

MCDONALD PLEADS FOR BANKERS

Planning to Send U. S. Warships to Brazil

GERMAN RIGHT WING LEADER MAKES REPORT

Admits October Errors in Speech to Comintern

Editors Note: Heinrich Brandler, leader of the right wing of the German Communist Party appears before the Comintern in today's report from our Moscow correspondent. Brandler, admits some mistakes in connection with the German party's tactics in the revolutionary crisis last October, but defends himself against accusations from the left that he is using methods of the petty bourgeoisie.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, June 23 (By Mail)

After the opening of the seventh session today Heinrich Brandler stated that he was not appearing, as a delinquent and a convict, to make a speech defending himself, but simply to make an answering report. This report ought to clear up the questions of whether he betrayed the German revolution, of whether he was responsible for the October debacle, of whether he allied himself with petty-bourgeois, social-democratic groups, of whether he strove for a revision of Lenin's theory of the state.

The speaker says that he believes that he was only carrying out the political policy of the Third and Fourth Congress and that he considers this policy correct now without any revision at all.

The speaker recognizes that he made serious mistakes, but he had to fight the October legend in order to quicken the healing process. The chief reasons for the October retreat were, that we undertook the wrong task, that we used incorrect tactics, and that we estimated our proportionate strength incorrectly. The plan was laid out conjointly.

Wanted to Change Party.

The speaker sketches his activities in the Communist Party of Germany after the Rathenau affair. He wanted to make the party Communistic, for at that time the expression "Bolshevism" was not yet current. The chief task was to change the party ideologically and structurally so that it might take over power, and for this he made the necessary preparations. The organization of shop councils, of control committees, of committees, the reorganization of the party on the basis of shop nuclei—all this proves that he is no petty bourgeois. After the severe defeats of the proletariat, he wanted to prepare the party thoroughly, since to fight only in order to get a beating is anti-Communistic. There was very little discussion on the subjects of party organization and the dictatorship of the proletariat, which was a mistake, but a great deal was actually done.

Admits Mistakes.

The speaker admits that he made a mistake when he did not try to span the gap between Berlin and the party as a whole thru the admittance of Masslow and Ruth Fischer into the Central Committee. At the time of the Cuno government it might have been possible to mobilize the masses successfully to organize shop councils and control committees in Thuringia.

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Kieagle Young Kicked Out.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., July 16.—S. G. Young, former Ku Klux Klan boozehunter and anti-miners' union fighter, has been removed from his temporary and assumed job of "kleeagle" in Herrin and Williamson county. Young was ousted "because he exceeded his authority as a Klan officer in publishing statements regarding an official of the United States government."

"Fighting Bob" Evans, only a little less notorious than Young, takes his place.

RUSSIA IN 1924

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(Report of Speech Delivered in Chicago, July 16, 1924.)

COMRADES:—It was my good fortune to spend four months of 1921 in Soviet Russia. While I was there I studied the situation diligently with all the resources at my command. I tried to see things as they were, not as I would like them to be. And finally, as a result of my investigations, I declared upon my return to the United States that, in my judgment, the Russian revolution was a success; that it had already surmounted difficulties pronounced altogether impossible, and that, even though it were still faced with problems utterly staggering in their immensity and complexity, the same invincible spirit that had carried the revolution onward to that point in the face of the most tremendous obstacles, would carry it still further, in spite of every barrier, until the final victory is achieved. I believed and said that the revolution had met its greatest tasks and had won the day.

Tonight I am glad to tell you that I was not mistaken in my judgment in 1921. I was not then carried away by a revolutionary optimism that blinded me to fatal realities, as many of our Liberal, Socialist, and Syndicalist friends said. The Russian revolution is a success. I can say that now with utmost assurance, upon my return from a six weeks' stay in Russia in April and May of this year. The valiant Russian Communists have fought the thing through to unmistakable victory. Even the capitalists of the world have been compelled to recognize that. The Russian working class have smashed a great breach in the wall of international capitalism. The exploiters can never patch it up again. It will widen and widen until finally the great proletarian flood pours through and overwhelms the capitalist class all over

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WORST INJUNCTION IN CHICAGO HISTORY GRANTED WESTERN UNION; CRIME FOR INDIVIDUALS TO QUIT

Slavery days have returned again in all their former glory if the injunction granted yesterday by Judge Wilkinson of the Federal District Court in Chicago to Western Union Telegraph company is upheld by higher courts. Judge Wilkinson's injunction makes it unlawful for an individual to quit work when his quitting will hinder the operations of the Western Union Telegraph company.

The unions affected directly by the injunction are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 135, the Bricklayers and Plasterers locals 5 and 6, the I. A. of Marble Slate and Stone Workers, the Plumbers and Steamfitters, the Elevator Constructors, and three locals of the Structural Iron Workers.

The injunction grew out of a one-day strike of electrical and other union workers on the 23-story Illinois Mercantile Trust company building, May 27. The union electrical workers, masons, plasterers, marble workers and many of the other building craftsmen quit the job when the non-union employees of the Western Union, accompanied by gunmen, came on the premises to install call bells and ticker service wires. The architects and the union officials tried to settle the matter then. The union offered to drag out the wires installed by non-union men, free of charge, and put in the new wiring on contract, but the company refused. It then appealed to the court to enjoin the unions from quitting work on other buildings when its non-union workers

Sinclair Asks Court to Keep Him Off Stand

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Harry F. Sinclair has lost the first round of his fight in the federal courts to avoid testifying on the Teapot Dome oil fraud before the senate public lands committee. He will carry the case to the supreme court. Justice Hoehling of the District of Columbia federal court has ruled that the senate of the United States may require answers to questions put to Sinclair by its committee. For his refusal to answer he was indicted on ten counts by a federal grand jury on March 31. Sinclair's lawyers, headed by Martin W. Littleton of New York, who had defied the Walsh committee, moved to quash the indictment on the ground that congress had no constitutional right to question unwilling witnesses, even though they do not plead the peril of incriminating themselves.

Justice Hoehling declares that congress has the right to get information by testimony secured in the usual manner of investigations.

Meanwhile congress has adjourned and the committee has rendered its report. Hearings will be reopened in December in order that Sinclair's testimony may be had, unless the supreme court is still toying with the question of his rights as against the committee.

Typographical Convention Aug. 11. TORONTO, July 16.—The 69th session of the International Typographical union opens in Toronto Aug. 11.

LABOR PREMIER LAUDS MORGAN PLAN AT MEET

International Unity Is Urged for Investors

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 16.—Premier J. Ramsay MacDonald, in his keynote speech at the opening of the fifteenth post-war inter-allied conference today, lauded the Dawes plan and pleaded for adequate guarantees to the international bankers who will float the \$200,000,000 loan proposed by the experts for the economic restoration of anti-Communist Germany.

His remarks were listened to with great satisfaction by Owen D. Young, president of Morgan's General Electric company. Young will probably be made agent-general of reparations if the Dawes plan is indorsed. MacDonald's speech was regarded as a pledge to the Morgan interests that the military resources of England will be used, if necessary, to exact the blood money, should the Germans default from poverty to revolution. It was also a declaration to the allied nations that the international bankers expected them to quit their squabbles and agree to pool their resources in support of the program outlined in the Dawes report.

"Noble Words," Says Herriot.

Premier Herriot of France, in a non-committal speech, thanked his colleague for his "noble words," and said that he believed the interests of the various peoples concerned could be conciliated. The difference of opinion, which Herriot is veiling during the earlier discussions of the conference, relate to the question of priority of interest on the loan or reparations.

The international bankers are insisting that interest on their loans shall come first and reparations second. Ramsay MacDonald shares this view, but the Frenchmen insist that reparations shall come first.

Bankers Come First.

Furthermore, the French are demanding that Great Britain make a specific pledge of military assistance to France should she clash with Germany or other nations. They declare that the English promises are too general in character, so far as aid to France is concerned. The British government, they say, is willing to intimate that she will take measures against a Germany which defaults in her payments to the bankers, but hesitates when asked to pledge definite military assistance to France. In other words, England is more concerned with the security of the international bankers' loans than she is with the safety of her late ally, they charge.

Want Germany in League.

The MacDonaldites are also urging that Germany be brought into the League of Nations. This the French ever opposed to. MacDonald believes that Germany should be restored to a sound financial position in order that

(Continued on next page.)

AUSTRALIAN LIBERAL GOVERNMENT DEFEAT TO BRING IN LABOR

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) LONDON, July 16.—The Australian government has fallen thru an adverse vote in the commons, said a dispatch tonight from Melbourne. The Labor Party probably will form a new government.

WORKERS PARTY NAMES ILLINOIS TICKET FOR FALL

Dunne Up for Governor, Loeb for Secretary

William F. Dunne was nominated to run for governor of Illinois, at the Workers Party nominating conference held Tuesday night, when the Communist campaign for the fall elections in Illinois was launched.

The campaign of the Workers Party thru-out Illinois this year is expected to clarify the badly muddled Illinois political situation. Len Small, the republican governor, has been indorsed by the reactionary state federation of labor officials.

The socialists announce that they will not run a state ticket this year if a LaFollette man runs on an independent ticket. A LaFollette state ticket is expected to be chosen at the state convention called by the Conference for Progressive Political Action, to take place in the Auditorium, July 27.

In the face of the lackeys of big business running on the two old party tickets, and the representatives of little business running on the LaFollette ticket, supported by the socialists, Dunne will carry the slogan of "All power to the workers" into the political fray.

Gordon Owens has been nominated for congress from the First congressional district; Sam Hammersmark, of the DAILY WORKER, for the Seventh congressional district; George Maurer, for the Eighth congressional district; J. W. Johnstone for the Ninth congressional district; J. Pellegrino for the Sixth congressional district, and for the Fourth congressional district the candidate will be chosen later.

In Electrical Workers' Union.

Each branch and City Central Committee in the state will select a campaign committee, which will work jointly within each congressional district and each county.

William F. Dunne is a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, and was expelled from his place as delegate to the Portland convention of the A. F. of L. for being a Communist. Dunne will speak thruout the state, raising the standard of militant trade unionism and Communism in the face of Len Small, indorsed by the Gompers labor fakirs of Illinois.

Miner for Second Place.

John Watt of Springfield, Ill., secretary of Sub-district 4, United Mine Workers of America, has been chosen for lieutenant governor. Moritz J. Loeb, business manager of the DAILY WORKER, will run on the Workers Party ticket for secretary of state. He is a member of the draftsmen's union. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, is the nominee for United States senator from Illinois.

Bentall for Attorney.

For congressman at large, state of Illinois, E. B. Hewlet, coal miner from West Frankfort, Ill., and Robert Minor, editor of the Liberator, will represent the Workers Party.

D. J. Bentall, Chicago attorney, has been named for attorney general of Illinois. Twenty-nine candidates were to be nominated for presidential electors.

Minnesota State Federation.

FARIBAULT, Minn., July 16.—The Minnesota State Federation of Labor opens its annual convention in Faribault July 21.

STATE DEPARTMENT AWAITING 'PRETEXT' FOR TURNING GUNS ON SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The department of state intimated today that it would soon send United States warships to Santos, Brazil, as soon as developments there gave them excuse. For the present the state department will not act on the appeal of the American consul at Santos because of the lack of approval by the American embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

The political rebels of Sao Paulo and Santos, the coffee capital, guaranteed "adequate protection" to foreign interests but the meagre reports which have escaped the censor indicate that there has been tremendous loss of life and possibly property, damage in the fighting.

The United States state department has never before hesitated to send its warships into southern waters, particularly into the Caribbean, whenever the political troubles of anyone of the various small Central or South American countries offered the pretext for the American imperialists' advance.

Woodrow Wilson sent the United States marines to Vera Cruz when the American oil interests required such action, and countless times the sugar trust has called out American army and navy assistance in Cuba, Porto Rico, Panama, etc., to settle the particular country's difficulty in the trust's favor.

Armour Plant in Santos.

Armour and company, the biggest of the "Big Five" packers, has a tremendous plant at Santos. Besides American capitalists have great coffee holdings in southern Brazil.

With the advance of the rebel army upon Santos, it is quite likely that the Armour and other American agents urged the American consul to send for protection from United States warships.

U. S. Arms in Six.

United States armed forces back up the American financial agents who run Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Panama, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

The army, navy, and marines have not yet been permanently stationed in Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia where American agents run the government's finances. Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Mexico have their policies dominated by American interests, although they have no official financial aid appointed from the United States.

Brazil to Follow.

Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and Venezuela have evaded direct American financial control so far, but American capitalists have gobbled up big chunks of their land and gone in for wholesale exploitation of their rich resources and the governments of these countries, observing the absorption by the United States of the control of the governments about them have been tremblingly waiting for their own day of fate. It seems that Brazil's is at hand and that the "friendly" United States will usurp one more Latin American country to her capitalists' interests under the elastic Monroe Doctrine, which never did anybody but the United States imperialists any good.

Oklahoma Labor Meet, Sept. 15.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 16.—The Oklahoma State Federation of Labor opens its 21st annual convention in Muskogee Sept. 15.

MACHINISTS! READ STATEMENT OF YOUR PROBLEMS ON PAGE 4

All members of the International Association of Machinists will be interested in the statement on the coming convention, to be held in Detroit, starting Sept. 15th, issued by the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Metal Trades. This statement is published in full on page four. It is a complete statement of the problems facing the I. A. of M. at its coming convention, and the attitude of the left wing towards these problems; the measures for which the Trade Union Educational League militants will fight are outlined, and the whole document is of vital importance to metal trades militants. Read it!

BREMERTON, Wash.—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Hearst's non-union morning daily, is on the unfair list of the Bremington Trades & Labor Council. It went there by unanimous vote of the delegates when they heard how Hearst was paying his men less than the union scale, which is observed by all other Seattle dailies, and how he wanted to work his force longer than the union hours.

HEARST SHEET PUT ON UNFAIR LIST BY LABOR

Central Body Condemns "P.-I." as Scab Goods

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

EVERETT, Wash., July 16.—Hearst's Post-Intelligencer is on the unfair list of the Everett Central Labor Council. The action was taken at the last meeting on the request of Newsboys' Union No. 17,519 which refuses to handle the "P.-I." The Everett typographical union had already voted to assess a fine of \$20 against any member caught reading the rat sheet.

Everett's decision is expected to be followed by the central bodies in Bellingham, Anacortes and other Sound ports and will seriously cut down the circulation of the "P.-I." It is believed thru the entire northwest from Vancouver to Portland and Spokane.

Council's Statement.

The resolution adopted by the Everett council indicts the "P.-I." management in the following terms:

"Whereas, The management of the Seattle P.-I. has forced a strike and walkout upon employes in three of the mechanical departments of that paper; and

"Whereas, Introduction of gunmen occurred after said employes had endeavored for six months to negotiate a contract which managers and owners of the three other dailies of the city signed, and was intended to intimidate employes and compel them to work three hours longer and for \$3 less each week than employes of the other papers; and

"Whereas, The acts and words of the manager and owner since the strike and walkout have not squared up with their acts and words, or with the printed words of their paper, as expressed when they posed as friends of workers and producers, but have given the lie direct to their former words and acts; and

"Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Seattle, at the request of the Allied Printing Trades, has placed said paper on the unfair list; and

"Whereas, The Newsboys' Union of Everett, whose members have been humiliated by the oft-repeated charge that they are scabs because they continue to sell that paper, and have voted it unfair and have requested the Everett Central Labor Council to concur in their action; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we hereby concur in their action, and that delegates call special attention of their locals to the matter."

CAL BIDS FOR FARM VOTE BY BUTTER TARIFF

Raise Cows Instead of Wheat Is Cal's Advice

After carrying on the Harding policy of fighting the congressional farm bloc, lending no support to several bills designed to aid the farmers which he was content to see defeated, President Coolidge made a belated bid for the farm vote yesterday.

Northwestern farmers, who have been burning corn cobs in the winter to keep themselves warm, and who spent more money this year to raise their crops and ship them to market than they will receive for them, will at least get a laugh out of Coolidge's farm relief plan. The president caused the announcement to be made that "for the most part, additional aid will be rendered the farmers thru manipulation of the flexible tariff scale."

Poke Butter Rates.
The first indication of this farm aid, we learn, is that "the tariff commission this week opened an investigation into the tariff on butter." The plan is that Coolidge is to force the western farmers to enter into dairy farming, and he is fixing the tariff on butter so that it will be ready for the dairy operations. Senator Lenroot is the new butter tariff advocate, after being converted to the virtues of dairy farming in a conference with Coolidge.

Farmers are wondering how Coolidge gets that way in saying "additional aid to the farmers." They declare he has done absolutely nothing for the farmers since he accidentally slipped into the White House via the poisoned crab route. The only accomplishment Coolidge can boast of is spending thousands of dollars thru the war finance corporation in making a survey of farm conditions. His aid to the farmers in this case got no further than making the survey.

Politicians interpret the recent conferences of senators from farming states with Coolidge as an attempt on the part of the leading republicans to kick Cal out of his usual silence. Senator Bursum of New Mexico is urging Coolidge to take a definite stand on reclamation, water power and flood control, so that Bursum will have something to talk about in the republican campaign in the southwest. Butler also discussed the New England situation with Coolidge.

Senators Provoke Cal.
Meanwhile Silent Cal stands flat-footedly and pig-headedly on his tariff program. Farmers are asking where they're going to get money to buy cows. Last winter in North Dakota many of them killed off the last of their live stock to keep from starving. The Morgan controlled railroads have milked the farmers dry by increasing freight rates. The Morgan and Rockefeller controlled International Harvester company makes it impossible for the farmers to buy farm equipment because the monopoly has raised prices so exorbitantly. Morgan controlled banks, which practically own most of the farms of the west because the farmers cannot pay on their heavily mortgaged lands, refuse to grant more credit.

But Cal is equal to the situation. "I have increased the tariff on butter," he says. "Turn your flat wheat lands into hilly dairy farms, well stocked with cows. I have the butter market ready for you."

Walden Co-operative Bookshop Wins
The Chicago Co-operative Book Stores Company, has just completed a thorny successful year. This happens to be the first financially successful year of its short four year's existence. Organized in April, 1920, the Chicago Co-operative Book Stores Company opened two bookshops, the "Radical Book Shop" and the "Walden Book Shop." In 1922, the first of these was sold to another concern and all attention given to the making the Walden Book Shop a genuine co-operative success.

Seceders Holding Out.
WASHINGTON, July 16.—Continued success along the entire front by the Brazilian federal troops was reported in two communiques received from the Brazilian government by the Brazilian embassy here today.

PERLSTEIN PROTECTS SCAB UNION OFFICIAL; WON'T GIVE GARMENT WORKERS FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Statement issued by the Needle Trades Section of the Trade Union Educational League.

Events of the past week in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union show that the campaign of disruption is to continue. Perlstein disfranchises one member of the union for two years because he objected to an ex-scab being business agent, and prefers charges against another member because he asked that an accounting be made of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have passed thru Perlstein's and his associates' hands for the past ten months. Thus the reign of terrorism started against the T. U. E. L. is being intensified.

Harry Seff, while a delegate at the Boston convention, objected to the unseating of Metrick, as a member of the T. U. E. L., on the grounds that the man who preferred the charges against Metrick was an ex-scab. The chairman of the credential committee pointed out that the charges had been preferred by a member of the Chicago Joint Board. Seff, in answer, stated that not only was Packer an ex-scab, but that he knew of officials that had been guilty of scabbing. Out of this statement charges were preferred against Seff when he returned to Chicago. Before the trial committee Seff accused Max Novack, a business agent, of having been a scab.

Business Agent Scab Boss.
Novack, when not a business agent, went into business for himself. During one of his business exploits, in the midst of a strike, he threw his lot in with the bosses under cover, as he thought, and took work from a shop that was on strike, thereby acting as a strike breaker. This was proven to the trial committee by a number of witnesses. The trial committee, however, was not there to gather evidence against one of Perlstein's business agents. They were there to give a phony legal status to the disfranchisement of Seff, a sentence that had already been decided upon by the administration.

It was a delicate situation. Everybody knew that Novack had been in business during the strike. It was not known generally that he had taken work from a struck shop, but the evidence was conclusive. There was no getting away from the fact that Novack had taken work from a shop that was on strike—even the committee had to admit it.

However, there is no such thing as a delicate situation to Perlstein's roughneck politicians. They simply had to cover up Novack's stupid blunder of being caught at scabbing. So they made the remarkable discovery that Novack was not in business at all, that he was merely the messenger boy for the man who was the actual scab, and could not be held responsible for it.

Guilty of Telling Truth.
Even Novack seemed to be thunder-struck at this discovery. Of course the mere fact that Novack admitted that he was in business, or that Schlesinger, then international president, sometime after the strike had denied Novack the right to run for chairman of the Joint Board on these very grounds, mattered little to the committee. Orders were orders. Seff had to be punished. Novack had to be white-washed. And with this lame-duck excuse, they found Seff guilty of "slandering an official" and disfranchised him for two years.

Seff appealed the case to the Joint Board, and again we see the absolutely complete control that Perlstein has over the majority of the delegates. Perlstein did not waste any time in denying the charges against Novack. He told his controlled delegates that they must uphold the committee's report. That if they did not do so, they would be convicting themselves for allowing Novack to become a business agent, and that they would be guilty of accusing the trial committee of bringing in a false report. After this confession of guilt, the Joint Board voted to uphold the ex-scab Novack and to disfranchise Seff for two years. The Joint Board was no means a unit on the question. A substantial minority voted against the committee's report.

Can't Ask About Money.
Sam Stein, a member of Local 18, is the next one slated to feel Perlstein's mailed fist. Sam, who is not a progressive nor in sympathy with those who were expelled, is under charges. He has committed the terrible crime of wanting to know what

was done with the hundreds of thousands of dollars that has been spent since Perlstein came to Chicago. Sam is not accusing anybody of spending the money wrongly, but like many other members of the union, he wants to know how the union's money was spent.

This, of course, cannot be tolerated by Perlstein. He is running the union. He knows the money was spent. And such men as Sam must be taught to keep their place. All the members have got to do in the I. L. G. W. U. is to pay their dues and assessments and obey orders. The members have the privilege of paying, Perlstein the privilege of spending. When Perlstein came to Chicago, the Joint Board had in its treasury well over \$100,000. The international union sent money in for organizing and strike purposes, outside unions donated tens of thousands of dollars, dues and assessments have been collected, but no accounting has been made. No one knows except Perlstein and his intimate associates the real income and expenditure.

Give Perlstein the Boot!
It is now a crime in the I. L. G. W. U. to ask for a financial statement. In fact it is now a crime in the I. L. G. W. U. if you advocate unionism, except it is the Perlstein brand of surrender. The left-wing leaders have been expelled or disfranchised, but the T. U. E. L. has by no means given up the fight. The rank and file are going to be treated to another reign of terror. The election for business agents is drawing near, and Perlstein has proven by his past actions that nothing is too low, mean, or rotten for him to do in order to keep himself in power.

The T. U. E. L. urges the members of the I. L. G. W. U. not only to demand an accounting of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that have passed thru Perlstein and his associates' hands, but they must not allow Perlstein to get away with the fake strike that he called merely to cover up his own inefficiency and delinquency. Perlstein must go. The longer he is at the head of the union, the weaker it becomes. He prefers to have ex-scabs as his subordinates rather than those who have fought to build the union. He can only remain an official as long as the membership allows him to. The membership must revolt against scab officialdom, turn them out of office, and put in their place revolutionary leaders.

America Got Three Quarters of Mex Oil Flow in April

(By Federated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 16.—Mexico's oil production is not dying, asserts the Mexican News Bureau here. It presents official statistics showing that 67 new wells were brought into production in May and June, and that the total exports of oil from Mexico in April, 1924, were 12,346,289 barrels, as compared with 12,074,416 barrels for the same month last year. The March, 1924, production was 13,067,695 barrels. Production tax collected in April, this year, however, was \$387,000 less than for April of 1923. Of the 451 cargoes of oil leaving Mexican ports in April, 302 were American and 102 British.

Brooklyn Bakers Strike.
NEW YORK, July 16.—The court has already been asked to grant an injunction against the striking union bakers to restrain them especially from picketing a big scab bakery.

MacDONALD PLEADS FOR BANKERS

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the international investments in her loans, also in the reorganized Reichsbank and in her railroads—all provided for under the Dawes plan—may be made profitable. The French see danger to themselves in this. They see Germany turned into a powerful competitor that will wipe out some French industries thru her superior efficiency in cheap production.
A "Businesslike" Plan.
Lauding the Dawes plan, MacDonald, who is sitting as chairman, said to the assembled representatives of ten nations:
"The Dawes plan is businesslike and not political. I appeal to you to follow a similar course."
At the outset, Premier MacDonald made it clear the conference would not take up the question of inter-allied debts, but would confine itself to the Dawes report.
Capitalist Reconstruction.
"The Dawes report is not the final settlement of the reparations issue,

YOUNG WORKERS LAUNCH FIGHT ON BISCUIT CO.

Will Expose Conditions in National Company

By BARNEY MASS
Members of the Young Workers' League were on the job last night distributing leaflets announcing the coming exposure in the Young Worker, of the National Biscuit Company, to the youthful wage-earners employed there. More than 1500 dodgers were given out and every worker received one.

This campaign against the National Biscuit Company which is being started by the Chicago organization, will develop into a national campaign with the next number of the Young Worker. A few cops were at hand who endeavored to drive away the league members engaged in this work. They found however, it was of no avail, as the young militants refused to be intimidated. The local organization is preparing to make this the biggest job yet undertaken, and promises great results.

Biscuits Make Educators
Some of the directors of the National Biscuit Company are not only confined to financial enterprises in industry, but we see them sitting as trustees of the Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary. The head of the Columbia University is none other than that blackest of black reactionaries, Nicholas Murray Butler. Jackson E. Reynolds, director of the National Biscuits and one of the trustees of the Butler institution contributes his share in turning out Goose-steppers. Mr. Reynolds is able to become interested in the educational facilities of this country, thru the profits wrung out of the labors of the sweated, stunted, frail bodies in his employ.

Then we find Francis L. Hine, directing the religious destinies of the American people thru his trusteeship of the Union Theological Seminary. His religion smacks of human suffering mingled with the wretchedness of the girls and boys making biscuits. This mercenary believes religion should be confined to the rich, because in all the plants of the National Biscuits Company, God is damned and production increased. Such hypocritical gestures; worshipping and killing. In the name of religion, the capitalist class is destroying the youth.

On To The Fight
The Young Workers' League with its demands on industry for the youth is preaching the only religion worth anything and in which busy young people are becoming interested. The membership is growing, the message is being gotten over to all the factories employing children and victory is inevitable. Down with overtime; Down with piece work and the speedup system, to hell with the capitalist class and the suffering which it brings onward in the struggle with YWL in its effort to raise the standard of a new society where the youth will get it all.

WHEELER LIKELY AS LA FOLLETTE'S MATE; LABOR MEN SHUNNED

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
WASHINGTON, July 16.—Robert M. LaFollette, liberal republican, and Burton K. Wheeler, liberal democrat. This will be the independent ticket this fall, in the belief of leaders of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.
The Montana senator today repudiated the democratic national ticket, with Davis at its head, and pledged his support to LaFollette. He did not, however, repudiate the democratic party.
A LaFollette-Wheeler ticket is regarded as an assurance to the voting public that a new party will not be formed and that labor will be kept in the background during the coming campaign. Labor issues are subordinated in the platform and labor candidates are kept off the ticket.

but it is essential to clearing the way to a final settlement," he said. "It provides the means for the reconstruction of Germany as well as meeting the desires of the allied nations for payments of reparations by Germany."
The English premier also referred to the presence of Ambassador Frank Kellogg, American representative to the conference, declaring the participation of America "shows the cordial co-operation and good will of the American people."
Those Morgan Loans.
America made it clear, in responding to MacDonald, that the United States was not in the conference in the same capacity as the other nations, thus lending color to reports that the American attitude would be one of a listener only except when issues were raised that directly affected America, such as the guarantees for the proposed \$200,000,000 loan to Germany, of which America is expected to furnish half, and the question of American representation on the reparations commission.

On to Brazil For Armour

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH

TODAY the State Department at Washington is considering sending warships to Brazil.

Just as soon as the "pretext" is forthcoming the guns of U. S. battleships will begin to blaze.

This time they will boom, under the camouflage of protecting "life and property," but in reality for J. Ogden Armour, the Chicago Hog Butcher, whose interests extend over the world, especially over the cattle raising countries of South America.

Armour & Co. has one of its huge cattle and hog butchering institutions at Santos, Brazil, near the seat of the present trouble.

Armour & Co. is in Brazil to make money for "J. O." and his friends in LaSalle St., Chicago, and Wall St., New York.

"The Flag" has followed Armour & Co., into Brazil, just as it followed the Sugar Trust into Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines; the Fruit Trust into Central America; the Oil Trust into Mexico; the Asphalt Trust into Venezuela, and the Wall Street financiers everywhere.

If America's workers do not wish soon to fight "For the Hogs of Armour!" they had better become alive to this new imperialist adventure in South America.

The workers of Brazil must be given an opportunity to deal with their own capitalists. Let America's workers and farmers raise their slogan in the face of this new crisis, "HANDS OFF BRAZIL!" Down with the bloody rule of American imperialism everywhere.

WORST INJUNCTION IS ISSUED

(Continued from page 1.)
came on the premises.

Sherman Anti-Trust!
The company alleged that it could not do the work on the big Straus building on Michigan Blvd. because of the union's action, and on many other buildings, whose value totaled to millions of dollars. It claimed that the refusal of union men to work with its flunk was a violation of the Sherman anti-trust act and a conspiracy in restraint of trade. As incidental matters, they claimed that \$10 worth of damage had been done to their equipment over a two-year period, and that unknown persons had intimidated the W. U. employes.

Involuntary Servitude.
Hope Thompson, attorney for the nine unions involved, argued that the injunction would destroy the constitutional right of men to work when and for whom they choose, and would reduce them to involuntary servitude, prohibited under the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.
He argued that if this injunction were allowed it would destroy every labor union in the United States, and take away the right of the workers, either collectively or individually, to quit a job if their quitting in any way hindered the progress of operations.

Show Western Union as Liar.
The union attorney filed an affidavit from Straus & Co.'s real estate manager, showing that the Western Union was not hindered from putting in its wires, except by its own obstinacy.

His affidavit says that before construction work started on the Straus building it was decided that all work on the building should be done by union labor and that the Western Union was apprised of that fact. Arrangements were made whereby the Western Union would run its trunk lines up to the curb, and would allow their estimate of the cost of installation on a contract for the completion of the job by union men. After further consultations the Western Union withdrew from that agreement, and denied making it.

Must Work With Flunks.
Other buildings under construction by union labor are also affected, and if the decision is upheld, it will prevent any man from accepting a job on a building without agreeing to work with flunks.

It is ridiculous, says the defense attorney, to claim that stoppage of work on a building in Chicago interferes with interstate commerce. Under such a ruling all guarantees of the right to quit work will be jeopardized and the fourteenth amendment completely voided.

Judge Wilkinson's ruling classes the refusal of the union men to work with the flunks as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, and a conspiracy in restraint of trade. He says the Western Union's business is to transport messages, and any worker who refuses to lay bricks on a building because the Western Union's non-union employes are working there is preventing the dispatch of messages from one state to another.

"Crime" to Quit, Says Judge.
The decision says that it is a crime to quit a job if quitting hinders the operations of an interstate public service corporation, and a crime even to accept work on a job, if your quitting will hinder such operations.
"As to clause 1, of the prayer for a temporary injunction," says the decision, "it is said that it prevents employes from ceasing to work, therefore, imposing involuntary servitude

upon them.

Judge Flouts Constitution
"The right to cease work is no more an absolute right than is any other right protected by the constitution. Broadly speaking, of course, one has the right to work for whom he will; to cease work when he wishes, and to be answerable to no one unless he has been guilty of a breach of contract. But the cessation of work may be an affirmative step in an unlawful plan. One may not accept employment intending thereby to quit work when that act would enable him to perform one step in a criminal conspiracy. The real wrong is the acceptance of the employment with intent to make use of it for a criminal purpose."

Can't Call Strikes.
The unions are enjoined from calling a strike or threatening to call a strike "for the purpose of inducing any person, firm or corporation to stop or prevent complainant (the Western Union working on his, their or its premises). Individual members of the unions are forbidden the privilege of quitting when a flunk is put to work next them, on Western Union work.

Send in that Subscription Today.

GENERAL LAYING OFF OF WORKERS IN EMPIRE STATE

Unemployment Rapidly Gaining in New York

By The Federated Press.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The increasing industrial slump in New York is shown to be state-wide by the latest report of the State Employment Service, Department of Labor, which states that "part-time employment in manufacturing plants is quite general." In New York City "there has been a gradual laying off of workers in the metal-working trades, foundries and machine shops, wood-working plants, furniture and piano factories, and to a lesser degree in the ship-building and repairs, paper and printing, machinery and shoe industries."

In Buffalo "operations in the steel industry are at low ebb, and employment has reached the lowest mark of the year. Other industries adversely affected are branches of the metal trades, foundries, machine shops and fabricating plants." In Rochester, "a labor surplus is evident in practically all lines. . . . Plants manufacturing optical goods and shoe and clothing industries are running part time with reduced forces." In Syracuse, "there is a surplus of labor and several manufacturing plants, are operating on a five-day per week basis. Forty-eight of the largest concerns usually employing 26,300 workers, are employing around 19,000." In Schenectady, "reductions in employment occurred during June in the locomotive plants now operating on part time with approximately two-thirds of their normal working force engaged."

Send in that Subscription Today.

Irish "Politicals" Get Amnesty Soon; Cosgrave Signs Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker.)
DUBLIN, July 16.—The freedom of Eamonn DeValera, Austin Stack and other Irish political prisoners was assured today when President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State signed a warrant for the release of all such political prisoners.

The date of the effect of the general amnesty probably will be this week end or early next week.

Republican supporters of DeValera, however, have already complicated the situation by demanding that their leader be freed in time to open the Tailtean games—an honor which they demand should go to him instead of to Cosgrave.

DeValera has been in prison since last August. Stack was imprisoned in April, 1923.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Anti-War Special

TODAY we announce some of the contents of the ANTI-WAR SPECIAL EDITION of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, July 26th, the eve of the Special Anti-War Week of Communists the world over, July 27—August 4.

This list of contents will be added to before this Anti-War issue goes to press. Other writers and cartoonists will give their best work to this special edition.

1. IMPERIALISM, WAR AND SOCIAL-PATRIOTISM (Opinions of International Communist Authorities.)
2. AMERICAN CAPITALISM PREPARING FOR NEW WARS.....By M. Gomez
3. HOW WARS HAPPEN.....By Robert Minor
4. WAR AND THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL.....By Alexander Bittelman
5. THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE LAST WAR.....By J. Louis Engdahl
6. TRADE UNIONS AS WAR MACHINES.....By Earl Browder
7. THE COST OF THE LAST WAR.....By Jay Lovestone
8. WAR PERSECUTIONS.....By Harrison George

Bundles of this issue should be distributed in every city and hamlet of the land. Bundles should be on hand for sale and distribution at all mass meetings and gatherings of workers' organizations. Send in your order now on the accompanying blank:

Fight Wars of Capitalism

DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed \$..... send me copies of the special "Fight the Wars of Capitalism" edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, July 26, at the special rate of 3½ cents per copy, or \$3.50 per hundred. I want to help raise the standards of Communism against the wars of capitalism.

Name:
ADDRESS:
CITY: STATE:

PHILADELPHIA READERS, ATTENTION!

Mass Meeting

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924, at 8 P. M.

MACHINIST TEMPLE
Corner 13th and Spring Garden Streets

BENJAMIN GITLOW of New York
Candidate for Vice-President on the Workers Party Ticket

H. O. McCLURG,
Secretary, Philadelphia Farmer-Labor Party

A. JAKIRA
Delegate, Reading Farmer-Labor Party

will give report of St. Paul Convention and the recent developments in the political life of the country.

Admission Free.

Auspices, Philadelphia Farmer-Labor Party.

EUROPE GETTING READY FOR NEXT BIG BLOOD BATH

Nations Hoarding Up Death Weapons

(Special to the Daily Worker.) LONDON, July 16.—That Europe is a vast arsenal at the present moment with every government on the continent feverishly storing up arms hoarding up armaments in preparation for the next bath of blood, is the conclusion drawn by E. D. Morel, M. P. and Chairman of the Union of Democratic Control after a long investigation.

Of course Mr. Morel blames France now as the pacifists blamed Germany before the world war. There is always some monster standing out from all the rest, that must be destroyed. Yesterday it was Germany, today it is France. It never occurs to the befuddled pacifists that the capitalist system is responsible and that France is no more responsible for the militarization of Europe than any other capitalist country.

Mr. Morel is a friend of Ramsay MacDonald and no doubt does not mention in his report the facts concerning the part played by MacDonald's government in bombing Asiatic villages for refusal to pay taxes. His story is illuminating and interesting particularly in view of the fiction sedulously cultivated during the late war, that there would be no more war provided we went and killed enough Germans.

"At present," said Mr. Morel, "there is a more extensive output of war materials than at any time since the peace. The chief centers of production are the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia and the Austrian state factories. French money and influence are directing both. The Skoda works own their own coal mines and are manufacturing and exporting huge quantities of war materials.

"The powerful Creusot-Schneider French firm owns 75 per cent of the Skoda shares, and is making enormous profits. This spring French investments in this concern were worth about \$2,000,000. The managing director and the chief technical experts are French, and there are influential Frenchmen on the board."

"War material is now being produced in enormous quantities by the Austrian state factories at the Vienna arsenal, Wollersdorf, Steyr, Hertenberg, Enzenfeld and Blumau; also at the Austrian Danubian factories at Wiener Neustadt. Privately owned armament firms in Austria also are working hard.

"In the last fifteen months Jugoslavia has been supplied by these factories with 1,000,000 Mauser rifles and 100,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, and, as these documents prove, with 133 additional freight car loads of infantry ammunition. Thirty-six of these were despatched last April and delivered at Ljublyana, and with them went two freight cars full of machine guns, twelve cars loaded with motor lorries, twenty-four cars with field kitchens, large numbers of field guns, Frommer revolvers and acetylene reflectors, with other war materials.

"Roumania has placed large orders for shells, Mauser rifles, ammunition, searchlights and mine-throwers, which orders are now in process of execution. Eleven carloads of shells already have been delivered to Roumania.

"Poland is also in the market on a large scale, and these factories I have mentioned already have delivered to the Poles 35,000,000 pieces of ammunition (calibre 7.9 mm.) and 34 carloads of infantry ammunition, 14 of which were despatched in February."

Mr. Morel then turned to the methods by which Austria, a bankrupt country financed by international loans and controlled by the League of Nations, has found it possible to carry out such a huge enterprise as her trade in armaments.

"The means have been found for her," he said, "by French capital, directly or indirectly. And all these purchases are being effected with the proceeds of French loans. Up to the end of last year Jugoslavia had spent 1,740,000,000 French francs in purchasing field guns, rifles and other war material, and 300,000,000 francs more on airplanes, motor lorries and so forth.

More Purchases Planned. "Negotiations are in progress for further purchases. Roumania last year bought field and heavy guns worth 70,000,000 francs, and airplanes and other material to the value of 20,000,000 francs.

"Now, Austria is not an independent nation in regard to armaments. Under the treaty she cannot manufacture or export a single gun, rifle or cartridge. Her armament industry is under the strict control of an Allied Military Mission, which calls itself the organ of liquidation, and is itself controlled by the famous Council of Ambassadors."

Sues Small For Salary SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 16.—Thomas D. Masters, Springfield attorney, today filed suit for \$12,000 against Gov. Small, claiming that amount to be due him for services in the State interest suits. Masters withdrew from the case several weeks ago saying that he had trouble collecting his fees.

WORKER TELLS OF SHUT-DOWN STEEL MILLS OF PITTSBURGH AND JOBLESS ARMY TAKING TO THE ROAD IN VAIN

By W. J. WHITE (Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, July 16.—Unemployment is rampant everywhere. Ask railroaders about business and they will tell you there is no business. Bessemer steel plants are at the lowest ebb in the history of the steel business in many months. Open hearths are down with no prospects of blowing in their furnaces, while there are only about 13 blast furnaces in blast in the valley out of fifty or more that turn out pig metal when the steel and iron market is at the peak of its production.

The puddlers have had to accept a cut of fifty cents on the ton in the face of the hot weather when they cannot make more than two- to three-fifths of a turn because of the excessive heat in these months of the summer.

Usual Lake Traffic Dead. What is true of this district is also true of the entire Pittsburgh district. Workers are being laid off by the thousands in the steel and iron mills. The coal mines are down with no prospects of starting, while the coke workers in the trust and independent mines are having their wages cut to the bone by the employers. Very little if any coal is being shipped to the lake over the railroads this summer. Only fifteen puddling furnaces are in operation in the entire city of Pittsburgh. In fact this is the smallest number of furnaces in action in this district within the memory of the oldest iron workers engaged in the trade.

Old Timers Hit Road. Old time iron and steel workers who make it a point to go out on road work during the heat of the summer months when it is almost impossible to stand the artificial heat of the sheet mills, open hearth and bessemer furnaces are scanning in vain the want ads of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh papers. Go out on any high way these days and you will pass them tramping with their pitiful bundles of rags tied up in newspapers, while they munch the doles that they are able to get from the people who live along the roads. They sleep out in the barns and outhouses or in the haystacks and straw stacks in the farmers' fields.

Every freight train is carrying its loads of these down-and-out workers, who, when mills and factories shut down have not where to lay their heads. Railroad bulls are busy everywhere picking up these down-and-outers and sending them to jail at so much per head. Jails in city and county are filled to overflowing, while the highpowered cars of the parasites who have made their millions out of the blood and bones of them roll past.

Bosses Can Wait. Mills equipped with the latest improved electric driven machinery that turns iron and steel into profits for the masters in the millions of dollars are down because of no orders. Mills that pay the entire wage of the men employed in them in the first ten minutes of operation in the morning, while they grind iron and steel into golden harvests for the masters of America during the balance of the day, are silent because there is no market in which to sell the surplus.

This is the picture of Pittsburgh lying like a giant scorpion on the hills and rivers of western Pennsylvania, sucking out the life blood of its thousands of workers, spewing them out after it is done with them.

Success Today. But today, in 1924, the Soviet republic proves to the world the constructive power of the proletarian dictatorship, which not only carried the workers successfully thru the stormy period of revolution, but is carrying them thru the period of reconstruction. Russia is well on the way to solving all her problems. The last three years have witnessed constant progress in the rebuilding of industry, and improvements in the standard of living of the workers. The currency has been stabilized, the budget is balanced, production steadily increases.

What has been responsible for the great successes of the Russian revolution? How have the terrific problems, which threatened the revolt in 1921, been met? What is the message of revolutionary achievement which the Russian workers can today send to all the workers of the world?

Foster Tells Why? William Z. Foster, recently returned from Russia, will answer these and other questions at a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League on Monday, July 21, 8 p. m., at Webster hall, 11th St., between 3d and 4th Aves. Comrade Foster is especially well qualified to analyze the Russia of today. He visited Russia in the dark days of 1921, and as a result of his investigations published a book on the Russian revolution which is regarded as one of the best on the workers' republic.

Recently Comrade Foster made another trip to Russia, and at the meeting in Webster hall will tell the workers of New York city what he saw there. No worker should miss this opportunity of learning what Russia is doing today. Comrade Foster declares emphatically that the Russian revolution is a success. Come to Webster hall on July 21 and hear why.

Brandler Defends His Position Before Comintern

(Continued from page 1.)

in Saxony and in the Ruhr district. But it would not have been successful in Berlin or in Hamburg, and this the speaker attributes to the unfitness of the left wing.

The speaker was no buffoon of Radek's. Radek supported the leftists on many questions, and for this Radek is responsible. The speaker attempts to prove that he did not wish to revise Lenin's theory of the state and his theory concerning the role of the party; he defends the party policy during the May strike in the Ruhr district. Because the bourgeoisie wanted to incite a bloody battle, it was right to avoid fighting. He defends the party policy at the time of anti-Fascist day, on the ground that a defeat had already occurred as early as June. The German bourgeoisie is stronger and more mobile than was the Russian bourgeoisie, and the influence of social-democratic ideology is stronger than that of the Russian mensheviks, and their organizational foundations are more deeply rooted. He holds to his interpretation of the role of the workers' aristocracy as the right one.

His Disastrous Mistake. The speaker's most disastrous mistake was failure to make a further advance after the Cuno strike, whereby initiative passed to the bourgeoisie. It was a serious mistake to take no action against the state of siege, and not to have destroyed the mistaken idea that the siege was not directed against von Kahr's Bavarians.

The speaker goes on to review the events in Saxony and to explain that he takes full responsibility for having sounded the retreat of the fight in that particular situation. The speaker is of the opinion that it was not the October debacle, but the idea of

FOSTER TELLS N. Y., JULY 21, ABOUT RUSSIA

NEW YORK, July 16.—What is happening in Soviet Russia today?

Three years ago, in 1921, Russia witnessed the most critical period in the history of the revolution. Industry was in a state of collapse. The famine was taking its toll of the life and strength of the Russian workers. The morale of the people was at its lowest—discouragement and pessimism prevailed. The capitalist press thruout the world gleefully prophesied the early collapse of the Soviet government. Even revolutionists tensely followed developments in Russia, feeling that the fate of the revolution was to be decided.

How Can She Pay? In order to put the Dawes plan over, the capitalists find it necessary to create the impression in America that Germany is a safe investment. And so our press does its duty by Wall Street and prints the misinformation. However, as late as July 11th, Charles A. Stangeland, a visiting professor of American economics and politics at a Berlin university writes:

"Berlin has its slums now, not quite in the New York sense, but in the sense of great blocks of people being in continual want and despair, freezing in winter, lacking sufficient food chronically. And Berlin represents in a large scale what may be found in smaller cities. Suicides due to despair and hunger have multiplied proportionately in these years that have followed the Carthaginian peace of the conquerors of 1919."

"Beauty and the Bolshevik." To help these million needy workers of Germany to continue their fight for their rights and the preservation of the eight hour day, groups of American workers are making various efforts to raise funds with which to help the families of these German victims of the class war.

In Philadelphia the local committee of the International Workers Aid held a picnic on July 12th. In San Francisco they have arranged for an entertainment and dance for July 26th, and a German Relief Day at a near-by beach for August 17th. In New York they are already getting ready to show the new film, "The Beauty and the Bolshevik." And the National Office is organizing committees for the art exhibit. The proceeds of these activities will go to aid the million German workers in need—they who call to us for help.

Metric System Conference MOSCOW, July 16.—The special inter-department metric system board has decided to call a conference not later than next September to deal with all the questions of the introduction of the metric system in the Union of Soviet Republics.

Biggest Rail Clerk Local. CINCINNATI, July 16.—Metropolitan Express Lodge 2125, New York city, is the largest in the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, with 1,700 members. It started with ten in December, 1922.

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9.2 Per Cent Cuts. Wage rate decreases during the month averaged 9.2 per cent and affected 15,236 workers while increases which averaged 7.1 per cent were reported as affecting 4,464 employees.

The unemployment problem is indicated by the department's employment index, which shows that manufacturing industry is employing 22 per cent fewer workers than in May 1920 and 21 per cent fewer than in 1917 and 1918.

Working Class Party. In the name of the minority of the Italian delegation, Renzi expresses his unconditional agreement with the report of Zinoviev. Concerning the criticism of the October events and the formulation of the United Front policy the speaker is in complete accord with Trient and Severing. The interpretation of the majority of the Italian delegation of "workers' government" as a synonym for "dictatorship of the proletariat" is philological and not political. After the speeches of Brandler and Thalheimer it is clear why the Communist Party of Germany took its stand with the left. In the Russian Communist party question neutrality is inadmissible; the minority of the Italian delegation supported the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia and the Leninist guard.

The Italian minority is in favor of fusion with the Italian socialists, for the socialists have large masses behind them. The minority should be ready to liquidate the factional quarrel within the Communist Party of Italy and to build up a unified party. The majority is making a very serious mistake if it says that Lenin, in writing about the infantile sickness of leftism, did not also write about the Italian leftists. Right wing groups are just as incorrect as leftists.

THE EVENING SESSION OF JUNE 23. Schueller (Young Communist International) takes the floor and declares that the chief task of the Congress is the battle against right wing groups. In the speeches of Radek, Brandler, Thalheimer, and in the explanation of Smeral, there is the spirit of Leipzig and of Prague. Radek has estimated social-democracy incorrectly, for social-democracy will remain to the very end an ally of the bourgeoisie and will finally develop into the Fascist left wing. Radek, in his speech, seems to look on the social-democrats as a

working class party, which is a deviation from Communism. Radek's attempt again to broach the German question must be stopped. The speaker welcomes the appearance of the minority of the Czech party. The Swedish party must explain its point of view openly. Concerning the discussion on the question of the Communist Party of Russia, the entire Comintern must as a unit support the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia.

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Denies Right Wing Exists. It is an open question whether the wave of democratic pacifism is being fought by proper means. The leftists

NEW GERMAN ART EXHIBIT COMING TO AID WORKERS

Original Collection Will Be Shown Soon

The International Workers' Aid Committee of Chicago has just received from its main office at Berlin a shipment of 170 oil paintings, original lithographs, etchings, wood cuts and drawings by some of the most famous German artists. This collection will be exhibited in all the large cities, and the proceeds will be used for German relief.

The situation in Germany has not improved, the capitalist papers try hard to make us believe so. There are still ONE MILLION workers unemployed and locked out. Thousands are in prison and many more are being sent there.

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PLIGHT OF UNORGANIZED LABOR BARED BY STATISTICS ABOUT WAGES AND JOBS IN AMERICA

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Wages have joined jobs on the toboggan, according to the May employment report of the United States department of labor, which shows for the first time a sharp drop in the average weekly pay envelop compared with a year ago. Per capita earnings in manufacturing industry May as compared with May, 1923, showed a decline of 2.3 per cent.

This drop in average wages combined with a decrease of 9.3 per cent in workers employed means a serious curtailment in the purchasing power of labor. The total weekly wage disbursements of 5,909 establishments employing one-quarter of the factory workers in the country have fallen more than \$6,500,000—from \$58,878,154 in May 1923 to \$52,378,000 in May 1924. Taking manufacturing industry as a whole this 1 1/4 per cent payroll cut means that labor is spending about \$25,000,000 less a week or at the rate of \$1,300,000,000 less a year for the products of agriculture and industry.

31.3 Per Cent Cut in Cotton. Compared with May a year ago, decreased payrolls were shown in 40 of the 51 industries. Among the largest cuts were cotton goods 31.3 per cent, men's clothing 29.7, foundries and machine shops 23.1, shipbuilding 24.7, rubber boots and shoes 22.6, woolen goods 21.9, boots and shoes 18.7, shirts and collars 18.2 per cent. Per capita earnings declined in 22 industries, including all except three of the 15 employing the largest number of workers. The average weekly pay envelope in May 1924 and a year ago is shown for these 15 largest industries:

Weekly Earnings	May 1923	May 1924	Percent change
Slaughter and packing	\$24.87	\$25.10	+ 0.9 pct.
Cotton goods	18.97	15.87	-16.4
Hosiery & knit goods	17.78	17.06	- 4.0
Silk goods	21.50	20.72	- 3.6
Woolen goods	25.19	22.48	-10.8
Men's clothing	27.00	24.00	-11.0
Iron and steel	30.69	29.87	- 2.6
Foundries, machine shops	30.40	29.50	- 3.0
Sawmills	20.50	21.30	+ 3.9
Boots and shoes	22.75	21.18	- 7.0
Automobiles	33.71	31.86	- 5.5
Car bldg. repair	29.63	29.22	- 1.4
Automobile tires	31.67	30.78	- 2.8
Electrical apparatus	27.96	28.32	+ 1.3
All industries	27.00	26.36	- 2.3

Part time employment is largely responsible for the reduction in per capita earnings. The establishments reporting were operating 90 per cent of full-time and 70 per cent full capacity. In the previous month they were operating 92 per cent full-time and 80 per cent full capacity. In May only 62 per cent of the establishments were running full-time and only 36 per cent had their full complement of workers.

Miners Dedicate New Home. MONONGAHE, W. Va., July 16.—The \$20,000,000 new miners' hall and movie house at Monongah is in full use since its dedication, July 4. It is the property of Local 1643, United Mine Workers, whose members paid assessments equaling \$20 per man for it. Besides the hall with movie equipment, seating 550, there are two stores and offices in the building.

Want To Make Up. LENOIR, N. C., July 16.—The North Western Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the German firm "Ost-Export," in which regret is expressed at the severance by the Chamber of Trade relations with the firm.

Send in that Subscription Today. Russia Leader in Sanitation. LENOIR, July 16.—The conference on sanitation and epidemics, closed here today, has proved very successful. Among other reports and papers read at the conference was one by Professor Resnie, who came to Russia on behalf of the League of Nations. He stated that what he had seen in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had actually surpassed all his expectations and that the Western countries would have to take a good deal from the Union as a model for sanitary construction.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Wives and Children Starving.

One Million German Workers Chained to the Rocks.

600,000 Miners Locked Out
400,000 Workers on Strike
7,000 In German Prisons

WIVES AND CHILDREN STARVING

The German workers are fighting for the preservation of their rights and the eight hour day.

Their fight is our fight.

If they lose, we lose. If they win, we win.

Capitalists are quick to learn from each other.

Today it is Germany. Tomorrow it may be America.

HELP HAMMER AWAY THE CHAINS

5c A BLOW 5c

OUR AIM:

To give aid to all needy workers and class war victims without conditions, without political discrimination, whenever and wherever the existence of a working class is menaced by an economic or natural catastrophe, or by political oppression.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me 5c-stamp books (\$2.50 each) and I will get as many people as possible to take 5c hammer blows at the chains now enslaving German labor.

Enclosed find \$..... as my contribution.

NAME:

ADDRESS:

CITY: STATE:

Committee for International Workers' Aid

ILLINOIS MINERS AID WORK ON SPY EXPOSE BOOKLET

Anyone Who Knows of Labor Spies, Write

Local unions of the United Mine Workers of America are not a healthy field for the activities of finks and stool pigeons, if one is to judge by the prompt response of the miners to the Anti-Spy Campaign being waged by the Labor Defense Council.

Officials of the local unions in Southern Illinois, are taking a keen interest in the pamphlet exposing professional labor spies which the Labor Defense Council is preparing to issue in the Fall. J. W. Hindmarsh, President of Local No. 745, U. M. W. of A., writes that "the work of exposing the pernicious spy system is entitled to the full co-operation of everyone concerned for the welfare of the workers." He adds, "If we can be of any service to you, we shall not hesitate to render you assistance."

Valuable information in connection with the pamphlet has been received from Robert W. Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union, co-author with Sydney Howard in the well-known pamphlet "The Labor Spy," which had an extensive circulation among labor unions a few years back. Unlike the Dunn-Howard pamphlet, which was general in scope, the one being prepared by the Labor Defense Council will list the spies alphabetically, giving all available information as to their past and present activities. An attempt is being made to make it an encyclopedia of all known labor spies, and the co-operation of labor organizations throughout the country is solicited.

Lumber Workers Die in Fire. SPOKANE, Wash., July 16.—Thirty-five persons, mostly lumber mill workers, are believed today to be the toll of lives taken in the disastrous forest fire which swept over Wheelers Hill, six miles west of Blue Slide, in northern Pend D' Oreille county. Eleven children lost their lives in the seething flames when they tried to make their way out in automobiles with their parents when it was discovered that the mill was doomed.

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WORLD FLIGHTS PART OF PLOTS OF MILITARISTS

American and British Armament Race

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

PARIS, July 16.—The last lap of the American militarists' "triumphant" round-the-world flight was to begin this morning. The "heroes," who were greeted here by General "Blackjack" Pershing, already feel their "victory" almost within their grasp, although they have yet to cross the Atlantic and the fly across the United States back to the hot-air boosters' town, Los Angeles.

Meanwhile reports come from the British world flier that he has left for the farthest north Kurile Island. The flight across the Pacific still lies before him.

A British boat had to be chartered to take gas and other supplies to the American aviators' landing-place in Greenland, because of the high prices the Scandinavians asked, says one report. Maybe the Britons are planning a little sabotage of the American militarists' hopes by delaying the arrival of supplies in Greenland.

A Military Display.
The whole "race" between the British and American planes is just a race between rival military powers, each attempting to show that it is the more powerful in the air and to test the expediency of long-distance flying in the event of immediate war.

All but one of the American fliers are commissioned officers of the U. S. Army. The planes are army planes, of course, and the government is paying the expenses. The flight is not to prove that the world is round or that it can be encircled by airplanes, but to show to what extent airplanes can be used for war purposes. The time is not very near under capitalist society when the air will be the common civilian travel route, the wealthy patrons can even now fly comparatively safely for long distances.

Troops by Air.

Airplanes transport service for army troops is not yet on the near horizon, but maybe in a not too distant future. But airplanes can be used for rapid re-supplying of military bases and for bombing purposes. Watch for the outbreak of militarist propaganda when the fliers return and the impassioned pleas for increased appropriations for air forces. The warriors will lament how far Soviet Russia has gone ahead of them in building airplanes, judging from present wild rumors of the large purchases of planes.

The Machinists' Convention and the Left Wing

Statement of the International Committee for Amalgamation in the Metal Trades.

THE machinists' convention which is to be held in Detroit, September 15th, will have to take a definite stand on many issues confronting the organization and the metal trades in general.

In order to draw the right conclusions it is necessary to analyze the present situation and to draw lessons from the past mistakes. What are the problems facing us today? What is the situation as far as the membership is concerned? Are the machinists organized? Have we increased our membership or are we dropping? The facts are hard to face, but it is of no use to fool ourselves when these problems have to be solved. We have dropped from about 350,000 members during the war to about 75,000 at the present time. We have just passed thru a period of so-called prosperity without gaining in membership in spite of the fact that the machinists have been recognized as one of the militant organizations in the labor movement in this country. As far as the rank and file is concerned, the organization has been practically standing still and even retreating and of course the railroad strike helped to aggravate the situation. Now, what is the real reason for this situation and what are the remedies for it?

Amalgamation Versus the B. & O. Plan.

The Railway Employes Department Convention before the railroad strike took place, a demand was made for amalgamation of all the sixteen standard railroad crafts, but after a bitter fight it was voted down by the official machine and William H. Johnston, President of the Machinists, was one of the greatest opponents of this, in spite of the fact that the Machinists' organization as such has gone on record for amalgamation in Rochester convention. But what do instructions mean to labor fakers?

This was the beginning of the destruction of the shopmen's organization on the railroad. The strike was finally called under pressure from the rank and file against the wishes of the leaders and when enforced the leadership failed to have any plans or centralized struggle and failed to establish the necessary commissariat and relief organization and not the slightest move for the unity of the railroad men for the struggle was made.

After the settlement of the strike, the leaders became scared of the consequences and it was necessary to devise ways and means to save the situation. The standard of the working conditions and hours on the railroads were practically destroyed and the

only measure that could save the situation would be the amalgamation of all of the organizations on the roads. But of this the leaders would hear nothing and so a new panacea for all ills was proposed in the so-called B. & O. plan and insurance and other fraternal features of the unions.

The officials who have no confidence in the fighting ability of the rank and file went to the employers with talks of efficiency and we are now to have co-operation and harmony with the bosses. For a time we are to forget the class struggle and the lamb and the lion are to sleep together peacefully. This is to solve the problem according to the present leaders of the railroad unions. Of course, this sort of a scheme will not succeed. It will fail as surely as water runs down hill. Not the propaganda of the revolutionists will kill it, but the cold facts of the struggle. We can be sure that the railroad bosses will not endorse any plan which will curtail their profits. The B. & O. bosses have endorsed the plan as it will benefit them. The men have not gained any material benefit from the plans and they cannot ever gain anything.

Speaking to the rank and file who have worked and who are working under this plan, their name for it is "Sweat shop under union protection."

In the general course of events this plan will fail and force the workers to take up the struggle from which there is no escape.

Class collaboration is bound to fail, but it can do terrible damage to unions. In the meantime this damnable scheme must be fought consistently by all militants in the coming convention of I. A. of M. True spirit of unionism must be kept alive so that we will not be made an efficiency auxiliary to the bosses or a company union.

Amalgamation of all the unions in the metal and railroad industry into a powerful industrial union with the power to demand and take from the bosses what it wants instead of calling to them and asking them for a few favors, is the only solution for the present dilemma.

Unemployment.

Some of the officials of the I. A. of M. are always speaking of insurance as one of the important questions before the convention and in fact some of them forget to talk of anything else but live insurance. Instead of a simple life insurance which does not hold membership, the left wing must fight for unemployment insurance which effects the members right now and not when they are dead. This is especially important as we are now facing an unemployment crisis of probably greater consequences than we have ever seen in the United States and unless some ways and means can be provided for the protection of our unemployed members, we will have the same drop in membership as usual during the crisis. The average member belongs to a labor union as long as he is benefited by it and as long as it offers some protection to him on the job and as soon as the union fails to fight for these protective measures, he will drop his card whether he carries a death benefit policy or insurance.

Organization of Unorganized and the Abolition of Appointive Power.

A real organizational campaign must be started on a national scale to organize the unorganized machine shop workers and our organizers must be made to earn their title. At the present time we have about twenty specially appointed organizers on the pay roll besides the regularly elected officers, but the trouble is that these organizers are not responsible direct to the membership but to the International President who can very nicely use them for his own personal ambition and to build strong machine to maintain himself in power. Some of our present organizers as a matter of fact have not done any organizing to speak of for the last couple of years and some of them have done all in their power to break up the organization by suspending and expelling the revolutionary and progressive members of the union which has resulted only in helping to break the morale of the membership as these militants constitute the backbone of any organization that recognizes the class struggle in their platform.

The appointive power must be abolished at this convention so that these organizers will feel responsibility to the members and will be of some service in an organization campaign instead of playing politics to hold themselves in power.

A Class Farmer-Labor Party.

In all of these struggles of the Machinists and other metal trades workers to better their conditions, the greatest obstacle has been the political powers that be. Injunction has been issued by the political powers of the nation. The national government has always stood on the side of the employers. Every railroad worker will remember the Daugherty injunction.

In spite of these facts our national officers have done nothing to further the political consciousness of the membership. Already increasing sentiment for a Labor Party and for separation from the old parties on the part of our membership has been fought by our international officers in spite of the fact that the platform of the machinists definitely states that one of the purposes of our organization shall be to stimulate the political education of our membership so that they can use their political rights for the best interests of the organization. The militants at the convention will fight for the immediate formation of a strong Farmer-Labor Party and force our general officers to quit fooling around with the two old parties. Such a party must be based on trade unions and include all political parties and working class organizations.

Bi-annual Conventions.

Four years is too long a period between conventions and we therefore propose to hold a convention every two years. The rapid political and industrial development in this country forces the labor movement to make changes in the policies and tactics as well as forms of organization. For those reasons the I. A. of M. should follow the example of other progressive organizations and hold our convention every other year. It will also

help to stimulate the interest of the members in the organization.

Abolish Racial Discrimination.

We must follow other trade unions and break down the present barrier against colored workers. We are to blame ourselves if these workers scab on us during strikes as we have closed our doors to them and therefore cannot blame them for scabbing. Let us abolish the stupid clause admitting only white machinists and open the doors for our colored brothers.

Reinstatement of Expelled and Suspended Members.

The heresy hunting carried on by the present officialdom must be stopped at this convention if we are to see a healthy growth of the organization, the czarist methods of some of our organizers in dealing with members who disagree with the official policies of the administration can only lead to the destruction of the union.

Our organizers must be compelled to work in unorganized territory and earn their title. We cannot boast of being the most democratic organization in America as far as the labor unions are concerned if we allow these stupid and reactionary policies to go on. These members must be reinstated with full rights in the organization.

Forty-four Hour Week.

A real national campaign must be started so that we can establish a forty-four hour week and regain real working conditions all over the country. At the present time we find that hours and conditions and wages are different in the various places. We must make a national drive to establish the eight-hour day and real working conditions and standard wages all over the country.

Raise in the Standard of Helpers.

The machinists' helpers especially on the railroads are probably some of the most underpaid workers we have in the organization and the only way they are able to keep the wolf from the door is by working overtime. Efforts must be made to raise them to a higher standard of wages closer to the scale of the machinists than is now the case. Such a move will increase the solidarity between the helpers and machinists and do away with the present antagonism and propaganda on the part of some of the helpers for getting out of the International and standing alone.

All helpers in the big manufacturing plants must also be organized.

International Affiliation.

The I. A. of M. is affiliated to the International Federation of Metal Workers in Berne which is a step in the right direction, but to be just affixed on paper does not mean anything if the International does not wage a constant struggle against the capitalist class. Delegates to this congress should be elected by the membership and the policy must be to demand the united front of all the various metal trades organizations in Europe and United States. Further, we must instruct our delegates to vote for the admittance of the strongest metal trades union in the world which is the All-Russian Union of Metal workers. The Russian union has been fight-

ing for admittance to the International since the revolution, but due to the reactionary leadership of the Yellow Amsterdam International has not yet been admitted. The American labor must fight for their admittance.

The I. A. of M. must also affiliate to the only fighting international in the world, the Red International of Labor Union with headquarters in Moscow. The R. I. L. U. has proven that it is not a body deliberating on empty resolutions which its own affiliated sections do not pay any attention to, as the Amsterdam, but it is an International in the true sense of the word, ready at all times to carry on the struggle against the enemy, the capitalist class. It has proven in Germany, for example that the R. I. L. U. was the only international that took up the struggle against the abolition of the eight-hour day. It was the R. I. L. U. which sounded the clarion call against the Versailles Treaty when the Amsterdam International only passed resolutions and gave up the eight-hour day without a struggle.

It was again the R. I. L. U. that took up the struggle against the white terror in Spain and carried on an international boycott against that country. When the American miners went on strike, it carried on consistent propaganda to stop the British miners scabbing on their fellow workers across the ocean, while the Amsterdam International silently watched the British coal being shipped to America to break the strike.

These are facts which cannot be disputed and for these reasons, we advocate the affiliation of the I. A. of M. to the R. I. L. U. and the election of delegates to take place at the same time as the election of the grand lodge officers.

Besides these there are a few minor questions which the left wing must support. As for instance, the establishment of an election board to count the ballots of the general elections instead of leaving it to the general secretary-treasurer as is now the case. Other measures in the change of technique of organization which will make it better functioning should be encouraged.

But the main issues that the left wing will carry into the convention and make a consistent fight for, will be:

1. Amalgamation of all crafts in the Metal industry and elimination of the infamous B. & O. plan of class collaboration.
 2. Organization of a Labor Party.
 3. Organization of unorganized.
 4. The establishment of unemployment insurance.
 5. Abolish racial discrimination.
 6. Abolition of the appointive power and the election of organizers.
 7. Bi-Annual Conventions.
 8. Reinstatement of the expelled and suspended members for carrying on activities for progressive measures.
 9. Establishment of a national 44-hour week.
 10. Raising the standard of helpers.
 11. Affiliation to the R. I. L. U.
- These are the necessary measures which, if adopted, will help to develop the I. A. of M. to take its place among the world's fighting metal workers.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

By MAX SALZMAN.

AGAINST the parties of the large capitalists, the republicans and the democrats, against the party of the middle class, represented by LaFollette, the Workers (Communist) Party raises the standard of Communism, the standard of the working class struggle.

America is facing a new political alignment of forces. The two capitalist parties, as such, are beginning to disintegrate. America is slowly following the countries of Europe. It is reaching a stage where each element of society will have a party representing its own interests.

Just as the interests of Wall Street will have its own party, just as the petty bourgeoisie will have its own party, so will the working class have its party, ultimately, of course, the Communist Party, which will lead the workers in their struggle for the complete emancipation from capitalism. However, as this struggle develops it passes thru many stages. The situation in America today can be compared to the period of the revolt of the rising bourgeoisie, along with the serfs who were struggling against feudalism.

At that time the bourgeoisie, in order to succeed in overthrowing the feudal lords, had to have the co-operation of the then developing working class. After the bourgeoisie had taken power they proceeded to exploit the very workers who helped them gain power.

Here in America we are faced with a situation that is somewhat similar, although it is impossible for the middle class to achieve the same results.

Because of the use of governmental forces against the workers in times of strikes, which are forced upon the workers because of the capitalists attempting to lower the wages of the workers in order to compete with other countries in the search for foreign markets. The mass of farmers are becoming penniless and are seeing with rebellion against this inevitable development.

Then, too, the large capitalists, the bankers, the manufacturers, the owners of the large monopolies are crushing the small bankers, the small manufacturers and other groups of smaller business men, all of whom also exploit the workers, even tho on a smaller scale. This whole force of development brings about a condition where the workers, not understanding the course of development of society, think that the struggle of the middle class to prevent itself from being crushed beneath the heel of large capital, is also the same struggle that they are faced with. Again the mid-

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

CHICAGO BRANCH MEETINGS

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, 16701 Stephenson Ave.
Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division St.
Midd Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St.
Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS

This Week.
THURSDAY—32nd and Halsted, Englewood English W. P.
FRIDAY—Division and Washtenaw, N. W. Jewish, 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. 112th and Michigan, Pullman Sub-C. C. C.
SUNDAY—Marshallfield and Roosevelt Road, Marshallfield, Y. W. L.

"Ten Years in a Co-operative Colony"

Illustrated lecture by **MR. WALTER CONLIN** of the Llano Co-operative Colony
Friday, July 18th, 8:30 P. M.
Radical Book Shop, 826 N. Clark St.
Admission Free—No Collection.

RIVERVIEW, AUGUST 10th

Remember "Riverview, August 10th." That is the place and date of the Workers Party Preis Picnic this year. Riverview Park is at the intersection of Western and Belmont Avenues. Tickets are 35c, admitting the holder to the Workers Party Press Picnic and also giving reduced rates on many of the Riverview rides.

All other Party and League affairs are off for that day. Sympathetic organizations are requested also to keep this date open for aid to the Party Press Picnic, Sunday, August 10th.

YOUNG WORKERS SEEK A FIRM FOUNDATION

By HYMAN SIEGEL.

Tonight will witness a departure in methods of studying. Max Bedacht, a tried and able comrade of many years' standing in the revolutionary movement, will give the first of a series of live lectures on the very elements, the bases on which is built Communist thought.

It is more than a mere class in the a b c's—it is a cementing and strengthening of the groundwork on which rests the structure of our Communist conviction.

Too, the methods of instruction will be most modern. Comrade Bedacht will use no text book, but will illustrate on the blackboard.

Altho the class is being held under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, Rykov Branch, all party members and friends are welcome to attend.

These Young Workers are to be commended for their ability to recognize a lack in their knowledge—and for such an attempt to remedy it.

Class meets tonight, 8 p. m. sharp at 3322 Douglas Boulevard.
Send in that Subscription Today.

Train Speakers For the Campaign in Special Class

The Workers Party public speaking class held its first meeting Monday night, when James P. Cannon, who is conducting the class, outlined the purposes and scope of the course.

The class is made up of twenty active Chicago comrades, who were recommended by their various branches. Upon direction of the City Central Committee, the City Executive Committee selected a list of twenty comrades from all those recommended by the branches. The comrades who make up the class are expected to speak in the Foster-Gitlow presidential campaign, and also to speak throughout the coming fall and winter.

The City Central Committee announces the class as a new departure in building up the efficiency of the Workers Party. Ten or fifteen trained speakers are expected by the class, which hereafter will meet on Friday nights. Comrade Cannon said that impromptu, extemporaneous and memorized speeches will be studied, as all are important for different occasions. He declared some of the things necessary for making a speech to be: To find and assemble the material, to prepare and build the structure of the speech, to think on one's feet, and to get the right relation to the audience. He said that the speech should inform, convince and persuade.

Comrade Cannon pointed out the advantages of class work over individual effort, declaring the budding public speakers would learn a variety of ways of handling a subject. He said the students would learn to use what they learn and communicate it to others.

The text book will be "Public Speaking" by Professor Winan of Cornell University.
Send in that Subscription Today!

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

OPEN AIR MEETINGS

Saturday, July 19
Section 2—110th St. and 5th Ave. Speaker, Joe Brady.
Section 3—148th St. and Brooke Ave. Speaker, Jack Stachel.
Section 4—Grand St. Extension. Speaker, Simon Pelsin.
Section 5—Stone and Pitkin Aves. Speaker to be announced.
Section 6—25th St. and Mermaid Aves. Speaker to be announced.
Union Hill
Thursday, July 17—14th St. and Berzelius Ave.
Saturday, July 19—Columbia and Berzelius Aves. Speaker, Rebecca Grecht and others.

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The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

G. O. P. FAKERS RUN AMERICAN FARM COUNCIL

Outfit is Organized to Break Rural Revolt

(By Federated Press.)
ST. PAUL, July 16.—An attempt to break the strength of the farmers' revolt in the northwest and to confuse individual agriculturists into lining up behind one of Wall Street's presidential candidates is revealed by the American Council of Agriculture, recently formed at St. Paul.

Behind the thin disguise are visible such pseudo-agriculturists as its president-elect, G. N. Peck, who in every day life is known as the president of the Moline Plow company, director of the Merchants National bank of Omaha and former member of the war industries board, a citizen much decorated by France, Italy and Belgium.

G. O. P. Banker Holds Funds.
The money bags of the organization will be held by John R. Mitchell, former chairman of the board of the Capital Trust and Savings bank of St. Paul and second vice president of the Twin City Rapid Transit. The reason he no longer technically holds these offices is that he is the Harding appointee to the federal reserve board at Washington. He is a member of the Republican club.

Gray Silver, Washington lobbyist of the reactionary American Farm Bureau federation, and Mark Woods, who placed Hell an' Maria Dawes in nomination as the republican candidate for vice president, are also outstanding figures in the new organization, which announced its purpose as being to discuss and plan legislation for producers all over the country.

Backs Old Parties.
The council plans to reward its friends and defeat its enemies. It will ask the candidates for office on the republican and democratic tickets to pledge themselves to a revival of the McNary-Haugen alleged farm relief bill, which was hastily put together when the Norris-Sinclair bill, the genuine relief measure, had no chance in congress. It will try to confuse the farm vote by designating the real progressive candidates who refuse to sign such a pledge as enemies of the farmer.

An act of the council which reveals its composition was the rejection, by a vote of 58 to 4, of the farmers' equity plank calling for reduction in freight rates. This was put forward by James Monahan, representing the Equity co-operative exchange.

Send in that Subscription Today.

WORKING OF U. S. IMMIGRATION LAW EXPLAINED TO HELP ALIENS WHO WANT TO KNOW PROCEDURE

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bureau of immigration today, in view of existing misunderstanding regarding the new immigration law, explained certain features of the law, and the regulations issued thereunder, particularly respecting the procedure to obtain immigration visas for relatives exempt from the quota, and those relatives given preference within the quota.

Relatives totally exempt from quota restrictions are the wives and unmarried children, under eighteen years of age, of American citizens, also ministers of religion, college professors, their wives and unmarried children under eighteen; as well as bona fide students, at least fifteen years of age, seeking entry temporarily for the purpose of pursuing their education at government approved educational institutions.

First Preferences.
The next class, which is not, however, exempt from the quota, but merely given first preference ahead of all other applicants, up to one-half of each month's quota, is comprised of children between 18 and 21, fathers, mothers, husbands or wives of American citizens, and also immigrants who are skilled in agriculture and their dependent children under 16.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that outside of the exceptions above mentioned, the only relatives entitled to exemption or preference are those whose relatives in America are fulfilled citizens of this country, and that the relatives of mere declarants or immigrants are not entitled to any preference or any special privilege whatever.

Early Application Necessary.
As regards those immigrants who are entitled to preference within the quota, the quotas of the east European countries are so small that even the number of relatives who may be given preference by reason of earlier application will prove a very small number.

The procedure for obtaining immigration visas for exempt and preferred relatives above specified is as follows:

Procedure Explained.
Any citizen of the United States claiming that any immigrant is his relative, and that such immigrant is properly admissible to the United States as exempt, or is entitled to preference as a relative, may file with the Commissioner General a petition in form prescribed by the labor department, stating: 1, the petitioner's name and address; 2, if a citizen by birth, the date and place of his birth; 3, if a naturalized citizen, the date and place of his admission to citizenship and the number of his certificate, if any; 4, the name and address of his employer, or the place of business or occupation if he is not an employee; 5, the degree of relationship of the immigrant for whom such petition is made, and the names of all the places

CHINESE CREWS IN PEONAGE ON AMERICAN SHIPS

Dollar Line Slaves Tell Story to Consul

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The Chinese crew of the steamer Harold Dollar, anchored for nearly five months in Richardson's bay near here, have succeeded in reaching the Chinese consul and complaining that for two years they have been held on the ship in peonage.

Immigration laws prevent their leaving the ship, although white officers except the captain have abandoned her. The men were signed on in China by the headmen of their villages at 35c a day, which they have not received. The ship, under Canadian registry, is American owned.

San Francisco is crowded with white sailors, unable to secure a berth. It is claimed the men are held to supply other Dollar Line ships with cheap crews. Robert Dollar, president of the line, is a strong anti-unionist. During the seamen's strike he suggested sending down ambulances and filling them with strikers who would first be put into condition suitable for such rides. Dollar intimated that this might help break the strike.

Number of Workers Mangled in British Industry Increases

LONDON, July 16.—There were 27,656 more industrial accidents reported to the chief inspector of factories and workshops for 1923 was 125,551, including 867 deaths. The inspector believes that periods of unemployment with lowering living standards due to poverty add to the accidents when the workers return to their jobs. Other causes assigned are the anxiety of men to stick to their jobs even when sick in fear of being supplanted by others. Then accidents happen.

Back Woods Near Home
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 16.—Calhoun County, the only county in Illinois without railroad connection was served today when the Chicago and Alton opened a branch line to east Hardin. Previously all passengers and freight traffic was handled by Illinois River Steamers.

Your Union Meeting

- THIRD THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1924.
- Name of Local and Place of Meeting
 - Allied Printing Trades Council, 59 E. Van Buren St., 6:30 p. m.
 - Amalg. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.
 - Bottle Makers, 2040 W. North Ave.
 - Boat and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Ave.
 - Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.
 - Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.
 - Carpenters, 115 S. Ashland Blvd.
 - Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.
 - Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.
 - Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave.
 - Carpenters, Ogden and Kedzie.
 - Carpenters, 758 W. North Ave.
 - Drug Clerks, 431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.
 - Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.
 - Electricians, 7475 Dale Ave.
 - Engineers, 5223 Houston Ave.
 - Firemen and Engineers, 38th and Campbell Sts., 7:45 p. m.
 - Hod Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 82nd St.
 - Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.
 - Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Ashland Ave.
 - Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Van Buren St.
 - Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street.
 - Molders, 119 S. Throop St.
 - Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.
 - Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.
 - Piano and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.
 - Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria.
 - Railway Carmen, 79th and Drexel Avenue.
 - Railway Clerks, 849 W. Washington.
 - Railway Clerks, 8138 Commercial Avenue.
 - Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.
 - Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee Ave.
 - Stage Employees, Masonic Temple, 10:30 a. m.
 - Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.
 - Teamsters, 9206 Houston Ave.
 - Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.
 - Unpolishers, 180 W. Washington Street.
- (Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

BRITISH LABOR PARTY HITS GOVERNMENT FOR SALE OF WAR PLANTS

LONDON, July 16.—Scottish Labor members of parliament are trying to prevent the MacDonald Labor government from selling the government factories at Gretna, near Carlisle. The factories made lots of money for the government during the world war having forced American munition profiteers to reduce prices 50 per cent on sales to Great Britain.

"Now we hasten to sell off the national enterprises—even when they are commercially successful," says The Labor News Service, "because private enterprise doesn't like them setting an example of efficiency, economy and zeal for the public interest."

The Labor Press Service is issued by the Trades Union congress and the Labor party, of which Premier MacDonald is a member.

where such immigrant has resided prior to and at the time when the petition is filed; 6, that the petitioner is able to and will support the immigrant if necessary to prevent such immigrant from becoming a public charge.

This petition must be accompanied by the statements of two or more responsible citizens of the United States to whom the petitioner has been personally known for at least one year. The department of labor has published the form of petition to be used, and will send it by mail to any party requesting the same, and will not consider any other form of petition.

How to Get Visas.
If the commissioner general finds the facts stated in the petition to be true, and that the immigrant in respect of whom he petition is made is entitled to be admitted to the United States as a non-quota immigrant, or is entitled to preference as a relative, he shall, with the approval of the secretary of labor, inform the secretary of state of his decision, and the secretary of state shall then authorize the consular officer with whom the application for the immigration visa has been filed to issue the immigration visa or grant the preference.

All other immigrants except those specified above as exempt or preferred need only apply directly for a visa to their nearest consul abroad. Those of this non-exempt and non-preferred class do not need any papers from America. The preferred relatives, however, in addition to writing their relatives in America to file the necessary petition in Washington, should immediately, without waiting for their American relative to take action, apply for a visa with the consul, as otherwise the quota may be filled by previous non-preferred applications.

French Amnesty Passed
PARIS, France, July 16.—Twenty deputies acting for the whole chamber passed the revised amnesty bill early this morning. The terms have not yet been made public.

Do You Know? why Bishop W. M. Brown's little booklet "COMMUNISM and CHRISTIANISM"

was tried before a court of 8 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Cleveland, Ohio, recently? Does it not seem curious why a little booklet should excite such an assy-going and well protected bunch of bishops and the institutions they represent, to bring it before a so-called church court and find it guilty? Guilty of what? Is it not funny that the 8 bishops, sitting as trial judges should refuse to answer some 400 or more questions put to them by the author of the book? Don't you think all that was worth 20 cents, the price of the book?

Send us \$1.00 by mail and we will forward to you 10 copies of this world famous booklet by parcel post. Sell them to your friends and others for 25 cents apiece.

Literature Department, Workers Party of America, 1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD., CHICAGO, ILL.

WASHINGTON STATE FARMER-LABOR PARTY ADOPTS FORWARD-LOOKING PLATFORM FOR COMING CAMPAIGN

By JOEL SHOMAKER
Chairman Platform Committee

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16.—The Farmer-Labor Party of Washington, in state convention at Seattle, adopted the most forward-looking platform ever submitted to the voters of that commonwealth. The convention was made up of 110 delegates, representing the Farmer-Labor Party, Workers Party, Western Progressive Farmers and labor organizations.

The platform was written by a committee of 10 well known workers, elected by the convention because of their fitness to fairly represent all interests and sections of the state. The committee was as follows: Joel Shomaker, Seattle, chairman; Mrs. Jessie Bullock Kasner, Tacoma, secretary; Mrs. Fannie E. Perry, Seattle; Hulet M. Wells, Seattle; Mrs. Emily Peters, Seattle; Chester Thompson, Tacoma; F. H. Vincent, Manette; C. H. Horn, Tracyton; W. J. Fortson, Everett and E. Berquist, Clinton.

Blame Ass, Elephant.
The outstanding political problem of today is the rapidly increasing concentration of wealth and the seizure of governmental power by the predatory interests to increase that concentration.

This seizure has been accomplished by the agency alike of the republican and democratic parties, and has manifested itself in the raids and injunctions of the most recent democratic administration, and in the courageous taxation bill, the deflation and bankruptcy of the farmers, the shameless thefts of the oil reserves, the heartless robbery of the disabled war veterans to swell the profits of grafting contractors, the infamous injunction of the notorious Daugherty, and more recently in the meaningless platform announcements of both parties in national convention assembled.

Endorse National Platform.
For remedying these evils we endorse the platform of the national Farmer-Labor Party, adopted at St. Paul, June 19, 1924, in its program of public ownership of natural resources, public utilities and monopolized industry by abolition of the use of the injunction in labor disputes and curbing the usurped power of the courts, by abandoning our imperialistic and military policy in national America and so-called insular possessions, by a system of land tenure which will eliminate landlordism and tenantry and secure the land to the users thereof, by use of taxing power to lessen the concentration of wealth, and by placing in office those whose records prove them to be on the side of the exploited in the fight which is now waging.

We invite all progressive persons and groups, political and industrial, to join us in carrying out our program.

Will Release Wobblies.
To release the eight men imprisoned in connection with the Armistice Day tragedy at Centralia, whom even six members of the jury that tried them have admitted under oath to be innocent of any crime.

We will repeal the criminal syndicalism law.

Public Use of Power.
We will take steps at once for the utilization of the vast water power resources of this state in a publicly owned super-power system, similar to the giant power system now operating so successfully in the province of Ontario, Canada.

As a first step toward the development of such a state-wide super-power system we endorse initiative measure No. 52, the Bone Power Bill, to allow farmers of Washington to buy power from the municipal

"THIRD DEGREE" GETS CAPITALIST WRITER'S PRAISE

Says Burning Prisoners Brings Confessions

By MARTIN A. DILLMON
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Police brutality, for which St. Louis is noted, received encouragement in an article for McClure's magazine by Herbert Mayer, reputed former police reporter. Mayer subscribes to the maxim: "There is more law in the end of a night stick than in a thousand courts." After citing crime statistics to bolster his case, Mayer says:

"Hampered as they are by lax courts, lax juries and disgusted prosecuting officers, the hard-pressed police have been driven to take the law into their own hands.

"In some cases, at least, they are using methods outside the law to check the situation. Their methods are illegal, brutal even, to be sure, but what else would you have them do?"

Rubber Hose, Lighted Cigars.
"The third degree is simply torture, usually administered in the form of a beating. Not only is the rubber hose used on prisoners but punishment is given with feet, billies, anything that will not leave marks for so long a time as to permit their use by attorneys for the defense. In getting a confession from a luckless Filipino who brutally murdered a young nurse, the police used lighted ends of cigars on his chest; I saw the marks. Were it not for that he would not today be on his way to the electric chair."

It is believed the article will be read with delight by certain policemen here. Numerous cases of police torture of suspects to exact confessions to crime have come to light. Several grand jury investigations have either whitewashed the brutality or condoned it. One grand jury report on police third degree held for the alleged right of the police to use "such methods as they see fit, to make criminals fear the constituted authorities."

Never Used Against Rich.
Those who have made war on the third degree practice contend that it creates the grave danger of innocent suspects confessing and submitting to punishment for crimes they never committed, so that the unbearable torture might cease. It uses illegal fierceness in the name of the law. And it is used chiefly against the poor, never against the rich.

Send in that Subscription Today.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A POPULAR STYLE WITH NEW FEATURES.



4518. This pretty apron frock or "morning dress" may be developed in linen, gingham, percale and other wash fabrics. Chintz and unbleached muslin would be a good combination. The pattern is cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. The width at the foot is 2 yards. A medium size requires 4 1/2 yards of one material 32 inches wide. To make as illustrated requires 1 1/2 yards of plain material and 2 1/2 yards of figured material 40 inches wide. 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.

A SIMPLE ROMPER STYLE.



4795. Very comfortable and practical is this model. The wide leg portions are a good feature. Alpaca, gingham, pongee and crepe may be used to make this pretty play garment. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 27-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.

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

The American Federation of Labor maintains a costly and useless instrument labelled "The Legislative Committee."

Periodically this department, consisting usually of lame duck labor leaders or lackeys who were rewarded by Gompers with this do-nothing job for services rendered, issues glowing reports on the legislative achievements of American organized labor.

The report issued by the Legislative Committee on the first session of the 68th congress just adjourned, is a highly eloquent and an even more highly sad tribute to the impotency of Gompers' "non-partisan" politics.

"Labor has no fault to find with the rank and file of Congress," is the keynote of the report just issued by Gompers' Legislative Committee. We wonder whether Mr. Gompers has forgotten the fact that 286,000 postal employees were denied an increase in wages.

As usual, the Gompers legislative wizards have perennially been finding cause for jubilation in the record of every deceased congress. This year, Mr. Gompers boasts of two extraordinary victories. Victory number one: this field marshal of big business in the ranks of organized labor rejoices over the fact that the last Congress did not recognize Soviet Russia.

The other big victory won by Gompers is the enactment of the new Immigration Law admitting only two per cent of any nationality, based on the number of its foreign born residents in this country in 1890.

When will the American workers rid themselves of the scourge of such Gompersian victories?

Deadly Efficiency

The United States boasts of having the most efficient coal miners in the world. The American miner has the greatest capita output of any miner in the world. The production per man in 1918 was 942 tons. At the same time the British miner managed to dig only 250 tons per year.

There are many clouds to this silver lining of American efficiency that one seldom sees in print. The United States Geological Survey, in making reports on the status of the coal industry, rarely utters a word regarding the intolerable working conditions most of the miners are subject to.

Welcome light is shed on another dark phase of this deadly efficiency by a recent investigation on coal mining fatalities made by Mr. W. W. Adams, statistician of the United States Bureau of Mines. This survey indicates that more miners are killed by accidents in the United States in proportion to the number of men employed than in any of the industrial countries of Europe.

Assuming three hundred days in a full working year, Mr. Adams has found that the number of miners killed per thousand employed in 1922, was 4.89. In Great Britain, where the miners do not turn out such huge profits for their bosses as the Americans do, the number killed per thousand employed was only 1.09. The 1920 figures, affording a comparison with France, Belgium, and Prussia are even more instructive.

American capitalists have a decisive lead over their competitors—in the number of miners killed while digging profits and coal. A similar condition prevails in other industries. Approximately two hundred thousand eye accidents, of which fifteen thousand result in permanent blindness, occur annually in American industry.

The anti-social, the destructive character of capitalism is reflected most gruesomely in the relation of industrial accidents to profits. Only the Communist ownership and operation of industry can preserve and enhance industrial efficiency without destroying the workers.

Haunting the American Legion

The spectre of Communism is haunting the American Legion, which is the reason that organization is conducting contests over the country for the best "essays" telling why "Communism is a menace to Americanism."

"In Athens there was almost a perfect form of Communism; the slaves did the common labor." "The Communists have a great deal to do with revolutions. They say all men are created equal. This brings about social revolutions, which are a lurch backward to a lower plane. If there is ever a revolution in the United States, we will have to beware of the social forces."

"The Communists are very cruel to the prominent leaders in Russia. The younger generation and the intelligent people have left and gone to different countries."

"Two reasons why Communism will not succeed are, first, it is not successful, and second, if the state attempted to set in operation in the U. S. there would be civil war."

"The conclusion of the whole matter is that Communism is only a dream."

There you have it, and right from the American Legion. Communism failed about 500 B. C. in Athens because it wasn't Communism; to say men are created equal brings revolution; revolutions are lurches backward; we must beware of the social forces; "prominent leaders" (we suppose this includes the Czar) get treated cruelly in Russia, so the "younger generation" has gone away to other countries leaving, presumably, only the hardened old Bolshevik sinners to keep Russia going at all.

Finally, to clinch the whole argument, we are told that Communism will not succeed because it is not successful. That out to settle it forever.

This "prize essay" has been entered in the State contest of the American Legion, and will doubtless take the prize there also. From Ohio it should march triumphantly into the national contest, and thereby become the Lord's Prayer of the American Legion, the K. K. K., the 100 percenters, and Sam Gompers.

Converting Capitalism

It seems that the capitalists are becoming converted to the British Labor Party, while the enthusiasm of the workers is being distinctly cooled. The masters of Britain find that the policies, including the most orthodox Imperialism, are being administered just as conscientiously as they formerly were by Lloyd George, while the masses are more quiet because they think they have made a change in government.

This kind of "socialism" also takes well with our own Wall Street imperialists. A recent issue of the "Monthly Economic Review" of the National City Bank of New York, gives a long quotation from a speech of "J. H. Thomas, head of the National Union of Railwaymen, England, a member of Parliament, and one of the leaders of the Labor Party."

It is the same sort of "conversion" that the officials of the shop unions of the American movement achieved, when they converted the Baltimore and Ohio railway to their "co-operative" plan. They convert the bosses to unionism by surrendering unionism to the bosses, just as the British Labor Party leaders are converting their masters by carrying out their masters' policies.

Misleading the Negro

A Chicago Negro paper, The Whip, carries an advertisement signed by the "Allied Economic Alliance," which indicates the vicious forces dividing the workers and delivering them, white and black, to the mercies of the capitalists. It is more open and frank than such an appeal could possibly be if addressed to white workers, and contains a threat to the labor movement that requires serious attention. It says:

"The safety and future of the colored workers has always been on the side of the capitalists."

This flat statement is the culminating point of an argument against the unions, against the "Bolsheviks," and in favor of the Negroes "Jim Crowing" themselves in the interests of the capitalist class, hoping thereby to scrape a few crumbs from the capitalist table.

Nothing can overcome the baleful effects of such propaganda, except the education of the Negro workers by the more advanced of their own race in co-operation with the class-conscious white workers. The Workers Party offers this co-operation, is carrying out this work, and should have the intensified assistance from all who would fight against racial prejudices and discrimination.

The New Republic, liberal weekly, is supposed to be edited by alert and intelligent bourgeois gentlemen. But it is so far behind the times that it says in the current issue, that the Communists are "virtually underground" and "will not appear at all" on the November ballots. Guess again, brothers!

Send in that Subscription Today.

RUSSIA IN 1924

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

(Continued from Page One)

the world. In Russia the sun of the new social order has dawned.

The Dark Days of 1921.

In order to give you concrete proofs of the success of the Russian revolution and to show you the indisputable earmarks of its victory, it will be well to recall to your mind the tragic state of affairs prevailing in Russia in 1921, at the time of my last visit. Those were, indeed, days to try men's souls. The people today look back upon them with a shudder. Industry and agriculture were at a standstill. The long years of the world war, the civil war, the blockade, the capitalist sabotage, and all the other upheavals accompanying the revolution, had done their deadly work to such an extent that the mass of the population, agricultural as well as industrial, were starving. Never in modern times has a people been confronted with such a desperate situation.

Anyone who lived in Russia at that critical period could not help but see the pinch of hunger and general poverty on all sides. Indeed, he was bound to feel it himself. I knew it from first hand information. Although a visitor to the country and living on the so-called "diplomatic ration," which was far superior to what the average Russian got, yet I found it inadequate enough, as I lost no less than 25 pounds in weight. Much worse, of course, was the fate of the masses in Russia at that time. All were thin, haggard, and worn out. Diseases made ravages on all sides. No one was getting sufficient food. To be fat or even "well kept" was prima facie evidence that one was cheating and getting more than one's share of the famine rations.

The workers lived on a diet that would terrify Americans or-west Europeans. They were lucky indeed if they got regularly one-half to one pound of black bread daily. Many times I visited them in factories and watched them eat their horrible fare. I have seen the "soup," which was cooked in community fashion, so foul that one could smell the stench of it cooking in the great pot long before coming into the factory. Often, after the workers had worked, there was nothing whatever to give them, not even the miserable payok (ration). I myself saw, right in a key government office, where every effort was made to keep things going, when they had to tell the workers at the end of the week's work that they had no bread to give them. The result was demoralization of the working force.

In the same important office I saw carpenters, called to put in a job of shelving, beg first to be given some bread before they would go to work. Imagine the demoralizing effects of such a terrific food shortage, which ran all through the industries. The shortage of other necessities was just as bad. Clothes and shoes were practically unobtainable. Many people had not had a single new garment for several years. Particularly vivid in my mind were the conditions of privation which I saw at a normal school in Moscow. The professors were hungry and in rags, likewise the students. Some even had the soles of their shoes tied to the uppers with strings. But they were going ahead gamely, reorganizing the whole method of teaching. Their only particular complaint was that their new methods laid more stress upon the use of apparatus and materials than upon books, and such things were unbelievably scarce. Those on hand were irreplaceable. To break even a pane of glass, which could not be produced by the wrecked industries, was almost a crime. Housing conditions were frightful. In many places the people were literally tearing the houses to pieces and burning them for fuel. In 1921, the Russian city workers were starving, freezing, and generally impoverished; and as for the peasants, many millions of them were just sinking into what was destined to be one of the most terrible famines of modern times.

It was a desperate situation for the revolution and an acid test of the Russian working class. The capitalists of the world did not think the Workers' Government could withstand it. Like vultures they flocked around, awaiting the unholy feast which they felt sure would come with the approaching collapse of the Soviet regime. But they reckoned without their host. The Communist Party proved equal to the impossible task. It was not only the vanguard, but also the rear and flanking guards of the proletariat. It was a great iron band which held the discouraged masses together and made them fight on long after they had lost heart and would have quit. In this great crisis the Party was the brains, and sinews and nerves and bones of the working class. It fought on doggedly and successfully when only those militants of the most unflinching courage and far-seeing idealism could sense anything but disaster in the desperate situation. Resistlessly and relentlessly, it carried the struggle on in spite of the most crushing obstacles.

(To Be Continued Tomorrow)

Who Owns The Democratic Party?

By JAY LOVESTONE

(Continued from yesterday.)

PART II.

Financing the New York Convention.

THE last democratic convention has cost from two to three million dollars. This sum is exclusive of the money spent by the various presidential aspirants on organizing their pre-convention campaigns and of the funds expended for bribery, booze, and women during the convention sessions.

An introduction to the personnel of the democratic finance committee charged with the task of raising the necessary funds for the holding of the convention sheds illuminating facts on the character of the whole party, on the supremacy of the big business interests in the organization.

Among the financial wizards, in charge of putting over the convention were the mining, banking, aircraft and motor king Thomas L. Chadbourne; the prominent banker and department store owner, Michael Friedson; the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Manufacturers Export Association director, Lewis E. Pierson; the millionaire newspaper publisher, Ralph Pulitzer, and the multi-millionaire fountain pen manufacturer, Frank D. Waterman.

The treasurer of the National Convention Committee was Mr. Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York and a directing officer of twenty-seven coal, railway, sugar, light and power, commercial chemical and lumber corporations.

On the Executive Committee of the forces preparing the convention were the multi-millionaire theatrical magnate, Edward F. Albee; the millionaire pencil manufacturer, Philip Barolzheimer; the powerful commercial publisher, A. C. Pearson, and the typewriter manufacturer, exporter, banker and director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, George E. Smith.

Some Typical Convention Delegates.

One need not burden the reader with an analysis of the financial and industrial connections of the thousands of delegates and alternates congregated in the last convention to present an accurate view of the ownership and control of the democratic party. We need but examine the record of some of the leading and representative delegates at the New York convention to learn that the democratic party is firmly in the grip of big business. The following information substantiates our contention:

VIRGINIA: Mr. Harry Ford Byrd, chairman of the delegation from this state, is known as the "Apple King of the South." His orchards yield about sixty thousand barrels of fruit annually.

Carter Glass: Senator Glass is the owner of two newspapers, The Daily News and The Daily Advance, published in Lynchburg, Va.

Henry C. Stuart: Former Governor Stuart is the president of the Stuart Land and Cattle Co. He is the owner of the largest cattle ranch in the south, with an acreage of sixty thousand. He is also the president of the Buckhorn Coal Company and the First National Bank of Lebanon, Va.

MISSOURI: Ex-Governor Fred D. Gardner of Missouri is the sole owner

of the St. Louis Coffin Company. He is known as "the millionaire Coffin King of the West."

Adolph Musser: Mr. Musser has been a member of the state committee for the last ten years. He is the owner of the biggest dry goods store in the country.

MARYLAND: Emory L. Coblentz of the Maryland delegation was one of the wealthiest men at the convention. He is the president of two insurance companies, one bank, three light and power companies, and two railroads.

FLORIDA: Mr. Edward Lambright, one of the leading spirits of the Florida delegation, is the editor of the Tampa Tribune, and the Pensacola Journal. The last named paper is one of a chain of dailies owned by John H. Perry, president of the American Press Association.

KENTUCKY: Lieutenant Governor H. H. Denhardt, came to the convention as the hero of one of the most notorious strike breaking feats in the country. It was Mr. Denhardt who crushed the steel workers in their brave struggle at Newport. Tank and machine guns were employed freely to break the strikers' ranks.

TEXAS: One of the most active members of the Texas delegation was Frank Wilson Wozencraft of Dallas. Mr. Wozencraft is a director of the American Life Insurance Company.

CALIFORNIA: The leader of the California delegation was former United States Senator James D. Phelan. The latter nominated Wm. G. McAdoo for the presidency. Mr. Phelan is the president and director of four big western banks.

WEST VIRGINIA: In the delegation from this state was found the arch-strikebreaker, Don Chafin, sheriff of Logan county. His fellow delegates nicknamed him "gunman." Mr. Chafin, it will be recalled, was the leader of the military forces and the band of gunmen that broke up the famous "Iron March" of the striking miners

in the state.

ALABAMA: United States Senator Oscar W. Underwood, the guiding hand of the Alabama delegation, is one of the largest owners of stock in the Gulf States Steel Company. This corporation is notoriously anti-union and owns blast furnaces, rod wire and rolling mills, coal mines, and red ore mines. It is closely linked up with the Guarantee Trust Company of New York.

NEW YORK: The big boss of the New York delegation was Franklin D. Roosevelt, who made the nomination speech for Al Smith. When Mr. Roosevelt accepted the vice-presidential nomination in 1920 he resigned several of his financial and industrial offices. Today Mr. Roosevelt is the vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland.

Labor Lieutenants Present.

The connection between the official democratic machine and the labor lieutenants of capital was evident in the fact that there were represented at the convention about thirty-five delegates who were trade union officials.

A roll call of these names would be most instructive. We will cite only a few of the outstanding characters in this list.

Chief among the so-called labor delegates to the convention were: William Green, treasurer of the United Mine Workers from the state of Ohio; P. T. Fagan, president of District Five of the United Mine Workers of America, from the state of Pennsylvania; J. A. Reardon, president of the Pacific States Allied Printing Trades Council; W. H. Young, secretary of the Denver Printing Trades Council; Mary E. Meehan of the International Union of Bookbinders, Massachusetts; George Curran, Theatrical and Stage Employees, Massachusetts; A. O'Keefe, Machinists' Union, New Orleans-La.; Wm. H. Maloney, of the Carmen's Union of Butte, Montana; Frank K. McNulty, of the Brotherhood of Electric Workers, Newark, New Jersey;

M. J. Walsh, of the Carmen's Union of Yorkers, New York; Thomas J. Duffy, of the Brotherhood of Potters, Ohio; O. A. Cargill, of the Building Trades of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; A. Dolan, and James Dunne, of the Bricklayers' Union and the Brotherhood of Carpenters, Rhode Island, respectively; and George H. Slater, President of the State Federation of Labor, of Texas.

The above mentioned labor officials represent primarily the highest skilled crafts.

Conclusion.

In a word, our examination of the ownership and control of the democratic party affords an abundance of evidence showing that the democratic party is owned body and soul by the big capitalist interests.

In the democratic party, unlike the republican party, there is still a sprinkling of small owning class interests. But the veto power, the ability to make decisions, the control of the party machinery, and the formulation of party policies, are all securely in the hands of capitalist interests that are as big in size and influence as those controlling the republican party.

In the coming campaign the democrats will undoubtedly make every effort to mislead the working and farming masses, to confuse the latter into the ridiculous and unfounded notion, that it is the party of the downtrodden masses. Nothing could be further from the truth. The governing committees, the leading spirits, the important decisions, the platform and program of the democratic party will betray the organic and hopeless control of its mechanism and functions by the most powerful section of our banking and manufacturing—our capitalist—class. All the progressive gestures and noise that the democratic politicians will indulge in for the next few months cannot change this immutable feature of the party whose standard bearer is the Morgan and Standard Oil attorney, John W. Davis.

Putting It Over On the Farmer

THE recent "killing" made by Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago grain gambler, who sold 300,000 bushels of July corn at a profit of \$1,500,000, will, no doubt be an inspiration to the farmer. Mr. Cutten's "killing" is ascribed to his "faith in the rise of grain prices" and to his "patience" in holding on to his corn. The moral for the farmer is, of course, "Go thou and do likewise."

The same type of "go-getter," "success" food is handed out by the plutocrats to the industrial workers as well as to dirt farmer. "From brake-man to railroad president," "From dirt farmer to millionaire"—is the familiar cry. Let us analyze the situation from the farmer's viewpoint.

In February 1924, a month of heavy sales, July corn sold for about 89 cents a bushel. Forced by the demands for credit at this season of the year, the farmer is forced to sell at the current figure. Neither the banks, the equipment trusts, the tax collector, nor the grain buyer are in-

terested in "faith," or "patience" as far as the farmer is concerned. They are interested solely in cold cash. The farmer is "help-up" at the pistol point of necessity by the financial pirates and he is forced to deliver the goods.

This corn costs him an average of 65 cents a bushel, and nets him a return of 13 cents per bushel. Having lost 3 cents on his oats and 25 cents on his wheat, the farmer is still 15 cents behind on each bushel of grain and do likewise.

Cutten, on the other hand, has netted a profit more than 40 cents per bushel. He has pocketed this sum not as a result of superior "patience" or "faith," but rather as a result of his unlimited credit facilities. It is this powerful weapon in the hands of the grain gamblers, which is causing ruin of many thousands of farmers throughout the nation. This state of affairs will continue, the farmer will continue to toil and be mulcted, only so long as he continues to tolerate the capitalist system of exploitation under which he groans in common with the industrial worker.



The Poor Fish says: Debs is a fine fellow. Tho I am a Republican, I have the greatest respect for a man who can see some good even in an enemy. Instead of being sore over Hillquit taking on the capitalist LaFollette as his new God, instead of the old God Debs (they are both old in a sense), Gene sweetly said, "The party could not have done otherwise." Indeed the kingdom of heaven is made up of such as he. If the Communists would only take this point of view the class struggle would not be so severe.