

DAWES PLAN AT STAKE TODAY

Foster Scores Debs O.K. of LaFollette

WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN PLAN MEANS ACTION

Members Mobilized For Local, National Work

William Z. Foster, Workers Party candidate for President, leaves tonight for Detroit, after his mass meeting in Douglas Park Auditorium, So. Kedzie and Ogden Ave., for a swing around the east, with C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary, to speak to the Workers Party membership on the campaign policies of the party.

Foster's appearance tonight where he will speak on "Russia in 1924," is his first big meeting since the announcement of the candidacy of Foster and Benjamin Gitlow on the Communist platform and the withdrawal of the Workers Party from the Farmer-Labor Party campaign for president. Foster recently returned from Russia.

State and city candidates on the Workers Party ticket will immediately be put into the field. At a party conference of district 8 last night, the Communist standard bearers for Chicago and Illinois were to be selected.

Young Workers to Help.
Twenty-five states are expected to secure enough signers to file petitions which the Workers Party is preparing to put Communist electors on the ballots in these states.

The Young Workers' League is mobilizing behind the Workers Party presidential candidates. Max Salzman, in a statement issued in behalf of the Young Workers' League declares "It becomes the task of the Young Workers' League to give its utmost support to this struggle of the Workers (Communist) Party which enters the parliamentary campaign for the first time on a national scale. The Young Workers' League must help utilize this struggle, for the spreading of Communist propaganda, for the bringing of new members into the party, and for the strengthening of the Communist forces of the United States.

Gitlow Tour.
Mobilization of the speakers to aid in the campaign is progressing favorably. Ruthenberg announced yesterday. At least a dozen well-known Communist speakers will tour the country taking the Communist message to most of the states in the union. Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for vice-president, will start a Coast-to-Coast tour during August, when he will speak in every large industrial center of the country. Foster will speak at important mass meetings, and has already begun writing on the campaign for the various Workers Party publications.

MUSSOLINI AND FASCISTI GANGS MURDERED OPPONENTS WHO SPOKE AGAINST GRAFT AND TERROR RULE

"The Ministry of the Interior has been the target of every form of censure and accusation. It was its intention to give the impression that the Palazzo Viminale was teeming with corruption. . . . The heads of that department are above all suspicion. As the head of the government I claim complete responsibility for the results of my policy."

These were a few of the vainly bravado remarks of Benito Mussolini before the Italian senate on June 24 when the black-shirt premier-dictator was trying desperately to save his fascist government from falling before the opposition forces which were bitterly denouncing the officials for the murder of Giacomo Matteotti, socialist deputy.

Ousted From Office.
But Aldo Finzi, former secretary of the department of the interior, and Cesare Rossi, former head of the department's "press bureau" (spy system), have actually implicated Mussolini himself in the Matteotti case,

Debs Deserts the Class Struggle

William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president on the Workers Party ticket, has addressed a stinging rebuke to Eugene V. Debs, who has officially endorsed the independent candidacy of Senator LaFollette for the presidency. Foster's letter to Debs, in full, follows:

Chicago, July 15, 1924

EUGENE V. DEBS:—Your statement in support of LaFollette, which appears today in the capitalist press, is an astounding document. In spite of the indications previously given that you would allow Hillquit to carry the socialist party into the camp of the Wisconsin senator, your complete capitulation to this petty-bourgeois reformer will come as a shock to thousands of workers, who look upon you as an enemy of the capitalist system.

But what will the workers, who have followed you for so many years in building up some semblance of independent political action, now think when you abandon it all and give your unqualified endorsement to the personal campaign of an individual who is not only NOT a Socialist, but is an avowed anti-socialist? What will they think when they see this personal candidacy, with your endorsement, destroying all the traces of independent political organization built up thru years of painful effort?

You seem to believe that LaFollette will, in some unspecified future, help you to build a labor party. Did he give any signs of such intentions at Cleveland? Decidedly not! He did not allow the convention to write a word of his program, or to have a word to say as to candidates, not even the vice-presidential candidacy. He acted the part of an absolute dictator. He is pledged to align himself with old party politicians of both the capitalist parties. He dealt a death blow at the great rank and file labor party convention in St. Paul and already he is setting up his machinery in the various states to destroy and wipe out the budding labor parties that were being built, substituting therefore a parody of the old parties with lawyers, preachers, and professional politicians as his henchmen. Nowhere is the LaFollette candidacy in the hands of "labor party" elements. Even in Minnesota his representative is the banker, Sinclair. You may rest assured that a real party of industrial workers and exploited farmers can be built only thru the LaFollette active opposition.

When Hillquit was making his glowing eulogy of LaFollette at Cleveland, as the one outstanding champion of the oppressed I thought of you, and wondered what had become of the old war-horse who had fought for so long to break the ties with the capitalist parties that Hillquit was re-establishing. I wondered why the eulogy should go to a petty bourgeois politician, who has fought against socialism all his life, and that the working-class militants were forgotten in a supreme moment in the political life of the workers! Very few will be surprised at Hillquit. He is already well known! But that you should, without qualification, fall into step behind him comes as something of a shock.

You have occupied a position of leadership before the revolutionary workers of America, and thereby you have accepted responsibility toward these workers. Thousands of them will join me in saying, that this "golden opportunity" which you have embraced on the advice of Mr. Hillquit, is an opportunity only for the enemy of working class action on the political field. For the workers it stands as the "height of stupidity and folly and depth of desertion and betrayal" to ask them to abandon all their past efforts at independent action and to submit unconditionally to the whims of a political who is not, even yet, outside of the Republican Party of Calvin Coolidge, Charles G. Dawes, and J. P. Morgan.

The petty bourgeois united front is now complete from Hearst to Debs. The Socialist Party is liquidated, together with its last remnants of leadership, which were in your hands, and which you now voluntarily surrender to LaFollette.—WILLIAM Z. FOSTER.

DEBS GIVES IN TO BOURGEOIS UNITED FRONT

LaFollette Hegemony Over Middle Class

Eugene V. Debs today completed his surrender to LaFollette in a statement issued thru the office of the Socialist Party. At the same time William Z. Foster made public a letter to Debs, in which he denounced the surrender to the most dangerous enemies of working class political action, and declared that Debs had surrendered the last remnants of leadership of the revolutionary forces of America by this action. Foster's letter is printed in full in another column.

Debs' statement, after declaring unqualifiedly for the support of LaFollette, goes on to explain:

"To yield to the weakness and cowardice of expediency has always been repugnant to my nature." But, he says, the situation is not an ordinary one. This time, expediency becomes a "golden opportunity," to refuse which would be "the height of stupidity and folly and the depth of desertion and betrayal."

The shades of Marx, Engels, and Liebknecht, are called upon to witness that, were they in Chicago today in the flesh, they would approve of LaFollette and his "independent candidacy." LaFollette is praised as a man who "all his life has stood up like a man for the right according to his light." The same thing, of course, might be said for thousands of exploiters and capitalists, and what this has to do with the class struggle and the principles of Marx is not explained. Debs asserts with great emphasis, however, that "we need not blush or apologize to give our support to Robert M. LaFollette."

"Like Job's noble war-steed we smell the battle from afar," says Debs. "We stand for the peace and freedom and happiness of all humanity and our cause is certain to triumph in the end. Forward, comrades, with the courage of conquerors to the land of light and the new civilization."

LaFollette is going to do all that for the workers, according to Debs, while the class struggle, the break with capitalist parties, the principles of socialism as expressed in the demands for nationalization of all basic industries as against LaFollette's "back to 1776" slogans, are all ignored. Only the shade of Marx enters, when Debs calls upon the ghost of the Father of Communism to bless the death-bed of the Socialist Party of America.

HARVESTER CO. WORKS SLAVES IN DARK HOLES

By PHILIP SMITH.

The International Harvester plant contains the most dilapidated machinery I ever saw in a large plant factory. I could well believe the workmen who told me that the machines are falling to pieces and that some of them are twenty-five to thirty years old.

Contrary to the general opinion, the International Harvester company is filled with obsolete machinery, poorly ventilated and poorly lighted buildings, and inefficient arrangement of the machines.

Workmen whom I talked to while going thru the plant told me that they believed the conditions are bad because the International has no competence. (Continued on page 5.)

"RED RUSSIA IN 1924" BY WILLIAM Z. FOSTER IN THE DAILY WORKER

Here is an important announcement.

The DAILY WORKER has secured the serial rights for "Russia in 1924," by William Z. Foster, who recently returned to this country from the First Workers' Republic.

This is the stenographic report of the lecture that Foster delivered tonight at Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie Aves., in his first appearance with the latest story from Soviet Russia.

Is there a more gripping and vivid story in the world than that of how the Russian working class has mastered the problems of taking and holding one-sixth of the earth's surface?

William Z. Foster went to Russia in 1921, and upon his return he told the story up to that date, in his book, "The Russian Revolution," which sold in thousands of copies, proving the most popular book on Russia published in this country.

Now Foster has visited the country of proletarian rule again, after three years, and the story of what has been accomplished in that time, in solving the problems that still faced Russia in 1921, is told in his new pamphlet, which is the report of a speech delivered in Chicago, July 16.

In 1921 the Russian workers had solved the fundamental problems of establishing a government and protecting it from military assaults. The problem of industry remained staring them in the face. Foster says:

"Everything depended upon the solution of this central problem of reviving the economic life. The general problem manifested itself as a multitude of specific problems, all of which had to be solved at least in part before industry and agriculture could be revived. A few of the more important of these subsidiary problems were the breaking of the economic and political blockade which was strangling Russia, the establishment of a stable currency in place of the debased rouble, which was making all real accounting systems impossible, the development of a state budget and the balancing of it, the utilization of the dangerous experiment of the New Economic Policy for revolutionary ends, the stoppage of the so-called declassing of the proletariat thru the hungry factory workers scattering out upon the land, the abolition of sabotage by the supporters of the capitalist regime, the establishment of a new and effective system of proletarian industrial discipline in place of the old slave-driving methods that the workers had suffered under from time immemorial."

Foster tells how the Russian workers, under the leadership of the Russian Communist Party, met and solved these problems. It is the most interesting story in human history.

BEGINNING TOMORROW, "RUSSIA IN 1924" will run serially in the DAILY WORKER, after which it will be available as a pamphlet for still wider circulation and permanent form. Read it in the DAILY WORKER, pass it on to your friends, get new subscribers to the DAILY WORKER, so that no one will miss it, and then buy the pamphlet for your library.

Jobless Drafted to Fight Fires

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 15.—Man power, drafted from the streets of this city, to battle throughout a long night, beside hundreds of volunteers in an effort to check the progress of the worst forest fire in the history of southern California, today had failed to stem the onrush of the flames cutting through the San Libre mountains.

Ural Iron Program

MOSCOW, July 15.—The Ural regional economic council has drawn up a tentative production programme for the metal trusts of Ural for 1924-25, providing for the manufacturing of 17 million pounds of pig iron, 6.4 million pounds of sheet iron and 6.6 million pounds of assorted iron.

115,154 B. L. F. and E. Members.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—There were 115,154 members in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers on May 1, 1924.

FRENCH NATIONALISM PERILS INTERNATIONAL BANKERS, PLAN FOR UNITED CAPITALIST FRONT

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 15.—Dangers to the Dawes plan for internationalizing the exploitation of Germany are coming to the front as the inter-allied conference, with its 150 delegates from 10 nations, begins its sessions today.

The danger appears with the declaration of Premier Herriot of France, that his nation will not surrender the right to occupy portions of Germany whenever she sees fit.

The inter-allied conference will try hard to iron out this willfulness of the French. Leaders, such as Ramsay MacDonald, say the anti-soviet nations of Europe, must unite. They are warning France that the only refuge against the revolutionary Third Communist International is unity on the basis of the Dawes plan and the League of Nations. They wish exploited Germany brought into this coalition movement as a junior partner. They point out that Germany must be saved from utter ruin and consequent revolution, which would overwhelm Europe.

Urge United Capitalist Front.

Herriot's attitude is a sharp disappointment to MacDonald, Owen D. Young of the Dawes commission and the other forces working in line with the international financiers. The Frenchman is regarded as a deserter to the cause. It is felt that he is surrendering to certain local French capitalist interests which look with a cold eye on the far-sighted international program of the big bankers. But they intend to swing him into line.

Common agreement for the enforcement of the Dawes plan is the basic purpose of the inter-allied conference. This program requires a united front of the big allied powers. It calls for huge loans to Germany by the House of Morgan and associated banking interests, these loans to be secured by mortgages on German railroads. And behind all this must be the united front of the allied powers who will have to collect by force whenever Germany defaults—should she default thru internal political changes.

Fighting Over the Loot.

France will receive reparations rations under the Dawes plan. These reparations rations will be smaller than the payments her extremists wanted, but they are as large as Germany can pay without becoming insolvent and endangering her tribute to the international money lenders.

The extreme French nationalists are opposed to the present terms of the Dawes plan for two main reasons: they think they can squeeze more from Germany by playing a loose hand thru their occupation measures and they are opposed to the Dawes plan idea of rehabilitating German industries to such an extent that they will seriously compete with French industries.

The fact that American finance is already heavily interested in German industry and that the Dawes plan mortgage loans will still further increase American financial control of German industries angers this extreme nationalist group of Frenchmen. They see nothing for them in this phase of the Dawes plan.

Morgan Man Is Big Noise.

Owen D. Young, unofficial American advisor at the inter-allied conference, has the task of convincing Herriot. Young is president of Morgan's General Electric company and was Morgan's expert on the Dawes commission who wrote most of the clauses in the document at issue. As Morgan's representative he has a powerful argument with Herriot. The French franc was recently saved by a Morgan loan. It will need to be saved again by the same aid. The pressure which Young can exert on Herriot thus becomes obvious.

Owen D. Young at the conference overshadows Ambassador Kellogg. Kellogg is a member of the republican party which rules at Washington and Young is a democrat. But a republican administration selected Young, nevertheless, for he is the representative of the "invisible government," not very invisible any more.

Germany May Scrap It.

Dangers to the Dawes plan are coming from another source—Germany. The Marx-Stressmann government has yielded to the bankers' program as now drawn, but if terms are made more stringent, in response to French pressure, then the Germans will hardly dare to accept them. Otherwise the cabinet would be overthrown.

RADEK REPLIES TO ZINOVIEV AT SIXTH SESSION

Discusses Slogan of the Workers' Government

Editor's Note—Today's story from our Moscow correspondent reports the continuation of the discussion on the United Front tactic of the Comintern and its application in the German situation. As Karl Radek came in for severe criticism as a result of his conduct of the party maneuver during the October crisis in Germany, his speech in defense of his policy, which is substantially given here, should prove of unusual interest.

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, June 21.—(By Mail.)—After the opening of the sixth session on June 21 Rossi (of Italy) declares in the name of the Bordiga group that attacks on the leftist mistakes of Bordiga are unjust. Bordiga is not preaching sectionalism, he is fighting opportunistic interpretations of mass parties. Bordiga is propagating no idealistic Nietzschean views in the realm of philosophy. The United Front policy became subject to opportunistic interpretations.

The Bordiga group accepts the United Front tactic from below in the industrial field, but challenges it in the political field. If "workers' government" is only a synonym for "proletarian dictatorship," then it is admissible, but why use the synonym? Concerning the matter of union with the Italian socialists, the Bordiga group advocates union with the socialist masses under the leadership of the Communist Party. The policy of the Comintern is eclectic, which is a mistake, for the great Lenin could maneuver, but the little Lenins, hanging on the outskirts, degenerate thru opportunism. In the Comintern there is only a right-wing danger; leftist dangers do not exist.

Made Mistakes.

In the name of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Smeral explains that the party is not thoroughly Bolshevik. The party should take precautions in the proper spirit and should increase their efforts and their field of activity, altho Zinoviev's reasoning is not quite correct. The party (Continued on page 4.)

MORGAN RAILROAD MEN TAKE PROFIT; WORKERS LOSERS

"Poor" Railroads! Big Profits; No Wages!

Another railroad closely connected with J. P. Morgan and his financial interests has just announced the cutting off a rich melon. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its report for 1923 shows the companies net railway operating income—or net profit \$42,133,129, an increase of over 18 million dollars, or 77.51 over the preceding year.

J. R. Morron, director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is also director in the First National Bank of the City of New York, and a director in the First Security of New York, both Morgan controlled banks. Thru these banks the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is connected with the other large railroads, with the United States Steel company, and the Electrical Trust.

Paul M. Warburg, another director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is also a director in the Western Union Telegraph company.

At the same time the announcement of the immense profits of the Morgan interests was announced, the United States Court of Appeals dismissed equity suits brought by the railroad unions against the Pennsylvania Railroad for \$15,000,000. The shopcrafts union men claimed back pay due them under a decision of the railroad labor board. But when the workers sue for their rights against the Morgan interests the courts intervene and allow the Morgan men to split their 40 million dollar dividends.

International Co-op Exhibition Portrays Spread of Movement

GHEENT, Belgium, July 15.—The International Co-operative Exposition, staged in the hall and gardens in which the World's Fair of 1903 was held, brings together representatives of thirty million co-operators from forty different nations. This remarkable exhibition will continue to Sept. 15. It has been arranged by a federation of Belgian co-operative societies in the most ideal spot possible. There are societies or departments of societies which concern themselves with the newly born, with the feeding and clothing of the people, with the erection and furnishing of houses, with the education and amusement of people (there is a fully equipped co-operative theater in the exhibition), with the encouragement of thrift by means of labor co-operative banks, with the curing of the sick and the provision of artificial limbs, with the spread of education by printing and publication of newspapers, and with the recreation of the people at vacation homes in the country and by the seaside. The exposition displays everything from sample shoes to ships and sealing wax made by co-operative societies scattered all over the world.

The opening of the international exposition marks the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Belgian co-operative movement. From the little co-operative bakery which Edward Ansele and a dozen poor fellow workmen started in the back yard of an inn has grown to enormous proportions, to a quarter of the Belgian population and to furnish the backbone for the progressive trade union and political movements of the nation.

American Flyers to Rest.

LONDON, July 15.—England is preparing to welcome the American round-the-world flyers who will land at Croyden tomorrow, proceeding the following day to Brough, where their planes will be overhauled and pontoons substituted for the wheel landing gear. On July 24, the flyers will hop off for the Orkney Islands off the North coast of Scotland, and then jump across the Atlantic via Iceland and Greenland to Canada, landing in upper Quebec province.

Sammy Shut Up.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Continued improvement was reported today in the condition of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor who is ill at the hotel Shelbourne, Coney Island. Gompers' physician forbade any conferences with labor leaders.

MEXICAN WORKERS LIKE DAILY WORKER WRITES VERA CRUZ FEDERATION

The DAILY WORKER is helping the Communist cause in Mexico, a letter from Gonzalo Hernandez, executive secretary of the revolutionary Federation of Labor of Vera Cruz, to the DAILY WORKER declares.

"We appreciate getting the DAILY WORKER here," says Hernandez, "because of the clear-cut manner it uses in describing the conditions of the working class in the States. It gives our comrades in Mexico a better idea of the economic conditions in the United States.

"We are translating many of the DAILY WORKER articles into Spanish, thus helping the cause of Communism in both countries. A good beginning toward closer relations between the revolutionary movements in Mexico and the United States was made when Jay Lovestone was sent by the Workers Party of America as a delegate to our national convention in Mexico City. The DAILY WORKER is continuing with this work."

Open Shop Gang Pestors Workers With Vote Talk

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—With the approach of the Missouri primary election, Aug. 5, the open shop Merchants and Manufacturers' association is adopting desperate measures to control the votes of its workers. Posters are being hung in factories and mercantile establishments, which urge employees to register and vote.

The poster says: "It is your privilege, men and women, as American citizens. Register at your voting precinct if you have changed your home address since the last election. Only registered citizens will have the right to vote at the primaries in August and the election in November."

According to the open shop body, approximately 1,000 posters have been distributed and requests for more are pouring in from employees.

The poster campaign for registration is expected to be followed by a campaign in which the employees will be taught to vote "right."

Soviet Russia Has Been Recognized By 18 Governments

MOSCOW, July 15.—The 18 governments that have thus far recognized Russia are Germany, Denmark, Italy, Greece, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Turkey, Great Britain, Afghanistan, China, Persia. Recognition by Japan and France is said to be impending.

"Hoof and Mouth."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Not having been able to blame the California hoof and mouth epidemic on the I. W. W., the police are now making strenuous efforts to blame them for a number of recent fires in San Francisco lumber yards. Some of these fires were probably incendiary, but there is no evidence to connect the I. W. W. or any other labor organization with any of them. This flimsy excuse may be used as a pretext for renewed raids on defense and other headquarters. Because of recent raids, the California branch, General Defense committee, should now be addressed at Box 574, San Francisco.

Fined For Misusing Label.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—John Baur, a St. Louis manufacturer of advertising novelties, must pay a fine of \$200 for misuse of the union label of the Allied printing trades council. Judge Miller held Baur's use of the label unlawful. Baur misused the label on calendars which he printed for another firm.

Credit Chains On Mexico.

MEXICO CITY, July 15.—The Great Western Smelting & Refining Co., of Chicago and the American Steel Sales Co., are eagerly extending credit to the Mexican government in rolling stock following the contract with the Baldwin works.

Send in that Subscription Today.

KLAN STATE IS CAUGHT IN WAR GRAFT CHARGES

Indiana Highway Men Made a Million

(Special to The Daily Worker.) INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—Pending the result of an investigation being conducted at Washington, D. C., by members of the State Board of Accounts to check the shipment and disbursement of more than \$1,000,000 worth of surplus war materials to the Indiana Highway Commission, Governor Branch was expected to ask no resignations today with regard to the charges of extravagance and in competency made by the State Board of Accounts against the Commission.

The disclosures in the Highway Department of motor transport whose superintendent, George Bartley, of Indianapolis, resigned a few days ago, will be followed by a report on the blanket requisition of thousands of dollars worth of valuable material from the federal government and their disposal thru an Indianapolis firm without competitive bidding.

Practically all of the surplus war materials which the Highway Commission requisitioned and which included such articles as refrigerators, axle grease by the carload, thousands of short handled shovels and spades, many miles of railroad track, and articles of warfare which could not be used in highway building or maintenance work, went thru the hands of Bartley disposal and were purchased by the one Indianapolis concern.

The purpose of the State Board of Accounts was to determine the exact amount of the federal property turned over to the Highway Commission and compare it with the amount and receipts shown in the Commission's records.

What Imperialist?

Woodrow Wilson's quieter son-in-law, Francis Bowles Sayre, is to be succeeded in his post as advisor to the king of Siam by another American lawyer, Courtenay Crocker of Boston. Crocker is the second Boston lawyer to be appointed in a post of importance by a foreign country. Jeremiah C. Smith has been chosen as advisor to Hungary.

In Siam the United States again holds its place among the "three great powers," since England controls Burma on one side and France has Indo-China on the other.

Great Chinese Flood Again.

PEKING, China, July 15.—With rainfall averaging two inches daily, the whole or northern Chihli plain was today threatened with a more disastrous flood than devastated that section in 1917.

The American consul at Klagan today reported that city flooded, with hundreds of houses demolished and property loss already of \$1,000,000. Two of the railroad lines entering Peking have been flooded out.

The cabinet met today to plan further relief for four flood stricken provinces.

Negro School Teacher Meet.

DALLAS, Texas, July 15.—Negro and white teachers assembled here at the twenty-first annual convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools discussed the problems of Negro schools. The special American Negro musical evening arranged by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the organization, with R. Nathaniel Dett, composer, was one of the pleasantest programs.

Ran From Accident.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—The anxiety of two young girls to avoid newspaper publicity caused them to urge their driver companion to speed away in an automobile after the car had knocked down and thrown Charles Cahill beneath the wheels of a street car, according to the story told police today.

Russia Seeks Coal Market.

MOSCOW, July 15.—The Donetz Basin Coal Trust is negotiating with foreign manufacturers, recently arrived at Kharkov, regarding the sale of a large party of Russian coal. A representative of the Trust is going abroad, too, to explore all available possibilities in the way of selling Russian coal and anthracite in foreign markets.

BRAZIL REVOLT MAY BE CIVIL WAR OF TRADES

Coffee Magnates Have Favored Secession

(Special to The Daily Worker.) MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 15.—The Brazilian revolution, which has centered about Sao Paulo and Santos, the coffee capital's seaport town, is spreading and threatens to become a national uprising. A strong rebel army is reported to be marching on Santos and a battle is imminent with the federal troops guarding the city. The feeling of revolt against the central government has been increasing for months.

Three additional states of the Brazilian republic are threatening to join the revolt—Mato Grosso, Para and Rio Grande do Sul. They are among the larger states and contain a population of approximately 3,500,000.

In the past few days the federal army besieging Sao Paulo has been increased to 40,000, and an intermittent bombardment of the city is continuing. An especially heavy fire has been concentrated on the town of Braz, a suburb of Sao Paulo.

Turns Down "Crown."

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 15.—The Brazilian government announced today that Colonel Fernando Prestes, vice president of the revolting state of Sao Paulo, had refused the offer of the rebel commander-in-chief, General Isidor Diaz Lopez, to make him president.

Some Federals Change Sides.

LONDON, July 15.—Wireless messages picked up here today from the steamer Andros as it was leaving Santos, Brazil, said the situation in the revolutionary area of Santos and Sao Paulo was "most serious."

The captain of the Andros said the rebels were within eight miles of Santos and that he had been told by refugees from Sao Paulo that some of the federal artillery forces had joined the rebels. The federal troops, the message said, were continuing to bombard Sao Paulo in an effort to dislodge the rebels, who hold the city.

Activities of Polish Section.

Open Air Meetings. Thursday, July 17.—At corners Gross and Ashland Ave. Polish speaker, M. Marek. Also English speaker. Saturday, July 19.—At Dixon and Division St., near Milwaukee Ave. Polish speaker, M. Boruta. Also English speaker. Saturday, July 19.—Pullman, 118 St. and Michigan Ave. Polish speakers, Ramorski and Jednaki. Also an English speaker. Friday, July 19.—Branch meeting at 1902 W. Division St. Comrade Boruta will lecture on the "Situation of Workers Party Presidential Campaign."

"Not Guilty," Pleads Albert B. Fall, Who Raped Teapot Field.

EL PASO, Texas, July 15.—Albert B. Fall, Cal's former secretary of the interior, who was indicted following testimony to the effect that he had accepted bribes to give Teapot Dome to Harry Sinclair and the California naval oil reserve to Doheny, pleaded "not guilty" when arraigned before United States Commissioner A. J. W. Schmid.

Marine Engineers Renew.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A new contract has been signed by the shipping board with the Marine Engineers and the Masters, Mates and Pilots' union, on terms substantially as in the existing agreement which was made following the defeated strike of 1921.

He Was Hopeful.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 15.—Dan D. McGilvray, well-known attorney, who died two weeks ago, placed \$1,000 in trust in a local bank to be invested for 120 years, at the end of which the proceeds are to be used for a home for aged women.

Notice to Mid-City English Branch Members.

Owing to the mass meeting at Douglas Park Auditorium tonight, the Mid-City English Branch membership meeting will be held Friday night. All members are supposed to attend the Foster meeting tonight.

"Ten Years in a Co-operative Colony"

Illustrated lecture by MR. WALTER CONLIN Friday, July 18th, 8:30 P. M. Radical Book Shop, 826 N. Clark St. Admission Free—No Collection.

Morgan Plans New Victory

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAL

THE House of Morgan plots today for new victories. The scene is in London at the gathering of the Inter-Allied Conference that will consider the so-called Dawes Report.

The House of Morgan triumphed at the republican convention at Cleveland.

The House of Morgan was the winner at the democratic convention in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

At London today the House of Morgan also plays for big stakes. Representatives of ten nations await its orders. And the Wall Street Journal is very confident of the results, another victory for the House of Morgan.

The Paris correspondent of the brokerage firm of Dow, Jones & Co., has just had a talk with "one of the members of the Reparations Commission," evidently Owen D. Young, Morgan's man. In the correspondence published in the Wall Street Journal, on Monday morning, it is declared that "opinion is optimistic here because it is obvious that the new Radical Government (Herriott) has staked its whole future on a speedy reparations settlement, and because it is not believed possible that Germany will pursue a policy of obstruction."

In other words, the publicity agents of Morgan, at Paris, are just as sure of the surrender of the French and German governments to the Wall Street financier, as the big bankers were of the capitulation of the two old political parties in this country.

The German capitalists need the loan that Morgan has promised in order to safeguard their position against the rising discontent of hungry and jobless workers. And the French want the Germans to get the loan so that they, the French, can get their hands on a good chunk of it. The Herriott government needs the money to help it cut down taxes, a campaign pledge.

Morgan's man, Young, is polite in refraining from caustic remarks on the grip that the House of Morgan has on Western Europe. His soothing words are:

"We must wait for the Inter-Allied Conference in London to register the formal adoption of the scheme by all concerned, including Germany. Germany must then draft the requisite legislation on the basis of the reports of the various technical committees which are now pretty well thru their work—I mean those on the new bank, on the railroads, and on the industrial debentures. That legislation, if all goes well, should be thru the reichstag in August. We can then get things started in earnest. But anyhow, the world's markets are not likely to be ripe for German loans, including the initial \$200,000,000 one, until September or October."

What Mr. Young should have said would sound something like this:

"The House of Morgan, with the richest nation on earth, the United States of America, at its feet, stands ready to finance the capitalist nations of Western Europe against the rising tide of the Workers' Struggle for Power.

"But this will mean that the House of Morgan must extend its dollar rule over these nations, safeguarding its loans, and compelling the workers and farmers of Western Europe, at the point of the bayonet to pay to the last cent.

"The House of Morgan will have the support of the United States Navy and Army to carry out the work of its collecting agency."

If the Europeans would doubt these crude words that Mr. Young ought to have said, the Wall Street emissary would only have to refer to Haiti.

United States marines have slaughtered 3,000 natives of Haiti for struggling against the rule the House of Morgan now plans to extend over Western Europe.

"Today 2,000 U. S. marines direct and "protect" the Haitian Government, elected under their supervision; where an American financial adviser exercises absolute control over finances, collecting customs and making loans which the United States government guarantees, thus assuring its continued occupancy of Haiti, and where, moreover, the nation's constitution was rewritten to permit the acquisition of land by United States companies."

The Germans, and other European peoples, will find the above paragraph in an article by Samuel Guy Inman, in The Atlantic Monthly, a perfectly respectable magazine.

In that paragraph they will learn what Morgan has prepared for them. There is only one alternative—a workers' revolution that will overthrow Morgan rule, nationally and internationally. Morgan remembers that it was he who made the first war loan to the Russian czar, the war that ended when the First Workers' Republic rose out of the blood and agony of that great conflict. Today, as the bloody imperialists meet again in London, under Morgan's thumb, the workers of Western Europe, under Communist inspiration, also have their eyes on Workers' Rule, the rule of the All-European Soviet Republic that is to be—IN SPITE OF THE HOUSE OF MORGAN.

DEATH OF ITALIAN FASCIST VICTIM STIRS ERMANS

See Same Black Forces Menacing Them

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, July 15.—The murder of Matteotti, the Socialist, in Rome has caused a deep stir in Germany. People see that it was kindred fascist spirits who murdered the German foreign minister Rathenau two years ago and now the Italian deputy. Whether fascism is a good thing is much discussed in the papers, and the general trend of discussion is that fascism has not proved a boon for Italy. That the radical press should take this attitude is self-evident, but a large part of the conservatives are doing likewise.

Someone in the ministry is lying awake nights trying to think up new means of putting the radical press out of business. A decree under the signature of President Ebert declares that periodical publications may be forbidden when their contents invite or incite disobedience to laws or measures by the authorities within their jurisdiction or when they incite force against people of different political or economic views.

The government holds that in recent times the radical press of both sides has urged the people not to obey certain laws or measures.

Bavaria continues to run a little monarchy within the republic of Germany. On June 16 the Bavarian monarchists held a grand show over a memorial to the Ruhr fighters, at which the Bavarian crown prince Rupprecht appeared in full uniform and received homage just as though he were again the ruler of this former kingdom. The federal government is unwilling or unable to do anything.

Party Members In Amalgamated Meet This Friday Evening

To all Workers Party and Young Workers League members in the Amalgamated.

Comrades: The next meeting of the Party and Y. W. L. members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers has been called for Friday, July 18th, at 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

The matter of re-adjustments in the industry will be the chief topic to be taken up, a matter which effects every member of the Amalgamated directly and upon which we must have a definite policy.

In addition we will further take up again the matter of organizing shop nuclei in various shops.

Your union does not meet this Friday, so there can be no excuse for anyone failing to show up at the meeting. If you have any Workmen Circle or similar meetings scheduled you are to cancel it for this meeting on Friday. The meeting starts promptly at 8 P. M. BE THERE.

Fraternally yours,
WORKERS PARTY—LOCAL CHICAGO
Martín Abern, Secretary.

Italian Prince Runs From Fire Into Fire; From Rome to Brazil

(Special to The Daily Worker) BUENOS AIRES, July 15.—The Italian crown prince Humbert is having a hard time finding a safe place to stay. Just now he is on the high seas enroute to the stormy country of Brazil. Humbert jumped out of the hot frying pan of Italy where revolution over the fascist crimes seemed imminent to the fire of actual revolution in Brazil.

At that the Italian situation was worse, because Humbert would have been in the hot oil of a proletarian revolution before long while in Brazil the disturbance is only a comparatively isolated political flame. Humbert is on the San Giorgio cruiser which he boarded in Naples at the first of the month.

Two to Fifteen Years for 28 Cents. LANSING, Mich., July 15.—For stealing 28 cents, Charles White and A. B. Crisser, both of Dimondale, must serve two to fifteen years in Ionla reformatory.

AT

Douglas Park Auditorium
OGDEN AND SO. KEDZIE AVES.

Admission: 25 Cents

TO-NIGHT!
Wm. Z. Foster
Chairman, Workers Party

Just Returned From Soviet Russia

Will Speak on

"RUSSIA IN 1924"

Wednesday, July 16, at 8 P.M.

Auspices: Workers Party, Local Chicago, and Trade Union Educational League

CORONADO SUIT WON BY MINERS AGAINST DAVIS

Court Finally Squashes \$2,200,000 Case

By MARTIN A. DILLON

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The Coronado Coal Co. goes down to final defeat in its suit against the United Mine Workers of America. The U. S. circuit court of appeals has denied the appeal of the coal company and sustained District Judge Pollock, Fort Smith, Ark., who found in favor of the union in the coal company's suit for damages aggregating \$2,200,000.

This was the suit in which Candidate Davis of the Democrats helped the corporation.

In the suit of the company sought to recover damages as a result of a miners' strike in the Hartford valley fields, Ark., in 1914. It contended that the miners' union had entered into a conspiracy to interfere with interstate shipment of coal mined by non-union labor. The company further alleged the union miners had caused disturbances to intimidate the strike-breakers. The case was tried several times, in one of which the plaintiff won a verdict for \$700,000.

Lost in Earlier Trials.

The Miners' union appealed the verdict and the circuit court of appeals sustained all rulings of the lower court except a question of interest on the part of the United Mine Workers of America, the union holding that the situation was a local affair in which it had merely a passing interest. The suit then was taken to the supreme court, where the lower courts were reversed and the case remanded for retrial.

At a second trial Judge Pollock, October 28, 1923, held with the union that the coal company had not established jurisdiction under the Sherman law. He contended that the company failed to prove that the U. M. W. A. had entered a conspiracy to interfere with interstate shipments. The court further held that the mining of coal is not interstate commerce, and the fact that the coal might be shipped later as interstate commerce did not alter the situation.

The appellate court orders retrial of a similar case brought against the union miners by the Pennsylvania Mining Co. In that case the lower court found in favor of the coal company and awarded \$100,000 damages. That is set aside by the appellate decision, making a double victory for the United Mine Workers.

Bosses Threaten Damage Suit. The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union is threatened with a damage suit in case they proceed to strike for an increase in wages. Members of the union see in this threat another attempt of the employers to make use of the courts to keep down wages.

Street Car Men Make Demands. SEATTLE, July 15.—Union street car men have presented their wage scale proposal for 1925 to the Street Railway Department. The new proposals presented by E. C. Fuller revise the wage scale, representing an increase of from 8 to 12 cents an hour over the present scale. A union shop, arbitration of disputed questions, are also suggested by Fuller.

Worker Electrocut at Work. WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 15.—Nelson J. Lamoon, 25, will never see his son, 10 days old. The father was burned to death when he came in contact with a live wire at work in Los Angeles. His widow came to Waukegan to be near her mother, Mrs. Catherine Mills, when the baby arrived.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Since the Big Meets has come and since we can sum up old parties' bent. The G. O. P. meet came off fine, since I paraded in a line to make the public a fool by asking votes for Cal Coolidge. And then to bolster up the sket, they chose Big Business' cussing picket, who offers anti-union laws, a great Hell an' Maria Dawes. He hits Big Business as a pal much better than the frozen Cal, so they keep it to be polite but pick rough Charlie to be fight.

The Democrats set one mad pace for ice a six day cycling race. Then an and Antis, wet and dry, fought it looked like they would die. But record it with a sigh; Democracy's had to die. And after furnish much mirth, the mountain did at give birth to Davis as the nomi-

nee, an old-time Morgan employe. Wall Street can now cut out its getting, since either way it's sure of getting a president who's "safe and sound," and "has his feet well on the ground."

It's feet they think about, not head; that may be putty, wood or lead. If feet track right, the Wall Street way, the League of Gamblers can be gay. They ain't much strong for high ideals they're out for oil and sugar steals.

Now everything is greased to go—unless the radicals should show enough good voters who ain't green to throw a wrench in the machine. The papers all is having scares for fear next March we'll be aware that they has hammered such a dent that we ain't got no president.

Well, looking Calvin over well, I'll say that surely would be hell!

Federated Press Jingles.

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Communist Candidates On Ballots in Many States

The next important step in the campaign for William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidates for president and vice-president, is the filing of electors for the Communist candidates in as many states as possible.

The Communist candidates are almost certain to get on the ballot, either because of the strong sentiment for the Workers Party candidates, or because of the easy requirements, in at least twenty states. There is a good chance for the Communist ticket to run in 32 states.

Many Necessary States. States where the Workers Party should get on the ballot if the petitions are circulated as vigorously as it is expected they will be, are: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

States where there is a fair chance of getting the Communist candidates on the ballot are: Alabama, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

In Virginia and South Carolina the candidate is merely required to file notice of his candidacy. Twelve thousand signatures will be required in New York, 9,000 in California, and 6,000 in Pennsylvania. In Tennessee only 15 voters are necessary to sign the petitions for presidential electors.

Complete List of Requirements. The complete list of the requirements of the state laws follows:

ALABAMA—By petition of not less than 300 qualified and duly registered voters. Petition must be filed with Secretary of State at least thirty days before election.

ARIZONA—By petition of one per cent of the voters, based on last vote for Governor, the petition to be filed with the Secretary of State ten days after the primary. In the last election, the petitioners must not have participated in the primary. The last vote for Governor in Arizona was in 1922, when Hunt (Democrat) received 37,210 and Campbell (Republican) 30,599.

ARKANSAS—The petition must be signed by from fifty to 1,000 qualified voters, the petition must be filed with the Secretary of State twenty to sixty days before the general election.

CALIFORNIA—By nomination papers to be signed by 1 percent of the voters in the last election, the papers to be filed with the Secretary of State thirty-five to sixty days before the election. The signers should not have voted in the primary. In the State election of 1922 the total vote in California was 907,900.

COLORADO—Certificate of nomination must be signed by not less than 500 qualified non-primary voters and filed with the Secretary of State thirty to sixty days before the election.

CONNECTICUT—Nominating petition, signed by 1 percent of the voters at the general election of 1920, must be filed with the Secretary of State three weeks before the election. The total vote for President in Connecticut in 1920 was 284,918.

DELAWARE—Certificate of Nomination must be signed by 250 qualified voters in each of the three counties and filed with County Clerks twenty days before the election.

FLORIDA—By petition to be signed by twenty-five voters in each of the fifty-four counties, the signer to be qualified non-primary voters. Petition must be filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days before the election.

GEORGIA—Notice of candidacy, filed for electors and President and Vice President, by candidates or their representatives, must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election.

IDAHO—Nomination by petition of 3,000 qualified non-primary voters, must be filed with the Secretary of State on the fourth Tuesday in August.

ILLINOIS—Nomination papers must be signed by not less than 1,000 non-primary voters and filed with the Secretary of State not less than thirty days before the election. Signatures must be duly acknowledged.

IOWA—Nomination papers must be signed by 500 qualified voters and filed with the Secretary of State forty to sixty days before the election.

KANSAS—Certificates of nomination must be signed by 2,500 voters and filed with the Secretary of State on Sept. 20.

KENTUCKY—Nomination by petition of 1,000 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State forty-five to seventy-five days before the election. Signers must give residence and other qualifications and vote for no other nominee.

LOUISIANA—Nomination by petition of 1,000 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State the fourth Tuesday before the election.

MAINE—Nomination papers signed by 1,000 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election. Names must be submitted to town clerks before State filing.

MARYLAND—Certificate of nomination signed by 2,000 voters must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election. Signers must give occupation, business and residence, and signature must be witnessed.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nomination papers signed by 1,000 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State on or before the fifth Tuesday before the election. Names and addresses must be submitted to town registers.

MICHIGAN—Nomination by petition of an assemblage of electors duly certified. Number of electors on September 10. Must be filed thirty days before election with county boards and with the Secretary of State.

MINNESOTA—Nomination by petition of not more than 2,000 qualified non-primary voters must be filed with Secretary of State on the Saturday before the election.

MISSISSIPPI—Nominating petition of fifty registered voters must be filed with the State Election Commission fifteen days before election.

MISSOURI—Nomination by petition signed by not more than 1,000 voters, who are the bona fide supporters of the nominees, must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty to sixty days before the election.

MONTANA—Certificate of nomination signed by 5 per cent of the vote for the successful candidate for President in the last election must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty to sixty days before the election. In 1920 Montana gave 109,340 votes for Hughes.

NEBRASKA—Certificate of nomination must be signed by 1,000 voters and filed with the Secretary of State twenty-five days before the election.

NEVADA—Certificate of nomination signed by 10 per cent of the voters at the last election, with acceptance by the candidate, must be filed with the Secretary of State on the first Tuesday in August. Nevada's vote in the election of 1920 was 27,124.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Nomination papers must be signed by 1,000 voters and submitted to Supervisors and filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election.

NEW JERSEY—Nomination petition of 2 per cent of the vote for General Assembly members and not more voters must be filed with the Secretary of State forty-five days before the election.

NEW MEXICO—Certificates of nomination required for all candidates. No number of signers stipulated. Certificates may be filed with the Secretary of State any time before election.

NEW YORK—Nomination by petition of 12,000 signers, not less than fifty in any county, must be filed with Secretary of State between the fourth and second Tuesdays before the election.

NORTH CAROLINA—Nomination by petition of 10 per cent of non-partisan voters in the last election, the petition to be filed with the State Election Board at the time when primary returns are filed.

NORTH DAKOTA—Nomination by petition of 500 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State forty days before the election.

OHIO—Nominating petition, the same as for party candidates, must be signed by 100 qualified voters, the date, must be filed with the State Election Board fifty to one hundred days before the election.

OREGON—Certificate of nomination signed by 2 per cent of the electors (not to exceed 1,000) must be filed with the Secretary of State forty to one hundred days before the election. Certification under oath is required.

PENNSYLVANIA—Nomination papers signed by one half of one per cent of the largest vote for such office at the last election must be filed with the Secretary of State sixty days before the election. The Harris vote in Pennsylvania in 1920 was 1,218,215.

RHODE ISLAND—Nomination papers signed by 500 voters must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election. Signatures must be submitted to Town Clerks two days before filing.

SOUTH CAROLINA—The method of nomination is not governed by statute. Committees and candidates may exercise their option. There is no statutory limitation.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Nomination by petition of 200 non-primary voters must be filed with the Secretary of State ninety days before the election.

TENNESSEE—Nomination by petition of at least fifteen qualified voters, all of whom must have paid a poll tax, sixty days before the election, must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election. The total vote for President in 1920 was 486,583.

TEXAS—Nomination by 1 per cent of the entire vote of the State in the last general election must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days after the primary. All signers must be non-primary voters and must have paid a poll tax. The total vote of Texas for President in 1920 was 486,583.

UTAH—Nomination by Certificate signed by 100 qualified voters must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty to forty days before election.

VERMONT—Certificate of nomination, signed by 1 per cent of the last vote for Governor. Petition must be accompanied by affidavit and filed with the Secretary of State thirty to sixty days before the election. The vote for Governor in 1922 was 68,153.

VIRGINIA—Nomination by written notice of candidacy, attested by two witnesses, the last named qualified voters who have paid a poll tax. Notice must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty days before the election.

WASHINGTON—Certificate of nomination signed by "group of petitioners" must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty to sixty days before the election.

WEST VIRGINIA—Nomination by petition of not more than 1,000 qualified non-primary voters must be filed with the Secretary of State twenty days after the primary election.

WISCONSIN—Nomination papers must be signed by at least 1,000 voters who must file affidavit as to legal qualifications, must be filed with the Secretary of State thirty to forty days before the election.

WYOMING—Certificate of nomination must be signed by 100 or more voters and filed with the Secretary of State forty to ninety days before the election. Affidavits as to legal qualifications of signers must be submitted.

Send in that Subscription Today.

MOSES, WHERE ART THOU?

By ABOL SHEVICK.

After wandering forty years in the wilderness, the socialist party now finds itself in the ranks of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, supporting La Follette for President. So THIS is the promised land!

Send in that Subscription Today.

CHICAGO SCHOOL SYSTEM TO HAVE MORE BUILDINGS

To Spend \$16,000,000 to House 12,000 Kids

Business manager John E. Byrnes of the board of education thinks that the new school building program announced to cost \$16,000,000 will accommodate 12,000 more pupils than the present facilities by next fall and many more than that by fall 1925 when the full building program will be completed.

More schools and better schools have been almost the greatest immediate need of the Chicago system and have been valiantly fought for by the Chicago Teachers Federation and teachers councils. For a time it looked as though the reactionary and business board of education would shelve the urgent school building plans to put up a skyscraper in the loop for their own offices. Whether the teachers' federation will succeed in making big corporation tax-dodgers pay up or whether the money for the new schools comes from poorer pockets remains to be seen.

The following eleven sites are to be purchased at once:

Between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth sts. and Bishop and S. Laflin sts.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth st. and Exchange and Muskegon ave. and West Sixty-first st. and Kostner and Keneth Cornelia st. and Newport ave. and Lavergne and Le Claire ave.

Between North Shore and Fairfield ave. and Pratt and Washenaw ave. Between Seminole and Bryn Mawr ave. and Austin and McVickers ave. Between W. Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh st., S. Lincoln st. and Winchester ave.

Between Case and Sherwin ave. and Rockwell and Wastenhay ave. Between Winchester ave. and Lincoln st., Adams st. and Jackson Blvd. Between Bisen st., Odell, Pratt and Oketa ave.

Many In Addition. In addition the ground has already been broken for the following additions: Douglas Addition, Thirty-second st. and Giles ave., \$600,000. Grant Addition, Wilcox st. and Western ave., \$450,000. Jenner Addition, Milton ave. and Oak st., \$325,000. Shakespeare Addition, Forty-sixth st. and Greenwood ave., \$350,000. Phil Sheridan Addition, Escanaba ave. and North st., \$450,000. Talcott Addition, Ohio and Lincoln sts., \$400,000. Ward Addition, Twenty-seventh st. and Shields ave., \$400,000. Wentworth Addition, Seventeenth and Sangamon sts., \$450,000. Doolittle Addition, Thirty-fifth st. and Rhodes ave., \$550,000.

The Carl Schurz High School addition at Milwaukee ave. and Addison st. will be erected at a cost of \$1,750,000 and 4,000 additional students accommodated by the increased capacity.

Finish in 1925. Work on all these additions will be completed by September, 1925, at the latest it is announced.

The architectural bureau of the board also is at work on plans for eight new additions, scheduled to be completed January 1, 1926. They are: Morgan Park High School addition, \$1,200,000; Carl Schurz Elementary School, Beaumont and Montrose ave., \$600,000; Brentano addition, Fairfield ave. and Schubert st., \$350,000.

Ward Addition, Forty-eighth and Bishop sts., \$400,000. Anderson addition, Lincoln and Division sts., \$450,000. Franklin addition, Goethe and Wells sts., \$225,000.

Ward Addition, \$150,000 equipment to cost \$150,000 is planned for the Tilden Technical High School.

Send in that Subscription Today!

Brazil Can Tell Hughes to Go to Hell for a While

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Brazil is a trifle too big to be disciplined by a note from Secretary Hughes. Moreover, it has arms enough so that an embargo would not soon affect its power to deal with the revolt in the state of Sao Paulo, were millions of dollars of American money are invested. Under the circumstances the Brazilians will be permitted to fight it out without direct interference. No indication has yet been given as to how much the New York bankers have gambled on the success of either the government or the rebels. Unless the rebels offer them far better terms than the present government has granted, as to loans and concessions, the bankers will stand firmly behind President Bernardes.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Big German Glass Workers' Union is For Amalgamation

RADEBURG, Germany, July 15.—Amalgamation was strongly favored by the convention of the Central Union of Glass Workers, affiliated with the General Federation of Trade Unions of Germany, which met in Radeburg, June 2 to 6.

The general executive board had tried in vain to get together with the pottery workers on an industrial union of the ceramic industry. The executives believed, therefore, that an effort should now be made to join up with the factory workers. The convention approved heartily of an industrial union, but left the executive free to come to terms with the factory workers, the building trades workers or preferably with the trades in the ceramic industry.

Send in that Subscription Today.

SINCLAIR CAN'T ESCAPE TESTIFYING TO SENATE, FEDERAL JUDGE SAYS

WASHINGTON, July 15.—An investigating committee of congress has the right to compel a private citizen to appear before it and testify concerning matters relative to the investigation, it was held, in effect, today by Justice Hoehling of the district supreme court in overruling the demurrer filed by Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire lessee of Teapot Dome oil field.

Sinclair was indicted for contempt of the United States senate for refusing to testify before the senate public lands committee. His attorneys filed a demurrer attacking the indictment on the ground that the senate was without authority to compel Sinclair to testify.

Justice Hoehling gave Sinclair's attorneys 20 days in which to make an appeal.

Send in that Subscription Today.

MUSSOLINI MURDERED OPPONENT

(Continued from page one)

ized a squad with Mariotti and killed 25 workers to avenge Dresda. No one of the Fascist murderers was ever arrested.

"Shut Up" or Die. General Stringa of Milan organized a strong campaign of protest against Volpi and his band of Fascist crooks, labeling them a "dishonor to the nation" and demanding that the band dissolve.

In answer the Via Forlezza, headquarters of Volpi's gang, sent a letter to General Stringa to shut up or be killed. A letter was also sent up from Rome warning the anti-Fascist that his opposition would not be tolerated.

The dissident Fascist Forni, now a deputy, has had a Fascist opposition banded against him since early in the year. Francesco Giunta and Giovanni Marinelli sent a circular letter to all branches of the national militia about Forni. A lawyer from Alessandria, who was presented to Forni and Sala, another dissident Fascist, was warned that he would "pass a bad quarter of an hour," meaning that the Fascist band would not spare him from violence.

Forni Beaten by Ben's Order. Forni challenged the Fascist, however, and announced that he would go to Pavia to speak. Prefect Ricci of that town, Colonel Magnaghi of the Fascist militia and Commendatore Sechi met and decided not to allow Forni to speak.

Amerigo Dumini appeared with 30 Fascisti to beat up Forni if he should try to speak in spite of warnings. Volpi and Dumini met Forni at the station with their band of vicious Fascisti. Only Forni's physical force saved him from death at the hands of thugs, who gave him a terrific beating. And this was done by order of Mussolini.

Set for Murder. Forni began to investigate the affair, with these results: Prefect Ricci communicated with the Fascist party and gave to Rossi and Giunta all the names of those accused by Forni. Giunta, Rossi, Marinelli, Mussolini, etc., met on the same day, March 11, and decided to do away with Forni. That night they dispatched a car to Dumini and gave him an unconditional order.

Rossi was overheard to remark to a member of the national Fascist militia in the Via Arancio when they were speaking of Forni: "Let him go, Never mind him. He has only a short time to live."

The deputy's house was looted and burned, but he himself was not at home and managed to escape death for the time being.

More Revelations Coming. These are only a few of the deeds of violence of the Fascist officials of Italy—ex-officials now—of whom Mussolini thought so highly as long as he could suppress public protest against himself, but whom he threw over as officials as soon as his own position was endangered. While the men are in jail now they are accorded special privileges and the charges against him are not being pressed in a hurry.

Mussolini attempted to allow the men to escape after the murder of Matteotti, but the opposition forced him to order their arrest.

More details of the Fascist grafting will be given in later articles. There will be the story of the Fascist control of Italy's banks, which enabled them to maintain their government with stolen funds. Presi is publishing in Il Lavoratore the data from Matteotti's own publication, "One Year of Fascism."

Send in that Subscription Today!

COMMUNIST CHILDREN'S COLUMN

DEAR CHILDREN: The children's group wrote us that they missed the Communist Children's Column and they sent us two or three little stories which we have used to keep up the column. Now the DAILY WORKER wants all the children to help keep the Communist Children's Column going so that the young comrades can feel that they are in the DAILY WORKER family.

The Communist Youth International has written that the DAILY WORKER prints a silly "Uncle Wiggly" funny picture. The DAILY WORKER would like to print a real Communist funny strip for you children, but we have no one to draw it.

But dear children, the DAILY WORKER wants all of you who can draw, or write little verses, or stories, or even letters, to write them and send them in for us to print in the Communist Children's Column so that all the children can read them. Tell us what you would like to have in your own column, and if none of the children write what you ask for, we will find some older comrade to help you in your column. Tell us what kind of stories you would like to read in the Communist Children's Column or ask us questions that you would like

some one to answer.

The DAILY WORKER wants all the Communist children to read their own column and to send in whatever they would like to see printed in it. Please write us, dear children.

Address the Children's Column, DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Krasnaya Dacha

is the site selected for the Commune Herald

Situated between Odessa, Kherson and Nikolaev.

It forms an ideal place for dairy and poultry industry. Qualified workers interested in such an enterprise must join now before full quota has been reached.

For more information write or call to secretary

S. MILLER, 1243 N. CLAREMONT AVENUE, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Armitage 5776

Send in that Subscription Today.

BIG BUSINESS ADMITS SYSTEM IS UNBALANCED

Forecaster Offers No Remedy to Workers

(Special to the Daily Worker.) CLEVELAND, July 15.—A new business indicator, based upon the record of production of pig iron furnaces, to measure and forecast the rise and fall of the tides of trade with the precision of the finest mechanical mechanism, has been designed and is now being used by Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice president of the Cleveland Trust company.

Its present indications show that business is still in the downward swing of the business cycle, but that recovery should begin late this fall and normal trade conditions be restored by July, 1925. The stock market is now in the midst of a "technical bull movement."

"There is nothing mysterious about the main causes of the present decline in general business," a statement issued by the bank says. "It has come because the great shortage in building construction, railroad equipment, automobiles and machinery for public utilities that had accumulated during the war and post-war years, has largely been made up by the industrial activity of 1922 and 1923.

"Politics, the bonus, taxation, the weather and unsettled conditions abroad have had little to do with the current decline in business.

"We have enormous and unbalanced industrial equipment."

Send in that Subscription Today!

Soviet Secretary In Poland Wounded By Unknown Shooter

WARSAW, Poland, July 15.—The secretary of the Soviet embassy, Kowalek, was wounded by a bullet shot at him. The bourgeois papers claim that the shooting was the "result of a quarrel in the street." No accurate details of the shooting are allowed to be given out by the Polish government.

That the attempted assassination of Kowalek took place just a few days after the socialist traitor Daszynski had made an imperialistic speech in the Polish parliament, criticizing the government and the foreign minister, Zamojski, for taking too friendly an attitude toward Soviet Russia.

Poland is overrun with counter-revolutionists, who would seize upon the least provocation to commit violence against any one representing the Soviets. In Warsaw alone there are hundreds of Russian emigres, many of them students living under the protection of the "angel wing" of the Polish bourgeois government.

Minnesota Prof Goes Blindly Patriotic in Praise of Ku Kluxers

By CARL COWL (Special to the DAILY WORKER) MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 15.—There are professors and

Radek Replies to Zinoviev at World Communist Congress

(Continued from page 1.)

was active, and for this very reason, of course, mistakes occurred.

The criticism of Hulla's article, the policy in the elections in the Carpathian section of Russia, the policy in the agrarian question, are attributable in part to misunderstandings, and in part to incorrect information.

The correct interpretation of the United Front policy and advantageous maneuvering in the agrarian question led to the disintegration of the agrarian party and the clerical party and shattered the Social-Democrats and the National Socialists. Thirty-five to forty per cent of the soldiers vote the Communist ticket. The decisions of the Prague convention are based upon the resolutions of the Fourth Congress. It would be astonishing, if the sum total of the resolutions of the Congress were to amount to a complaint against opportunism. United Front policy from below will be applied frequently by the party; the United Front policy from above will be used sparingly.

Radek Speaks.

The next speaker was Comrade Radek. He said:

"Comrade Zinoviev's speech, which, in my opinion, represents the annulment of the resolution of the Fourth Congress on the united front (interruption: Oh, Oh) has induced me to put my point of view, which, because of the unanimous decision of the Russian Communist Party against my views, I should otherwise have hesitated to do.

"Four questions are presented here. 1. How did our united front tactics arise, what were they, and what are they? 2. What experiences have we gained in the last year with regard to the united front, particularly in Germany? 3. What is the present situation, and what is to be done? 4. What is the situation in the Communist International, and how must Communist tactics be defined within our parties?"

"I shall begin with the origin of the united front policy. Comrade Zinoviev makes two assertions in explanation of the history of the united front. The first is that in the year 1919-20, the Communist International, in the West, outside Russia, consisted of small propaganda parties and groups, and that we first became mass parties in the year 1921. This statement is incorrect. In 1919 our small Communist Party in Germany stood at the height of greater revolutionary mass struggles than since the year 1920. In Bavaria we conquered power and defended it. We had our small Hungarian Party which achieved power and defended it by arms for four and a half months.

Latin and Russian.

What is the united front and what is the watchword of workers' and peasants' governments. For Zinoviev this is quite simple. The Russian peasant understands no Latin, he does not know what the dictatorship of the proletariat is, and this watchword has therefore been translated, first into Russian, then into German and into English, etc.

On the basis of our Latin we have, in the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 torn away great masses of the social democrats, and after the Halle Conference we became a mass party. Since then however, in the year 1921, we translated the Latin words 'dictatorship of the proletariat' into German, we sit at each Congress and attempt to explain to ourselves what this translation means. (Interruption: Opportunistic translation). With the year 1920, with our defeat in Poland, our defeat in Italy, with the world economic crisis, which made plain the way for the capitalist offensive, began the so-called new stage, which we announced at the Third World Congress. We said to ourselves, now call together again the masses which are in retreat, and out of sentimental socialists we must make Communists and hard fighters. To this end we first adopted

the united front, and secondly, sought for the watchwords for this united front. After the Halle Party Conference, every German Communist felt that we had already drawn to ourselves the workers who were for the dictators that meanwhile the great masses would not be won by the propaganda of the watchword of dictatorship; and that we must win them over by the putting forward general slogans in their daily struggles. The situation was not, in general, immediately understood by the comrades. It is a historical fact that a number of comrades considered the "open letter" of January 8, as opportunistic back sliding. Only as a result of the intervention of comrade Lenin were directions for the united front and the "open letter" included in the resolutions of the Third Congress. These obstacles which were not overcome, found expression in the differences which we had on the Executive, with regard to the requirements of the transition period with the confiscated capital, and the taxation program. And they found expression in the question of the workers' and peasants' government.

At Fourth Congress.

What, comrades, was the position of the workers' and peasants' government question at the Fourth Congress? Comrade Zinoviev has explained here how much he felt that the watchword of a workers' government as a coalition with other workers' parties, might be opportunistic. But he gave war; (I do not know if it was because of my incitement) but so it came about that, in the meeting of the Commission at the Fourth Congress, Gretchen, under the flattery of Faust, sinned for a moment. Comrades, however flattery the role of Mephistophiles or even of Faust may be to me I must uproot this legend. Here is the first draft of Comrade Zinoviev's resolution. This draft contains, unfortunately, not only the first transgression of Comrade Zinoviev, which he has already read out, but a second. In this draft comrade Zinoviev wrote:

"When we are defending the united front, Communists must not hesitate under certain circumstances, to form a government in conjunction with non-Communist parties." The second passage is much better. It says: 'Communists do not hesitate to make agreements with other parties, even if the leaders of these parties are social democrats or even Christian socialists. (Brandler: Very sensible).

"Up to this day I think it is sensible. This mention of Christian socialism came from a preference for certain leaders of the German center, who had said that it was possible that even the Christian socialists might take part in a workers' government.

"In this resolution comrade Zinoviev's two transgressions, as I have calculated, multiplied into seven transgressions. All were, as usual, the results of the first sin. The form of the resolution makes it clear to us also that the Leipzig and Prague resolution is nothing more than a repetition of this resolution, and that the object of now the ending of this resolution.

United Front.

"In the resolution it is stated, among other things: 'The Communists, in opposition to an open or disguised bourgeois-democratic coalition, present a united front of all workers, and the coalition of all workers' parties on the economic and political field, to fight against the bourgeois power and to lead to its final overthrow.'

"... Even a workers' government, which arises from a parliamentary situation, is thus of purely parliamentary origin, and can create the opportunity for the establishment of revolutionary workers' movements.

"... Communists, under certain circumstances, declare their readiness to form a workers' government in cooperation with non-Communist workers' parties and workers' organizations."

This resolution unites a warning

against the dangers of the united front with the clear perception that we may perhaps be forced, by a number of transition stages, to a struggle for the dictatorship.

Bukharin, in his report to the Russian Party Congress last year, represented the failure of the left wing comrades to perceive that one must proceed to the dictatorship by stages, as a left digression. (Freimuth: On the contrary.)

We shall see. Freimuth says that he will proceed thru dictatorship to the Saxon workers' government. (Freimuth: You say that.)

It is said: It is not a matter of abstract formulae. The workers do not make these divisions. Of what do the masses of the workers, not only the Communists, think, when they speak of a workers' government? In England they think of the Labor Party. In Germany, in the countries where capitalism is in collapse, the workers say: the united front means that Communists and social democrats do not fight against each other during strikes, but co-operate. The idea of the workers' government has the same meaning for the working masses. They think of a government of all workers' parties.

Enter Coalitions.

At the IVth Congress of the Communist International we declared that in the interests of the revolution it might be necessary: 1. To propose to the mass of the workers to enter into a coalition even with the Social-Democrats. 2. To be ready in certain circumstances actually to carry out in practice and not merely to agitate for it. And how was that understood? It is not only comrade Smeral who does not find himself in a very cheerful position at the moment, who had reason to excuse himself on the ground that he was seduced. Quite a number of the comrades have been seduced by the influence of our comrade Zinoviev. I have in my hand an article published by comrade Kleine on the first of February 1923. In this article, which is a polemic against the "Left," written before the party congress and before Brandler's thesis had been published, he says:

"The readiness which recently we have so often shown to take the final decisive step by joining the common fight for the interests of the proletariat in company with the reformist parties, is not a trick, it is not a tactical maneuver, but a sheer fact. And in the same way the possibility which we have faced of a workers' government is not a trick or an artifice.

"Simply because the workers' government is not as yet a proletarian dictatorship but only the government of a labor party which has to rely on the extra-parliamentary fighting organization of the United Front, deviations in its policy are inevitable."

Saxon Experience.

That is what comrade Kleine said before the Party congress. Since that time we have been thru our experiences in Saxony and our chairman, comrade Treint, has written an article on the results of the elections in France. This article ends with the words: "The Workers' Government is a step towards the dictatorship." He has also written an article for the special congress number of the "Communist International" in which he again says that it is not a dictatorship but merely a stage forward. Yesterday he got up here and said he was "in perfect agreement with Zinoviev, that his form of workers' government is admirable, that, in short, the Workers' Government is the dictatorship of the proletariat in evolution."

(Exclamation from the German delegation: "A good road to improvement.")

But it is not a question of who is in the wrong and who is in the right. Comrade Zinoviev is quite right when he says that at the IVth Congress we took a step which was opportunistic whether we knew it or not; we can still learn something from that.

Bulgarian Situation.

I will pass to the second part of the

report—to our experiences.

After the incidents in Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Communist Party proposed to the Bulgarian Social-Democratic Party, which had at one time supported Zankow, to form a bloc. That is the first point. Next we decided here that the German Party was to take part in the Saxon government. After the defeat in Saxony our French comrades, with our consent, offered to form an election alliance with the Social Democratic Party in France, which is only possible by putting forward common tickets. Comrades, let us first examine the two steps which were taken without any catastrophe resulting, where a bloc was not formed, because the opposition did not wish it. People talked in this sort of way: "Comrades, the labor government is the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is a synonym; it is a pseudonym." I always understood that one used a pseudonym when one wanted to conceal something. But if I say, my name is Hasse, but I am Radek, then surely, comrades, this has no sense.

Now for the third point to be explained: how are the social democrats to be unmasked? We know that the social democrats can and will never fight. But we propose to them that they should fight with us in order that we may then unmask them. Comrade Trient knew perfectly well that the social democrats would never join with us in forming a bloc, and so we were able to permit ourselves the luxury of offering them this union. They have refused it, therefore, they now stand unmasked. But we rather spoil the effect of this unmasking when we announce beforehand: "Our object is not a common struggle, what we are out for is to unmask you." The whole point in our being genuinely and honestly ready to go a bit of the way with every working-class party which is ready for a fight.

Unity of the Workers.

(Exclamation: "But the social democrats will never fight.")

We should be trampling the interests of the working class under foot if we did not honestly and without reservation aim at the unity of the proletariat at every stage of its battle.

Comrades, if the Executive allowed the Bulgarians and the French to do this, it cannot turn around now and say: "This was a proposal made with good intentions; but he knew all along that it would not be accepted."

In September we decided that the German comrades should enter the Saxon government. They did enter it and the whole Executive was convinced that they had managed the affair very badly. We had suffered a crushing defeat. And what did Comrade Zinoviev write about our entry into the Saxon government after his defeat? In his pamphlet on "The Problem of the German Revolution" he says in the introduction, which was written after the defeat:

Useful Experience.

"The comrades who look only at the situation in Germany from the point of view of Saxony are making the mistake of provincials, they have not got their perspective right. The Saxon experiences were not accidental, and they were not useless to the party. (Hear! Hear!) The most important task in Germany is to capture the workers who support the Left wing of the social democracy—the present Left wing of the social democracy is playing the same part as the independent socialists played in 1920. The masses of the workers are clinging to the left social-democrats as they might cling to a life buoy, still hoping to get salvation without the bloodshed of a civil war. All these sections of the working class would have held us Communists responsible if we had refused to try in company with the left social democrats to bring the country out of its crisis by peaceful means."

Even after the Saxon experiences comrade Zinoviev did not hold our entry into the government to have been a mistake, but even the it brought defeat to our party he regards it as a great victory.

Comrades, I come now to the examination of the Saxon experiences. What did they consist of? Comrade Zinoviev does not criticize the Communist Party for not deciding to enter upon the struggle for power in October. He says in his thesis that it was right to avoid this, because we had no arms. He says, too: "Since uprisings and civil war are not undertaken in order to provide opportunities for a heroic death, but in order to win victory, it was wise to attempt them." How does he criticize the attitude of the party? He says that when we went into the Saxon government and it became evident that we could not grasp power, we should at least have demanded the arming of the proletariat and the socialization of industry, and that if the social democrats would not join with us in fighting for this, we should have broken with them and left them. He criticized Fritz Heckert for making a speech in which he said that he stood by the constitution. Comrade Heckert should not have said that. It was nonsense to say that because his adversaries did not believe him. All over the country the party had spread manifestos—"Workers Arm Yourselves," A Tragi-Comedy.

Comrades, the Saxon affair is no comedy. It is a tragic-comedy and not a parliamentary tragic-comedy but the tragic-comedy of a Communist Party which has not learned to prepare for battle.

What is the lesson of the experiences in Saxony? The lesson which we must learn if we are to avoid further defeats? The lesson is, first, that one cannot take a jump unless one has a jumping-off ground. One cannot, all at once, simply because the party has decided that one is to undertake the fight for power, enter upon actions which require a considerable time for their development, and which involve the masses of the people.

The second lesson is still more important. I am in absolute agreement with comrade Zinoviev that one cannot have a united front from above unless one has it from below. And it was the United Front from below which we had not organized; our factory councils were divided into bits, they were nothing but separate atoms. The Central Committee governing the factory councils was no better than a shadow and we had not bound them to our party.

If the Saxon government had supported itself upon the congress of factory councils . . .

(Severing: "Why was it not called that?")

That is just the mistake which I admit.

(Severing: "We asked for it six times!")

That points the moral: without a mass organization, a workers' government is doomed to death. It must end either with a fight or with a defeat.

Refused to Consider Question.

What light does these experiences throw upon the questions whether in certain circumstances we should enter into a coalition government with the S. D. in order to further our revolutionary ends? Comrade Zinoviev has not told us clearly here, whether he excludes the possibility of our entering a coalition government with the S. D. in the future if we are stronger than we were in Saxony. The German Left refused to consider this question. What is the view of the Executive?

I do not think that comrade Zinoviev will refuse to consider this problem, for to do so would mean that we relinquish all hopes of fruitful mass agitation among the social democratic workers and can show them no way of escape.

To say that the question is one of reform or revolution is nothing but a rhetorical phrase which nobody who has any grasp of the situation could take seriously. What we are concerned with is what Zinoviev summed up in the phrase: Finding out a way for the future.

Varga in his thesis says that since 1920 we have been in a new state of

our progress. But he was careful in his report not to draw the conclusions which logically follow from this.

Now I want to say a few words about the organization of the Revolution. The organization of the revolution may mean that correct Communist tactics are adopted from the first moment when even a group of Communists are occupied in rallying the workers for the revolution, in organizing them for the fight, and in organizing preparations for the fight until they become so wise that they grow into the party of the revolution. Or it may mean that we have reached a situation when we can calculate that within a given time, that is to say, at a moment not far off, in the next months, or in the next weeks, we shall enter upon the decisive battle. To say this means that one must force the pace of the struggle to an extraordinary degree, it demands the most extensive concentration upon military preparations—for if anybody says that one can just get hold of arms, he is very much undervaluing the experiences of revolutions, and also the experiences of the Russian revolution.

(Turning to the German comrades.) Comrades, you are simply talking in the air when you say we are ready to lead the masses in their struggle every day! In that case, why don't you lead the masses every day into the struggle for power? Why do you wait, if you can lead the mass of the workers in their struggle every day? (Freimuth: We do lead the masses in their struggle every day, in whatever struggle is the order of the day.)

Comrade Freimuth says we lead the struggle for power every day, just as it comes along. That means every one of our struggles for power. Quite true! But what is being said generally is that the German Communist Party is ready at any moment to lead the proletariat in the struggle for complete power. (Severing: Quite true!)

I say, if you are ready for it every day, and do not do it, you are traitors to the German proletariat. Comrades, behind this dispute is a serious matter. Comrade Zinoviev has said in his report that in the important centers in France and Germany we are advancing toward winning the majority of the proletariat. That is the kernel of the question. If Comrade Zinoviev asserts that he is mistaken. And this error, together with the idea of our left comrades, who declare that they are ready every day to take up the struggle for complete power . . . (Interruption: Ready, ready!) One is not ready to do that which one cannot do.

Comrades, in that does the error in judging the situation lie? Comrades have said, "We have suffered a tremendous defeat in Germany," and, having said that, they are still of the opinion that nothing has changed that tomorrow we shall again be ready. That is the greatest illusion that can be entertained.

If the French comrades were so strong, why was there only one demonstration in Paris when the Ruhr workers were shot by the French troops? Comrade Trient writes very pertinently in an article in the Communist International: "The great majority of the French proletariat is still filled with pacifist and democratic illusions." And in Germany? I believe, comrades, that the Congress will have the opportunity of considering in commission one fact after another, not only the present transient situation in the German Party, but that which is developing.

A fraction numbering 62 people represent four millions of workers who have been thru all the tribulations of illegality. They enter the Reichstag for the first time, and what do we see? We hear a few parliamentary speeches I will not describe here.

When the experts' report, which is to ensnare the German proletariat, comes before the Reichstag, it is the duty of the Communist Party, entering parliament as agitators, not to spout general speeches, but to give an answer which will be echoed in

millions of hearts of the Germans. And you have not done that.

I pass to a wider question, our work in the trade unions. The central question here is: shall we capture the trade unions, shall we draw the masses together, or not? That will be decided by whether we are a radical party protesting in parliament, or whether we are a mass party preparing the revolution. I beg Comrade Losovsky, who perhaps knows the subject better, and is officially obliged to know about German trade union affairs, to come up here and say what he thinks about the direction our work is taking in the trade unions.

There is, in the German party, a terrible passivity. This is very strongly emphasized in an article by a Berlin comrade in the Funke (The Spark). It is the one serious phenomenon which must be examined.

Comrades, you will say that the capitalists throw our comrades out of work, they become unemployed, and cannot pay their contributions; they leave the trade unions. You will say that Amsterdam is kicking us out. That is true. The question only is: if we shall avoid everything which would make that easier for them or shall we do everything to make it impossible for them.

Comrades, the resolution of your party conference on the trade union question clears the way for leaving the trade unions.

And now, comrades, the factory councils. Comrade Zinoviev has referred to a report by Comrade Varga. I do not know what is the date of this report, and if it reviews the recent period. The result of the elections in recent weeks shows that in a number of towns we have suffered great losses. The Congress had to examine the direction of development of the party. The direction of its development which you accept on the basis of your theoretical attitude, on the basis of your judgment with regard to the ripeness of the situation with regard to the relations of force, is such that you might cut the party away from its basis. There is a danger of the determination of the party's circle of influence in the near future. And that is the greatest danger that can threaten us. The Communist International has carried thru great struggles at almost all its Congresses. The novel point now is, unfortunately, that disagreements have crept into the ranks of the comrades who have hitherto been common representatives of the Russian Party. At the end of his speech, Comrade Zinoviev raised the question of official or correct Communist discipline. If we, in the Communist International, rely only on official discipline, we would be an official framework, but not a living international. This minority, whatever it is, whatever direction it adheres to, must not only submit to the resolution of the Communist International, but has also the duty, between Congresses, of carrying out the international resolutions in organizing and agitation.

The Russian comrades, who very often, like all of us, may make mistakes, are practical exponents of the working class movement. And if Comrade Zinoviev declares a thousand times that he will never make a coalition with the social-democrats, he will come to the day when it will be necessary; he will only declare that the situation has changed, and that it is only a maneuver, while the other, the wicked one, has opportunistic designs. The result of the discussion of differences should still allow every one, who may disagree with this or that decision, to remain in the party, subject to its discipline. We must not hesitate at criticism, otherwise we would be an organization of cliques which carries on its business behind the recess. But after we have fought here, we have the duty and the opportunity to work positively, wherever the executive of our party places us, and to leave it to time and their experience to show whether we have erred in one respect and they in another. (Applause in a part of the Congress.)

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NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

OPEN AIR MEETINGS
Thursday, July 17
Section 2—Intervale and Wilkins Aves. Speaker, Margaret Undjus.
Friday, July 18
Section 1—7th St. and 2nd Ave. Speaker, Joe Brady.
Section 2—10th St. and 5th Ave. Speaker, Carl Brodsky.
Section 4—Union and So. 2nd St. Speaker, N. B. Sparer.
Section 5—Stone and Pitkin Aves. Speaker, George Bind.
Section 6—13th Ave. and 42nd St. Speakers to be announced.
Section 4—Grand St. and Mermad Ave. Speakers, Rebecca Grecht, George Primatt.
Section 1—East Broadway and Jefferson St. Speaker, Lena Chernenko.
Saturday, July 19
Section 2—10th St. and 5th Ave. Speaker, Joe Brady.
Section 3—14th St. and Brooke Ave. Speaker, Jack Etachel.
Section 4—Grand St. Extension. Speaker, Simon Felchin.
Section 5—Stone and Pitkin Aves. Speaker to be announced.
Section 6—25th St. and Mermad Ave. Speaker to be announced.
Sunday, July 20
Thursday, July 17—14th St. and Borsellino Ave.
Saturday, July 19—Columbia and Bergeline Aves. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht and others.

NEW YORK, July 15—Wm. Z. Foster, recently returned from a trip to Russia, will speak on **RUSSIA IN 1924** at a mass meeting to be held on Monday, July 21st, 8 P. M., at Webster Hall, 11th Street between 3rd and 4th Aves.

Massachusetts Is To Hear Ruthenberg And Foster July 19

BOSTON, Mass., July 15—The most important membership meeting that our Party ever held will take place at the Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, July 19, at 7:30 p. m. Both Comrades Wm. Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Workers Party, and C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary will be present and will discuss with the membership our IMMEDIATE PROGRAM of Party work. The discussion will cover the Labor Party Campaign, Industrial Work, Shop Nuclei Organization, Membership Campaign, Daily Worker Campaign, Unemployment Campaign, and Educational Work of the Party.

It is desirable that a delegation from out-of-town locals be present at this meeting and take part in the discussion so as to be able to report back to their membership the important problems which will be presented there.

Admission to this meeting will be by membership card only. It is the duty of every member of the Party to attend this meeting. Branch secretaries are instructed to immediately notify their entire membership and CCC's outside of Boston are invited to send a delegation. It is very important that the

ARMED PEASANTS ARE SEIZING MEXICAN LAND; WON'T GIVE UP GUNS

MEXICO CITY, July 15—Because many peasants who had been armed during the last revolution are using their arms for the appropriation of land, the Mexican war department intends to disarm all peasants at once. From the rich landowners hundreds of complaints are urging more rapid disarmament.

From all the peasant organizations protests are coming against this order to disarm. These complain that after the arms have been taken away they will be unable to defend the land which belongs to them. Hostility to disarmament has assumed concrete shape in Hidalgo. There the peasants have organized to defend their arms even at the cost of their lives.

whole membership be familiarized with the program of work which the Central Executive Committee has laid out for the Party, and the success of this meeting will materially assist the district office in its work in the coming campaigns.

Remember the place: Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury. The Time: July 19, 1924, 7:30 p. m.

Fascist Ku Kluxers Mutilate Georgia Man's Daily Worker

ATLANTA, Georgia, July 15—One hundred per cent Kluxers have been active in this city of lynch-law trying to keep the DAILY WORKER from getting the truth to the workers of the town. John Rolley, 75 McCafee St., reports that practically every copy of the DAILY WORKER mailed him arrives in such a mutilated condition it is impossible to read it.

The postmaster of Chicago has written the DAILY WORKER declaring: "This office is in receipt of a communication from the postmaster of Atlanta, Georgia that copies of your publication addressed to Mr. John Rolley, 75 McCafee Street, were received by him almost daily in a torn condition as will be seen by the enclosed copy. I would be pleased to be advised as to how and in what condition the copy is forwarded to that address."

The Atlanta postal authorities claim to be unable to prevent the mutilation of the DAILY WORKER.

Poor Eyesight Bad Burden.
About 2,000,000 children of the United States are retarded about a year in school and the taxpayers are charged \$130,000,000 annually for the burden.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

CHICAGO BRANCH MEETINGS
Wednesday, July 16
WM. Z. FOSTER on "RUSSIA IN 1924," at Ogden Auditorium.
Thursday, July 17
Finnish Branch, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St.
South Side English, 3201 S. Wabash Ave.
Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.
Russian No. 1, 1902 W. Division St.
11th Ward Italian, 2429 S. Oakley Blvd.
31st Ward Italian, 511 N. Sangamon St.
Friday, July 18
Ukrainian No. 2, Ukrainian Educational Society, 10791 Stephenson Ave.
Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division St.
Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St.
Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.
Chicago Street Meetings
This Week
WEDNESDAY—Fullerton and Halsted, North Side Eng. W. P.
THURSDAY—82nd and Halsted, Englewood English W. P.
FRIDAY—Division and Washtenaw, N. W. Jeweb, W. P. North and Rockwell, Maplewood Y. W. L. Roosevelt and Central Park, Rykov, Y. W. L.
SATURDAY—30th and State, South Side English W. P. 11th and Michigan, Pullman Sub-C. C. C.
SUNDAY—Marshfield and Roosevelt Road, Marshfield, Y. W. L.
Send in that Subscription Today.

BUFFALO PARTY ACTIVITIES

Friday, July 18—The general membership meeting will be held at the Engleers Hall, 36 W. Huron St. The comrades are urged to be present at this meeting where Comrades Foster and Ruthenberg will report on the "Immediate Tasks Before the Party."
Saturday, July 19—Open air meeting at Main and Genesee St. Speakers, Simonoff and Raymond.
Sunday, July 20—The workers party picnic at Woodlawn Beach, Seventh St. Finnish Grounds. A good program is arranged for this picnic and all comrades in Buffalo and vicinity are requested to co-operate with the committee and make this picnic a success.
An enlarged meeting of the D. E. C. will be held on the picnic grounds. Th out of town members of the D. E. C. are urgently requested to attend this meeting as we have urgent business to transact.

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BOSSSES TURN TO DIRECT ACTION AS COURTS FAIL

Violence Against I. W. W. Who Win at Law

(By The Federated Press)

NEW YORK, July 15.—Progress in the fight against reactionary courts in California is reported by the American Civil Liberties Union, national headquarters, New York. "The legal fight in Southern California has been practically won," says the union's statement. "The district court of appeals for that part of the state has reversed 6 successive convictions, involving 42 members of the I. W. W. In the past two years, 65 men have been practically won," says the union's statement. "The district court of appeals for that part of the state has reversed 6 successive convictions, involving 42 members of the I. W. W. In the past two years, 65 men have been practically won," says the union's statement. "The district court of appeals for that part of the state has reversed 6 successive convictions, involving 42 members of the I. W. W. In the past two years, 65 men have been practically won," says the union's statement.

CRY FROM DEPTHS OF TEXAS PRISON TELLS OF HORROR OF LIFE UNDER LASH OF KU KLUX KLAN

By CARL BRANNIN (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

DALLAS, Texas, July 15.—A cry from the depths of misery and despair is voiced in a letter written by a convict on one of the infamous prison farms of Texas to Legislator T. K. Irwin, Dallas, who is leading a campaign for prison reform.

Asking that his name be kept secret for fear that death at the hands of guards wielding the "mule" (a whipping strap three inches thick) will be his fate for complaining, the wretched man appeals for a transfer "into the walls" where he can follow his trade as linotype operator.

A Jew Before Kluxers.

The writer claims he is serving a four year sentence for a crime of which he is innocent but that as a Jew he had no chance before a Ku Klux Klan judge, jury and prosecuting attorney.

The world war with all its horrors in which the writer served is nothing compared to the hell of a prison camp and the czar of Bloody Russia in the dark days of 1905 was a gentleman in his treatment of prisoners compared to that meted out by Christian Texas in 1924.

The letter to the legislator reads in part: "I am an alien, came to this country as a stowaway and will be deported back to Latvia. Nevertheless, I am suffering for another man's sin, (a check cashed for \$15). Not knowing the laws of this country and having no one to take an interest in my behalf, I was convicted and sentenced to four years.

Prosecutor the Kleagle.

"God have mercy to thy wandering chosen people, that has to face a jury, judge and county attorney who are members of the Ku Klux Klan. As a printer and linotype operator, all around man, working for a well known firm of printers at Waco, the county attorney's name is well known to me as the kleagle of the K. K. K. Believing Sir, that you are a man of humanitarian feelings, pray tell me what justice can a poor alien Jew, totally ignorant of the laws of this country and the great state of Texas expect from such a court of justice! Sending a man, innocent to the fullest extent to Hell, I have been with the Belgian army at the outbreak of the war, I have seen misery, fire and smoke, my feet tramped over dead bodies, yet I must speak deliberately and with the full conviction of my heart, that I never in my life seen a burning Hell as that which I experienced on Texas prison farms.

"I have never seen such a hell—unsanitary, underfed, cruel treatment, long hours (16) to work in mud and rain, where many fall out in the field. It is impossible for a Jew to complain of sickness, the only answer they give you is: when you die on the field we will put you on the wagon and bury you.

Worse Than Under Czar.

"I assure you, Sir, while I was working in Russia in 1905 under czarist rule, never have I seen such

BENWOOD DEATH MINE WHERE 119 PERISHED WILL OPEN ONCE MORE

WHEELING, W. Va., July 15.—By installing safety devices that would have saved the lives of 119 coal miners if used three months ago, the non-union Wheeling Steel Corp. believes it can reopen its deadly Benwood mine. The explosion that killed 119 workers was due to neglect of safety precautions that are now being taken. West Virginia mine inspectors, notoriously under the control of the non-union operators, had certified the mine to be safe without going into the workings to find about its condition.

brutality. Please help me to get into the walls. I am not able to do hard work. I am sick at heart, weigh only 119 lbs., am losing weight every day, my end will come soon on the farm. I have a wife and two children suffering hunger, also a sick mother with five little ones in Belgium crying for a piece of bread. Oh God, help me see them all where I may take care of them.

"Please do not publish this letter. My end will come if you do. They will whip me to death with their three inch strap. Do not mention my name. God bless you."

Machinists' Union Claims Membership Roster of 135,000

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, July 15.—A membership of over 135,000 is claimed for the Intl. Association of Machinists by General Secretary Davison, who has issued the report of receipts and disbursements for the month ending May 31. Ten new lodges have organized since April and small lodges in big cities in many instances been consolidated. Davison asserts that the slump in membership which began in 1920, (when there were 330,800 members) and continued for three years has stopped, and that recent months have shown steady recovery.

On the other hand, a long list of lodges in good standing when they went into the railway shop strike in 1922 are still among the casualties of that struggle.

Receipts for May totaled \$65,476.52.

Carpenters Union To Build New Hall As Election's Over

The Carpenters' District council of Chicago announces the start of construction, within 30 days, of a new hall, to cost over a quarter of a million dollars, at 12-18 East Erie St. The cost of the building will be met from the \$11 assessment levied on each member of the union.

It was the building fund from this assessment which became the center of controversy between Harry Jensen, reactionary president of the district council, and Frank Stahl, who polled a strong vote against Jensen in the recent carpenters' election. Jensen arbitrarily expelled nine local unions for not paying in this building fund, but caused such a storm of protest that they were reinstated before the election.

Disorganizing of West Virginia in Sam Gompers' Hands

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 15.—Following the special convention of 88 local unions and central bodies affiliated with the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, a committee will take up with Samuel Gompers the question of reorganizing the federation. Differences between President Harris led to 11 charges against him by the special convention.

MITCHALL'S INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA

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1640 W. Congress St. Chicago, Ill.

MORE CHARGES OF CITY CRAFT BUT NO ACTION

State's Attorney's Office Under Fire

Altho assistant state's attorney James W. Breen is charged with robbing the Police Pension Fund for Widows and Orphans of Chicago's deceased policemen, no action has been taken by State's attorney Crowe's office to investigate the matter. Breen is charged by policemen with recommending expenditures which were misdirected and never reached the widows and orphans, while he was attorney for the fund during Mayor Thompson's administration.

Geo. Gorman, first assistant state's attorney, told reporters he did not know what action would be taken by Crowe. "Crowe is out of town," he said. "I don't know whether Breen will be asked to resign or not."

Won't Investigate Self.

Breen has denied the charges, claiming it is a plot to elect men favorable to Mayor Dever in the coming election of Police Pension Board trustees. Breen will not resign his office as Crowe's assistant while the charges against him are pending. It was stated at Crowe's office that no complaints have yet been made about the Breen graft charges. As assistant state's attorney Breen will not investigate himself, it is understood.

The Citizen's Association, which assisted in uncovering the charges, in reporting the results of its investigations, attempts to white-wash Mayor Dever's trustees on the pension board at the same time that it complains against slipshod and irregular methods of the board as a whole.

Not Properly Audited.

"Altho the law now requires an annual audit by an auditor chosen by the board, such recent audits have failed to call attention to payments made without proper authorization and to other irregularities," they admit but attempt to show that such methods "reflect on the former board."

"In our opinion it should be an iron clad rule of the board never to pay back pensions without communicating directly with the pensioners themselves and informing them of the amounts awarded," the association declares.

Special Rake-off.

"Payments of \$3,650 were paid to James Breen for legal services during 1920, 1921 and 1922, when Mr. Breen was continually in the employ of the city of Chicago as first assistant corporation counsel at a salary of \$8,000 per annum," the Citizen's Association discloses.

Charges were made that many names were illegally added to the pension roll upon Breen's recommendation, and that large sums were paid out without right or reason.

EMIR OF KURD, ONCE WAGE SLAVE, GETS QUIT NOTE

'Debs' in D. C. Threaten To Go To Work

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The proposed trip of the Emir of Kurdistan to the nation's capital is all off.

Society leaders, diplomats and high government officials, who planned to entertain Emir in royal fashion, today abandoned all such plans when the Department of Labor announced a warrant had been issued for his arrest as an undesirable alien. The department revealed the Emir to be an "imposter" and an ex-panter.

Slapped Harding on Shoulder.

The Emir gained much notoriety in 1919, when he posed as his "High Royal Highness, Prince Neerdeschono," while piloting the Princess Fatima around the East. On that visit the prince came to Washington, gained entry to the White House and held audience with the late President Harding. When government officials investigated his record, he quietly sailed for Europe. Now he has returned with a new title and a new "royal entourage."

Is Hard to Locate.

The Emir, otherwise known as the "Crown Prince of Egypt," will be deported if the Labor Department can find him. A score of Deputy United States marshals were searching for him in New York today after he fled hotel authorities a hectic chase for the last ten days. The Department's records, which openly brand him as an "imposter," also brand him with defrauding New York hotels on his previous visit. His real name, it was said, was J. Albert Bonsu, a French tailor's assistant.

"This alleged prince is an imposter," read the cold type. "He has defrauded numerous New York hotels."

If apprehended the Emir, prince and royal highness will be jailed at Ellis Island for deportation, it was stated. Meanwhile, the capital's debutante set is heart-broken.

Anti-Union Gang of Theatrical Bosses Is Disintegrating

NEW YORK, July 15.—Following losses in their injunction fights against the Actor's Equity Association and the majority Managers' Protective Association, who have signed a 10 year contract providing 80 per cent union casts, the anti-union managers group is disintegrating. After a heated meeting of the die-hard producers, three managers have withdrawn. They are Brock Pemberton, Winthrop Ames and Henry W. Savage.

160 Workers Lost Lives on New York Jobs Last Month

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

ALBANY, N. Y., July 15.—An increase of deaths from industrial accidents in New York state in June is shown by the report of industrial commissioner Bernard L. Shientag. The number of deaths was 160 or 30 more than reported for May. The Syracuse district reported 17, the largest number so far recorded by any district in the state. Important increases are shown in the following industries: stone, clay and glass, metals, food and service.

WORKERS TOIL IN DARK HOLES

(Continued from page 1.)

inadequate lighting. I did not visit the worst part of the plant. Some of the foundries and shops were even more badly lighted, I was told. But the ones I visited could not have been much worse.

Bad Lighting Taxes Eyes.

Most of the injuries are brought about by the bad lighting and by the worn out machines. Yet the company thru its industrial council places the blame for the accidents upon the men. The management reprimands the men whenever they are hurt, claiming they are careless, and thus shifts the responsibility for the extremely inadequate facilities.

Another complaint frequent among the workers is that they have no chance for promotion. The men who work on the machines do unskilled work. All they have to do is to turn a lever and the parts are punched out. They linger on sometimes for many years in the hope of advancement until removed by some permanent injury caused by the worn out machinery.

No Promotion.

Those who do get advancement are given only a few more cents an hour. These men consider themselves the aristocracy of the place. They are generally the few Americans who work in the plant, and they show contempt for the foreigners in the place on every occasion, thus playing into the hands of the management by keeping the workers divided.

The lighting of the plant is very poor. The men work continually in semi-darkness. This type of work is at best extremely wearing on the men because of the noise, the heat and the heavy work. The company places an additional burden by supplying very

HEARST SCAB EXPELLED FROM STEREOTYPERS

Seattle Union Acts on Foreman Cruise

SEATTLE, July 15.—Foreman B. A. Cruise in the stereotype room of Hearst's open-shop Seattle Post-Intelligencer, will be permanently expelled from the Stereotypers and Electrotypers union as soon as Local 65 can put the paper thru. By unanimous vote he was thrown out of the local because he stayed on the job when the stereotypers and mappers were locked out for refusing to handle non-union type after the printers had struck.

The printers struck early in June to enforce signing of the contract by Hearst that all the other Seattle dailies had long been working under. Hearst has been paying under the scale and wanted to increase the working hours to steal a march on his competitors and make a tryout in Seattle of a possible national open-shop drive in his big chain of 24 dailies.

All working stereotypers in the local are paying 10 per cent of their wages to provide lockout benefits of \$27 a week for the Hearst victims.

Your Union Meeting

- THIRD WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1924
- | No. | Name of Local and place of Meeting. |
|-------|---|
| 38 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1524 N. Roby St. |
| 179 | B. & S. I. W., Stone Derrick, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 131 | Belt Lin Federation, 62nd and Halsted. |
| 2 | Brick and Clay, Village Hall, Lansing. |
| 10 | Carpenters, Western and Lexington. |
| 242 | Carpenters, 5445 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 250 | Carpenters, Blacker's Hall, Lake Forest. |
| 643 | Carpenters, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 1693 | Carpenters, 505 S. State St. |
| 1784 | Carpenters, 1638 Halsted St. H. Fehling, Rec. Sec'y., 2253 Grace St. Irving 7597. |
| 1922 | Carpenters, 6414 S. Halsted St. |
| 2289 | Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. Carvers (Wood), 1619 N. California Ave. |
| 14 | Cigar Makers, 215 S. Ashland Blvd., 7:30 p. m. |
| 798 | Electricians, 127 N. Francisco Ave. |
| 85 | Engineers, So. Chicago, 11405 Michigan. |
| 2 | Firemen's Assn., 159 N. State St., 2 p. m. |
| 451 | Firemen and Enginemen, 9118 Commercial Ave. |
| 10 | Food Carriers, District Council, 814 W. Harrison St. |
| 10 | Janitors (Mun.), Kedzie and Belmont. |
| 5 | Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 366 | Machinists, 818 W. 55th St. |
| 478 | Machinists, 3802 W. Madison St. |
| 830 | Machinists, 1182 Milwaukee Ave. |
| 515 | Maintenance of Way, 5324 S. Halsted St. |
| 23 | Marine Cooks, 357 N. Clark St. |
| 54 | Molders, 2800 W. Madison St. Evanston, Ill. |
| 624 | Painters, 150 W. Washington St. |
| 893 | Painters, Moose Hall, La Grange. |
| 972 | Painters, Odd Fellows Hall, Blue Island. |
| 5 | Plasterers, 910 W. Monroe St. |
| 18653 | Poultry and Game, 200 Water St. |
| 346 | Railway Clerks, 165 W. Washington St. |
| 225 | Railroad Trainmen, 812 W. 99th St. |
| 900 | Railroad Trainmen, 64th and University. |
| 931 | Railroad Trainmen, 159 N. State Street. |
| 73 | Sheet Metal, 714 W. Harrison St. |
| 723 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 733 | Teamsters, 220 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 769 | Teamsters, 6359 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 8 | Wall Paper, Crafts, Chicago and Western Aves. |

ITALIAN WORKERS BUY OUT 'IL LAVORATORE' WITH FASCIST EXPOSE

NEW YORK CITY, July 15.—Italians here are passing their copies of "Il Lavoratore," Communist daily published in Chicago, around since the editions carrying the Matteotti revelations of fascist rule in Italy have been exhausted. Over 2,300 copies of "Il Lavoratore" were sold here Saturday and hundreds of Italians were disappointed when the word came back that there were no more copies of the issue left.

The sensational financial "deals" of fascist officials were published by the slain socialist deputy in a rare pamphlet at the beginning of this year. Antonio Presi, editor of "Il Lavoratore," succeeded in obtaining a copy in spite of the rigid censorship on anti-fascist material which Mussolini is attempting to enforce.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A COOL SUMMER FROCK FOR HOUSE OR STREET WEAR.



809. Printed crepe was used for design, with facings of saten, rntz, ratine or gingham would also be attractive.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust sure. Size 38 requires 4 3/4 yards of 7-inch material. The width at the bottom is 1 1/2 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps.

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER, 1924, BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is not received by return mail.

A DAINY "PARTY" DRESS.



4596. Chiffon, batiste, net dotted Swiss or silk could be used for this style, with lace or embroidery or a simple plect edge for decoration. The outline may be straight or in pointed scallops.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps.

Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER, 1924, BOOK OF FASHIONS.

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75c—3 cakes Cuticura Soap 59c

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: \$6.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months By mail (in Chicago only): \$5.00 per year \$4.50...6 months \$2.50...3 months

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

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

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

290

Advertising rates on application.

The Capitalist International

When the London Conference meets to discuss the application of the Dawes plan for settling the reparations problem, the problem that it has to solve is the healing of the split in the Capitalist International—which is another way of saying that it must find ways and means to bring the recalcitrant groups of national capitalists to accept the hegemony of J. P. Morgan & Co. When that is finally accomplished America will enter the League of Nations, set up housekeeping there, and capitalism will be "unified"—until it splits again.

Just as the capitalists of Germany, in the worst hour of crisis, were saved by the Social-Democracy of Scheidemann, Ebert and Noske, so is the Capitalist International finding today its ablest defenders in the leaders and parties of the Second International. Who is leading the fight in London to put the Dawes report into effect, a report that will enslave the German workers, and thru them, the workers of the world, for generations to come unless it is broken? It is MacDonald, the prime minister of the Labor Government, leader of the Labor Party, head of the Second International. It is Herriot, who came to power in France thru the *bloc des gauches* and the socialists of the Second International.

It is quite logical, therefore, that the capitalists in the French and British parliaments (formerly foes of Herriot and MacDonald) are reported to be handling their ministers "gently." They should be gentle, for they will never get better servants than these two worthies. But there is no reason whatever for any who pretend to stand for the rule of the workers and the overthrow of capitalism to be gentle with these traitors to the working class. What is happening in London is that the "official" leaders of labor are trying to tie the working class to the broken down capitalist system, and cement its falling stones again with the blood and sweat of the exploited masses.

Czar's Bondholders Still Hope

Despatches from New York relate that a so-called "protective committee" for holders of Imperial Russian government bonds issued by the Czar in 1916, of which \$25,000,000 worth were sold in the United States, is asking the bondholders to renew the arrangement by which the committee was organized, for another two years. It expresses the hope that by the expiration of that time the Bolsheviks will have been persuaded to at least begin paying interest on the bonds.

Bondholders never give up hope. Once they have a set of printed papers telling them that the workers of such-and-such a country, or such-and-such an industry, are bound to keep them in idleness by the payment of fixed sums of money at regular intervals, they never rest until they have found some means of forcing the payment. That is what armies, navies, big guns, poison gas, death-rays, etc., are for. That is what the "mobilization" day, to be carried out next September by the U. S. Army, is for. Perhaps it is the mobilization project that gives hope to the Czarist bondholders that they will be able to collect.

Unfortunately for the parasites, but fortunately for the workers and peasants of Russia, the Soviet Government is stronger today than ever. If the bondholders really have any expectations of getting a bit of interest payment on the old discredited bonds of the Czar, they should be preparing to help force the Government of the United States to give the Russian workers a *quid pro quo*. That is, the Bolsheviks may pay—but only if they receive in return, not only recognition, but also very definite and tangible concessions in the way of credit.

The Courts Again

Another blow has been struck at the workers in the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against the railway employees of the Pennsylvania system receiving the wages awarded them by the Railway Labor Board.

Attacks on the workers are, by this time, second nature to our courts of justice. In this instance, however, the lengths to which the judges will travel in undermining the working class organizations are brought home very painfully.

The shop crafts federation sued the Pennsylvania Railroad for fifteen million dollars of back pay due the workers on the basis of a decision rendered by the Railway Labor Board. In addition to the enforcement of the wage ruling the question of working conditions was also involved. The Pennsylvania simply would not listen to the Railroad Board which almost always rules against the workers on important points of dispute. The rail magnates felt that there was no power that could compel them to obey the Board's decision. These capitalists knew full well that the army and the

press would not and could not be turned against them as in the case of the working men on strike.

Then the workers turned in despair to the courts. The lower branch of our judiciary aristocracy ruled that it had no jurisdiction. How illuminating it is to note that the courts confess they have no right to make the employers toe the mark in questions of dispute with workingmen! The Appellate division in the Keystone state, dominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad, then came across with a confirmation of the district court's action.

Here we have it. When the Railway Board decides against the workers, the courts leap to the defense of the bosses and supply the legal fiction and excuse for the mobilization of the strike-breaking forces of the government against the employes striking in protest. When, perchance, the same anti-labor board hands down a decision not adverse to the workers, then the courts step in and nullify such actions. In a word, what one department of the government might fail to do for the employers, another is sure to make up for.

This is capitalist justice with a vengeance. This is employing class democracy at its purest.

The Employers Approve

The country's biggest open shop organization has announced its whole-hearted indorsement of the platform of the democratic and republican parties.

In the July issue of "American Industries," James A. Emery, the general counsel for this group of bosses, analyzes both platforms and shows how well they measure up with the demands made by the open-shoppers in the matters involving the relations between government and business, the judiciary, taxation, foreign trade policies and the merchant marine.

We are not surprised at the stamp of approval accorded the democratic and republican parties by the strongest organized group of employers in the country. Nor are we astonished at the frankness with which the platforms are welcomed. We have long ago been convinced of the truth that the donkey and the elephant feed from the same crib.

Yet, at this time, the employers have more than enough cause to warrant their jubilation at their complete control of the big parties. The declaration of Emery is especially instructive as can be seen from the following:

"Despite the alleged radicalism of the hour, despite the threatening insistence of powerful groups and the menace of a third party, both platforms are free from ambiguous proposals to impair judicial remedies or power in the interest of any class. Despite the demand, no pledge is given to enlarge congressional authority, to acquire and operate public utilities, to grant aid or relief from the public treasury, or any form of exemption from the general operation of the law.

"IN THE PAST DECADE, NO PREVIOUS PARTY DECLARATION HAS BEEN FREE FROM SUCH PROMISE. To this result the discussion precipitated by the platform of Industry (the National Association of Manufacturers) has made a worthy contribution."

The above estimate of the platforms of both parties is significant in two ways. First of all we are treated to a justified boast of the growing influence of big business on the deliberations and actions of the dominant political parties. What is of most timely import is the positive evidence afforded to the truth that both platforms are dyed-in-the-wool reactionary, that they speak more decisively than ever in behalf of the exploiting class.

The capitalist class has gotten splendid results thru political organization. It is high time that the workers take a leaf out of the employing class manual of politics. Only political and industrial class organization can spell success for the working masses.

Toward the Next War

The Department of Commerce has just published figures on the foreign trade of the United States which reveal the forces driving us headlong toward another war.

During the year ending June 30th, exports amounted to \$754,478,000 more than imports, or an increase of about five times the balance of trade of the previous year. Of this amount, the imports of gold were almost a half billion dollars, as compared with slightly more than a quarter billion last year; while exports of gold decreased from 49 millions to 10 millions.

In other words, a constantly growing volume of commodities are being shipped abroad from the United States, while of the decreasing amount of imports there is constantly a greater quantity of gold, which is not consumed but is heaped up in the vaults looking for investment markets abroad.

It is for the purpose of following up this stream of wealth, secure "guarantees" for payment, seize profitable fields of investment for the proceeds and for the accumulations of gold, establish the hegemony over capitalist Europe, and the colonial continents of Asia and South America, necessary for investment purposes,—in other words to establish the power of the American Imperialism created by these forces of the capitalist order—that the hundreds of millions are being spent upon the Navy, the Army, and the Air Service, while the War Department organizes mass mobilizations of citizens. The forces of Imperialism are driving us toward another war, in which capitalism will destroy itself. The only power capable of carrying the working class thru this period to the establishment of a new society is the working class. The only leaders that can show the way are workers organized in the Communist International.

Who Owns The Democratic Party?

By JAY LOVESTONE. The Two Parties.

NO one will take the democratic progressive pretensions seriously. The record of the democratic party is as uniform as that of the republican party in services rendered to the employing class.

At this juncture, it must be said that there is no fundamental difference between the republican and democratic parties, yet there are differences in attitude towards suary domestic and foreign problems.

Now that the petty bourgeois, small capitalist element is more sharply apart from the republican party than ever, the republican party represents solely the interests of big capital. In the councils of the party of Coolidge, in the state as well as in the national bodies, there is today no longer any tangible conflict between the spokesmen of the petty owners and the big owners. Big capital is not only supreme but rules without the feeblest challenge. The acute agricultural crisis prevailing for the last five years, coupled with the increasing centralization of state power, has driven whatever small owning class elements there were out of the ruling chambers of the republican party.

In the democratic party the situation is somewhat different. First of all, there are still certain small capitalist elements represented in its councils. As a matter of fact, despite the rapid industrial development of the South, cotton is still king in this tier of states. Then, there is some friction between the rising capitalist groups of the West and the ruling capitalist clique of the East. Besides, there are numerous, so-called politically unattached elements, principally from the professional and other middle class groups, that adhere with more or less regularity to the democratic party. Furthermore, until before the 1922 congressional elections the skilled layer of organized labor was almost solidly in the camp of the democratic voters.

Thus, today, there is yet some basis of conflict between big capital and the small owners in the democratic party. Of course, big capital rules the democratic party and the small owners take a back seat at moments of party decision on momentous questions. This conflict between the capitalist groups is reflected in the character of party deliberations, in the platform of the party and in its standard bearers.

Anyone who has carefully observed the democratic convention at New York could have clearly seen the imprint of a wavering economic group, the middle class, on the platform adopted. The very form in which the democratic attitude toward the League of Nations was expressed, the taxation policy, the railroad policy, and the Klan controversy, all reflected the influence and the interests of the petty bourgeoisie. At the same time, except for the tariff problem, and in a small measure perhaps, the Klan issue, the interests of the biggest capitalist groups were clearly dominant.

An examination of the roster of leading figures in the democratic party reveals the correctness of our characterization of the democratic party.

Big Business Rules. When Pat Harrison, making his keynote speech at the last convention, proclaimed the democratic party a party of the downtrodden, and when William Jennings Bryan, firing his blast against John W. Davis, echoed such sentiments, they were engaging in the crudest form of political demagoguery and hypocrisy.

If the republicans have their entry to the House of Morgan thru Dwight W. Morrow, a close friend of President Coolidge, and a member of the

firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, then the democratic party enjoys the strictest confidence of the same royal house of finance thru Thomas W. Lamont, another member of the Morgan dynasty. Lamont is considered the second best brains, next to the master himself, in the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company. It will be recalled that Mr. Lamont was one of Wilson's closest advisers while the peace negotiations were going on in Europe.

In the powerful international banking corporation of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, two of the partners are republicans and two are democrats.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, who is perhaps the strongest figure in the whole tobacco industry, who is the power behind the throne of many banks, traction concerns and other corporations, is still high in the councils of the democratic party.

Charles H. Sabin, chairman of the Board of directors of the Guarantee Trust Company, which has total resources of nearly three quarters of a billion dollars, the largest organization of its kind in the United States, is a good democrat. Mr. Sabin is the president or director of at least thirty-eight banking, railway, oil, sugar, copper, telegraph, and steel corporations. Among the gigantic corporations, in which Mr. Sabin holds sway, are: The American Congo Company, The Asia Banking Corporation, The Cuba Cane Corporation, The Continental Rubber Company, The International Mercantile Marine Company, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and Bremond Arms Company.

Barney Brooch, king of the Wall Street speculators, has the veto power, rubber, banking, realty, and foreign trading corporations, is a full fledged democrat.

At the head of the Texas Oil Company which has close to four hundred million dollars in assets, is Judge Amos L. Beaty. Judge Beaty is one of the most prominent democrats in the country.

The well-known shipping magnate, Mr. George Carden, who is also president of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Carden, Green and Company, is another influential democrat.

The railway and power magnate, Benjamin F. Yoakum, is one of the guiding hands of the democratic party.

Judge Robert S. Lovett, a director of the National City bank, dominated by the Rockefeller group; a director of the New York Central Railway Company, controlled by the Morgan interests; and the president or director of twenty-three other railway, banking, telegraph and trading corporations, is one of the kingpins in the democratic fold.

Among the other numerous millionaire democrats who occupy first row seats in the world of American finance and industry are: Samuel Untermyer, Henry Morgenthau, George Gordon Battle, W. M. Burrows, James W. Gerard, the sugar magnate Norman H. Davis, and D. E. Honston, president of the Bell Telephone Securities Company.

With such a galaxy of financial and industrial overlords in the governing circles of their party, the democrats need have no concern as to who's who in their ranks. Thus, it is easy to understand why one of the leading financial writers of the country in discussing the relations between the democratic convention and business, declared: "It is recognized in most trade quarters that no alarming proposals affecting business are likely to be found in whatever platform is drawn up. Nor are the available candidates regarded with any anxiety. More interest was manifested in the trade results to follow the present warm spell, than in political matters."

McADOO AND WALL STREET

THE McAdoo forces are now blaming Wall Street for the defeat of their candidate at the democratic convention.

This charge is untrue. If Wall Street means the owners of the big industries of the country, the moneyed men who are high in the councils of finance, then certainly Wall Street, was not opposed, as a unit, to McAdoo being the democratic standard bearer.

The truth of the matter is that the McAdoo primary and convention campaigns were better financed than those of any of the other candidates in the field. The cost entailed in organizing the McAdoo primary drives in the southern and western states and the expenses involved in holding the delegates in line at the New York convention run into millions of dollars. Only men of great wealth, only captains of industry and finance, can supply such huge funds for political purposes. These men are precisely the ones who are to be found in Wall Street and who, in the popular mind, are Wall Street.

Barney Baruch, who invested heavily in the McAdoo venture, is an old-timer in Wall Street. He is one of the leading speculators in the money market of New York. Thomas L. Chadbourne, another McAdoo backer, received his certificate of naturalization in Wall Street many years ago. Today he enjoys the back door confidence of the clique that runs the "street."

Nor have the McAdoo forces ever challenged the widely accepted statement that the financial "angel" of the democratic party invested approximately ten million dollars of 3 1/2 percent tax-exempt government bonds in their primary and convention activities. Who but a powerful figure in Wall Street could make such a huge investment?

All this denunciation of Wall Street by McAdoo and his allies is empty talk. If McAdoo is at all disappointed at Wall Street it is simply because he did not get as much of its support as he thought he was worthy of and because John W. Davis got more support than he did.

McAdoo's latest anti-Wall Street fusillade is primarily an attempt on his part to continue his pose as a progressive. He will deceive no one.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Davis Getting "Coached."

LOCUST VALLEY, N. Y., July 15.—John W. Davis, democratic presidential nominee, left here in an automobile shortly after 10 o'clock this morning for New York. He was accompanied by his body guard, "Bill" Nye, and by Frank L. Folk, former assistant secretary of state.

Davis will go to Folk's home in New York city to map out further plans for the forthcoming campaign.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Introducing Mr. Davis. John W. Davis needs no introduction to the workers and farmers. He needs even less introduction to the capitalists.

As a member of the law firm of Stetson, Jennings, and Russell, Mr. Davis has been serving as the personal counsel of J. P. Morgan and Company.

But when the democratic convention rejected Doheny oil in refusing to nominate McAdoo, it accepted Standard oil in choosing John W. Davis. When the noted expert on international diplomacy, John Basset Moore, resigned his post in the Standard Oil Company, in order to become a member of the Hague Court of International Justice, John W. Davis stepped into his place and has since functioned as the legal expert of the Standard Oil Company in all its international affairs.

In attempting to hide his corporations, Mr. Davis has laid particular stress on the fact that he was intimately connected with the framing of the Clayton Act while he was Solicitor General. Without delving into his torical why and wherefore and the real value of this law, to the workers, one can easily puncture this election gas balloon of Davis by citing merely one subsequent event. It was the Coronado decision with which Mr. Davis was even more intimately connected than with the Clayton Act, that wiped out whatever possible benefits the workers might garner from the latter law. And, it was the same Mr. John W. Davis who was responsible for the Coronado decision.

It certainly was no accident that Mr. Davis was hired in the Coronado to undo what the Clayton Act might, at its best, mean to the workers. No doubt, it was Mr. Davis' acquaintance with and intimate knowledge of the Clayton law that caused his being hired by the Coronado Coal Company in its effort to wipe the law off the statute books.

(Continued tomorrow.)

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

The bear that followed Miss Nellie Neilson thru the Adirondack mountains for several miles turned out to be only a poor animal looking for a drink. Nellie was ambling along peacefully in a mountain climbing stunt when, on turning around, she saw a bear ten feet in the rear. Being a brave girl and having some experience with a bear, she was not at all dismayed. She reached a rivulet almost simultaneously with the bear. The latter stopped right there and slaked his thirst, after which, without even giving her a parting look he went his way. Miss Neilson was disappointed after a fashion. It was rather disconcerting to learn that the bear was not chasing her but just looking for a drink.

The Emir of Kurdistan is ordered deported. This is to be regretted. The DAILY WORKER took official cognizance of the Emir's arrival here and expressed the wish that he might live a happy and prosperous life, if he could only use his wits to good advantage as secretary of the treasury Fall did. The Emir had everything in his favor—almost. He had a lengthy title, left several wives in Europe and was prepared to take on as many more here, discreetly of course. He stayed at the swellest hotels in New York and swelled the deficit of some of them. He caused a flutter in the dove coats of society's debutantes. Another Count Malm Hoogvonstaten!

People who live in luxury without having to work are interesting. They are even mysterious. The Emir was one of them. He claimed descent from one of the oldest families in the world and none of his ancestors ever sullied the family escutcheon by working. The Emir announced that he had the friendliest intentions toward America and would accept hospitality provided it was of the right sort. But it was discovered that the Emir was having a pipe dream. He made the mistake of working for a living once and the New York 400 could not forgive him for that. He was an impostor. They could never let a man who once pressed pants for a living to press his suit on any of the four hundred's daughters who might like to swap a million or two for the thrill of being married to a man with a title. James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, was appealed to and he decided to deport the social wolf who was willing to become a social lion. The last time the Emir was here he had an audience with president Harding and slapped that kindly man on the back quite familiarly. Poor Harding was so easy. He had such a magnetic personality for crooks that an honest man had a chance to get next to him. Au Revoir, Emir!

Because American boys are ashamed to be seen kissing their mothers, a man from Kansas City, Mo., and a prominent Mason, suggests that an organization is needed to popularize the kissing of mothers by their children. It might be called "A Society for the Advancement of Filial Affection Thru the Popularization of Kissing Mothers." In fact there is an organization fostered by the Free Masons with 150,000 young people in it and the kissing of mothers is one of its cardinal principles. The Masons are not averse to kissing mothers or wives but only the recipients of their osculatory tokens of affection are not their own, according to law or heredity. If the fathers of the young Masons considered it less of a duty than a pleasure to kiss their wives perhaps their children

The Poor Fish says: It was noble thing the Socialist Party did to go with LaFollette for the sake of harmony. And the only thing they got out of it was the honor of having Abe Cahon appointed to collect the funds to pay LaFollette's campaign expenses. To make such a sacrifice for a capitalist exhibition of sterling Christianity that even Jesus would not be ashamed of.

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(Continued tomorrow.)

Gompers is more than unusually ill. This is indicated by the growing speculation regarding his successor. Among those mentioned for Gompers' sceptre are Matthew Woll, the Crown Prince, George L. Berry, the strike-breaker, John L. Lewis, ditto, and Mr. Hutchenon of the carpenters. Each one of these gentlemen would serve the capitalist class to the best of their abilities but none of them could fill the vacancy as well as the master. Gompers is worth his weight in gold to the capitalist class. In the event of John L. Lewis succeeding Sam, the other big international presidents would not be inclined to bury their jealousy of each other as they do now. Lewis would have the Federation "rope of sand" as Gompers called it, looking like a wisp of smoke inside of one year. It is not surprising that Calvin Coolidge as chief representative of the capitalist class of this country should express his master's regret over Sam's illness.

The socialist party merges itself in the LaFollette party. It is the old story of "The King is Dead. Long Live the King." All the socialist party undertakers are injecting liberal doses of embalming fluid into the corpse Debs, himself in a sanitarium, added his mite to the efforts of Hillquit and Berger to make it appear that the socialist party is not dead but dosing, or doting. Debs, in a letter to the faithful, waves the red flag furiously but wisely. On the whole he thinks the socialist party convention could have done nothing else but get behind LaFollette, yet he says: "I have to confess frankly that with certain features of the convention of the progressive elements and with certain actions in their proceedings, I could no possibly under ordinary circumstance find myself in agreement. To yield to the weakness and cowardice of expediency has always been repugnant to my nature, and especially since pledged my allegiance to the social movement." But Mr. Debs goes along nicely with Hillquit's ambition to be senator or perhaps attorney general in the LaFollette cabinet, while the socialist party goes to make up the LaFollette political omelet.

The Prince of Wales is on the water wagon. The young man did not fail off a horse for—a long time it seems. He is a frequenter of a Paris cabaret which penalizes the use of water. The Prince drank Coca Cola. Kiley, the manager, just said, "I don't care if he drank water." The prince is coming to America and perhaps is getting his innards in order for the ordeal. By the way, isn't it amusing that while Ramsay MacDonald is worrying his poor head over the troubles of the British Empire, the young king should only worry about satisfying his animal appetites. Great age. But Ramsay likes serving the king.

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