to the Socialist-Labor party is the line-up, with only one party to the left not included—the Workers (Communist) party, leaving the way clear to it to raise the slogan of revolutionary working class action against LaFolletteism.

HILLQUIT LAUDS SENATOR AS HE FORGETS DEBS

C.P.P.A. Thanks Police for "Protection"

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
(Staff Writer, Daily Worker.)
CLEVELAND, July 6.—The Conference for Progressive Political Action swallowed all of the conditions laid down by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, endorsed him as a candidate for president on an "independent" program and accepted the LaFollette republican Wisconsin platform.
This action was taken by acceptance of the report of the resolutions committee, which was submitted by E. J. Manion, of the Telegraphers' Union, and seconded by Morris Hillquit, for the Socialist Party.
The Ego Program.
The report of the committee provided:

1. That the candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette for president upon the platform submitted by him be endorsed.
 2. That the National Committee of the C. P. P. A. in co-operation with the LaFollette for President Committee (LaFollette's own organization) select the candidate for vice-president.
 3. That the present National Committee of the C. P. P. A. be continued in office with power to enlarge itself.
 4. That the National Committee be charged with securing the election of friendly candidates on other tickets for senator, representative in congress, etc.
 5. That the National Committee meet November 29, and call a convention for January, 1925, to pass upon the question of forming a permanent political party.
- Chairman William H. Johnson asked that the report be adopted by acclamation. The Wisconsin Socialist delegation however, protested and asked that the endorsement of LaFollette be separated from the rest of the resolution. This was denied and despite the eloquent plea for the report, made by Morris Hillquit, about fifty votes, mostly socialist, were cast against the resolution.
Hillquit Ignores Debs.
In making his concluding speech, Morris Hillquit praised LaFollette as the man who had rendered the greatest services to the labor movement of this country.
"No man has stood more unflinchingly for labor in this country," he argued, evidently forgetting Eugene V. Debs, who has five times been the Socialist standard bearer, and who went to Atlanta prison during our war while LaFollette remained in the senate, silent about the war.
Delegates Get Only Chance.
The only chance which the 600 delegates who sat on the floor of the convention got to make a speech or even a motion, came after the Platform Committee had submitted a re-draft of the LaFollette Wisconsin republican platform for endorsement. A delegate asked what had become of his resolution against the annual mobilization.

Forward! To Labor's Rule! Not "Back to 1776!"

A STATEMENT BY THE WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA ON THE CONVENTION OF THE CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION.

THIS convention calls itself "progressive," but in an economic sense it is the most reactionary political convention held this year.
The real struggle in this country today is between two militant groups—the great capitalists who dominate the economic life of the country and the workers who produce the wealth in the industries. The capitalists have a clear program, expressed by the republican and democratic parties—the monopolization of production for their profit. Against this there must be a clear-cut workers' program for the socialization of industry. Between these two programs there is no tenable middle-ground.

This convention stands for an impossible middle program. LaFollette's statement is a platform for another trust-busting campaign. LaFollette and the leaders of this convention think they can turn the hands of economic progress backward. They represent the class viewpoint of the group between the capitalists and the industrial workers. They are the hesitating group of small businessmen, and professional men who refuse to recognize the inevitability of the concentration of industry, with confused masses of industrial workers and farmers who are as yet unwilling to take up the struggle against the capitalist system, tagging along with them.

This social group never knows what it wants, except that paradise was in the past. It never stands for progress, altho it uses supposed progressive phrases. Its program in this convention is back to 1776—in a world which in its economic development has made its great advance since 1776.

To this bewildered group Senator LaFollette, who wants to restore democracy in government, hands down a platform and a decision that he will run as the candidate of no party but as an "independent progressive." The king has spoken. The convention must swallow it.

The Workers Party will not support this backward-facing movement. The workers and farmers of this country have nothing to hope from it. They must organize their own political party and rely upon their organized strength, not upon the ukases of an individual—even tho he be Robert M. LaFollette.

Mr. LaFollette says he is against class government. We now have all the forms of democracy and the result is the dictatorship of the capitalists. Mr. LaFollette's program would not change this.

The Workers Party stands for a class government—a government of workers and farmers—because all history shows that progress comes only thru the determined struggles of social classes, which establish their own class government.

The future belongs to the workers and farmers. It is only thru the use of their class strength that capitalist exploitation and domination of the government will be abolished. The Workers Party is dedicated to that struggle and to win that struggle it will fight against the attempt of Robert M. LaFollette to lead the workers—backward to '76.

WORKERS PARTY OF AMERICA,
William Z. Foster, Chairman.
C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary.

DREADED WORDS "LEFT WING" PUTS FEAR INTO SOCIALIST CONVENTION

By ROBERT MINOR.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 6.—Within one hour after the opening of the national convention of the socialist party here today, the dreaded words, "Left Wing," rang thru the hall. By humorous irony of history it is Julius Gerber who today angrily shouted at the chairman, "The left wing ought to count for something," while demanding that Chairman Daniel Hoan, mayor of Milwaukee, recognize other than the Hillquit faction.

The issue was precipitated by a motion of Cameron King, of California, for the election of an extraordinary committee "to formulate the relations of this convention to the conference for progressive political action."

The motion having passed, there was a wild scramble of all well known leaders to get on this committee to handle what everybody admits is the only real business before the convention.

"Everything," declared George H. Goebel, "will hinge on this report and what action we take on it." On motion of William Karlin, of New York, the report of this committee will be given precedence over all other business as soon as ready. On objection of Hillquit, signed ballots were ruled out of order and voting will be secret.
Delegates do not hesitate to express privately their rancor over the famous speech by Hillquit at the conference for progressive political action convention in which, it is accused, he abdicated the old position of the socialist party.

But the new "left wing" need not be taken too seriously, as its leaders indicate that all will end with a few hectic words and the swallowing of all that Hillquit yesterday committed the party to.

The line-up against Hillquit appears to be Cameron King, who vigorously refuses to be called a left winger; Julius Gerber, Judge Panken and W. R. Snow, of Illinois.
King says the two main points of objection to Hillquit's program arise from the failure of the C. P. P. A. to nominate a vice presidential candidate and the failure to form a labor party. He thinks the later point can be overlooked, but the failure to nominate a running mate for LaFollette is harder to swallow.
There is a rumor that the "left" may insist on the socialist party nominating James Maurer, of Pennsylvania, as vice-presidential candidate to run with LaFollette.
Panken is believed to be set on refusing to accept the Hillquit deal until the C. P. P. A. makes good on its shadowy promise to form a party in January, 1925. Snow's position is that "the whole thing is too much like signing a blank check," while Gerber scowls and speaks frankly of "the left wing."
The first division showed 105 delegates voting, only fifteen states as such being represented. Practically all delegates came as delegates to the C. P. P. A., and are the old-time leaders with hardly a new face among them.

International Harvester Co. Double Robber

U. S. FARMERS AND WORKERS IN HARVESTER GRIP

Morgan-Gary Among Monopoly's Lords

ARTICLE 1.

The International Harvester company, one of America's biggest trusts, and linked to the other trusts which dominate the country's industries and finances, has a deathlike grip on the farmers of the world. While it pays the lowest wages to its thirty-five thousand employes, the International Harvester company, controlling the entire agricultural machinery output, has boosted the price on all farm implements.

The Harvester trust was formed in 1902, with the cooperation of Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust and of J. P. Morgan, in control of the nation's capital. Morgan's partner George Perkins, combined the McCormick Harvester company, the Deering Harvester Works, the Plano Manufacturing company, and the Warder, Bushnell and Glessner farm machinery company. Morgan bought the Milwaukee Harvester company for three million dollars and added it to the trust.
Fired Workers, Boosted Prices.
Testimony before congressional committees which have continually been "investigating the unfair practices of the trust since its existence," show that "notwithstanding the decreased cost of production, estimated at 30 per cent on each machine, the decreased cost of selling machines and the laying off of 12,000 men, the International Harvester company have advanced prices on all classes of agricultural machinery 25 per cent during the first ten years of its existence."

"This Combine Control Freight Rates on Land and Sea," the Testimony Continues

"There is not one independent harvester concern in the country in a position to compete with this gigantic monopoly. The so-called Independent Harvester company, in which farmers invested money, was part and parcel of the International Harvester company."
"Thru contracts with manufacturers (Continued on page 3.)"

700,000 BRITISH BUILDING TRADES WORKERS GIVE MACDONALD A STRIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, England, July 6.—Over 700,000 building trades workers were called out on strike yesterday because their employers refused to grant the increase in wages which the building trades unions had demanded. This is another "black pearl" in the necklace of strikes which the workers of Great Britain are making, perhaps as a noose, around the neck of the "Labor" premier, Ramsay MacDonald and his socialistic "protect-the-bosses" government.
(Continued on page 3.)

RUSSIAN FAMINE STORIES UNTRUE, SAY SOVIET LEADERS IN MOSCOW

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 6.—Reports of widespread starvation in Russia, appearing in American and other foreign press organs, are unwarranted, according to both President Rykov, Lenin's successor, and Smirnov, commissar for agriculture.

Smirnov attributes blame for the partial or complete crop failures in the lower Volga and North Caucasian regions to insufficient snow fall, followed by a period of intense spring heat, and also to the inability of imported American seeds to withstand the drought. These seeds, shipped from America to Russia soon after the disastrous famine of 1921, are now regarded as wholly unsuitable to cultivation in arid districts. A vital part of the Russian government's relief program envisages the introduction of drought-proof seeds.

The government also intends immediately to transport grain to the affected areas, thus safeguarding the peasants supply of cattle and providing seeds for next year's planting. The Moscow authorities further contemplate the construction of reservoirs, artesian wells and other water-conserving agencies as effective drought-fighting measures.

BAKU WORKERS STAGE SINCLAIR PLAY WITH SILK-HATTED "DICK"

PASADENA, Calif., July 6.—Upton Sinclair has received from Albert Rhys Williams, author of "Through the Russian Revolution," who is traveling in the Caucasus, a letter stating:

"Last night I saw a dramatization of your novel, '100 per cent,' put on the stage at Tiflis by the Baku Workers' Theatrical Company, touring the Caucasus. You would die laughing; your labor spy, Peter Gudge, stalking about the stage in a silk hat and talking Russian, while the crowd of two thousand roared applause."

Workers Shout for 'Fall of Fasajeti,-- Ousting of Mussolini'

Nearly a thousand workers of Chicago, the majority of them Italians, joined in a great international protest meeting Thursday night, in the West Side Auditorium to voice their indignation at the blood-and-iron rule of fascism and Mussolini in Italy and to condemn the last desperate act, the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, Socialist deputy.

Antonio Presi, editor of "Il Lavoratore," Italian Communist daily newspaper, presided at the meeting. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, Max Salzman, of the Young Workers League, Mat. Goretta, of the Jugo-Slav federation, Alvaro Badillo and Enea Sormenti of the Italian federation were the chief speakers. The audience applauded and cheered enthusiastically when the cries of "Down with Fascism!" "Down with Mussolini!" and "Long Live Matteotti!" were shouted and when the graft and violence of Fascist officials was exposed again.

BUNTE TOILERS MEET TONIGHT; URGE REMEDIES

By BARNEY MASS.

A mass meeting of all Bunte Candy Factory workers, Monday evening, July 7, (tonight) will wind up the campaign of the Young Workers League at the Bunte Candy factory. The meeting will be held at the Workers Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Boulevard, at 8 p. m. Barney Mass, Max Salzman and others will put the position of the Young Workers League before the young workers of Bunte.

There has been a big demand for "The Young Worker" during the whole week despite the fact (Continued on page 3.)

Candy Factory Workers Seeking Relief

By BARNEY MASS.
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BOB'S MIDDLE CLASS FRIENDS SIGH FOR '76

Hope to Turn the Clock Back to 18th Century

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.
Staff Writer, DAILY WORKER.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—General Coxe, of Coxe's army fame, is quoted as having said of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, after being refused a seat as a delegate, "This is not a labor convention; it is a banker's convention."

It was not quite that, but neither was it a labor convention. There were plenty of labor leaders—the "fat boys" as "Bill" Dunne calls them—and even some of the rank and file, among the six hundred delegates, but they didn't talk in the language of the working class, nor was there any militant spirit of exploited workers and farmers in this convention.

Back, Way Back to '76.
One hears many finely rounded phrases; there was much reading of the Declaration of Independence—the galleries confused things a little by applauding stormily the sentence about altering or abolishing the government—of the constitution, and the speeches of Abraham Lincoln. There were emblems with the motto "'76" and a broom attached. There was great talk of restoring democracy and returning to the government of the "fathers."

The convention seemed to be looking backward for guidance and resting its hopes on restoring something which it thinks has been. In this there is the key to what the convention stood for. It represented those groups in society which always look backward. Not militant, fighting workers who wrestle with and try to solve the problems of modern capitalist society, but liberals, professional men, (Continued on page 3.)

SIGMAN SENDS POLICE AGAINST ANGRY WORKERS

Betrayed Cloakmakers Stormed Union Office

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
NEW YORK, July 6.—More than a thousand cloakmakers invaded the offices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union at 3 West 15th street here, in a spontaneous demonstration of protest against the acceptance of Governor Al Smith's Commission report.

The union officials had indicated that they would give in to the award, which is a rejection of every vital demand made by the cloakmakers. By an overwhelming vote, the workers had decided to strike early in June, but the officials dallied along and finally submitted their demands to the Governor's Commission without a struggle. The inevitable outcome of this policy of timidity and retreat was the judgment against the union.

Demands were presented by the workers participating in the demonstration against the Sigman-Perlestein-Feinberg combination of officials that mass meetings of the cloakmakers should be called to discuss the agreement before it is concluded. Feeling among the workers is very bitter against the officials, who have, they say, betrayed them to the employers. The gathering adopted a resolution declaring for a strike to enforce the original demands.

Fearing that the hot indignation of the cloakmakers gathered at the headquarters would result in personal violence to himself, Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W. U., called for the police, who broke up the meeting and dispersed the cloakmakers.

MEMBERSHIP MEETING JULY 8 TO HEAR OUR PARTY WORK PROGRAM

Comrades Wm. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will address the Chicago Workers Party and Y. W. L. membership on Tuesday evening July 8, 1924, 8 p. m. at Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Their subject will be, "Our Immediate Program of Party Work" which will cover the Labor Party Campaign, Unemployment Campaign and Educational work of the Party.
All Party and League members are instructed to attend this meeting to become fully familiar with the Party program of action.
Admission will be by card only.

WHISPER ABOUT LAFOLLETTE IN "HOUSE OF FEAR," WITH DOORS CLOSED AGAINST COMMUNISTS

By MAX SHACHTMAN. (Staff Writer of The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The red scare pervaded almost every single act of the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action here. From the publicity notices in the capitalist press to the final "keynote," Congressman John Nelson of Wisconsin, the fear of the Communists was obvious, and all of the leaders of the convention are overexerting themselves in an effort to disassociate themselves from any crimson tinge.

The advance notices in the newspapers stated that not only would every single credential be gone over with a fine comb to weed out all Communists and sympathizers, whether or not they represented labor unions, but that even visitors of the same tendency would not be permitted entry to the sessions of the convention.

Finally Break In.

That this was not an exaggeration can be seen from the attempted debarring as visitors in the gallery of C. E. Ruthenberg, secretary of the Workers party, and William Z. Foster, chairman of the same party, who were stopped at the door by a guard who informed them that his instructions were not to permit them to come in. This statement was made in spite of the fact that both of them were in possession of regular visitors' passes. The same stunt was tried by one Wil-

liam Donaldson, in charge of the press table, who attempted to prevent a correspondent from the DAILY WORKER from getting to the table by handing out a story that two correspondents from that paper had already been seated. This was untrue.

However, both Ruthenberg and Foster gained admission to the visitors' section, and the reporter finally was allowed to take his seat in the press boxes.

William H. Johnston, president of the International Association of Machinists and chairman of the C. P. P. A., opened the convention with a speech which was about the dullest collection of phrases yet uttered, not barring even the orations made in the

same hall a few weeks before when the Republican nominating convention met there.

After enumerating the injustices and crimes committed by the Republican and Democratic parties against the workers and farmers, Johnston cried: "The two old parties have proved their incapability, their unwillingness to purge themselves of the sinister forces on the inside. They have failed to maintain the prosperity of the nation; and we are unwilling any longer to rely on the campaign promises of either of them. The dull, lifeless convention of political puppets that met in this hall a short time ago, and the antics of the disorderly mob now meeting in New York have shown the progressives of these United States that there is no hope for them in that direction."

Johnston Attacks Communists.

After having made this brilliant discovery he launched into a savage attack against the Communists.

"In our efforts to unite the progressives of the nation, we have decided to exclude the exploiters, the bootlickers and the fanatics, whether they mask under the title of farmer-labor parties, Trade Union Educational leagues or Communists. We who have had years of experience in the American labor movement know that they are out to destroy, and that in nine cases out of ten they are on the pay roll of William J. Burns. We have resolved not to permit them to bore from within and sink our ship."

This surely comes with ill-grace from Johnston, who knows he is lying. His own record is none too clear in the American labor movement. Starting out as a captain in the Salvation Army, he later joined the Socialist party and with its aid became president of the machinists' international. He renegaded during the war, became a wild war patriot, and left the party on whose shoulders he had risen to his position. Of late he gained considerable notoriety for his reactionary stand in the union, his policy of expelling militants, and for his advocacy of the infamous B. & O. plan. Under his "capable" leadership the International Association of Machinists has dropped in membership until it now includes only about 35,000 members.

Onlookers at the convention noted with great surprise that the first day passed and no chairman or secretary was elected from the floor. Johnston acted as chairman by his own say-so. The credentials committee, over which George H. Goebel of the Socialist party watched with both eyes peeled for possible Communists, had not yet reported in full, and questions are approved or disapproved without the convention having formally organized itself.

All of the other keynoters who followed Johnston made speeches which ended up with eulogies for Robert LaFollette. Mrs. Edward P. Costigan of Washington, D. C., who would undoubtedly make a charming hostess for a lawn party; Senator Henrik Shipstead, elected by the support of radicals in Minnesota on the Farmer-Labor party ticket, and John Nelson, progressive congressman from Wisconsin, all made appeals for support of "Fighting Bob," but very carefully avoided the suggestion of organizing a new party to carry on the campaign and control its elected officials and their campaign funds.

Not Ripe—Perhaps Overripe.

"The time is not yet ripe for a third party," keynoted Nelson. "If we make no mistakes, the progressives will continue to hold the balance of power in the houses of congress. It is for us to move forward with patience, wisdom and discretion."

But he certainly did not make use of any of the three virtues when he delivered a rabid attack against Soviet Russia.

"We must avoid the two extremes of reaction," he said. "Both of them are supported by militarism: Russia, with Lenin and his successors, and Italy, with Mussolini and his Fascist."

This obvious attempt to purge the LaFolletteites of any traces of "Moscow," of which the alleged progressive senator has been accused by the reactionaries since his visit to Russia, fell flat even among the audience of overt labor fakers, "rubber-tired" farmers, and Socialist party officials who are looking for a place to hang their hats.

Afraid of Everyone.

But no protest is made against these attacks and apologies. As Nelson himself stated, "You know, we're all afraid of being called radicals!"

That is the convention of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. It's afraid of everyone, from the Republicans to the Communists, with the exception of its hero, Robert LaFollette. And even he occasionally gives them cold chills down the spine.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The German Communist movement, which has attracted so much attention in recent days, will be shown in a motion picture in Brownsville on July 9 at the Sheffield theater, Sheffield and Sutter Aves. The film, "Russia and Germany," effectively contrasts the two countries.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6.—James P. Thompson will speak here on the "Prison Shadow on Labor" at Miller's Hall, 22 Genesee st., on July 8 at 8 o'clock. Tickets are ten cents. Everyone will enjoy hearing fellow worker Thompson who himself has served in Leavenworth prison for his labor activities in the I. W. W.

LaFollette's Middle Class Friends Heave Big Sighs for '76

(Continued from page 1.)

small business men—the hesitating, vacillating petty bourgeoisie, which is of the opinion that paradise was in the days gone by. The convention had a strong labor foundation, but the spirit that dominated it was that of this group and the program of action it adopted was the program of this group.

LaFollette's Letter.

The only thing of any importance which one remembers among the poor drab speeches of various celebrities, the singing of hymns by the choir and the reading of prehistoric documents is Senator Robert M. LaFollette's letter to the convention announcing himself as a candidate for president.

William H. Johnston was chairman by grace of the National Committee. The delegates had nothing to say about it. After having Mr. McGowan, of Illinois, read the Declaration of Independence, and Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, he proceeded to sound the keynote of the convention.

"We are all in the same ship, farmers, industrial workers, professional men, independent manufacturers and bankers," was one of the paragraphs of Mr. Johnston's keynote, which he thought worth repeating twice. He rambled along about railroad legislation—everything which has to do with the railroad, arouses much interest among the delegates, and other abuses by Congress. He claimed that the C. P. P. A. represented 5,000,000 voters, and said that every one was welcome except, "The Communists, who are the tools of reaction and are not wanted, even though they mask themselves under such names as the Federated Farmer-Labor Party, the Trade Union Educational League or even some more attractive name."

All Nominating Speeches.

No one had called for nominations for president as yet, but Johnston proceeded to make a nomination speech for LaFollette. In fact, every one who spoke made nomination speeches for LaFollette.

"I challenge any one to prove a single case of corruption betrayal or cowardice in the forty years of service of Senator LaFollette," shouted Johnston.

"There is no reason why we cannot support independent candidates for president and vice-president while at the same time we support those who are our friends, no matter on what ticket they appear."

When the keynoter finished one had the feeling that it was time for the convention to adjourn and the delegates to go home. Everything had been settled. LaFollette had been nominated as an independent, the platform outlined, the policy of rewarding "good" republicans and democrats running for other offices, stated.

At this point, however, the chairman bethought himself and named the convention committee, on rules, organization, resolutions and finance.

The balance of the day, until Robert M. LaFollette, Jr. brought in his father's letter to the convention, was given over to speeches. Senator Shipstead, Representative Nelson, and others spoke—all throwing in liberal quotations from the Declaration of Independence, Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington.

LaFollette's Announcement.

Senator LaFollette followed the expected course. He did not accept a nomination from this convention. He announced himself as a candidate for the presidency as an "independent progressive" and his platform as the Wisconsin republican platform.

An attempt to stage a demonstration when the decisive words in LaFollette's statement was read failed. There was applause and cheering for two or three minutes. A few stragglers got into the aisles and started to march, but they soon gave up and the "demonstration" was over.

"I would not, however, accept a nomination or election to the presidency if doing so meant for progressive senators and representatives and progressive state governments the defeat which would inevitably result from the placing of complete third party tickets in the field at the present time."

"The organization of a national party among one hundred and ten million people scattered over forty-eight states is a task of such magnitude as to require the labor and large expenditures of money. We are confronted with the practical difficulties that there is not sufficient time before the election in November for adequate organization of such a party."

Try to Railroad Endorsement. At the finish of the reading of Senator LaFollette's statement, Delegate Willis of the Engineers, was on the floor with a motion "That the convention endorse by acclamation the candidacy of Senator LaFollette."

This motion was too much for the delegates who want a third party, for it meant swallowing LaFollette's running as an "independent progressive" on his own platform.

Morris Hillquit, his face so ashen that it was noticeable a hundred yards away, secured the floor and made an earnest plea that the convention take no hasty action, but await the report of the committees.

Delegate Connors moved to defer action on the motion. Another delegate secured the floor and raised the point of order that the convention had not yet been organized and the delegates were not seated and therefore no business could be transacted. Chairman Johnston ruled the point of order well taken.

"POLICE!" YELLS C. P. P. A. GUARD IN PANIC AS COMMUNISTS ENTER GALLERIES TO WATCH THE SHOW

By C. E. RUTHENBERG.

CLEVELAND, July 6.—"The spectre of Communism" which three-quarters of a century ago Marx wrote was haunting Europe haunted the leaders of the C. P. P. A. convention.

For several days the members of the credentials committee and the sergeant-at-arms of the convention were announcing the precautions being taken against the Communists. No Communist could be seated as a delegate in the convention, no matter whom he represented, was the ruling, and further, no Communists would be granted tickets of admission to the convention galleries. To ensure the enforcement of these rules a cord of police guarded every entrance to the building.

Communists Given Tickets.

How the rules worked was illustrated in the experiences of William Z. Foster and myself. Having supplied ourselves with proper tickets of admission with our names duly written thereon, we walked into the entrance leading to the balcony.

We passed the guards and police at the entrance without casualties, evidently unrecognized. Arriving at the section to which our tickets assigned us, we asked directions of the sergeant-at-arms. He glanced at us and a look of horror appeared in his face. Throwing up his arms to make impossible our passing him, he shouted to his assistants:

Call the Police!

"Call the police!" "Call the police!" We inquired what it was all about, and he informed us that he and all other sergeants-at-arms had been given instructions to keep us out of the hall.

We mildly asked why all the excitement, and after some urging, got the news that we were expected to try to capture the convention and the leaders had determined that we should not. The police had not appeared up to this time, and after we assured the gentleman that we hadn't any interest at all in capturing conventions of this character, he softened a bit and informed Foster, evidently to clear himself, "I voted for Ruthenberg for mayor and went to school with him. I wouldn't do this, but I've got to carry out instructions."

In the Spirit of '76.

The police were slow in coming, so we suggested going down to see the convention officers. Closely guarded by our sergeant-at-arms, lest we should walk into the convention and capture it while he was not looking, we proceeded to the main lobby. There we found the chief guard. Our sergeant-at-arms properly introduced us to him and asked, "What shall I do with them?"

"Have they got tickets?" inquired the chief guard. Upon being informed that we had, he ordered, "Oh, let them in."

And all this happened in the convention of the liberal-progressive forces who are going back to the Declaration of Independence and are going to re-establish democracy in this country!

DEBS FORGOTTEN AT CLEVELAND

(Continued from page 1.)

zation day, set for Sept. 12th by President Coolidge. The resolutions and platform committee didn't seem to remember it and the delegate moved that the resolution be adopted, making an eloquent plea against the militarization of the country.

The delegates were evidently in a mood for a last moment vindication of their right to have something to do with the proceedings of the convention, showing it by their applause, and Chairman Johnston was obliged to recognize the motion and it was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

A resolution denouncing the Ku Klux Klan was submitted to resolutions committee by a group of labor delegates, but was smothered in the committee.

Mahoney Is Excluded.

Earlier in the day the credentials committee completed its report. Approximately 650 delegates were seated, more than half of whom represented the 16 standard railroad unions.

The committee brought in a report refusing a seat in the convention to William Mahoney, the delegate from the Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota. The report read: "The Farmer-Labor Federation of Minnesota is entitled to representation, but considering what happened in St. Louis, where Mr. Mahoney was invited to become a member of the National Committee of the C. P. P. A., and considering what has happened at St. Paul, your committee does not consider Mr. Mahoney a fit person to sit as a delegate in this convention."

Chairman Johnston railroaded thru an approval of the report of the committee. When Delegate Gippel, of Minnesota, protested and asked reconsideration he was ruled out of order.

WORKERS IN HARVESTER GRIP

(Continued from page 1.)

ers of goods not made by them, the International Harvester company can dictate prices on every agricultural machine from a plow to a thresher, at home and abroad.

Prison Goods, Pauper Wages.

"This monopoly controls the binder twine market of the world, and not only sells its own, but prison made goods."

"The majority of its thirty thousand employees are employed at pauper wages."

"There is not an agricultural machine on the market that the International Harvester company do not control, either directly or indirectly."

After a commission ordered by congress to investigate unfair practices had conducted an exhaustive investigation, they concluded in their written report, "It appears therefore that the International Harvester company's position in the industry is chiefly attributable to a monopolistic combination in the harvesting machine business certain unfair competitive methods, and superior command of capital."

Worst Trust.

"The harvester trust is perhaps of all trusts, most obnoxious and notorious. Many state legislators have denounced this trust, and many state courts have convicted and punished or attempted to punish it violating state laws, including Kansas, Texas, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, Kentucky and Montana."

When formed the International Harvester Company had 90 per cent of the total production of grain binders

SOCIALIST PARTY IN BIG DILEMMA IN CLEVELAND, O.

Not Easy to Mix with Labor's Aristocracy

By MAX SHACHTMAN (Staff Writer of the DAILY WORKER.)

CLEVELAND, July 6.—The Socialist Party is in a pretty fix at the convention of the C. P. P. A. here. It was already well known last Friday, that the convention would endorse LaFollette for president, on his personal ticket and platform, with no organizational control, and without the formation of either state or national parties of any permanence to carry on the campaign. The "S. P." prophets were desirous of having a party of which they could be a part and work from within, in order to recuperate the political fortunes of their corpse, and which would categorically exclude the Communists.

Hillquit on the Job.

Thus, when Brother Herman J. Willis, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers rose in a burst of enthusiasm, after the reading of LaFollette's communication, to move that the convention nominate the senator by acclamation, our good "Comrade" Morris Hillquit took the floor and pleaded that the motion be voted down since the committee on organization and campaign was to bring in a report which would cover the entire subject. He was ably seconded by the anti-Communist expert from New York, Judge Jacob Panken, who raised the point of order that the nomination could not be made since the convention had not been duly organized by a report of the credentials committee.

Is Hillquit trying to work out some plan whereby a semblance of a party will be organized at Cleveland? No! But he is undoubtedly trying to lay the foundation for such a party "to be organized with patience, wisdom and discretion" in the dim future.

Pretty Long Bone to Swallow.

It will be a pretty long bone for the socialist party to swallow if it goes along with the C. P. P. A. in supporting the presidential candidacy of LaFollette without a party to back it up substantially. It affects them locally even more. In Pennsylvania, for example, the "S. P." is in a quandary. The only political movement of the workers and poor farmers is the Farmer-Labor Party of Pennsylvania, which, unfortunately for the socialists, includes Communists. If the "S. P." is to maintain any standing at all in the Keystone state it must go along with the Farmer-Labor Party. If it wants to continue to go along with the C. P. P. A. and support LaFollette without a party, it must maintain no connections with the Pennsylvania party.

But they still have hopes that the \$10,000 a year laborer skates at the head of the C. P. P. A. will organize a party. They are in that with both feet. Their leaders are appointed to all the committees. They are actually cheered when they appear on the platform. They even get big delegations from their non-existent constituencies. Thus, the socialist party of Pennsylvania gets a delegation to the conference on the basis of 70,000 socialists in that state, a most laughable basis for calculations to one who knows the "S. P.'s" condition.

S. P. not Big Factor.

The impression must not be got, however, that the "S. P." is a big factor. Due to the cunning methods of representation they could be outvoted by at least fifty to one. The Boilermakers' International Union gets representation not only from the international union, but from its districts. The same holds true of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and numerous others, all of which also get representation on a basis of a membership which is grossly exaggerated.

The labor fakers of the C. P. P. A. need the "S. P." because of the Jewish Daily Forward, which controls most of the needle trades unions, and for calumnious attacks against Communists. And the "S. P." shamelessly hangs on in the hope of ingratiating its leaders with "real bona fide trade union chiefs."

Here's Outfit Analyzed.

In her speech to the convention, Mrs. Edward P. Costigan sweetly stated, "The Conference for Progressive Political Action is an association of free men and women, progressive republicans, independent democrats, socialists not bound by party traditions, independents wearing no party labels of any kind, patriotic citizens loving their country and its people so well that they are willing to ignore their differences."

There is more truth than poetry in the lady's remarks. The socialist party has at last arrived in good society, nice, respectable, patriotic, country-loving citizens. Whatever "party traditions" or class conscious tendencies it ever had been sunk "for the good of the people" and its difference from progressive republicans and independent democrats have been "ignored."

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

SOUTH BEND, IND., NOTICE!

International PICNIC

given by
Workers Party of South Bend, Ind.
at the
Rum Village Park
Sunday, July 13, at 1 P. M.
Refreshments, Good Music and speakers of national reputation.

The Biggest Event of the Year.

The profits from the Picnic will go to THE DAILY WORKER.
Come one—Come all. We will all be there.

FARMERS' RUIN JARS SCHOOLS, TEACHERS FIND

Educational Association Admits Crisis

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Ten thousand delegates to the convention of the National Educational Association in session here, are trying to explain to one another how the American public school system can serve the common good and yet retain the support of all influential elements in the country.

They have in open meeting confessed that the deflation of the farming industry has dealt a serious blow to the schools everywhere, and that the effects of this weakening of the economic safety of the farmers will be felt for many years in the quality of support given the schools and in the educational opportunities which can be given the children of farm families.

Can't Define Democracy. While this deflation problem was under discussion by the main body of the teachers, a special conference on the problem of teaching democracy was under way in another room. This conference was ill-attended, vague and listless. As the result of three years of preparatory skirmishing around the edges of the subject, A. Duncan Youum, chairman of the special committee, offered an elaborate report which proposed that a permanent organization should be created for the purpose of trying to define democracy. He argued that all viewpoints and persons of open minds should be brought into the conference, in order that the meaning of democracy might be reached by common agreement thru tolerant concession. A committee of 100 representative Americans, he suggested, could be selected from organizations of all kinds, and these 100 persons could reach a common definition of what democracy—American brand—really is. Then that kind of democracy could be taught in the schools.

Worries About Communism. For instance, as Mr. Youum explained to Mrs. Potts of the Daughters of 1812, who proposed a flag-pledge and oath of allegiance for all teachers as a preliminary step, the difference between equality as understood by the American democracy and as understood by Communist Russia, should be made clear.

Other delegates thought that the preamble to the federal constitution was a good enough definition of democracy. It was safe, and "we all know just what it means." The conference on teaching democracy just sort of evaporated.

Refusing to follow the political direction of the party, he was removed from his post as editor of the "Bulletin Communist" and after his removal wrote to the subscribers seeking to discredit the party executive and trying to gain subscribers for a new political review. He also was accused of making speeches attacking the party and the International.

There the French delegation requested that he be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Enlarged Executive only in an advisory capacity. The French delegates further stated that but for consideration for the International more severe measures would have been already taken against comrade Souvarine.

Comrade Souvarine requested that he be given half an hour in which to reply to the charges made against him. Comrade Radek opposed the adoption of the French proposal and suggested that Souvarine make his explanation in writing.

Zinoviev supported the proposal to set up a commission to try Souvarine for violation of party discipline. He could not be deprived of his vote, however, declared Zinoviev.

After considerable discussion in which comrades Freimuth, Germany, Radek and Bukharin participated, Souvarine was given the floor to reply. He claimed that there were no specific charges of breach of discipline made against him. He discussed various forms of discipline and suggested that there were occasions when violations were to be condoned. He referred to what he styled with apparent sarcasm to the need for "achieving

that 100 per cent unanimity which at present is the fashion in the organizations of the Communist International." He promised to give the International the necessary information as to the charges brought against him.

Commission Appointed. Comrade Zinoviev criticized Souvarine for misusing the time allowed him to make a political declaration of a quite definite character. "We do not take ill," said Zinoviev, "when he uses sharp words but many passages of his speech sounded quite un-communistic." The proposal to set up a commission to discuss the Souvarine case was unanimously adopted.

The proposed agenda (already published in the Daily Worker.—Ed.) was unanimously adopted and the following nominations for the presidium and secretariat of the Congress were accepted.

Presidium: Chairman: Zinoviev. Personally: Clara Zetkin, of Germany. Russia: Stalin, Bukharin, Trotsky. Germany: Braun, Gebhardt. France: Treint, Sellier. Italy: Bordiga. Czechoslovakia: Smeral, Muna. Scandinavia: Schemo. The Balkans: Kolarov. Poland: Krejvesky. Japan: Katayama. India: Roy. Great Britain: Stewart. America: Dunne. Secretariat: Platnitsky, MacManus, Neurath, Doriot, Stürner.

The members of the several commissions were announced and Zinoviev sent the following telegram to the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Germany: "In the name of the Fifth Congress, I request you to lay wreaths on the graves of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, of eternal memory, when their monuments are unveiled on June 15."

Erie Newsie Fights Steel Trust Aides to Sell Daily Worker (Special to THE DAILY WORKER) ERIE, Pa., July 6.—The Erie Board of Commerce is of course quite in line with the steel trust policy for this state of calling all Workers Party literature and activities "seditious," as is evident in the latest exploit of the big business men. The young man, A. N. Beldean, who undertook to sell the DAILY WORKER and other publications of the Workers Party in Erie, was accosted by a chamber of commerce man who took a paper and then, on the pretense that he had "no change," asked the newsboy to step into his office.

Inside the board of commerce office, two other men joined the first and began to question the newsie. They locked the door and called the police. A big detective came and took Meldean to the station and the chief continued the catechism.

The newsie answered truthfully that he was Rumanian and had been in Erie about eight years and that he had not been able to get work in any of the factories there. The chief told him to get some other work than selling the DAILY WORKER and threatened Beldean with trouble if he did not cease his sales. Beldean is fighting the issue with legal aid.

Brownsville to See Famous Soviet Film With Regular Show NEW YORK, July 6.—The film "Russia and Germany" will be shown in Brownsville at the Sheffield Theatre, Sheffield and Sutter Avenues, Wednesday, July 9th. The performance will begin at 6 p. m. This is the first and only time that the picture will be shown in Brownsville and should not be missed by those who have failed to see the Russian pictures.

"Russia and Germany" has drawn great numbers of people and has aroused the enthusiasm of all who have seen it. In addition to this 8-reel film, the regular motion picture for the Sheffield Theatre will be shown. The picture will be shown under the auspices of the International Workers' Aid for the benefit of the starving German children.

ENLARGED EXECUTIVE OF COMINTERN MAKES FINAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR FIFTH WORLD COMMUNIST MEET

This is the first of a series of articles from our Moscow correspondent, which will give a more complete report of the proceedings of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International than the short cable dispatches already published in the DAILY WORKER. The second article will appear in our next issue.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 14.—(By Mail.)—Most of the preliminary work incidental to the holding of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International is now accomplished and July 17 has definitely been set as the opening date of the great gathering.

The meeting of the enlarged executive opened in the Andreievsky Hall, at 9 P. M., on Thursday. Black draperies reminded the delegates of the loss the International suffered in the death of Comrade Lenin.

Comrade Zinoviev took the chair and announced the opening of the meeting. The old Presidium was directed to take charge of the meetings. The executive was represented by 24 comrades: Russia by 3, Germany 3, Czechoslovakia 3, Italy 3, the Y. C. I. 3, France 3, Poland 2, Norway 2, England 2 and America 2. Smaller countries were represented by one delegate each.

Altogether 72 delegates, comprising 24 from the executive and 49 from 31 countries were present.

Agenda Submitted. The executive committee submitted the following agenda to the meeting:

I. The Fifth Congress. a) Draft of the agenda for the Congress and nomination of reporters for various subjects on the agenda. b) Nomination for the presidium of the Congress. c) Nomination for the secretariat of the Congress. d) Nominations for the various commissions at the Congress. e) Drafts for manifestos.

1. To the Red Army, Fleet and Air Forces. 2. Against the White Terror, and the imprisonment of comrades in various countries. 3. Against persecutions carried out in colonial lands by imperial powers. II. International demonstration on the occasion of 10th anniversary of the beginning of the world war. III. Opening day of the Congress. This agenda was unanimously adopted.

French Make Declaration. The French delegation made a declaration to the Executive, charging that comrade Souvarine, a member of the presidium elected by the Fourth World Congress, in no way represents the opinion of the French Party and with being guilty of several breaches of discipline both against the French party and against the International.

Refusing to follow the political direction of the party, he was removed from his post as editor of the "Bulletin Communist" and after his removal wrote to the subscribers seeking to discredit the party executive and trying to gain subscribers for a new political review. He also was accused of making speeches attacking the party and the International.

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New Ship Service. MOSCOW, July 6.—The Hugo Stinnes concern is proposing to establish direct Hamburg-Vladivostok service as from next autumn. The firm also plans to undertake the construction, on a concession basis, of corn elevators at Vladivostok.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

Picnic August 10. A meeting of branch representatives will take place on Monday, July 14, to make final arrangements for the athletic carnival and picnic to be held at Pleasant Bay Park on Sunday, August 10. All branches should elect a branch athletic director for the picnic and should see that he attends this meeting.

A program of athletic events and blanks for entries have been sent to each branch. These blanks should be filled out immediately and sent to the local office.

Every branch should co-operate in making the picnic truly representative of the entire party in Local New York.

Discuss Our Industrial Work. In accordance with a decision made at the last meeting of local industrial organizers, branches are arranging special meetings to discuss our industrial activities. Active trade unionists are being provided by the local industrial department to lead the discussion.

Successful meetings have already been held by several branches. All others that wish to arrange such discussions should get in touch immediately with the local office.

Membership Meet July 11. The Workers party general membership meeting has been postponed from Monday, July 7, to Friday, July 11. The meeting will be held in the main hall of Stuyvesant Casino, 142 2d Ave., near 9th St. The district executive committee was compelled to postpone the meeting because of the Cleveland conference, which will be in session at that time, and the C. E. C. meeting, which comes just before, and would prevent the C. E. C. representatives who led the discussion at the previous members' meeting from being present at a continuation of that discussion.

Comrades are urged to spread the news of the postponed date of the meeting.

Russian Branch Campaign. The Russian branch, W. P. A., is starting the Farmer-Labor party campaign. An open air meeting will be held on Wednesday, July 9, on the corner of Union Ave. and South 2d St. The meeting will start at 3 p. m. All comrades are urged to be present.

Open Air Meetings. Tuesday, July 8. Section 1—10th St. and 2nd Ave. Speaker: H. Wintzky. Section 2—138th St. and St. Anne's Ave. Speaker: Joe Braddy. Wednesday, July 9. Section 1—14th St. and 8th Ave. Speaker: Carl Brodsky. Section 2—106th St. and Madison Ave. Speaker: to be announced. Section 4—Union Ave. and So. 2nd St., Brooklyn. Speaker: Charles Brower. Thursday, July 10. Section 2—110th St. and 5th Ave. Speaker: Rebecca Gricht. Friday, July 11. All open air meetings called off on account of general membership meeting.

Saturday, July 12. Section 2—110 St. and 5th Ave. Speaker: to be announced. Section 4—Grand St. Extension, Bklyn. Speaker: to be announced. Section 5—Stone and Pitkin Aves., Bklyn. Speaker: George G. S. Section 6—25th St. and Mermald Ave., Coney Island. Other meetings are being arranged which comrades will find advertised in the local party press.

Young Workers Push Campaign In N. Y. District Since the organization of the New York district, District No. 2, new branches have been formed in the states of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Only recently there has been organized an English branch in Hartford, Conn., which is now doing good work. Last week a new branch of the Young Workers League was organized in Hudson county, New Jersey, and this week a branch in Perth Amboy, N. J. Both of the last named are also English speaking branches.

In New York we are now in the process of organizing two new English branches. Four branches have been organized in the city the last three months.

The New York league is also carrying on an intensive campaign for the intensification of industrial work and the establishment of shop nuclei in particular.

BOSTON PARTY ACTIVITIES Open Air Meetings. Thursday, July 10. Blue Hill Ave. and Woodrow, Biallan and Schlossberg. *Schwartz. Friday, July 11. Heath Eq., Roxbury. *Stinson and Dwyer. Chairman, Gerber. Saturday, July 12. Blue Hill Ave. and Lawrence. Riley and Kutisker. *Hurwitz. Sunday, July 13. Boston Common. Riley and Rothstein. *Schwartz. Monday, July 14. Speakers' class at room 310. Accompanying list of speakers and places assigned for first two weeks of campaign. Each comrade to report at Pemberton Square, room 310, at 7:30 PROMPT on evenings assigned. Comrade with asterisk (*) before name is in charge of meeting and is responsible for conduct of same. Must report on blank furnished for the purpose and turn same over to committee on open air meetings. Each comrade receiving this letter should lose no time in getting in touch with the committee, reporting as to what nights he is available and how he can be reached on short notice, phone, etc. ALSO attend class meetings promptly at 8 Monday evenings. For the committee, J. LACROIX.

SCAB LABOR AND HOLD-UP PRICES CHARACTERIZE YELLOWSTONE AND TEAPOT DOME LAND, NOT SCENERY

By ROBIN E. DUNBAR. (Special to The Daily Worker)

GARDNER, Mont., July 6.—This small town is the northern gate of Yellowstone Park. It is a typical western worn-out village, first existing as a small mining center, then as a feeder for the northern part of the park. The railroad brings in thousands of summer tourists, who are carried here thru the park by auto stages, driven by non-union chauffeurs, students and broken-down members of the bourgeoisie. There is practically no intellectual culture in the place, no papers of any account and no books or magazines.

The whole enterprise takes on the usual skin-game affair of a capitalist government. The fare from Gardner or any other port of entrance is \$45.00 for a 4½-days' trip. Ten dollars and a half a day for board and lodging and 25 miles of auto riding is "sum" graft, and that isn't all. Everything is priced a half more than outside, so that the fat passengers are properly stung before leaving.

No Union Workers. Labor fares ill of course. The scab girls who do the hotel flunkie work are called "savages" and are presumed to do all the low mental tasks of flunkies cheerfully. They get half as much as the male help, which runs \$100 per month for the short season, not including fares in or out.

The auto tourists are charged \$7.50 each auto for the privilege of camping out in dirty camps, and paying double

at the stores. The excuse is this charge goes to keep up the roads. But as the roads are no better than those outside, this is a flimsy excuse. The government employs flock everywhere and do very little. They serve mainly to clutter up the scenery, which to tell the truth, is beautiful here and there, but never awe-striking like the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

Teapot Still Spouts. Asking several Montana exploiters who were the prominent men of this state, the answer was: Senator Wheeler, Heinz Daly and Clarke. Bill Dunne's name never was mentioned by such boys.

On the way we passed thru Casper, Wyoming, 35 miles south of Teapot Dome. The sentiment here amongst the bank-busters and busted was favorable to Coolidge. Graft is still king in Wyoming. One I. W. W. said they shoot such fellows as him on sight. Times are tight. The oil still flows, but flows thru pipe lines east to be refined by cheap labor.

PARTY ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

Report of the Last City Central Committee, Local Chicago, Meeting. The last meeting of the city central committee, Local Chicago, took up a number of important matters.

Cook County Labor Party to Be Formed. The call for the formation of the Cook county Farmer-Labor party is already being issued and the Workers party is getting on the job to get delegates from trade unions and other working class organizations to the Cook county Farmer-Labor party convention. It is to be held July 20, 180 W. Washington St., Room 303, beginning at 10 a. m.

Workers Party, Local Chicago, Will Be on the Job in the Coming Elections. The party membership will be enlisted in getting of tens of thousands of petitions that are necessary in order to place the Labor party ticket in the field in the state of Illinois and in Cook county. Every branch is electing a special committee of five to take charge of getting petitions signed to enter the elections this coming fall.

Industrial Activities Increasing. The Workers party can report progress in many industrial fields. Excellent work is being done in preparation for the machinists' convention in Detroit. The T. U. E. L. groups are beginning to revamp themselves in much better shape. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are taking up the matter of organizing the party members on the basis of shop nuclei.

Shop Nuclei Prospects. Local Chicago is also starting to take up carefully the problems of organizing the party on the shop nuclei basis. In addition to work in this direction among the Amalgamated Clothing Workers party members, efforts are also being directed in the stockyards and Western Electric. A more accurate industrial registration is now being kept, giving the place of work.

Unemployment. Party members should make it their business to bring up the matter of unemployment in their trade unions and other working class organizations, at street and mass meetings and in general everywhere take advantage of the situation to present the problem of unemployment to the workers and make them conscious of what they are up against and what needs to be done. T. U. E. L. and Party to Co-Operate Closely.

In an endeavor to get the T. U. E. L. groups, the industrial departments of the party to work even more closely with the party organization as such, the T. U. E. L. groups are to have representation on the city executive committee of the party, with voice but no vote except on industrial matters.

Secretaries of the T. U. E. L. groups are to make written reports to the city organization regarding all activities, sales of literature, etc. This is also done in the case of the city agent of the DAILY WORKER. Sales of literature of all kinds, and especially the DAILY WORKER, are increasing very well in Chicago.

Street meetings have been more successful than ever before in Chicago and the election period will no doubt make them even more successful. Arne Swaback's class in trade union conduct and tactics has started successfully. More trade union members should take advantage of Swaback's excellent talks and get to the meetings which are held regularly at 1902 W. Division St., every Thursday. This class in trade union conduct and tactics will prove invaluable to party trade union members. The speakers' class, it is expected, will result in the party having a number of additional speakers for use. Comrade Cannon

will begin his class Monday, July 14, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd. August 10 Picnic. Preparations are going forward on the press picnic on August 10. The city central committee again reiterates that November 7, May day and Lenin memorial celebrations shall be conducted by the city organization and not by the separate branches. All branches shall notify the city organization of any affairs proposed. Otherwise these affairs will not be permitted. Because the Italian comrades scheduled a picnic on August 10, the same day as the Workers party press picnic, the city central committee instructed the Italian comrades to call off that picnic. If the picnic is gone thru with, then the Italian comrades are to donate 50 per cent of the proceeds to the city organization or the DAILY WORKER.

Reaching the Children. The party members should get their children into the junior groups or into the Young Workers League. In order to aid this work, party members are instructed to get their children to join the junior section of the Young Workers League and branches should make this a special order of business at the coming meetings.

At this time it is imperative that every party member shall be an active agitator and propagandist for Communism. We do not want any dead-heads in the Workers party. The party branches must therefore make a systematic effort to get all members in good standing and to see that every member has a job to take care of. If the members are not ready to be in good standing, if they are not willing to do their share of work, then it is better to drop them from the rolls. This is a party of live wire thinkers and workers.

Look over your branch and get the members busy. The party is growing numerically and in activity. Seventeen new members were brought in at the last C. C. C. meeting, among whom were 11 union members from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, carpenters, printers, cement finishers and laborers' union.

BRANCH MEETINGS MONDAY, JULY 7th: 19th Ward Italian, 1103 S. Loomis St. Italian Cicero, 1402 S. 50th Ct., Cicero, Ill. Douglas Park English, 3222 Douglas Blvd. North Side English 2409 N. Halsted Blvd. North-West Jewish Branch, 2642 Le-moyne St., 8 p. m. TUESDAY, JULY 8th: NO BRANCH MEETINGS. PARTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. Send in that Subscription Today.

CANADA POSTAL WORKERS BOW TO BOSSES' RULING

Rely on Capitalist Goat's Goodness

(Special to The Daily Worker) TORONTO, Ont., July 6.—With the return to work of all striking postal workers, the eleven-day postal strike has been ended in the three cities affected, i. e., Toronto, Windsor and Montreal. Termination of the strike was brought about by negotiations between the minister of labor, Murdoch, and officials of the Canadian Federation of Postal Employees.

The workers have returned to work "unconditionally" relying upon the good will of the government not to enforce the cut in wages which caused the strike. This "unconditional surrender" means that the strikers return to work as "postal helpers" with the loss of their seniority, and with their wages cut to \$85 a month. The only concession gained is that there will be no blacklisting of the leaders of the strike. But the postal authorities promise that there will be a reorganization of the service in the near future. Meanwhile the strike breakers hired during the strike are continuing at work.

Northwest Mounted On Job. According to the statements handed out by the leaders of the strikers the return to work unconditionally is a mere technicality since the minister of labor has assured that all workers will be adjusted within two months by tions, and that all existing differences will be adjusted within two months by a committee of the federal cabinet. When it is remembered that this minister of labor told the strikers at the beginning of the strike that they "could strike until hell freezes over," it is quite apparent that the postal workers return to work unconditionally is no mere technicality but a real defeat for the workers and a victory for the capitalist government.

Only the postal workers in Toronto, Windsor and Montreal struck when the call was issued eleven days ago. In these three cities strike breakers were hired by the hundreds from the ranks of the unemployed. When the unemployed were applying for the jobs of the strikers they were protected by "red-coats" of the Northwest Mounted Police which is the federal strike breaking force in this country. The government during the strike maintained its position of "no concessions" to the strikers.

Railway and U. S. Workers Help. Attempts to get the railway unions to handle mail during the strike were unsuccessful. A fine demonstration of solidarity from the postal workers of the United States was given in the shape of a check for \$5,000 sent to aid the Toronto strikers. The strikers, most of whom are returned soldiers who got their jobs thru "pull," demonstrated their patriotism during the strike by singing patriotic airs at all their meetings even though they were fighting against the capitalist government and against a cut in wages.

The settlement of the strike is another victory of the bosses over the Canadian workers who have been treating before the onslaught on their standard of living since 1921. The only militant sign during the strike was the decision of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council last Saturday to make plans for the calling of a 24-hour demonstration strike on behalf of the strikers.

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BOSTON PARTY ACTIVITIES

Open Air Meetings. Thursday, July 10. Blue Hill Ave. and Woodrow, Biallan and Schlossberg. *Schwartz. Friday, July 11. Heath Eq., Roxbury. *Stinson and Dwyer. Chairman, Gerber. Saturday, July 12. Blue Hill Ave. and Lawrence. Riley and Kutisker. *Hurwitz. Sunday, July 13. Boston Common. Riley and Rothstein. *Schwartz. Monday, July 14. Speakers' class at room 310. Accompanying list of speakers and places assigned for first two weeks of campaign. Each comrade to report at Pemberton Square, room 310, at 7:30 PROMPT on evenings assigned. Comrade with asterisk (*) before name is in charge of meeting and is responsible for conduct of same. Must report on blank furnished for the purpose and turn same over to committee on open air meetings. Each comrade receiving this letter should lose no time in getting in touch with the committee, reporting as to what nights he is available and how he can be reached on short notice, phone, etc. ALSO attend class meetings promptly at 8 Monday evenings. For the committee, J. LACROIX.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

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NEFFS, OHIO, NOTICE!

A Big **MASS PICNIC** will be held on **Charlie Perunko's Farm Sunday, July 13**

Good Music and Refreshments of all kinds

Proceeds for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER and Federation papers.

ADMISSION FREE. We will all be looking for you. Be there.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

1923 STRIKE RECORD SHOWS CLOTHING WORKERS LEADING IN WORKING CLASS MILITANCY

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Fewer workers were involved in strikes in 1923 than in any year since 1916 when the department of labor began detailed records of strikes and lockouts. This tends to confirm the impression made by the 1922 figures that labor has lost its wartime momentum and that militant industrial action is at a discount.

The department secured full information in 1923 concerning 1,117 strikes involving 743,569 workers. In 1921, a year of great unemployment, there were 1,782

strikes involving 1,098,347 workers and in 1922, 862 strikes in which 1,607,894 workers took part. For the 7 years 1916 to 1922 the report shows an average of 1,837 strikes a year involving an average of 1,643,456 workers. In 1923 less than half as many workers were involved in strikes as the average of the preceding years for which records exist.

The clothing industry with 357 strikes during 1923 is the only industry in which 1923 exceeds the average. This may indicate that the garment workers' organizations have gone through the open shop war of 1920-23 with their spirit unimpaired. The situation on the fighting front in other industries is shown in the table which gives the number of strikes in 1923 with the average from 1916 to 1922:

STRIKES	1923	7 yr. Av.
Building	206	424
Clothing	357	323
Furniture	12	29
Iron and steel	10	48
Leather	17	24
Lumber	18	77
Meat packing	11	43
Metal trades	106	401
Mining	157	225
Paper	15	39
Printing, publishing	19	118
Shipbuilding	6	65
Stone work	15	32
Textile	133	205
Tobacco	16	40
Transportation	9	189

Half in 3 States.

More than half the 1923 strikes occurred in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In each of the 8 years covered by the report there have been more strikes in New York than any other state. With the exception of 2 years in which New Jersey and Illinois figured prominently, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts have divided second and third honors.

Unauthorized or outlaw strikes in 1923 numbered 25 and involved 36,221 workers. The corresponding figures in previous years were: 1919, 125 strikes involving 1,053,256 workers; 1920, 263 strikes, 850,837 workers; 1921, 52 strikes, 66,804 workers;

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4593. Striped percale is here combined with white pique. This is a good style for ratine, for wool rep, or serge, and also for linen, gingham and voile. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The Patter is cut in 7 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The width at the foot is 2 yards. A 38 inch size will require 4 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Collar, vest and pocket flaps of contrasting material, require 1/2 yard.

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1922, 20 strikes, 1,846 workers.

Workers Win Most Strikes. In 1923 for the first time since 1919 the workers won more strikes than their employers. Out of 933 strikes for which results are shown, 364 ended in favor of the employees, 356 in favor of employers, 167 were compromised and 46 were ended pending arbitration.

London Trades Council Invites Soviet Trade Delegates to Meeting

LONDON, July 6.—The London Trades Council invited the trade union members of the Russian conference to a special meeting of the council because of a keen desire on the part of the organized workers of London to meet face to face the representatives of the great Workers Republic of Russia, according to a statement made by Mr. Carmichael, secretary of the Council.

The Soviet delegates declined the invitation with regret said Mr. Carmichael, saying that "they would have been delighted to be present, but their attendance might be construed by those who are against an agreement between Russia and Great Britain to be of a propagandist nature and be used against the Soviet and British governments."

"The Russian trade unionists are of the opinion that under the circumstances the special delegates' meeting should not be held. The London Trades Council invitation has been appreciated very much by them and it is with regret that they have declined."

Danube Exhibition.

LENINGRAD, July 6.—The North-Western Chamber of Commerce has received an invitation to take part in the international exhibition of the Danube countries, organized by Czechoslovakia. The promoters propose to the Leningrad industrial organizations to get into closest touch with the Czechoslovakian industry, which wishes to find an outlet in the Russian market.

A CHARMING PROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL



4751. This is pretty for pongee in a natural shade or in colors. It may be finished with floss embroidery or stitchery. It is also nice for voile or dimity as well as other wash fabrics.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2 yards of 32 inch material.

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YOUNG CANDY WORKERS WORN OUT BY STRAIN

Y. W. L. Offers Program to Bunte Slaves

By CLARENCE MILLER.

Conditions of children and young workers working in air saturated with cocoa dust that settles on their chest, in rooms that are so hot that the boys are compelled to take off their shirts, while the girls work in blouses that are wet with their sweat and sticking to their bodies, was disclosed by investigations conducted by the Young Workers League at the Bunte Bros. confectionary factory located at 3301 Franklin Blvd. This is one of the largest confectionary plants in the world.

While the workers slave under those conditions, "modern efficiency methods," as the guide Mr. Moller, who took me around the plant, called the "modern" speed-up system, are installed for the sole purpose of increasing production. The production of that company is rather extensive as they supply candy to most of the countries on the American continent, and several countries in Europe and Asia.

With the installation of the "modern efficiency methods" the value of the company increased in the last five years from \$2,471,182 to \$5,575,749, an increase more than double. Not much money was spent on "methods" to improve in any way the conditions under which the young workers slave.

Chances of Injury.

While going thru the plant, I saw some of the most miserable sights. In the packing department I asked a girl, who worked at a newly installed cough drop packing machine that does the work of about 25 to 30 girls, whether there was any chance of getting hurt and she replied "no." At the same instant it was by mere chance that she escaped having her fingers cut by the machine.

In another place I saw a worker packing cocoa. The temperature was freezing, and they were dressed in sweaters and shawls, while the air was full of cocoa dust. The age of most of the workers was 14. There is no doubt that if they will work there for a few more years they will contract consumption.

Eyestrain Evident.

In another room where the hand-made chocolates are manufactured (the guide told me that this was a better seller) girls were sitting in one place for hours performing certain specific motions over and over again. They were doing it with the regularity of a machine. Their eyes were bulging out from over stress, and most of them wore glasses. With few exceptions they all looked anemic.

The candy that the workers produce under those miserable conditions must taste well, as the net sales have increased in a few years from \$1,229,305 to \$6,284,264. The employees who are not directly connected with the finished candies are given a chance to buy them only every Wednesday. At one time they were able to buy it at wholesale prices, but the price is now increased to retail.

Low Wages.

The average wage at Bunte's centers around \$21 per week. One of the workers told me that he gets \$19 per week. I then asked him whether he was satisfied and he answered in a resigned voice, "what can I do?" This well illustrates the minds of the workers. It is the very thing that the Young Workers League is trying to point out to the workers, namely that those things exist only because the workers allow them to exist and that they can be done away with if they will organize into one solid body and demand the things which they should get.

Y. W. L. Program.

The Young Workers League has formulated the following program for the young workers at Bunte's:

1. Abolition of the speed-up system, and piece work.
2. A six-hour day, and a five-day week for all young workers.
3. A fully paid week's annual vacation.
4. No night work or overtime work. This program can and must be accepted if the young workers at Bunte's are to grow and develop normally. On with the work to a successful finish!

Dispossessed Thieves Anyway.

MOSCOW, July 6.—It is reported from Odessa that Russian sailors, returned to that port from France, relate of the confusion reigning among the upper classes of Russian emigrants in France in view of the pending recognition of the USSR by that country. It is said that the French banks refuse to grant loans to Russian emigrants wishing to obtain them on property security.

Send in that Subscription Today.

A TIMELY QUESTION

For the humorous the subject of purgatory is a source of unending amusement. Likewise, for the revolutionist, the ways of a liberal in the class struggle is an unquenchable spring of hilarity. They play with futility in such deadly earnestness. They are never quite sure of anything, except their own "fairness"—"impartiality"—and "neutrality."

But someone is always, as the saying goes, "taking the joy out of life," and Earl Browder in the July issue of the LABOR HERALD informs us that into this unquenchable spring someone is pouring the poison of class collaboration. Browder does this in speaking of the Brookwood summer school's courses on labor problems at Katonah, N. Y.

The liberals among the middle class and the intelligentsia who with the best intentions, no doubt, organized and launched Brookwood as a "working class college," will be painfully surprised—or at least just sur-

prised—to find their darling school under fire of the Communists for teaching what to them is the unknown crime of class collaboration. But "ignorance of the law" excuses no one, and the liberals will have to bring forth fruits meet for repentance or lose by default before the great group of workers who heed the leadership of the Communists.

It seems, according to Browder's article in the LABOR HERALD, that under the plausible program of workers' education, such schemes as Wm. H. Johnston's invidious "B. & O. Plan" are being propagated by the technical expert who discovered this system of treating labor "as a commodity" and delivering labor unions and their members over to the railroads on a contract subjecting them to the degree illustrated by the happy comparison of Johnston of "superheaters, arch-brick and lubricating oils."

This and a study of "amalgamation" directed by a worthy gentleman who, because he is a worthy gentleman and knows nothing of the dynamic as-

pects of amalgamation, is worse than useless as a teacher of this subject—make up the chief points of Browder's article, although many others are raised in this attack on what is called "an American Fabianism."

This is a timely question because, as the declining powers of capitalism bring all class relations into sharper relief, the stultifying effect of class collaboration upon the infant efforts of the rising proletariat struggling against a world of enemies and confusion, becomes more marked. Likewise, the role of the liberal, always seeking some impossible goal of a painless birth of the new society, or, more often, quite willing and even anxious to keep the old system of brutal and bloody exploitation if it will only wipe off some of the blood and moderate its brutality—the treacherous role of the liberal also becomes of more importance as history carries all classes toward open conflict. The LABOR HERALD earns the approval of every Communist by raising the question—"Workers' Education or Mis-Education?"

POLICE BEGINNING ANNUAL WAR ON HARVEST WORKER

Seen as Plot to Halt I. W. W. Organizers

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

WICHITA, Kans., July 6.—A drive on "Bums" has been started by chief of police T. J. Thompson in connection with the local slave-market operators. The "authorities" are co-operating with the employment hold-up agencies to get the unemployed men about town to leave for the harvest fields. The division of spoils between the police and job-sharks has not been announced, but the workers know that they'll be the losers.

This move by the police chief is seen as an attempt to halt organizing of the harvest workers by the Agricultural Workers Industrial Union of the Industrial Workers of the World, which has been a large factor in checking the low wage drives of the Commercial Clubs and counter acting the hold-up charges of the employment agencies.

Arrest Unemployed.

All men seen drifting about town and not known to be respectable crooks or bootleggers will be given the usual harvest season alternative of jail or the fields. Assistant city attorney George Seifkin, will be special prosecutor in police court to convince the judge that if a man won't work in the harvest fields he won't work at all and he ought to be put in jail for "treatment" until he changes his mind.

The men will be forced to choose between work on the municipal farm and bum food and quarters and the same for some farmer who is being squeezed off the land by bigger robbers. The police here and the employment agencies get the first shake-down on the workers, tho, and insure their own profit if no one else, not even the farmer's.

Vagrancy is Charge.

Charging all unemployed men found in towns with "vag" (vagrancy) is the common graft at this time of the year when so many of the big bootleggers follow their clientele to cooler resorts.

Norway's Transport Labor Still Fighting; Metal Workers Back

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, July 6.—The gigantic labor struggle in Norway, which affected almost all organized workers, has come to a temporary truce, but the employers concede that the conflict is by no means over. The metal workers have agreed to resume work while the negotiations over wages are in progress. This was a cardinal demand of the employers. The transport workers and masons continue their strike.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Convicts Tell Penal Authorities They Are on the Wrong Track

FLORENCE, Ariz., July 6.—The Arizona Beacon, organ of the convicts in the state penitentiary at Florence, likens many convicts to patients sent to a hospital for treatment but who are made invalids for life by the treatment.

"The man sent to prison is, in most cases, just as much in need of civilizing treatment as the man sent to the hospital. Until people wake up to the importance of getting at the root of the trouble, we shall be obliged to build more and bigger jails and penitentiaries," the editorial asserts.

BRITISH CAPITAL WANTS TO BUY UP BRAZIL RAILROAD

Financial Mission Would Kill Bank

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, July 6.—British capital isn't satisfied with the privileges given it by the Brazilian government and now wants to buy out the nationally owned Central Brazil railroad and have the Bank of Brazil "removed from political control." The British capitalists complain that the government here does not allow them to charge enough on the British railroad and whine that the state road does not give service and charges too much. It looks very much as if Britain's money lords wanted to buy out their rival and run up charges in United States style.

The British financial mission to Brazil is making its report now and all the financial interests, especially foreign capital, are looking on eagerly and approvingly. British capitalists have intimated that they would not further invest in Brazil if the government did not give them greater concessions. Their financial mission is now advocating that policy and suggesting that the government sell out its railroad and bank, but the Britains modestly do not mention themselves as possible buyers.

Coke Workers Strike

UNIONTOWN, Pa., July 6.—A spontaneous strike of over 1,000 coke workers occurred when the W. J. Rainey company announced a wage reduction of one-third. All the other independent companies in the region had already cut wages.

To Export Hand-Made Goods

MOSCOW, July 6.—The Moscow foreign trade department has opened an export office of hand-made goods and articles, with a view to promoting the export of same. A series of orders has already been received from England and Germany and also America.

NEW YORK STATE WORKERS WORSE OFF EACH MONTH

Volume of Wages Falls by Millions

By LELAND OLDS

(Federated Press Industrial Editor) A sharp drop in the wages paid by manufacturing establishments in New York state during May brought down the total paid each week to wage earners to about \$34,000,000, according to Industrial Commissioner B. L. Shientag.

Two months earlier manufacturers were putting approximately \$37,500,000 a week into the pay envelopes, and about the same amount in May, 1923. The reduction in the amount which wage earners can spend this year as compared with last is more than 10 1/2 per cent.

Average Wage Only \$27.54.

The average weekly wage during May was \$27.54 which compares with \$28.16 in March, the peak month and \$27.63 last May. Men received an average of \$31.04 a week and women \$16.56.

The total volume of factory wage payments was smaller this May than at any time since October, 1922, says Shientag. But it is still 16 per cent higher than the average for 1921. At the low point of the last industrial depression total weekly wage payments in New York state factories fell to about \$27,500,000.

Cotton, Steel, Way Down

Shientag's figures show certain industries far worse off than the average. Cotton mill payrolls in May were 38.6 per cent below a year ago; steel mills 29.9 per cent. Other industries reporting sharp reductions as compared with May 1923 were glass, 27.9 per cent; automobile, carriage, etc., 21; car, locomotive and railroad repair shops, 21.5; shipbuilding, 32.5; leather, 21.3; silk, 23; hosiery and knit goods, 20.5; men's clothing, 26.1; men's shirts and furnishings, 20.6 per cent.

Wages in Many Industries.

Average wages paid by groups of industries were reported as follows: Stone, clay, and glass products, men \$30.10, women \$15.30; metal trades, men \$31.42, women \$17.06; wood manufactures, men \$28.98, women \$15.04; furs, leathers, rubber, men \$27.10, women \$16.12; chemicals, oils, paints, men \$31.32, women \$17.11; paper, men \$28.07, women \$13.74; printing and paper goods, men \$38.95, women \$18.22; textiles, men \$25.75, women \$15.02; clothing, millinery, laundering, etc., men \$30.25, women \$16.86; food, tobacco, men \$30.10, women \$16.08; bread and bakery, men \$30.59, women \$13.48; water, light and power, men \$33.32 and women too few to be reported separately.

With an opportunity to work 90 per cent of a full 52 weeks at the average wages shown, men employed in the factories of New York state would receive about \$1,450 and women about \$776 for a full year's work.

Prussia Puts Ban on Communists in County Offices

BERLIN, July 6.—By order of the Prussian minister of the interior, members of the Communist party who have been elected as municipal or county officials are to be recognized only if it seems certain that they will perform their duties in accordance with the existing form of government and independent of party instructions. This will mean exclusion of many Communists from office as Communists state that their aim is to destroy the existing state and that they regard themselves as responsible to their party.

In many localities the rules prescribe that aldermen shall pledge themselves to observance of the laws by handshake. In a number of communities the Communists have refused to execute this pledge. The minister of the interior has decreed that they shall be excluded from the sessions. In others they have worn red gloves and the mayor has refused to shake hands.

Russian Steamship Service to European Ports is Increasing

(Rosta News)

LENINGRAD, July 6.—The State Baltic Fleet has arranged for several regular lines in the coming season. Two steamers are plying between Leningrad and London, and two more are to be put on this line beginning from July. Three steamers are doing the service between Leningrad and Hamburg, while fourteen steamers of big and middle tonnage have been assigned for shipping timber and coal. Then, there is being organized the Leningrad-Marseilles and the Leningrad-Alexandria (Egypt) lines, and, also—if there will be a sufficient quantity of cargo to be shipped—lines between Leningrad and the ports of Antwerp and Rotterdam.

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

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

"I used to be a cracker-jack at tops, Mr. Twistytail."



"Not so hard, Uncle Wiggily!"



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

"There's something wrong somewhere!"



Oh, dear! That was a cracker-jack!"



THE DAILY WORKER

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

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Advertising rates on application.

The Cleveland Fiasco

What was supposed to have been a political convention in Cleveland, July 4th, turned into a cross between a prayer-meeting, a Y. M. C. A. rally, and a mass meeting.

The bitterest enemies of the Conference for Progressive Political Action could not have hoped for a more complete disillusionment than was given to the "delegates."

Where were the delegates of the Socialist Party, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, of the other needle trades unions, of the dozens of other unions that have voted in convention in favor of establishing a labor party?

As a political convention, Cleveland was a fiasco. As a part of the systematic betrayal of the working class to the forces of capitalism, large and small, it was a complete success.

Cleveland and the Press

That there was no "red menace" concealed in the Conference for Progressive Political Action in Cleveland, was demonstrated by the news treatment and editorial comment thereon in the capitalist press, which was tolerant and even half-friendly.

In this the judgement of the capitalist press is sound. There was no menace to things-as-they-are in the Cleveland meeting of pacifists and soft-steppers. Even the aspirations of this aggregation—far ahead of the performances that may be expected—go no farther than a Lloyd-Georgesque "liberal third party," dominated by small bankers, merchants, and manufacturers.

It is clear, not only from the weighty evidence of the reception accorded by the capitalist press, but also from every angle from which the Cleveland meet may be analysed, that the Conference for Progressive Political Action has completely abandoned even the pretence of class action, and has been swallowed up in the formless, spineless, and leaderless middle class that will inevitably, because of its fear of the working class, immediately fall under the domination of big capital.

Join the Young Workers League

All the young men and women, boys and girls, who work at Bunte's and other factories, are faced by great problems. Oppressed and exploited by the corporations, whose only interest is the profit to be made from the labor of these young workers, they find themselves helplessly drifting along, seemingly destined to a life of nothing but factory slavery.

But this helplessness is only that of the individuals. Collectively, when they act together, when they are organized and directed by a plan, the young workers have an enormous power. They have power to resist the exploitation of their bosses, and they have power to change their own lives, to develop the basis of a new society, to build up a working-class culture and working-class power.

This can only be done by organization. The leading organization of the young toilers in the factories and on the land, is the Young Workers League. Every intelligent and energetic young worker should become a member of this organization. Become a leader of the rising working class! Join the Y. W. L.!

After the democratic delegates have been held long enough to spend all their expense money advances, it ought to be easy to swing their votes the way it was decided around the green table, by the real bosses who carry the treasury.

"One of the best platforms ever enunciated as an expression of the interests of the wealth-producing classes," is the judgement of William Mahoney, of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party, on the program adopted on June 17th at St. Paul.

The "mobilization" planned by the War Department in September, is a step toward the next war. Workers of the United States must be more highly trained, for next time they must take the lead in war, as American capitalism takes the lead of all capitalist nations.

Prepare For Next War

By Earl R. Browder

ANOTHER world war is in the making. It is in the immediate future. And the United States will play the leading role in it.

This is not a prophecy. It is the conclusion that every worker must come to after looking squarely at facts of every-day knowledge. Unless one is willing to forget the past entirely he must admit that this country is leading the world in a mad dash to another universal slaughter.

That immediate preparations for this war are under way is demonstrated by the great "preparedness mobilization" planned by the War Department of the U. S. Government for September. Memory is not so short that the "preparedness parades" of 1916 are forgotten, nor the fact that within a year millions of workers were being shipped to the firing lines across the ocean to protect the dollars of Morgan and company.

Beware the Fake Pacifists. The working class must fight against the threatening war. The working class has always been opposed to war. But it has always been helped helplessly into it. Why? Because the anti-war sentiment of the workers has been diverted by the agents of capitalism, by the middle-class pacifists, by the trade union bureaucrats, who pretend to be against war

in order the more thoro to betray the workers into the slaughter.

Recall the stimulated anti-war statements of the officials of the American Federation of Labor, headed by Gompers, during 1916. It was by these very means that the workers were mobilized for the war less than a year later. These same trade union bureaucrats became the recruiting sergeants for the army, they became the spies of the Army Intelligence Bureau, they became informers upon their own membership to the government war machine.

The same thing will be attempted again. History is already repeating itself in this respect in Europe, where the Amsterdam International, made up of men who participated in the war governments of their respective countries, are crying aloud over the dangers of war, while they prepare to again deliver the European workers to the war-machine.

How are the Amsterdam union leaders, and the Gomperses of America, preparing for the next war? They cry out against it, and they say: "Put your trust in the League of Nations." But the League of Nations consists of precisely those same governments from whom war threatens! To avoid

war, advise these treacherous "leaders" of labor, deliver yourself to the war-makers!

Class Struggle Necessary. There is but one effective war against war, and that is the war against the war-makers, against the capitalists, against the capitalist dictatorship. The class struggle is the very basis of any effective action against imperialist wars.

Here is the reason why the pacifists turn out to be, in reality, lieutenants of the militarists. Silly preachings of non-resistance, of social peace, of "humanity," of the evils of class struggle, all serve to weaken the working class. Insofar as the working class is weak, the war-making capitalist class is strong. And being strong, it throws the workers into battle one group against the other, whenever its greed or its profits seem to make that desirable.

Nothing can cause the capitalist class to shrink back from war except the threat of a proletarian revolution. And nothing can really prevent that war, except the carrying thru of such a revolution.

There is war in the air. War in the Far East, over the Asiatic markets; war in the Balkans, over the spoils of the last war; war in Europe, war in South America, war all over the world, threatens while the capitalists continue to rple.

The only answer to the threat of

war is to make war upon the capitalist system, to prepare the working class for its historic task, the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Twenty years ago, William Jennings Bryan was expressing the opinion that Robert Marion LaFollette should get out of the Republican party. "Fight-in' Bob" was even then claiming to be a progressive, tho he continued on terms of friendship with some of the staunchest reactionaries in the G. O. P., among the number being Boies Penrose. LaFollette is still in the Republican party and evidently intends to stay there unless Hell and Maria Davies uses the broom of '76 on him. That is "Bob's" emblem.

Denmark has appointed an ambassador. One by one the die-hard governments that hoped for a successful counter-revolution in Soviet Russia have thrown up the sponge. Almost every country in Europe that can afford to pay a minister's fare to the Soviet capital has now recognized the Workers Republic. France is the only outstanding exception, but recognition from that quarter is expected daily. The little agreement between our whiskered Mr. Hughes and the goateed Mr. Poincare became a scrap of paper in the political debacle, and the conversations are still in order between Paris and Washington, it is not probable that Herriot, elected on a platform that included recognition of Soviet Russia, can retain his political head and hold Hughes' esteem at the same time.

The regent of Abyssinia, by name Ras Tafari, eats his meat raw. He is now in London, accompanied by a flock of princes, who presumably have the same culinary tastes as their leader. The regent has already visited France and Italy. His object in visiting those countries is to see if he could not learn something from them that could be put to the advantage of his native country. We do not know whether the Abyssinian gentleman is particular about his raw meat, but if he is he sincerely hope he gets hungry when he is received by Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Andrew Mellon, bootlegger extraordinary to the court of "Cal" Coolidge, is on his way to London to attend a convention. We drag Andrew into the picture simply because another bootlegger, engaged with Andrew in the favorite American sport of making money without working hard for it, is fitting himself out for a prolonged sojourn in Atlanta. Andy's unfortunate pal is Gaston B. Means, a man referred to by William J. Burns as one of the greatest living detectives. Mellon, besides being a bootlegger, is secretary of the United States treasury as a side line. The late Mr. Harding employed Means to "get" Mellon. Then all the bigger crooks turned on Means and got him.

It is almost worth comment that the name of the notorious "defective," William J. Burns, has not appeared in the press for quite some time. Does this mean that we will not have our monthly elucidation of the Wall Street bomb mystery any more? If he has any originality he might put it to good use now trying to dig up a candidate for the Democratic party who is neither a wet nor a dry, a Catholic nor a Protestant, nor on the staff of one of the oil companies. If successful, a grateful Democracy might put him back on his job.

Premier Herriot may desire to go easy on the Ruhr, but those who own France will have their pound of flesh no matter who is in office. The French chief went to England for a conference with Ramsay MacDonald, and the latter, under the guise of pacifism and a desire to bring about the stabilization of Europe, was attempting to put something over on France to the advantage of England. When Herriot returned to Paris the agents of the trusts almost tore out his eyes. "What," they shrieked, "accept the Dawes plan except as a means of getting money? We will take all the money we can, but get out of the Ruhr—nothing doing." And Herriot solemnly assured his masters that he had no intention of whittling down the guarantees that French "honor" demanded. Those "radicals," Ramsay MacDonald, the Socialist-pacifist, shoots down Hindoos, builds battleships, breaks strikes. Herriot, the liberal, breaks his word on Soviet recognition, follows Poincare's policy in the Ruhr and—well, the worst is yet to come.

Won't Help Children.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6.—The second state to act on the child labor amendment passed by congress seems on the way to rejecting the lead. The lower house of the Georgia legislature by a vote of 170 to 3, has voted its disapproval of a move that would possibly lead to limitation of the great exploitation of child workers in the cotton and textile states.

Beware of the Champions of Honesty

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

EVEN the socialist and labor press has its pen prostitutes. That is the conviction that forms itself the quickest as we read an editorial in Victor Berger's Milwaukee Leader, and go thru an article in "Justice," the official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Since John M. Work, former national secretary of the socialist party, is the editorial writer of Berger's paper, we take it that the editorial, "Common and Uncommon Honesty," which is an attack on the Communists, was written by him.

The article in Justice, with the heading, "Working Together," appears under the name of Norman Thomas, and is also given over in great part to slandering the Communists, not only in this, but in other countries.

Not of the Working Class. Neither Work nor Thomas have ever been a part of the working class. Work was a lawyer and first gained prominence as a speaker and writer in the socialist movement. He went to Berger's "Leader" during the war, and, like a faithful slave, carries out all of Berger's editorial policies, even to the flow of malicious lies against the Communists. The outlook of the ex-lawyer, Work, may well be expressed in the sentence to be found in the state platform recently adopted by the Wisconsin socialists, declaring that "Honesty was never at such a low ebb as now," and again, "The socialist party has stood honestly . . . in peace and in war."

Work and the socialists are for honesty. And, of course, the Communists are dishonest. Which, translated, means, so far as we are able to learn, that Mr. Work and his friends wouldn't do a thing, for all the world, to shock anyone under this capitalist social system, while the Communists are always doing the shocking things. Mr. Work contends that this honesty business constitutes one of the "essential differences between the socialists and the Communists."

They Worm to the Front.

Now for the Reverend Thomas just a moment. Work was a lawyer. Thomas was, and perhaps still is, a preacher. Like Work, however, he graduated and became an editor. The writers and speakers, no matter whether lawyers or preachers, always manage to worm themselves to the front in a working class movement.

While flirting with the pink edges of the class struggle, Thomas has been or is associated editorially with such bourgeois sheets as The World Tomorrow and The Nation. He was one of those selected to show the workers in New York City how to run a daily paper when the socialist daily, The Call, became The Leader. Its untimely end is now history. The trouble with The New York Leader was that it did not have a Victor Berger to drum up department store advertising. Otherwise it might have developed into a parallel to any capitalist rag, just like its Milwaukee namesake.

Thus, while John M. Work still has a daily in which to attack the Communists, the Reverend Thomas must peddle his wares, elsewhere, in this instance in the notoriously anti-Communist mouthpiece of the dictatorial Sigman regime in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Workers Know the Brand.

Such is the background of this Work-Thomas alliance against Communism. Class conscious workers and farmers are well acquainted with this lawyer-preacher combination.

It was in the meetings of the Arrangements Committee for the National Farmer-Labor Convention at St. Paul that William Bouck, head of the Western Progressive Farmers, and the Farmer-Labor candidate for the

Vice-Presidency, declared that he hoped the day would come when lawyers would be barred from representing the workers and farmers anywhere. And the whole audience, with the exception of the lawyers, applauded.

The "Essential" Difference.

The specific complaint of Work and Thomas against the Communists is that the Communists are not "honest." In the former's Milwaukee Leader it is charged that "Deception is part of Communist tactics," while, on the other hand, it claims, "The socialists are open and above board."

This is particularly silly piffle since no proof is offered in support of the fantastic charges made. Thomas goes to greater lengths in his article charging that The Rote Fahne, official organ of the German Communist Party, had advised Communist officials in the trade unions to sign a pledge demanding that they will "act in their duties as trade union officials in accordance with the rules and regulations of the trade union congress rather than of the Communist or any other political party." This pledge was an effort to blacklist the Communists. Experience has shown it would never be used against the socialist or other anti-Communists.

Thomas, of course, upholds this espionage system of the reactionary trade union bureaucracy in Germany. To uphold it and betray the workers, throwing them bleeding and helpless into the hands of German capitalism—THAT IS HONESTY.

Cowards did not fight the bosses' espionage act during the war, in this country, yet they became the 100 per centers, the honest citizens. And the espionage acts of the lieutenants of capitalism in the trade unions, are no different than the espionage acts of capitalism itself. And Germany is no different than the United States.

"Yellow Dog" Oppression.

The "yellow dog" pledge of the German labor bureaucracy is on a par with the "yellow dog" contracts that the open shoppers in this country hand to workers seeking employment. In order to be real honest and upright, Work and Thomas would have job hunters on the slave market tell every prospective boss his whole past history, even that he had been or still is a union member.

The worker, of course, would never get a job, he would starve to death, but "By Gawd!" he would still retain his sacred "HONESTY!" undefiled.

The Champions of Honesty!

It would be well to point out who these champions of "honesty" really are and what they stand for. We are, like Thomas, very much concerned with the German situation. We are

with the German Communists and the revolution one million per cent. Thomas is worried about the reactionary German trade union bureaucracy which coincides with the bureaucracy of the German Social Democratic Party. Very well!

It was the "honest" Social-Democratic press of Germany that completely suppressed that part of a speech by Herr Stresemann, ex-Chancellor and now Foreign Minister of Germany, who, speaking on March 30th, at the conference of the German People's Party (Big Industrialists), gave a remarkable exposure, from the bourgeois point of view, of the true role of the German Social Democrats, the friends of Work and Thomas.

We get this extract from Stresemann's speech from the Labor Monthly, an estimable British publication edited by R. Palme Dutt. In his speech Stresemann said:

"The chief successes of the Social-Democratic participation in my cabinet were that, with the approval of the Social-Democrats, I managed to secure the return of the Crown Prince of Germany; that it was possible for me, again with the approval of the Social-Democrats, to inflict a military defeat on the Communists in Saxony and Thuringia, and this defeat, in its turn, has cleared the way for the abolition, without any resistance, of the eight-hour day and the so-called 'conquests of the revolution' . . . My collaboration with the Social-Democrats has therefore been fruitful. That we were able to overthrow the Saxon and Thuringian governments was simply due to the fact that the Social-Democrats gave their approval to this military action, and consequently, we had to face not a united front of workers' forces, BUT THE COMMUNISTS ALONE."

They Must Be Proud.

John M. Work and Norman Thomas must be proud to be associated with this agency of the counter-revolution—the German Social-Democracy.

Work and Thomas, in their small and insignificant way, as well as Ebert and Scheidemann, made it possible for the Crown Prince to return to Germany.

You, Work and Thomas, are also responsible, with your German counterparts, for the drowning in blood of the Workers' Revolution in Saxony and Thuringia.

You helped drown in blood the conquests of the German workers' revolution.

And in the hour of struggle the Communists stood alone.

When you talk of "honesty," Mr. Work and Mr. Thomas, look at the warm blood of the workers that reddens your hands.

THE VIEWS OF OUR READERS ON LIFE, LABOR, INDUSTRY, POLITICS

No 8-Hour Law Here.

To the Daily Worker:—I came here a few weeks ago from Massachusetts, where we are regarded as Stand Paters. But to my surprise it seems that Massachusetts is far ahead of Illinois in many ways. In Massachusetts there is a law regulating the working hours of women and minors. If such a law is in Illinois it isn't enforced.

I've read THE DAILY WORKER in Massachusetts and of course read it here.

The capitalists cry how hard they had to work for their money, and of course what they possess is justly theirs. Why don't you show them up by printing articles from Myers' "The Origin of the American Fortunes."

I'd like to see the DAILY WORKER

become a great daily. You certainly are doing all possible.

Wishing you success, yours for a Workers and Farmers Republic. R. S. L.

THE COMMUNISTS

By a Russian Comrade. Marshfield Junior Groups. The Communists are comrades to you, (workingman). The Communists are comrades to me, (workingman). The Communists are comrades to all humanity.

The Washington local of the Workers' Party of America, requests the presence of colored people who are interested in their Race, at any of their meetings, Labor Lyceum, 1337 Seventh St., N. W., Voteless Capital, Teapot Dome Community.

Looking Backward

LaFollette's statement of the issues upon which he has decided to make a personal campaign for the presidency is the most reactionary document so far issued this year. He places the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law as the dominant issue. His program is the return to competition, the breaking up of the great industries, the return to small production, the abolition of private monopoly by turning back the pages of history to the same condition that produced the present dictatorship of the capitalists.

A futile, helpless, reactionary wail is the LaFollette document. Afraid to touch the fundamental issue, which is the necessity for the workers, allied with the farmers, to take the ownership of these great industries out of the hands of private people and operate them in the interests of the toiling masses—afraid to propose the one measure that goes to the roots of present social evils, the abolition of private property in the machinery of production and distribution—the LaFollette program is even more reactionary than the republican platform which, at least, faces the future even tho it is a future of capitalist exploitation. It is more reactionary than the democratic platform which, in spite of hypocritical evasion of all fundamentals, at least does not propose to unscramble the eggs of history.

The voice of LaFollette is the voice of the middle class, the voice of small capitalists, the voice of those elements in society whose days of power and influence are over forever. Not one of the powerless groups for whom LaFollette speaks has the slightest historical vitality, not one has the capacity for leadership in any bold and courageous action, not one has the first beginnings of a practical program. In the working out of their backward-looking pronouncements they would, one and all, find themselves helplessly dragged at the wheels of capitalism's chariot.

How refreshing it is, after examining the penurial twaddle of LaFollette, to turn to the program of the National Farmer-Labor Party, adopted at St. Paul, June 17th. The struggle for political power for the workers and farmers, nationalization of all basic industries, securing the land to the users of the land, control of finance and banking by the workers and farmers—these and the measures that naturally follow and accompany, point the road to the future for the toiling masses of America. But the program of LaFollette is turned to the dead past. It is a voice from the grave.

Socialist Treachery

Following up its consistent record of betrayal of the German working class for ten years, the German Social-Democratic Party, in convention in Berlin, has voted to base its policy upon acceptance of the Dawes report on reparations. This means that it has voted to place the German working class under the combined slavery of German-Entente imperialism, with a lengthening of the working day and starvation wages for years to come.

This treason strikes not alone at the German workers. It is also a knife in the back of the working class of every capitalist country. It is betrayal of the international working class. For the products of the sweated German labor, with its long hours and miserable wages, will be turned over to the imperialists of the world as a tremendous club with which to beat down the standards of British, French, and American workers. The German socialists, by their vote to support Morgan, are enlisting the German unions as international strike-breaking agencies.

All of which is the logical outcome of the policy of class collaboration practiced alike by German and French socialism, the British Labor Party, and Gompers, Johnson, Stone & Co. in America. It can be combatted only by fighting against the class collaboration policy everywhere, whether it be manifested in MacDonald, the labor prime minister, dining with the King; in the renegade socialists of France entering the bourgeois government; in Wm. H. Johnson's infamous "B & O plan" in the United States; or in the complete surrender to Morgan by the Social-Democratic Party of Germany.

In the dispute with Mexico, the so-called Labor Government of Great Britain has again demonstrated that it is the agent of British capitalism. MacDonald is supporting the ambassador who addressed such insulting notes to the Mexican government, in behalf of British oil interests, that the Mexican government was forced to ask his withdrawal. Will MacDonald now make war upon Mexico.

Send in that Subscription Today!