

BANKERS WHIP FRENCH IN LINE

Nation's Jobless Army Is Growing Rapidly

UNEMPLOYMENT WAVE SWEEPING OVER U. S. LABOR

Industrial Crisis Means Misery to Workers

By JAY LOVESTONE.
The latest survey of the unemployment situation made by the United States department of labor, indicates a widespread increase in the number of men and women out of work.

The increase in the number of unemployed is not limited to any particular section of the country. The tendency towards discharging workers and curtailing production is evident in nearly every industrial center.

Going over the situation state by state, one may sum it up as follows:

MAINE: Practically all the cotton and shoe plants are working on part time schedules. The discharged workers are unable to find employment in other lines.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: The textile mills and the shoe factories are working on part time schedules. The dismissed labor forces are unable to find work in other industries.

VERMONT: Most of the plants are operating on part time schedules. There is a growing surplus of workers in the textile, wood working and granite industries. Machine tool industries are also working on a part time basis.

MASSACHUSETTS: Many textile mills and shoe factories are closed. A large number of this group of plants is running on a part time basis. The surplus of workers at hand is increasing and is unable to secure employment elsewhere.

In the Boston industrial district, nearly all plants are running on part time schedules and with reduced forces.

RHODE ISLAND: Many of the plants are operating on part time schedules. There is a large surplus of workers in the jewelry, machinery, and textile trades.

CONNECTICUT: The last month saw a decrease in employment in this state. Textile mills and machine plants are working on part time schedules. The velvet and thread industries are (Continued on page 3.)

MOSCOW, July 17:—The Russian Orthodox Church conference has decided to use the Russian instead of the Slavonic (ancient Russian) language in Church prayers.

UNEMPLOYMENT WORKING HAVOC IN PRINTING TRADES, PRESIDENT OF BOOKBINDERS TELLS CONVENTION

The industrial crisis has created a serious unemployment situation in the bookbinding and printing trades, Walter N. Reddick told the Eighteenth Bi-ennial Convention of the International Bookbinders' Union, which is meeting at the Hotel Morrison.

The unemployment problem has been eating into the morale of the union, and nothing has been done about it except a futile protest to Secretary of Labor Davis. Davis, altho he has taken no action on the requests of the union, was nevertheless extended a cordial invitation to address the convention.

In greeting the convention at its opening, Mayor Dever went to some pains to show that at some time in the dim, distant past, before trades unions knew what a union card was, he was a working man. Dever spent the rest of his speech excusing his mistakes in conducting the schools of Chicago. "If things that are occurring just at the moment are disturbing," said the mayor, "it's not my fault."

Olander Praises Mayor
Victor Olander, who followed Mayor Dever, praised the mayor. He said the mayor had never failed to do what he could when asked, in relation to the schools. Evidently remembering what happened when the mayor was asked to stop wholesale arrests and police brutality in the garment strike, Olander was even more guarded in his praise when he touched on the subject of injunctions.

"We tried a number of remedies," said Olander, "but they all failed. We thought we had made some progress (Continued on Page 2.)"

ALL COMMUNIST MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN REICHSTAG HAVE SERVED TERMS AS POLITICAL PRISONERS

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, Germany, July 17.—If the Communist delegation of 60 in the new German reichstag the metal workers head the list with 12 members. The office employes have 7, the miners 5, carpenters 5, masons 3, railway workers 2, transport workers 2, and the printers, tobacco workers, shoe makers, house painters, masseurs, and cooks 1 each. All of the delegation are ex-political prisoners.

Only two members had the luxury of a higher education. One is Ruth Fischer, graduate of the university of Vienna, the other a lawyer. The rest of the delegation consists of party editors and officials.

Eight percent of the Communist delegation belong to the General Federation of Trade Unions. Ten per cent are former members of this body who were expelled for boring from within. Several belong to the syndicalist Union of Hand and Brain Workers which draws its main support in the Rhineland and Ruhr.

All members have at some time or other been in jail for political offenses.

CAL PARDONS STRIKER AFTER HIS 'CONFESSION' AGAINST HIS FELLOWS

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Maurice J. Sullivan and Robert W. Siason, who had been sentenced to terms of three to five years in Atlanta penitentiary on charges of having beaten up two strikebreakers here during the railroad shopmen's strike, have been pardoned by President Coolidge. They have been out on appeal. The strikebreakers recovered.

E. C. Davison, general secretary of the Machinists, who has sought the release of all seven of the strikers, declares that he does not believe any of them guilty. He thinks the so-called confession was a device to avert a heavier sentence which Sullivan was told would be given him unless he "came thru."

Price of Presidents Must be Getting High; No Sinclair Dividend

The Sinclair Consolidated Oil corporation is omitting its regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on common stock, directors announced yesterday. Profits of \$9,000,000 were netted during the first half of 1924 and small stockholders are sceptical of the company's excuse that it is necessary to conserve cash during the present uncertainty in the industry.

TWO GARMENT WORKERS STABBED BY GUNMEN OF UNION OFFICIALS

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

NEW YORK, July 17.—Two tailors of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were stabbed by gunmen of the union officials when the men criticized the agreement which the officials are trying to force the workers to accept. The agreement is the result of the conference committee appointed by Governor Al Smith.

Meyer London, Socialist ex-congressman, spoke to the garment workers' meeting in an effort to induce the workers to submit to their officials' boot-licking policy. The yellow renegade was "booed" from the hall by the workers.

You're In The Army Now
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 17:—Private William Cosmos, army pugilist of Ft. Sam Houston, was sentenced to 10 years' hard labor by a general court martial here for striking his first lieutenant in the face. Lieut. Clark H. Mitchell was the complainant.

RED CONGRESS ARGUES UNITED FRONT ISSUES

England and America Under Discussion

In this dispatch from our Moscow correspondent, delegates to the Communist International Congress are discussing the United Front. There is general agreement for the United Front in industry but sharp discussion regarding the United Front politically.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 24 (By Mail)—Delegates from the entire length of the far flung Communist line that runs from the East Indies to the western continent took part in the June 23rd and 24th discussions on the United Front.

Frank exchange of views on international policy took place in the sifting out of strategy for the world-wide struggle. This was illustrated when Brown, the British representative, replied to Ruth Fischer's demand that the British Communists oppose the Labor Party.

Semaun (Java) says that the Communist Party of Holland did not sufficiently support the revolutionary movement in Java. In Java, the delegate said, the movement is growing stronger as the result of the Russian revolution, but not with the co-operation of the Dutch Party.

Kreibich (Czechoslovakia) says the chief facts about the German retreat have not been sufficiently explained. Varga's economic theses are filled with the ideas of now one side and now the other, and are vaguely pessimistic. On the question of United Front policy there should be less talk of unmasking. Workers' government is possible within the framework of bourgeois democracy on account of the disintegration of this democracy. At the Fourth Congress Zinoviev spoke of the possibility of a coalition of workers' parties; at present Zinoviev opposes such a coalition. Here is a contradiction that must be explained.

Wolfe (Mexico) goes on to say that America is not only the center of world capital, but it is now becoming the center of world reaction. In South American countries uprisings are going on, financed by the big capitalists of the United States. The labor movement is finding itself in the hands of petty bourgeois leaders and of Gompers. In the labor unions in South America there is a tremendous sentiment in favor of the Communists. The Amsterdam International is without any influence at all.

Against Political Coalition
Bordiga (Italy) proceeded to say that the capitalist offense continues during the era of democratic pacifism. (Continued on page 2.)

METHODISTS TWIST TAIL OF TAMMANY TIGER AND DEFEND KU KLUX KLAN

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Bitterness toward Al Smith and his Tammany gang in the gallery of the democratic convention in New York is voiced by the weekly press clipping of the Methodist Episcopal church board of temperance, prohibition and public morals, issued here. It thanks God for the heroism of McAdoo and declares that the Ku Klux Klan at least did not demand that the Catholic Church or the Knights of Columbus be denounced in the platform.

Then this mouthpiece of the Methodist temperance board predicts that "Millions upon millions of them (the democrats who stood by McAdoo) are preparing to answer the alien roughnecks of Tammany. And now, with white-lipped determination they intend to see to it that Tammany shall never again have the slightest influence at the nation's capital."

U. S. Dollar Drops Mask in London

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
LONDON, July 17.—American capital is rapidly dropping its mask of unofficial observation at the London Reparations Conference and in European affairs.

Owen D. Young, who wrote the League of Nations section of the Versailles Treaty, and who was a member of the International Committee of Experts that prepared the so-called Dawes scheme for the salvation of European capitalism is ready to become "agent general for reparations payments."

Mr. Young is a banker of international renown and is one of the leading figures in the General Electric Company which is controlled by the Morgan interests and which has heavy investments in the principal European countries.

The office which Mr. Young is ready to accept will make him the spokesman of American finance and industry in the capacity of a fiscal agent, a money agent for the execution of the Dawes report. Mr. Young will be functioning as the receiver of Germany in behalf of international capitalism which is today bossed by the American group of financiers and manufacturers.

In addition to being chairman of the transfer committee, that is the committee thru whose hands all the money will go in the dealings between Germany and the Allied imperialists, Mr. Owen D. Young is also slated to be appointed the arbiter on all questions of dispute before the general reparations commission. This position will give American capitalists some of the guarantees they have been seeking before sinking their hundreds of millions of dollars into a German loan upon which the life of the whole reparations scheme depends.

Premier McDonald has laid down in his keynote speech the guarantee of safety for the investors in the huge German loan as the primary objective of the London Conference. Ambassador Kellogg acting as an unofficial observer for the United States at this Conference, is participating more openly in the deliberations than any unofficial American observer has at the Hague and Genoa conferences. The current belief is that Mr. Kellogg who is high in the councils of the Washington administration and who is a recent

BRAZILIAN SHELLING OF U. S. EMBASSY MAY HASTEN WARSHIP TO PAULISTAS' COFFEE PORT

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The United States is waiting for further cable advices to send warships into Brazilian waters if the situation at Santos and Sao Paulo does not assure immediately the "protection of American interests," notably the Armour packing plant, there. The American consul's appeal for a warship may be acted on within a few hours.

Artillery shells have fallen within a half block of the American consulate at Sao Paulo in the fighting between federal and rebel forces.

Although the shells exploded within a stone's throw of the building it was not struck. The bombardment caused great alarm among consulate attaches.

Federals Gaining
The city of Sao Paulo, meanwhile, was completely surrounded by an army of 15,000 troops. They were concentrated on the city's outskirts in an effort to drive the rebel forces from their entrenched positions.

The Hotel D'Oeste, a short distance from the consulate, was struck by shells and six persons killed. The industrial suburb, Braz, was also bombarded. Scores of buildings were demolished. Many persons were wounded.

Rebels Oppose U. S., British
Racial contentions and economic (Continued on page 2.)

appointee to the Court of St. James, reflects the official opinion of the Coolidge regime. Mr. Kellogg's being all for the appointment of Young to the above-mentioned office is taken as the opinion of the United States government on the question.

Making Mr. Young's appointment legal, giving it an official status in the United States would be of tremendous help in lending permanency to the plans of the Allied bankers who are the powers behind the scene in all the deliberations of McDonald and Herriot. Towards this end it is not likely that time will be lost in waiting for official senate sanction of this appointment. There are plans afoot here to secure official American authorization for Mr. Young by an executive protocol declaring him the representative of the American, English, Swiss and other interests loaning money to Germany under the Dawes plan which has already been endorsed by Coolidge in a speech he recently delivered at New York.

Were it not for the fact that the United States is facing a national election and that consequently such action might have a harmful effect on the results of the reactionary republican campaign this quick and decisive method of making America an official member on the reparations commission would be immediately resorted to.

Whether such a step will be taken immediately or not the fact remains that American capitalists will very soon be represented, at least unofficially, on this receivership committee for Germany. J. P. Morgan & Co., the banking group is counted upon to float the huge loan of \$200,000,000 in the United States is insisting upon such representation. There is no doubt about his having his way. Thomas W. Lamont who, next to Morgan, is the outstanding figure of the American firm of financiers is bringing pressure to bear on the French financial group to accept the Dawes plan without reservation. Mr. Lamont has been closeted in for hours with Monsieur Clementel, the French Minister of Finance, at the Hyde Park Hotel in order to impress him with the full meaning of America's readiness to assume official responsibilities in the reparations controversy.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGES TURKISTAN CAPITOL; KILLS THREE PEOPLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LONDON, July 17.—Violent earthquake shocks demolished many houses and killed three persons in Tashkent, the capitol of Russian Turkestan, according to dispatches today from Moscow. The shocks also visited Pergana district but the damage there was slight.

De Valera Released; Other "Political" Coming Out Tonight

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DUBLIN, July 17.—Eamon De Valera, Irish Republican leader who was released from prison yesterday by the Free State Government, after he had spent a year in jail, conferred with republican leaders here today. De Valera looked cheerful and well, despite his confinement. He plans to make his first public appearance in two weeks addressing a meeting at Claire.

Liam Deasy, former republican quartermaster general, who remains confined in jail, probably will be released at once. He at one time was under sentence of death. The government probably will release all other prisoners tonight.

News Agencies Ousted.
BUENOS AIRES, July 17.—The United Press Associations and the Associated Press have been expelled from Brazil. The government charged the two concerns with "distributing false news concerning the revolutionary movements" and ordered them to close all their Brazilian offices.

No End of Fighting.
LONDON, July 17.—Fighting has broken out again between Albanian brigands and Jugo Slav soldiers, according to dispatches today from Belgrade. The dispatches said 120 brigands and 14 soldiers had been killed and scores wounded.

FRANCE BACKS MORGAN LOAN TO GERMANY

Lamont's Conference Gets Quick Results

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

LONDON, July 17.—The long conference which Thomas W. Lamont of the House of Morgan held yesterday with M. Clementel, French minister of finance, in behalf of the Dawes plan, bore some fruit today.

The French members of the committee of the inter-allied conference dealing with the authority of the reparations commission issued a statement supporting the \$200,000,000 loan to Germany which is proposed under the Dawes plan.

This is the strongest indication French members have yet given that they may line up with the international bankers' scheme. Much remains to be done; there is still strong possibility that the Dawes plan will split on the rock of the reparations commission. The French have always taken the position that financial arrangements with Germany shall be handled thru this reparations commission which they control. The English government and the international bankers are urging a special commission in which America shall be represented thru such men as Owen D. Young.

Ultimatum From Morgan.
Lamont is believed to have laid down the ultimatum from the House of Morgan that financial favors to the French government depend on its acquiescence in the Dawes plan.

Recently the House of Morgan saved the French franc with a substantial loan. Similar support will be needed again.

The New York banker who conducted the parley with Clementel has had rich experience as a financial-political envoy. During the long negotiations at Versailles in 1919 President Wilson leaned on Lamont and is understood to have followed his advice closely. Lamont's international moves are always made in accord with the needs of the great banking house with which he is associated and governments dealing with him know that they are dealing with the responsible spokesman for the most powerful international money group in the world.

Bankers and British Agree.
Bankers and the British government are anxious to see the reparations and loan problems handled thru a group in which America is represented. They feel this to be so important that the loan to Germany and the whole Dawes plan may fall thru unless their wishes are followed. The present reparations commission, controlled as it is by France, is unsatisfactory and leads to a condition of financial uncertainty in Germany that endangers foreign investors.

The ruling groups of no other country have lined up behind the Dawes plan more thoroughly than in Great Britain. Not only is Premier MacDonald, nominally a Laborite, behind the bankers program wholeheartedly, but Stanley Baldwin, for the conservatives and Herbert Asquith, for the Liberals, have endorsed it. France offers the only serious obstacle and the feeling now is that her opposition is waning before the Morgan pressure.

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A. F. OF L. HEADS ARE NEGOTIATING WITH LA FOLLETTE

Too Busy for Anything But Politics

By LAWRENCE TODD

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 17.—Go into the office of the American Federation of Labor or any of its affiliated bodies in the national capital, these days, and ask for labor news, and there is but one reply: "Politics is about all that we have time for, just now. Everything hangs on what labor gets from this election. Wages, hours, conditions, injunctions, the right to strike—the whole thing depends on whether we get another four years of hostile administration that will respond to the open-shoppers."

Not in ten years has midsummer in Washington been so devoid of actual news of trade union activities. Never has the eagerness to take part in a presidential campaign been so pronounced, nor the coupling-up of unionism with political action been so much a matter of course.

When the Central Labor Union met, the night of July 14, a large crowd was on hand because the local papers had stated that the La Follette for President Club would have a delegation present to ask immediate endorsement of the senator as a presidential candidate. The club did not attempt to bring the matter up, because it knew the rules of the central body forbid the discussion of partisan politics in its meetings. But Edward McGrady, legislative agent for the A. F. of L., reporting on the Republican and Democratic conventions and platforms, declared that labor had been treated by these organizations with contempt, and that negotiations were now going on—presumably between the A. F. of L. leaders and the La Follette managers—which would soon lead to a public statement of the position of the Federation in the presidential contest.

"When Mississippi first cast her 20 votes for John W. Davis," said McGrady, "I went to Pat Harrison and told him that if they nominated Davis they would lose at least a million labor votes. I told Bryan the same thing, and he told me my statement was a great help in his fight against Davis. Now the Democrats have named this Davis, and I hope the working men and women of this country will do some thinking."

Lettish Bureau of Workers Party Will Function in Boston

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party has just appointed J. Sweeney, J. Kretz, E. Puhpol, J. Eserneck, R. Zelms, John Sauleskain and John Blumberg as the new Bureau of the Lettish Section of the Workers Party.

Owing to the fact that the membership of the Lettish Section does not warrant holding a Convention of that Section, the Central Executive Committee issued a call thru the Bureau of the Lettish Section for nominations from all branches of the Lettish Section for members of the Bureau, with the understanding that the Central Executive Committee would appoint the seven members of the Bureau from among those nominated by the branches.

The seven names above have been selected by the Central Executive Committee in accordance with this plan. The headquarters of the Lettish Bureau will continue in Boston and the Lettish paper "Stradnicks" will be published there by the new Bureau of the Lettish Section.

Want Marx Out.

BERLIN, July 17.—A drive to oust Chancellor Marx has been started by the German nationalist newspapers.

NEW CRISIS IN BRAZIL

(Continued from preceding page.) considerations are mingled in responsibility for the revolution. The British bankers' financial mission, which recommended to the Brazilian government that it turn over its railroads, especially the Central Dul Brazil, and merchant marine over to private interests has been bitterly opposed by the Paulistas, who would be most severely hit by such a deal on the part of the government.

The Sao Paulo nationalists are resentful of foreign influence and have previously rebelled against the friendliness of the Rio de Janeiro government for Britain and the United States. The Sao Paulo coffee producers and merchants pay most of the government taxes and have long complained that the proper proportion of government expenditures was not made in their territory. With foreigners in control of railroads and ships, the Paulista capitalists see themselves further discriminated against.

Want Separate State
Brazil freed its negro slaves in 1887.

In the northern part of the country Brazilians intermarried with the freed slaves. But the south did not. As a result the south has retained its identity as a white country, while north Brazil is a mixed population.

The southern population is largely white with many Portuguese and Italians. This class desires to form a separate state. It has no desire to overthrow the Brazilian federal government. There is almost no personal animosity towards President Bernades of the Brazilian Republic.

U. S. "To the Rescue"
If the rebel capitalist forces succeed further in their plans, imperial United States will stalk into the scene with a big warship or two and begin to take things into the hands of American capitalists, with the aid of the soldiers and sailors and marines. The same thing that has happened in Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and the rest of the Latin-American countries, barring only a few, will happen in Brazil: American imperialism "bossing the job."

ALLIED ENVOYS IN PEKING FEAR SOVIET POLICY

United Front Against Russian Ambassador

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, July 17.—In a note dated July 12, the text of which has reached the state department, the Portuguese minister at Peking, as dean of the foreign diplomatic corps, has warned China and Russia that the Russian embassy, located in the foreign quarter in that city, will not be surrendered to Russia except at the terms of this combination of foreign powers.

It is just one more instance of the petty warfare which is being waged in the Far East against the return of Russia to recognition among the powers. Russia owns the embassy building, but the diplomats of the United States, France, Japan, Holland and apparently Italy and Britain are insisting that the foreign legation quarter is under their own rule, according to the terms of the surrender made by China in 1901 as a result of the Boxer uprising.

The eight diplomats who sent this note to the Chinese government seem to be claiming the right to hold the Russian ambassador, when he arrives, to maintain the 1901 protocol under which foreign military forces are kept in Peking as a guard to the diplomats. Russian policy, under the Soviets, has been one of recognizing the full sovereignty and responsibility of all foreign governments. Russia does not want to continue the garrison of British, French, Italian, Dutch and other soldiers in Peking. Hence the brass-band advertising of this note of protest by the other diplomats.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Ship Workers Killed

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Panama, July 17.—Four laborers were dead today and several in a critical condition as a result of an explosion in the hold of the salvaged Pacific mail liner Columbia, where the men were working. Gas emanating from decomposed coffee in the hold was responsible for the explosion.

One of the injured was Sheppard Shreves, diver-hero who rescued the American sailors imprisoned in the submarine O-5, which sunk off Cristobal last fall. His condition is serious.

Send in that Subscription Today.

FOSTER TELLS WHAT HE SAW IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Describes the Success of Workers Rule

Over one thousand people heard William Z. Foster, Workers Party candidate for president, deliver his lecture on "Russia in 1924," at the Douglas Park Auditorium Wednesday night. "The Russian Revolution is a success," Foster told the audience which crowded the hall. "The valiant Russian Communists have fought the thing thru to unmistakable victory." Foster's speech is being printed in full in the DAILY WORKER.

"One of the demands of the Workers Party in the coming presidential election campaign will be the formation of a strong class Farmer-Labor Party in America," Jack W. Johnson, chairman of the meeting and the only other speaker other than Foster, declared. The Communists were hopeful that the workers and farmers would stand for such a party in the coming campaign. But with the Cleveland Conference for Progressive Political Action, many of the North-western farmers were swept away by the LaFollette illusion.

"William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, the vice-presidential nominee, will be the standard bearers in the coming campaign which will prove to the workers and farmers that LaFollette represents the independent manufacturers and small business men rather than them.

Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers Party have left for their tour of the east, where they will speak before the Workers Party membership on the new program of the Workers Party. They were to speak in Detroit Thursday night. The collection at the Foster meeting was \$90.00.

Flyer Still Missing.

LONDON, July 17.—No trace has been found of A. Stuart McLaren, British round the world flyer and his two companions who are missing somewhere along the dreary 450 mile stretch of the Pacific ocean between Yatorofu Island and Paramashiru Island.

British officials, however, do not believe the royal air force expedition has met with disaster. Instead they believe McLaren came down because of foggy weather and expect to get news from him soon from Broughton Bay in Shimushiru Island where an emergency supply bases had been established for just such a misfortune as has apparently overtaken the British flyers.

HINDUS DIE IN RIOT.

LONDON, July 17.—Six natives are dead and more than 100 injured in various riots in Delhi, India. The rioting continued for hours during which the famous Delhi Temple was almost wrecked, and scores of dwellings were torn down.

Win One-half Percent; More Debts.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Federal Farm Loan Board today announced it had reduced the rate on its loans to co-operative marketing associations from 5 1/2 to 5 per cent effective immediately.

These loans are made thru the intermediate credit banks which in the last year have loaned \$58,000,000, to approximately 200,000 farmers.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17.—The Modern Bookstore, Inc., is now doing business on the co-operative plan with authorized capital of \$15,000. It handles books, magazines, newspapers, including The Federated Press Bulletin, and maintains a circulating library.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Twenty-three thousand veterans of the world war are undergoing treatment in government hospitals, Director Frank T. Hines of the veterans' bureau announced in making public the names of leading physicians selected to serve on the federal council of medical and hospital affairs.

BOOKBINDERS CHEER HINTED AMALGAMATION

Biennial Convention is Bored by Orators

Amalgamation of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders with the printing trades was enthusiastically applauded at their eighteenth biennial convention at the Hotel Morrison, lifting the convention momentarily out of a state of boredom induced by an overdose of oratory.

Resolutions were offered the convention of the bookbinders lifting the censorship of the International officers in the pages of the union's publication—"The Bookbinder's Journal"; reducing the salaries of the President and secretary-treasurer; providing for the sending of an organizer into the Cincinnati Ohio territory; recommending that the financial statement be printed in the Journal; and for the establishment of an old age pension.

Gompers' Agent a Bore.
George Perkins, President of the International Cigar Makers' Union, who spoke for Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, so bored the delegates that half of them went out into the reception room while he was speaking. Most of the rest of them read newspapers.

Perkins told the delegates he as well as Gompers had absolute confidence in the executive officers of the bookbinders. He pleaded with them to do whatever their officers told them to and stave off disruption.

"The necessity of organization is going to keep the trade unionists together in spite of themselves," he said. "The American Federation of Labor is the greatest labor organization in the world."

Nonsense, Georgie.
"Today we are in a crisis," Perkins continued, while the delegates chatted and read. "The Employers are using race hatred and religious questions in an attempt to divide us. This method is employed in all progressive movements. It happened in the Democratic convention in New York. In the same way the employers are attempting to divide the workers and industrial farmers."

Perkins then launched into a mixed-up dissertation on economics. "Pray and vote where you like," he advised, "but remember that the economic conditions of the workers are most important. The American Federation of Labor has developed a political autonomy of its own."
"The cause of unemployment is under consumption and not over-production. There never was a law of supply and demand. The cold storage plants have nullified it. With our improved machinery we make more than we can consume on the wages we receive. Perkins said he spoke for Gompers when he declared that the American Federation of Labor will some day make the economic laws of this country."

Labor is Chief.

"Remember," Perkins finished, completing the confusion of his speech, "that the things necessary to industry are labor, management, engineering skill, and capital. The trades unions must see that labor gets its fair share."

John J. Manning, altho declaring that the members should always be guided by the instructions of their officers, and spouted to some length of tolerance and cooperation, struck a popular note when he referred to amalgamation. "The international Bookbinders Brotherhood of Bookbinders should not only work shoulder to shoulder with the other printing trades, but should affiliate with them. Why should there be a differentiation in trade disputes when the workers are all in the same industry," said Manning.

Kate Richards O'Hare made a plea for the Bookbinders to refuse to buy prison made goods.

Socialist, Touchy About LaFollette, Asks Cop for Help

One of the leading local speakers of the Socialist Party called a cop and had a member of the crowd he was addressing at a street meeting on the corner of Division Street and Washtenaw Avenue led away when he mildly tried to ask a question. Dr. R. H. Green was out campaigning for LaFollette. When the time came to answer questions Dr. Green declared he would answer the queries only if he thought them proper questions. A man in the crowd asked if this was according to the Socialist principles. Dr. Green immediately called a policeman from across the street, and asked the minion of the law to lead the questioner away.

The DAILY WORKER reporter, when interviewing this man shortly afterward, found that his shirt had been torn to shreds by the rough handling of the policeman. He was also struck in the chest by a LaFollette sympathizer standing nearby.

Negroes Die in Fire
KANSAS CITY, July 17.—The death toll in the fire in a Negro apartment house was brought to seven early today when five bodies were removed by firemen and police searching in the ruins. Two firemen were among the dead.

Even the Drugged Brain May Rebel

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

TODAY the Chicago Tribune prepares a new mental drug for the workers. It is preparing to broadcast the degrading proceedings of the Loeb-Leopold murder trial that starts August 4th in the Cook County (Chicago) Criminal Courts.

The Tribune goes thru the fake procedure of asking its readers if they wish this trial put on the radio. For in addition to operating the worst "open shop" sheet in Chicago, the Tribune also boasts Radio Station W-G-N, the initials taken from its self-adapted encomium of "World's Greatest Newspaper."

The Tribune readers will surely vote to have the testimony in the killing of 14-year-old Robert Franks broadcast. We do not doubt it. Every day these readers absorb the Tribune's poison into their minds. It makes them fit subjects for this new sensation of capitalism's perverted journalism. They will want more of the drug.

Thus the Tribune prostitutes one of the greatest scientific achievements of our times.

The Tribune would stand aghast at any effort to broadcast speeches urging the class organization of the workers and farmers, either politically or industrially.

The Tribune would oppose the broadcasting of any real information as to the present industrial crisis that is coming upon the nation, growing blacker day by day.

The Tribune, as has already happened, would object to the broadcasting of any plea for the class war prisoners. It would oppose any demand for their release.

No word went over its radio about the historic gathering of the Fifth World Congress of the Communist International.

It says nothing about the increasing cost of living as the nation's jobless army grows in numbers and meager wages fall.

No word is spoken about the real causes of the war that reddened the world ten years ago; about the new capitalist wars that threaten.

None of these things, and a thousand more, that directly concern the welfare of the workers and affect civilization's progress, are given the least attention.

They are attacked instead as Bolshevik propaganda.

But the Loeb-Leopold murder trial is to be broadcasted. The story of the lives of three degenerate millionaires' sons, and the murder of one of them by the other two, is to be told in detail.

Radio fans are expected to gorge themselves to the limit over the salacious feast, tickling a satiated brain with every new sensation, feeding a drugged mind always hungering for more.

But perhaps The Tribune has gone a little too far. Perhaps there will be millions who will listen, and wonder why it is that these crimes of degeneracy take place as they do, almost exclusively among the idle rich.

Many will discover, for the first time, how these crimes, in large part, grow naturally out of the present capitalist system of wealth and want. And their anger and hate will be turned against the social system and those who uphold it.

When a kept organ of the parasite few flaunts the crimes of its class before the eyes of the plundered many, the resulting revulsion, among the workers, may well lead in the direction of revolution.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG BOOKBINDERS

(Continued from page 1.)

on the Clayton Act but found when the courts finished construing the language, that they had probably somewhat extended the jurisdiction of the courts rather than limited the jurisdiction. President Reddick boasted in his report that "All of the problems which have confronted all of the International Unions during the unusual industrial period just passed have been handled with common sense and good judgement." Then he adds: "A general effort was made to avoid creating friction between the various employers and the various unions and in many instances the pleasant relations which had existed prior to the recent struggle have been resumed." Reddick reveals himself as another exponent of the American Federation of Labor plan of class collaboration.

Altho speaking of the industrial crisis in the past tense, Reddick admitted to the delegates that he could not ignore the unemployment problem.

Unemployment Problem

"The employment section of our work has been least busy of any of our departments," said the president, "because the general depression in our trade has made it impossible to place all the men and women who have been out of employment as a result of the economic condition of the country."

"The question of unemployment is closely related to the conditions which exist which make it possible for American religious organizations and publishers of religious books to have their printing and binding done in England, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and in any other European country where the rate of exchange has sunk so low as to make it a paying proposition. In the meantime our American workmen are not benefiting in the slightest degree by this action on the part of those who are hurrying their orders to European countries.

"As an illustration we desire to call the attention of the delegates to the occurrences that have happened in the past in the lithograph industry in New York City. Today, many of those who formerly were steadily employed are unable to secure work due to the fact that the product of their labor is being imported into New York City for about one-fifth of what it would cost for labor alone.

International Competition
"The same holds true of the bookbinders and bindery women of our trade. Investigation into the matter

show that the average income of the workmen of Budapest, where a Hungarian concern is filling large orders from the States, is 35 cents a day, so we can readily understand the handicap our members have had to bear by the importation of the products of the cheaply paid European and Asiatic workers. Ten years ago there was considerable less importations of bound books and bindings than there is at the present time. This, we believe, is due to the avarice of some so-called Americans and also to the abnormally low value of European monies.

"Efforts have been made from time to time by your international officers to have some action taken by Secretary of Labor Davis so that this deplorable condition might be rectified and we will continue our endeavors to have American printing and binding done in America by American workmen so that much of the unemployment prevalent in the country today in all lines of endeavors will be eradicated and eliminated."

Effort for Amalgamation

Reddick was forced to admit a series of dismal failures stretching over a period of a decade up until the present time, when he reported on the efforts at securing amalgamation with the other printing trades. "Altho the need for an offensive and defensive alliance was recognized, practically no headway was made in evolving a plan for joint action that would be acceptable to all parties concerned. Personally the writer has been and is now, greatly interested in this all-important question, but realizes full well what it is possible and what it is impossible to do."

Poor Excuses

While the printing trades and the bookbinders are admittedly facing a serious industrial and unemployment crisis, and while the organization of the unorganized into the unions is necessary, bookbinders and the other printing trades unions dicker with each other and find excuses for remaining apart. "The stumbling block thus far has been the failure to agree upon the matters of financing the federation," says the bookbinders' president.

Bomb Planes Work.

MADRID, July 17.—Spanish air forces Riff tribesmen in Morocco destroyed a rebel supply base at Beni-chalda, exploding tons of ammunition with bombs.

WORKERS MAKE COOKIES; BOSS TAKES PROFITS

Young Workers Expose National Biscuit Co.

The Young Workers League campaign against the National Biscuit Company has aroused a good deal of interest among the young people working in the well-known "Nabisco" and "Unedea" factories. The boys and girls are eagerly awaiting the appearance of the Young Worker, the paper which will expose the financial control of their company and the hypocritical position of the "Christian" bosses as well as showing up how the wealthy capitalists make their money by exploiting their slaves for low wages and long hours with serious hazards to health.

The following article is taken from the Young Worker and gives some interesting and too-little known facts:

By BARNEY MASS.

The National Biscuit Co. robs and exploits on a national scale. It is able to monopolize the market of biscuits, thru its forty-one plants and two hundred selling agencies. Incorporated in 1898, in New Jersey, the company acquired by purchase the New York Biscuit Co., Hamilton Co., United States Baking Co., American Biscuit and Manufacturing Co., National Cracker Co., the Decatur Cracker Co. and several small companies controlled by these constituent companies. Many new plants are being erected and the business expanding considerably. With this huge machinery it continues to pile up more and more profits and simultaneously crushing the lives of thousands of young girls and boys, who toil by hot ovens making biscuits to earn a living. It is not a living, but a scant existence.

Millions in Profits.

On and on this monster of modern production goes, increasing its earnings and killing in its wake. We find the total earnings in the year of 1917 to be \$4,672,348 with net earnings on preferred stock amounting to 18 1/2 per cent.

Within five years this gigantic company multiplied to an unheard-of extent. In 1922 its total earnings figured \$11,024,980 and 45 per cent earnings on its preferred stock. In five years' time it practically tripled its earnings.

Interlocking Directorates.

The interlocking directorates of this company is typical of all youth crushing machines. Sitting on this board of executive officers, are men like Francis L. Hine, also president of the First National Bank of New York, not to mention some sixteen other powerful financial organizations. After examining the directors and executives of the National Biscuit Co., we find that it comes under the indirect control of the banking interests and tracing the tentacles of the octopus, none other than Rockefeller and other conspicuous financiers are to be discovered as the body and brains of it.

Head of Other Slave Plants.

Francis L. Hine, E. S. Moore and Paul Moore, directors of the National Biscuit Co., are also directors of Rockefeller's American Can Co. Only too well do the workers remember the national strike called in 1921 by the International Association of Machinists against the notorious American Can Co., known for its bitterness against its workers and ruthlessly crushed that strike. Even in labor shortages, there is always a demand for help by the American Can Co. and its subsidiaries. The plants thru-out the country are similar and the methods of production the same. It employs predominantly young people and like the National Biscuit Company, accumulates its wealth thru youth labor. Cutting, shellacking, shaping and performing many other operations on the can, is not a job to be scoffed at, especially do the employees of the Can Co. feel this way about it.

Why Child Labor Continues.

It can readily be understood, why Taft ruled the child labor law unconstitutional, after seeing such predatory interests hiring the youth for its selfish gains. As long as industry under capitalism, will reap profits from the labor of children, so long will we witness the sorrowful spectacle of seeing the child of the worker in a helpless state, whose future holds in store only matured slavery and in most cases finds them become enemies to society because the children of Mr. Rockefeller, Morgan and other plutocrats had to enter Yale, Harvard and other exclusive colleges to be worthy of the name they carry. It is the working youth that toil, making possible for the dainty children (lounge lizards) of the rich to have a life full of luxury and a heaven on earth, and the slaves get the other extreme. The crackers they make, are in many cases the only breakfast the girls and boys who work in the National Biscuit Company, eat.

The luxuries of life are reserved for their bosses and their children.

Discovers New Drug

BERLIN, July 17.—A new discovery in the field of medicine has been made by Professor Willstaetter, until recently of the University of Munich and now professor of chemistry at Heidelberg. He has discovered a new drug, which will be known under the name Paikane. It is a narcotic like cocaine, but is superior in quality and is free from the latter's injurious effects.

Professor Willstaetter resigned from the University of Munich as a protest against the anti-Semitism prevailing there.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Anti-War Special

THE Special Anti-War Edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, July 26th, will contain, among the numerous other excellent contributions, the opinions of International Communist authorities on Imperialism, War and Social Pay-triotism.

What are you planning to do to help bring these powerful views to the attention of the workers of the nation?

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:

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TRACTOR GROUP SAILS TO HELP RUSSIAN FARMS

Teach Machines' Uses; Fill New Orders

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

NEW YORK, July 17.—Harold M. Ware, managing director, S. Hillkowitz, president, and J. C. Coleman have just sailed for Russia representing the Ukraine Farming and Machinery corporation, to sign final contracts with the Soviet Government, covering all points of the concession of Ukrainian farm land granted by Russia to the corporation.

Just before their departure the International University Commune was amalgamated with Mr. Ware's farm project, and over \$30,000 was placed at the disposal of the company.

Ship Tractors in Fall. "On completion of negotiations our Russian Board will cable us instruction to place orders for the initial shipments of tractors and supplies," P. H. Hofstra, assistant secretary in charge of the corporation's offices at 70 Fifth Ave., told the DAILY WORKER.

"We will forward these in September, thus enabling us to do fall plowing. The personnel, carefully chosen and especially trained, is prepared to leave on time. Most of the detail work of organization and schedules has been completed and orders for equipment, machinery and supplies can be placed at a moment's notice."

Ware's Work Praised. Part of Hofstra's recent report to the board of directors of the company follows:

The success of the tractor work on the Tolmino Estate near Perm, Russia, under the auspices of the F. S. R. and under the direct supervision of Mr. H. M. Ware, as manager, inspired our Managing Director to create a real business organization which would accomplish in a large way for masses of peasants what was done for a few groups during the famine relief period. It is due to the unswerving, ideal and painstaking work of Mr. Ware that the idea lives to day; due to the enthusiasm for his idea that he has gathered a group of able pioneer men and women to his organization, and to the confidence of his group in furnishing funds that the needed steps in organization could be carried on.

On his return to the United States after his Tolmino Farm experience, our present Managing Director immediately began preparations for securing the necessary alignment possible for the success of a business undertaking which would meet both American and Russian conditions. Mr. Strobil and other members of the Promotion Group provided part of the funds to allow a trip to Russia by Mr. Ware who, during a three and one-half months' period to Russia and return, from August 23rd to December 2nd, 1923, concluded tentative agreements with the Central Russian and Ukrainian Government, covering the major aims of the present organization.

Contracts Arranged. On Mr. Ware's return, December, 1923, he immediately took up the matter of contracts with American tractor and agricultural machinery firms, personnel and financial support. Contracts with various concerns were arranged and personnel carefully chosen and secured.

Unite With Other Groups. Contact with Messrs. Hillkowitz, Whitaker and Coleman of the International University Commune was made and an amalgamation with the International University Commune was effected. Plans were perfected to send the Russian Board of Managers to Russia to negotiate initial contracts between the Russian Government and our Corporation.

Thru the amalgamation of our forces with the I. U. C. to reach the mutual and identical aim each group had set out for singly, the plans of both groups have been rapidly advanced to a workable basis. Dr. Robert Whitaker becomes Field Director for the organization and continues his activities in the west, where a large group of interested and influential people promised financial support and co-operation.

Ukraine Farming & Machinery Corp. P. H. Hofstra, Assistant Secretary.

Nation's Jobless Army Continues to Grow

(Continued from page 1.)
running on a four-days a week basis. The unemployed workers are having a difficult time finding jobs elsewhere.

New York

NEW YORK: June witnessed a recession in the general industrial activity. A fall in employment was reported in nearly every section of the state. Between March and June the drop in employment in the manufacturing industries of the state totaled nearly 10 per cent. Only 12 out of 55 manufacturing divisions in the state showed an increase in employment last month. All but three of these were seasonal and these three small gains followed heavy reductions in the two preceding months. Part time work is general. Noticeable curtailment in employment obtains in the iron and steel industries, foundries and machine shops, metal trades, the collar and shirt factories, locomotive and railroad repair shops, and in the knitting factories. The supply of unemployed common labor is abundant. Skilled labor, however, is having an easier time finding work.

Clerical workers, such as male clerks and typists, are also having a difficult time finding jobs.

NEW JERSEY: There was a decrease in the manufacturing activities of the state during the month of June. In the Newark industrial district there was a fall in employment in all lines of industry. There is a big surplus of factory hands and common laborers.

Steel Industries Low
PENNSYLVANIA: The principal industries are operating at a low level. Unemployment is above normal. The situation is especially critical in the steel industry and in the bituminous coal fields. There is considerable unemployment in the Philadelphia district.

Mills, plants and factories are operating at a low level. The automobile and accessories plants, the metal and machine shops and the textile trades are working with reduced forces. The demand for building laborers has decreased.

In the Pittsburgh industrial district nearly all the iron and steel mills, including those in the Shenango Valley, are operating at about 50 per cent normal.

In the Harrisburg industrial district the iron and steel industries reduced their forces. One tin mill closed temporarily affecting 200 workers.

Hard Times in Illinois
ILLINOIS: There is a large number of unemployed workers in certain sections of the state. Metal and machinery production is very slack. The coal mining industry is operating on a seriously curtailed basis. The demand for farm hands has not been as big as it was in former years.

According to a report of the General Advisory Board of the Illinois Department of Labor just issued by R. B. Cahn, chief statistician, the manufacturing of Illinois have laid off more than 7 per cent of their workers in the last three months. There are today at least 11 1/2 fewer workers employed than a year ago at this time. Thus the manufacturing industries of this state are getting along with 80,000 fewer workers than they had last year at this time.

The general situation is thus summed up by the report: "The number of unemployed people in this state at this time is large. Other factories

raised the number out of work far beyond the 80,000 who have been laid off by the factories. Closing mines have released large numbers, the building industry is not quite up to last year's level, and farmers are not hiring as many people as one year ago. . . . The drop in June, which amounted to 3.4 per cent, brought unemployment to a new peak."

In Chicago there is a surplus of workers in practically every industry except the building trades. Employment opportunities for women are poor, there being but few clerical positions and very little factory work available.

Indiana Employment Low
INDIANA: The iron and steel industry made marked reductions in their working forces during the month. They are now operating at a maximum capacity of 60 per cent. Unemployment among steel workers is heavy. There has been a big cut in working forces in the automobile factories. The Department of Labor further says: "Generally at this season road work absorbs many of the unemployed, but the weather has rendered this work impossible to a considerable extent. The building industry reports full employment at this time, but construction programs are not as large as they were a year ago."

Labor Surplus in Michigan
MICHIGAN: There is a surplus of labor in nearly every industry. Production in the automobile industry has fallen. Considerable unemployment exists among furniture workers.

In Detroit the surplus of labor is more noticeable among the factory laborers and semi-skilled workers. Practically all factories are running on a part time basis, some four and other five days a week. In many plants only a few departments are working. There are only a few calls for farm help, though a large number of men apply for this sort of work. There is considerable unemployment among the building workers and all the automobile factories are working on part time schedules.

WISCONSIN: Tho the unemployed problem is not yet serious in this state, reports indicate that practically all employers have reduced and are continuing to reduce their forces.

In the Milwaukee district there was an increase in unemployment during the last months. Many factories were shut down entirely and several plants are working part time. This condition is especially grave in the shoe factories. Nearly 3,000 men were laid off at a local railroad shop. The number of people applying for work is increasing.

OHIO: Considerable unemployment is evident in Ohio. The steel workers who have not yet been dismissed are employed only on part time schedules. The textile industries are hard hit. The general tendency is for factories to hold their most skilled help by working part time and laying off the unskilled workers.

In the Cleveland district there is a surplus of workers in all industries except in the building trades and farm help. The discharged workers cannot secure new jobs readily. The automobile and other plants are mainly all operating on a part time basis.

In Cincinnati the unemployed consist principally of building tradesmen, shop machinists, railroad machinists, and automotive workers. The shoe industry is operating at about 65 per cent capacity. The automobile industry is operating at about 40 per cent

capacity. One lamp manufacturing concern has shut down completely and discharged 250 workers. Two railroad companies are working on a five-day a week basis.

Sharp Minnesota Decline
MINNESOTA: Employment in the iron and steel industries, railroad repair shops, leather products, lumber, and iron mining industries, and meat-packing fell sharply in June. There is a surplus of building tradesmen.

In Minneapolis a decline in the demand for skilled and unskilled labor was noticeable last month. While a number of labor building projects are under construction, the supply of mechanics is much in excess of local demands.

In Duluth skilled and unskilled workers were dismissed in several instances. There was also a reduction of forces in iron mines, steel mills, and railroad shops in June.

Middle West Suffering
MISSOURI: There is a surplus of skilled workers in the larger industrial centers. Employment in meat-packing, flour-milling, building and public improvements is somewhat less than a year ago at this time.

In the St. Louis and Kansas City districts there was a slackening of activity in the basic industries. Rubber plants, flour mills, automobile, brick and cement, iron and steel, and railroad shops showed a decline in employment for June.

IOWA: Most of the industrial establishments in the state showed a decline in employment for June. In the railroad repair shops, the reduction of working forces is proceeding apace.

KANSAS: In the Kansas City district employment in meat packing and building construction fell last month. There is also a slight surplus of building mechanics in this city.

NEBRASKA: There is a surplus of unskilled labor throughout the state. The railroads have reduced their forces and building has slackened considerably. There is a surplus of mechanics and office and factory help in the larger centers.

Mid-East Seaboard Hit
DELAWARE: There is some unemployment in several industries of the state. The leather and textile workers especially felt the pinch.

In the Wilmington section the railroad repair shops and the knitting and fibre plants are working on part time basis.

MARYLAND: June saw a curtailment in the industrial activity in this state. In Baltimore the many plants are running on part time schedules. The unemployed forces are increasing.

WEST VIRGINIA: The army of unemployed in this state consists of coal miners, primarily. In the Charleston section there exists a surplus of unskilled workers and of carpenters and machinists. With the exception of a steel company which has just closed, all industries are working on part time schedules.

SOUTH CAROLINA: There was a reduction in the industrial activities of this state last month. Unemployment, which is apparent here, is confined principally to common labor. In Charleston a surplus of clerical help and skilled labor obtains.

Jobs Disappear in South
GEORGIA: Unemployment among common laborers is widespread in certain sections of the state. In Atlanta the surplus of labor is exceptionally noticeable among textile and cotton mill workers. Most plants are working, tho all textile mills, one steel com-

pany and some railroad shops are operating on a part time basis.

FLORIDA: In the cigar manufacturing industry part time schedules prevail. The unemployment is heavier in this class of labor than in any other.

KENTUCKY: The decline in employment was noticeable in nearly every industry. Unemployment is evident in all lines. A large number of coal miners are out of work. Many of the mines are closed. Few lumber mills are operating to capacity. Further reductions in this industry are in sight. Several railroad shops are working on part time.

Reductions in Tennessee
TENNESSEE: Practically every industry has seen a reduction in working forces last month. Unemployment obtains throughout the state. The railroad repair shops are operating below normal capacity. Coal mines in the western district are operating with very few men. A number of mines have closed and part time operations obtain. The majority of lumber mills are running with reduced forces. Textile workers especially are hard hit.

ALABAMA: Some unemployment is noticeable in certain sections of the state. Railroad shops are decreasing their forces in appreciable numbers and operating below normal. A decline in employment took place in coal mining on part time schedules.

MISSISSIPPI: Many lumber mills are reducing their working forces. Industrial mills report additional shut downs, decreases in forces, part time operations and surplus of labor.

Decrease in Louisiana
LOUISIANA: There has been a slackening of activity in nearly every industry. Unemployment exists in certain sections of the state. The oil refineries and railroad repair shops have dismissed many workers. Part time operations are on the increase in lumber mills. Metal and metal products, cotton, iron and steel have reduced their forces. Foods and kindred products indicate a large decrease in working forces. Plants are operating at part time.

ARKANSAS: There was a fall in industrial activities and a noticeable decrease in employment in nearly every industry during June. Only a small number of mines are operating full time. Big reductions have been made in the working forces of the lumber mills and wood working plants. The textile industry is operating on part time schedule.

In Little Rock there was a fall in employment in the lumber mills, wood working plants, textile and stone, and clay products.

Slump in Oklahoma and Texas
OKLAHOMA: Decline of employment was noticeable throughout the state. The end of the seasonal activities of cotton seed oil mills, the shutting down of a big glass plant for repairs, the reduction of operations in zinc and lead mines and the curtailment of production in textile and lumber mills, have brought about unemployment in this state.

TEXAS: There is a slight surplus of labor throughout the state. There has been a considerable decline in the lumber industry. The majority of the textile mills are running on part time schedules.

Migratory Workers Idle
UTAH: There is an extraordinary surplus of migratory workers. This condition is aggravated by the difficulties in California as a result of the foot and mouth disease.

NEVADA: There is a surplus of labor in all lines excepting skilled metal miners. There exists a slight surplus of white mine common labor.

IDAHO: Last month witnessed decreased operations in logging and further curtailments in railway shop forces. Many of the unemployed workers are migrating to the harvest fields and the wheat belt.

COLORADO: There is a noticeable surplus of transient labor. In Denver there is a considerable number of unemployed seasonal migratory workers.

California Worst in Years
CALIFORNIA: There is an unusually weak demand for agricultural and other seasonal workers for this time of the year. There is a surplus of unskilled labor. The situation has been aggravated by a fall in the lumber industry. Labor is plentiful in the mining and oil sections of the state.

In the San Francisco district a reduction in the working forces was reported in every branch of industry except the building trades, in the last month. There is a surplus of iron and steel labor. A large steel and foundry in Pittsburgh is running on a five-day a week schedule. Employment in the textile industry is now lower than it has been for several years. Garment and knitting factories are running at one-half normal capacity. There has been a slackening in the manufacture of leather, both of tanning and the finished products, especially in the boot and shoe factories. Glass and paper products printing, and several railroad shops are operating on a part time schedule.

In Los Angeles there is a surplus of skilled and unskilled workers. New building permits have decreased in number. Several large manufacturing plants operating at full time are reducing their forces.

In the Long Beach district there is an oversupply of skilled and common labor in every commercial and industrial activity. There is heavier unemployment in the oil fields.

Northwest Badly Off
OREGON: The drought in the state is having a harmful effect on employment. Demand for farm help is very light. Many of the farmers are doing much of their work themselves. A surplus of workers is noticeable in all trades in the iron and steel industries.

In Portland there are signs of increasing curtailment of industrial employment. Reductions of working forces are reported in the lumber mills, iron and steel plants, railroad and car repair shops and woolen mills. In Salem the continued fall in the lumber industry has brought on noticeable unemployment.

WASHINGTON: Unemployment is increasing in the lumber industry. The dry spell has reduced the demand for workers in the agricultural and flour industries. The crisis is intensified by heavy migration of workers from Canada and from the states south, including all kinds of labor.

In Seattle the downward trend of employment is still noticeable. The municipality is now engaged in certain public improvements, thus relieving to an extent the seriousness of the unemployment situation.

In Tacoma several sawmills and logging camps have shut down and railroad repair shops are working on part time schedules. Employment in the iron and steel industries is unsteady. Farm help demands are below normal for this part of the year. In Spokane the general employment situation is unfavorable.

RURAL TEACHERS WAGES AS LOW AS \$300 YEARLY

Widespread Indifference to Education

(By The Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Rural schools in the United States in 1923 numbered about 366,000 out of a total of 700,000 in the public school system of the country. These rural teachers got as low as \$300 a year in some regions; their average salary, for one-room schools in the farming country, was \$729 a year. Nearly 100,000 of them had this average pay.

The U. S. Bureau of Education, in a special report on the subject prepared by Alex. Summers, shows that in 19 states there were 3,087 teachers receiving less than \$300 a year in one-teacher schools. The two-teacher schools paid salaries averaging \$737, and the three-teacher schools paid \$843 average. Consolidated schools paid an average of \$964, while the country village schools average \$1,141 per teacher. The principal of a large elementary school got \$1,375, and the principal of a bigger school in which both grade and high school work is given was paid \$1,654. At the affluent top of this financial ladder of education was the principal of the rural high school, boasting of a salary of \$1,916.

"The rural trustee knows that he can hire some kind of a teacher for almost any low price he may offer," says the report. "The absolute poverty of his district may compel him to do this, but far too frequently the lack of money to pay a good teacher is due to the refusal of the community to raise the funds. Often the reason is nothing but a lack of interest in the education of the children."

Immigrants to Get Hundred Percentism In N. Y. Public Schools

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

NEW YORK, July 17.—New York public schools will be used to a wider extent in the future in branding immigrants with Americanization of the 100 per cent variety, if the board of education acts upon such an appeal received from the so-called Council of Immigrant Education. "Instruction for naturalization and training in citizenship is a logical part of the public school responsibilities," states the letter. "The new quota law assures us that we will no longer be annually swamped by new immigrants and makes it possible to reach these groups,—if our public school facilities are reasonably increased and aggressive steps taken to meet the problem." According to the council, 90 per cent of immigrants are unable to speak English, only 4 per cent go to public school classes in English for foreigners and 700,000 residents of New York are now unable to read or speak English.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Russian Locomotive Supply Sufficient for Present Needs

MOSCOW, July 17.—A report on the metal industry states that there are plenty of locomotives in Russia for present needs, but that the locomotive works will be kept going making locomotives or other machinery, since one or two good harvests will develop transport. The same is true of ships. The best shipyards will be kept up, as wider development of industry will soon require more ships.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Gets Murder Charge When He Shoots Man Police Left to Rob

Because the police were indifferent to his complaint against the assassins and robbers who choked his wife and stole his valuables, John Feldman, a tailor, at 808 Forquer St., shot Joseph Setpane, one of the men whom his wife has identified, and killed him when they met in the street.

Feldman will be forced to go to trial on a murder charge as the coroner's jury found him over to the grand jury for indictment. The man had appealed in vain to the Maxwell street police authorities to apprehend Setpane and Nathan Starr, the other man who had attacked Feldman's wife, but the police saw no "bucks" in it for them and allowed the two accused men to go freely about their business, most of which consisted of robberies.

Mrs. Feldman collapsed between her two small children when she heard the coroner's verdict that her husband must be tried for taking the law into his own hands.

French Intend to Jam Dusseldorf With More Troops

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
DUSSELDORF, Germany, July 17.—Dusseldorf has the largest alien garrison in the occupied area of Germany, yet the French want to compel the city to make room for an additional regiment of artillery. The city has therefore issued an appeal to the world in an open letter to the French commanding general, Douchy. The city urges the general to diminish rather than increase the garrison of Dusseldorf.

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Cicero Police Who Fine "Topsy" Fought Daily Worker Man

By CLARENCE MILLER

CICERO, July 17.—"I would like to tell the truth. I thought that the lies in the Chicago press ought to be corrected. To me it makes no difference whether the Ducans or the police department are put into prison."

This was a statement made by a witness in the case of the town of Cicero vs. Duncan. The attorney for the Duncan family was so puzzled with this declaration that he immediately suspected that the witness was a politician, and so he devoted all of his time questioning the witness as to his relations with politics or politicians of Cicero. Otherwise one could see that the whole case was a farce and that it was settled before it ever came up to court.

The case has raised lots of noise in the capitalist press of Chicago. It is resulting in plenty of publicity for Miss Duncan of the Duncan Sisters' musical comedy "Topsy and Eva." The case was a result of Miss Rosetta Duncan receiving a broken nose, while officer Delaney received a red scar and officer Woodlock had his arm bitten, as a result of an argument between the Ducans who on July 4 were returning from a patriotic pre-Volstead party, and the Cicero police who tried to arrest them for violating traffic regulations.

Some time ago in the same court room a DAILY WORKER reporter was up on charges for telling the people of Cicero how the Western Electric Co. dominates the welfare of the citizens of Cicero thru the influence exerted by the Western Electric company on the officials of the town. The same judge and the same police were involved in both of these cases.

Prize to Toledo Newsie Who Sells Most Daily Workers

TOLEDO, O., July 16.—The Toledo "newsies" who sell the DAILY WORKER are offered a prize, Mary Marcy's Jungle Rhymes, for the one who sells the most copies of the "Daily Worker" or increases his bundle order to the largest amount before November 1. There will be keen rivalry among the youngsters for the prize, as it is a delightful book, and the winner's name will be printed in the "Daily Worker" with a story of how he boosted his paper sales.

Get busy, kids!

Fires on Montana Indians' Land.
MISSOULA, Mont., July 17.—Forest fires in western Montana and northern Idaho were beyond control again today despite frantic work by 800 emergency fire fighters. "Spot fires" from larger blazes destroyed two camps. The Bear Creek fire in the Nez Perce Reserve jumped three miles of trenches and has wiped out more than 4,000 acres of timber. Eighteen new fires were reported in the Kootenai forest and it is feared that high winds may unite these blazes with fires in the nearby Blackfeet reservation.

Keep Off Our Date, Please.
The Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra has arranged two big concerts for December 7 and 14, 1924, at the Eighth Street theater, formerly the Aryan Grotto temple.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange any affairs on these dates.

RIVERVIEW, AUGUST 10th

Remember "Riverview, August 10th." That is the place and date of the Workers Party Press 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.

Ohio Farmers Look Ahead With Workers Party, Not at '76

LEETONIA, Ohio, July 17.—Farmers and workers in Columbiana county, bordering on the great steel district of Mahoning valley have formed the political fight against LaFolletteism and will support the campaign of the Workers Party and its candidates.

A strong English speaking branch of the Workers Party has been organized in the county including many active trade unionists and farmers who are disgusted with the alleged progressiveness of the reactionaries rallying to the modern Liberty Boys of '76.

Mass meetings will be held thruout the county and a strong organization to back up the candidacy of Foster and Gitlow will be soon underway in the county.

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RED CONGRESS ARGUES UNITED FRONT ISSUES

England and America Under Discussion

(Continued from page 1.)

Social-democracy and Fascism are the lieutenants of the bourgeoisie in this offensive. The coalition of all non-Fascist parties against the Fascists would be the most banal use of the United Front policy.

The speaker is opposed to a bloc of political workers parties, but believes that a United Front policy in the trade unions and in the shop councils is applicable. For the incorrect application of the United Front policy the majority of the Fourth Congress and the Executive Committee as well as responsible, for they give incorrect formulations. The same is true of the workers government, the formulation of which by the Fourth Congresses must be repudiated, as the events in Saxony have proved.

"Workers government" is an ill-chosen synonym for "proletarian dictatorship." How are the workers to understand these phrases, if the Congress quarrels so much about their meaning?

Calls Executive Instable

The policy of the executive committee is very eclectic, it has tended now to a right-wing deviation, now to a leftist deviation. In the face of such instability, it is explicable that many cannot follow and that breaches of discipline occur. The speaker does not wish to create any leftist faction. He opposes fusion with the Italian socialists, is against the formation of nuclei, against the creation of sympathetic parties. The role of leadership which the Communist Party of Russia plays is the best guarantee that the Comintern will remain revolutionary, but nevertheless the greatest dangers of a deviation toward the right are threatening the Communist Party of Russia. The world proletariat is more revolutionary than generally believed, and, in spite of temporary stagnation, it will triumph in the spirit of Marx, Lenin and the Russian revolution. (End of the session.)

JUNE 24TH SESSION

About British Labor Party In the morning session of June 24 Brown (England) warns against exaggerated conceptions of the unpopularity of the British Labor government. It is just beginning to become popular. Ruth Fischer's demand, that the English Communist Party must actively oppose the Labor party, is based on a loss of her bearings in the English situation and on a partial confusion of the Labor party with a working-class government. The Labor party presents a proletarian mass organization, and for this reason it is the uncompromising duty of the Communist Party to work within the Labor party. On the further problem of the role of leadership in the Comintern the speaker declares that the leadership must unquestionably remain in the hands of the Communist Party of Russia, for neither the German nor the French party has had enough revolutionary experience.

Mistakes By Polish Communists

Krajewski (Poland) goes on to say that the Polish party has advanced the agrarian and the nationalist questions. Krulikowski made a crude mistake in the question of military service, and for this reason the Central committee repudiated him. The Party did nothing in Krakau, for it had concentrated its strength in Warsaw, in Lodz, in Upper Schleswig, and in Danzig. The organization at Warsaw called off the fight for the sake of having a United Front with the Polish Socialist Party, which was a mistake. Many organizations were inactive during the events of November, but the Central committee is fighting right-wing tendencies.

There were vague points in the theses of the Central committee concerning the question of workers government, which must be cleared up. At present there are two tendencies in the party. One group is of the opinion that the stand of the Central committee on the Russian Communist

First Installment of Complete Report by Zinoviev

Editor's Note.—The DAILY WORKER begins today the publication of the complete report by Gregory Zinoviev, chairman of the Communist International, to the Fifth World Congress just held in Moscow. Readers of the DAILY WORKER must go thru this report carefully in order to better understand the problems raised in the discussions of the World Congress that are being reported daily in these columns. Another installment of Zinoviev's report tomorrow. Today's installment follows:

Our Forces

COMRADES, at this Congress we have to outline our future path, but first of all I would like to examine the path which we have hitherto pursued. We must do this, first of all, because, for the first time we have to pursue our work in the International Congress without the leadership and influence of Comrade Lenin; secondly, because in many respects the international situation has now almost completely changed; thirdly, because we are, in a way, holding a jubilee Congress.

Recently we have celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Communist International. Four world-congresses lie behind us, and they mark four

stages in the history of the international revolutionary working-class movement. Permit me, therefore, to make a short historical review of the Communist International. I shall examine this history from two points of view.

Firstly, our strength at the beginning of the Communist International and the extent we have grown during these years.

Secondly, the conflict of tendencies inside the Communist International, and the review of these conflicts of tendencies at the four world-congresses hitherto held.

From Propagandist Society to Party

First of all, we must compare our present numerical strength with what it has been hitherto. I think it is quite clear by now that the Communist International, in its earliest years, in a number of countries, was only a society for the propaganda of communism without being aware of it itself. At the beginning, we thought we were very strong, but as a matter of fact, in a number of countries at that time we did not have Communist parties, but only great propaganda societies. Whence came this optical illusion? It arose from the fact that the discontent of the masses, at the end of the imperialist war, was very great, and we took this seething discontent for an organized communist force. But it was not really so. The example of our German brother-party will suffice to illustrate this.

After the First Congress, during the January rising of the Spartacists, we believed that our German party was a very great force. The discontent of the masses was very great. Their hostility to the bourgeoisie, and partly also to the social democrats, was intense. We communists thought we were the vanguard of this great movement. If we now look back upon these events, we see them quite clearly. The Spartacus rising was one of the most glorious struggles of the working class. But what actually was our party? It was still very small, it was a great propaganda society of communism which was only at the beginning of the process of winning over the masses. And it was so equally in other countries. In order, therefore, to have a clear standard by which to gauge our present position, we must not overlook the facts which I have mentioned. In spite of all weaknesses, in spite of all the shortcomings of our sections, we are now, in a number of countries, no longer propaganda societies, but we have grown into a Communist party, and in part, even into a communist mass-party.

Struggle of Tendencies

Now let us consider the question of the struggle of tendencies inside the Communist International. Several things have to be cleared up in order to correctly understand the conflict of tendencies which, at this Fifth Congress, it will be difficult for us to avoid. As far as the program side of

the question is concerned, I am in agreement with what is said in the instructions of the Communist Party of Germany to its delegation to the Fifth Congress. I believe this document is generally known. This document appears to me, in the main, to be acceptable to all of us, and will help us to arrive at the decisions we have to take here.

Bedrock of the Comintern

The German Communist Party observes six important program documents in our five years of activity, which, so to speak, forms the bedrock of the Communist International. These are the theses on dictatorship and democracy, which Comrade Lenin presented to the First Congress; Lenin's theses on the agrarian and national questions, adopted by the Second Congress on the formation of Soviets; the conditions under which workers' councils may be established, and their historical role.

All these theses were not accepted by the Communist International without a struggle. But there has been far more controversy over questions of a purely tactical nature.

That Bolshevism was born of the struggle against opportunism, against the right wing, against the social democrats, and against the centrists, is generally known, and does not need proving here. The communist very largely came from the Second International. One may palpably feel the existence of two component parts of

the Communist International.

Legacy of the Past

The first part is that section of the Comintern which was born of the Second International, former social democrats; the second is the new generation of workers which has grown up during and after the war. Both sections have their strong and their weak sides. It is generally known that the tactics of the Communist International, the tactics of Bolshevism and Leninism, developed themselves mainly in the struggle against social democracy, against the right wing, and against the centrists. It is clear, therefore, that Leninism could not but fight, even now, against the survivals of social democracy which naturally were and are present in the Communist International.

It is less known, however, that Bolshevism had to conduct great struggles against other digressions, frequently described as "left" or "ultra-left." It is self-evident that they are not "left." There is nothing more "left" than Leninism, than revolutionary Marxism.

It is customary to describe these digressions as "left." Bolshevism fought against these "left" digressions before the revolution; in the Communist International itself, its founder and leader, Lenin, carried on greater struggles against these digressions on an international scale, as the Executive Council has to do now. (To Be Continued)

MINERS CROWD TO HEAR WHAT UNION PLANS

West Virginia Curious to Meet "Ex"-Scoundrel

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

EVERETTSTVILLE, W. Va., July 17.—"The United Mine Workers of America, while the international organization has charge of District No. 17, does not intend to say anything against the State Police in West Virginia," Van A. Bittner, the international officials' representative in charge of northern West Virginia stated to one of the largest meetings of miners and their families ever held in this territory.

Bittner Once Bribed.

A tremendous crowd of 8,000 people met to hear what Van Bittner, one of the most suspicious characters in the international's "gallery," had to say about the organization work in this district. Van Bittner lost his job as head of the Pittsburgh District, No. 5, in 1916, under the cloud of a \$5,000 bribe which he received for his efforts to call off the Curtisville strike which succeeded in spite of him. James Oates refused to obey Van Bittner's "phony" telegrams, which the international conventions have never allowed to be made public, but which the DAILY WORKER printed on Monday.

The Maidsville Local, No. 4498, brought its members over in a truck with a huge streamer: "Idle 20 Months, No Reductions For Us." Monongah and Davis locals brought their bands with them.

Great Promises, But.

Van Bittner said that organization work will proceed "until every pound of non-union coal is stopped in Northern West Virginia," and then the organization would be extended to the southern part of the state. He stated that "if the non-union coal operators want to mine coal and remain in the coal mining industry they are going to sign the same Baltimore agreements that the 75 per cent of the other coal tonnage has signed."

The speaker challenged the corporation counsel of the Brady Coal Corporation, whose gunmen recently burned the union hall and evicted striking workers, to a debate before an equal representation of miners and operators on the facts of the Brady case.

There will be another big mass meeting of miners this Sunday at Reynoldsville at 3 o'clock.

Just how far Van Bittner intends to organize the district remains to be seen.

Poor Mother Loses Baby's Body When Given Undertaker

(By The Federated Press)

READING, Pa., July 17.—While President Coolidge's son Calvin was being buried amid the nation was pouring out its sympathy to the family this is what happened in Reading:

Mrs. Anna Geary's month old boy was ill with pneumonia. Geary had deserted her. Her confinement was a charity case in the Reading hospital. When she returned with the sick baby she was told there was nothing wrong. Another doctor sent her back saying the baby had pneumonia. The hospital nurse repeated there was nothing wrong and said that Mrs. Geary had been a charity patient, anyhow. The mother tried another hospital and two days later the baby died.

The undertaker would not handle the body without guarantee of \$17 payment. The mother promised the insurance money and was told the time when the baby would be buried. She came to the undertaking establishment promptly at the time stated but the little body was gone.

"We had to send another corpse to the cemetery somewhat earlier. So we thought we might as well save a trip and your baby went along," undertaker Auman told Mrs. Geary.

Nobody knows where the baby is buried, or if it was buried at all. The undertaker won't lose thru her refusal to pay as he expects to collect the \$17 direct from the insurance company.

The high and the low are equally at rest.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Land at \$3 to \$15 per Acre.

DALLAS, Tex., July 17.—The last large body of public land will be sold by the state of Texas Sept. 2. This is 57,000 acres which was recovered from a syndicate's overpayment after they built the state capitol.

All proceeds from the land, which will be sold under the bidding system, will go into the state school fund. The state retains a one-eighth mineral, oil and gas right, the purchaser taking over seven-eighths. Most drilling companies require seven-eighths before putting down a well so the state has a larger subsol right than the land owner.

Corporations cannot buy any of the land, though as much as 5,120 acres can be bought by one person. Prices range from \$3 to \$15 per acre.

Send in that Subscription Today.

PARTY ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

Report of Cook County (Chicago) Workers Party City Central Committee meeting held on Tuesday, July 15.

Nine new members for the Party were gained during the last two weeks and three comrades were transferred into Chicago. Of the nine new members four are in unions, Tool and Die Makers, Machinists, Photo-Engravers and Tailors. Four of the applicants were formerly members of the socialist party and one of the socialist-labor party.

Workers Party, Local Chicago, held several very successful meetings in the last two weeks. The McDonald meeting, Workers Party Nominating Convention meeting and the Party membership meetings were all very successful, as was also the anti-Fascist meeting held recently. The Party membership meeting was the best attended in many months.

The anti-militarist meeting and celebration of the International Anti-Militarist Week will be held on Thursday, July 31, at Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North avenue.

Street Meetings Successful

Street meetings held by the Workers Party in all parts of the city were very successful in attendance, literature sales and general effect. Language branches are also holding street meetings in their own language, which are also proving successful, especially the meetings arranged in the Polish and Italian neighborhoods.

The class in Trade Union Conduct and Tactics, conducted by Comrade Arne Swaback, is going well, but branches are urged to send their union members to that class. The Speakers' Class has been started, with Comrade James P. Cannon as the instructor.

Tickets for Press Picnic

All branches and language units of the Party have been supplied with tickets for the great Press Picnic, which is to take place in Riverview Park, August 10. As its name signifies, this picnic is for the benefit of the Party Press, both language and the DAILY WORKER.

Agents for Daily Worker

Every branch of the Party, if it has not already done so, will be expected to elect an active comrade as the DAILY WORKER agent of the branch, who is also to be a member of the campaign committee of the branch in accordance with the Program of Action outlined by the Central Executive Committee. Branches in territory where carrier delivery has been established will organize squads to cover the territory from house to house to get new subscribers for THE DAILY, who are to receive the DAILIES by carrier early in the morning. The Young Workers League members and members of the Junior Groups are expected to lend their whole-hearted cooperation to this campaign.

Sales of Workers Party literature have been very good the last half month. Particularly at street meetings and Party meetings has the sale been good. Union meetings are not yet attended to by many branches which were assigned several union meetings to cover. Labor Herald's must be pushed more strongly, especially at union and street meetings. There is literature on hand at the local office which can be distributed free to workers whom we want to get acquainted with our literature, if branches will call for same.

Young Workers League Active

The Young Workers League is conducting factory drives in many large plants in Chicago. Just finished a successful campaign at the Bunte Candy Company. Are now tackling the National Biscuit Company. Will hold an anti-military meeting together with the Workers Party on July 31. They have arranged an industrial membership meeting to discuss the various industrial, trade union and shop nuclei problems in their relation

to the working class youth of Chicago. Jack Johnstone, of the TUEL, and Barney Mass, District Organizer of Dist. 8, Young Workers League, will be the principal speakers at this meeting. All Party members are invited to take part in this meeting. The semi-annual convention of the Chicago Y W L will be held Sunday, July 27, at Workers Lyceum.

Our Industrial Activity

From the well-attended and lively meeting of the branch industrial organizers held recently, a decided improvement can be noticed in the various industrial groups. Amalgamated Clothing Workers group is again rapidly recovering ground since it has been cleared up on the policy of the Party. Despite the lack of leadership in the metal trades union, our Party has been able to make a very good showing for the Machinists' Convention. There are possibilities of receiving some of the groups which were once functioning in the shop crafts. In the Journeymen Tailors' elections, however, our comrades have not made as good a showing as they could have. A special meeting, therefore, has been called of all comrades in the Finnish branch, which constitute the majority of our Party members in that union, in an effort to remedy the situation.

Since the adoption of the new Party policy, our industrial and union activity must be increased to prevent sectarian and dual union tendencies from cropping out.

A meeting of all Party members in the Amalgamated will be held Friday, July 18, at Workers Lyceum, to further discuss the readjustment in prices in the clothing industry and shop nuclei organization.

Political Activities in Chicago

Comrades Swaback, Aborn, Gomez, Kjar and Overgaard were elected by the City Central Committee as delegates to the Farmer-Labor Conference to be held July 20. The action of the National Committee of the National Farmer-Labor Party in withdrawing its delegates will be brought before the conference and an effort made to have the conference endorse the Workers Party candidates.

Candidates for the State Congressional and Cook County tickets were nominated as mentioned before in the DAILY WORKER.

Workers Party candidates in Illinois have been entered for all outstanding state, Cook County and for congressional districts wherever the Party has some strength. A campaign committee has been elected, with Comrade McCarthy selected to take charge of obtaining the necessary petitions, with each branch of the Party electing a committee of five to organize their branch to circulate the petitions in order to get sufficient signatures to place our candidates on the ticket.

At the next Enlarged Executive Committee meeting Wednesday, Aug. 13, all federation organizers and secretaries will be present to make final division of branch functions during the campaign. There is a big task before us. We can establish ourselves definitely before the working class as a powerful political factor in the coming election and can make tremendous Communist propaganda if every comrade will get on the job, and from the enthusiastic City Central and membership meetings we know that our comrades are on the job and feel confident that they will increase their activities for the Communist campaign. Forward to the Communist campaign!

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS

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—Marshall and Roosevelt Road, Marshall, Y. W. L.

NEW YORK MEMBERSHIP MEETING.

NEW YORK, July 17.—There will be a general membership meeting of all Workers Party members Wednesday evening, July 23rd, at Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Avenue near 9th St.

This will be one of the most important meetings held in New York. Comrade W. Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will speak on the Workers Party in the coming presidential campaign and on a number of other vital questions confronting the party at this time.

All comrades are specially urged to attend this meeting without fail. All branch meetings for that night must be called off. Comrades must bring their membership cards with them. No one will be admitted without a card.

BOSTON PARTY ACTIVITIES

Dear Comrade:

This open air campaign is laying the ground for the election work and is also part of the campaign to double the Party membership. The defection of the Socialist Party has left the field clear and the issue clean cut. For every Comrade on this list these meetings should take precedence over everything except union meetings. No one shall be excused under any circumstances unless he notifies the committee prior to the time of his meeting. Each comrade is to report at 40 Pemberton Square at 7:30 prompt, on the evenings assigned, except those slated for Revere, who go direct to the meeting place in Revere at 8 sharp.

On this list comrades with an asterisk (*) before their name are in charge of that meeting and are responsible for the conduct of same and must report on blank provided for the purpose. Class meetings are held Monday evenings, at 40 Pemberton Square, Room 310, and all those on the speakers' list should attend each class meeting. Reply if in any case you are unable to fill date assigned you. Report nights you are available. Committee for Open Air Meetings: L. Schlosberg, H. J. Carter, J. Arablan, C. Schwartz, J. Lacey, Secretary.

Saturday, July 19—Membership meeting, Dudley St. Opera House, 7:30 p. m.

Sunday, July 20—Boston Common Hall, Bloomfield and Canter. Chairman, "Stevens."

Monday, July 21—Speakers Class at headquarters, 8 p. m. sharp.

Tuesday, July 22—Revere at Shirley and Walnut Sts. Moore and Friedman. Chairman, "Louko."

Wednesday, July 23—Chambers and Spring Sts., West End. "Carter and Levine," Chairman, Zeltzerman.

Thursday, July 24—Blue Hill Ave. and Woodrow Dorchester. Riley and Yaffe. Chairman, "Hurwitz."

Friday, July 25—Heath Square Roxbury. Ballam and Schlosberg. Chairman, "Stevens."

Saturday, July 26—Blue Hill Ave. and Lawrence. Dorchester. Konikow and Seligman. Chairman, "Krasika."

Sunday, July 27—Boston Common Bandstand. Ballam and Conroy. Chairman, "Schwartz."

Monday, July 28—Speakers' Class at headquarters, 8 p. m. sharp.

START OF INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR WEEK DEMONSTRATION

Cartridge Workers Killed.

ALTON, Ill., July 17.—An investigation was started today into the explosion which yesterday killed Donald H. Fairchild and seriously injured Miss Myrtle Kelsey. The blast occurred at the Western Cartridge company, near here, and is the third in powder plants near here in two weeks.

Actual Disagreement!

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 17.—The trial of 14 I. W. W. members in Sacramento for criminal syndicalism ended in a disagreement, the men being dismissed after five hours. In view of reactionary sentiment in Sacramento to this is considered a victory for freedom.

Send in that Subscription Today.



The poor fish says: "If all bankers were conscripted and sent to trenches, then who would lend us money to carry on war, and if all rich 'old guys' were put on the firing line among the rest, then who-in-hell will stir us up for Sept. 12?"

Party question has been mistaken; the other group upholds it as correct. The Polish left wing rejects the point of view of the Comintern on the agrarian and on the nationalist problems. The theses of the opposition contained a great deal that was correct. The discipline of the opposition followed not because of the presentation of these theses, but rather because of the creation of factionalism, because of the publication of the theses before they had been laid before the Central committee.

Bulgarian Agrarian Difficulties

Kolarov (Bulgaria) is of the opinion that Radek tried to justify the defeat of the Bulgarian party because of its non-political difficulties. The justification is unnecessary, for the Bulgarian Party itself recognizes its mistakes. On the basis of detailed writings concerning the events of June and of September, the speaker proves that the chief mistake was neglect of the peasant problem. In agricultural countries the Party must apply the United Front policy from below and from above; it must itself approach the political parties of the peasantry, so that a coalition government can be prevented.

French Elections

Lensky (France) claims that the French elections have been incorrectly interpreted by Radek for Radek is reckoning with only the number of Communist votes cast, but is not considering the source of these votes. The correct tactics of the Communist Party of France captured the votes of the best workmen of Paris. Passing to the Polish Party, the speaker states that nowhere during the events of October did the Polish Party stand firmly on its own feet with the exception of Upper Silesia, where the left wing directed the action. It is inadmissible to Krajewski to exonerate himself from blame as far as the city organizations are concerned. The Central committee is fully responsible for opportunistic errors and right-wing deviations. The point of view of the Polish Central Committee in the question of workers government is absolutely wrong for parliamentarian com-

Organize to Stop Fires.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 17.—Altho the situation was materially improved forest fires continued to blaze on the Pacific coast today in four widely separated sectors: Sierra, Tahoe, Shasta, and Santa Barbara National Forests. A plan for organizing the citizens of the state in the fight to control the most serious forest fire menace in twenty years was launched by district forester Paul G. Redington at a meeting of an executive committee formed to meet the emergency now existing.

Conscription of men had practically ceased in the fire zones, but the men who have been "on the line" for days are being relieved.

FOSTER-RUTHENBERG MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will address the membership of the Party on the immediate task of the Party in the following cities:

BUFFALO—Friday, July 18, Engineers Hall, 36 W. Huron St., at 8 p. m.

BOSTON—Saturday, July 19, Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, at 7:30 p. m.

NEW HAVEN—July 22, 8 P. M., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St.

NEW YORK CITY—Wednesday, July 23, Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 8 p. m.

PITTSBURGH—Friday, July 25, Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, at 8 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA—Thursday, July 24, Breth Sholem Hall, 508 Pine St., at 8 p. m.

CLEVELAND—Saturday, July 26.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

WORKS' COUNCILS UNDER DEBATE BY BELGIAN UNIONS

Don't Go Far Enough, Says Large Faction

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
BRUSSELS, Belgium, July 17.—The convention of Belgian metal workers, in which 100 delegates representing 113,000 organized metal workers took part, showed considerable confusion as to what constitutes effective workers' control of industry under capitalism.

One faction of the convention held that works' councils are a form of workers' control. Another faction was of the opinion that all that the works' councils can do is to give the workers' delegates a voice to determine certain questions directly affecting the welfare of the workers on the job, such as hiring and firing, safety devices, etc. But as far as having even a measure of control of the industry, this faction held, the works' councils mean nothing.

Another question was whether demand for a voice in management should come by law or by trade union pressure. The convention, not being able to agree, adopted a resolution praising both methods.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Dicks Attend Meet of Ukrainians Who Protest Polish Rule

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 17.—A mass meeting held under the auspices of the Ukrainian branch of the Workers Party was visited by city detectives and after confiscating a few pieces of literature and questioning the speaker as to his citizenship the police departed without making any arrests.

The meeting was a protest meeting against Polish imperialism in occupied Ukrainian territory and a crowd of Polish and Ukrainian imperialist supporters gathered around the hall attempting to break up the meeting by creating disturbances outside the hall. Unable to disrupt the meeting by acting as hoodlums the imperialists called upon the police.

Local supporters of the imperialists in Poland and the various other European buffer nations set up by the League of Nations to stem the tide of the oncoming march of the victorious proletariat are very busy acting as police informers being inspired by representatives of the "corde sanitaire" in the United States.

Send in that Subscription Today.

AMERICAN UNEMPLOYMENT WILL FOLLOW SCIENTIFIC EXPLOITATION OF GERMANY THRU DAWES PLAN

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Operation of Germany by international capitalists as a giant workshop geared for scientific mass exploitation of labor is the objective of the Dawes plan. The discussion of the plan in London now occupies the center of the world stage. The competition of this great workshop operated on lowered standards of living among the German workers is seen by nearly all experts as bound to react upon the workers in the United States and every other industrial country.

Adoption of the Dawes plan will surrender the economic sovereignty of Germany for an indefinite period into the hands of a mixed board of directors including 7 Germans and 7 foreigners.

American Capital Dominates

U. S. capital is in a dominant position. This board will have power to distribute to American and other investors 16,000,000,000 gold marks (1 mark, 24c) of mortgage bonds on railroad and industrial properties in Germany. It will have a potential veto over the policies of the new German state bank, including issuance of currency and credit. Eventual participation of American capital on a large scale in the ownership of German industry is seen as one of the ultimate results. This is considered a bridge to the future exploitation of Russian resources.

How U. S. Labor Gets Walloped.

The blow to labor involved in this plan lies in the fact that payment of reparations and of interest on the billions in railroad and industrial bonds must involve an ultimate disposal of large stocks of German produced goods in outside markets. The amount that will in the long run be either collected or transferred to the allies, says H. E. Moulton of the Institute of Economics in The Magazine of Wall Street, will depend upon the amount of the export surplus that can be developed.

Development of this export surplus will not be difficult, according to B. M. Anderson, Chase National Bank economist, because the low buying power of the German people consequent upon the reparations tribute will mean "that the prices of goods in Germany will go below the world level of prices, inviting foreign buying of German goods."

Herbert Fets, of the League of Nations international labor office says, "no strengthening of our tariff will suffice to offset this tendency completely." American capitalists who dominate the government economic policy are going to have a direct interest in encouraging imports from Germany despite their depressing effect on American labor standards. For it is in terms of such transactions that they will receive interest and dividends on the investment which the Dawes plan affords them in Germany.

Ready to Swat 8-Hour Day.

Fets points out that the necessary growth of German exports under the Dawes plan will only be accomplished if Germany develops greater efficiency or accepts a lower standard of living than her competitors and that the determination of German employers to maintain longer working hours will afford employers in competitor countries a basis for similar opposition to the 8-hour day.

Close economic interest of American capitalists in Germany, "the other workshop of the world," is expected to result from the inability of the allies to accept full reparations payments in goods. The United States will take German securities partly in cancellation of the French debt and partly for cash to restore French solvency. This opportunity for investment of capital abroad, says the Guaranty Trust Co., will be welcomed by American investors because the productive equipment in this country is already overdeveloped in many lines.

Enslaves Big Nation.

In plain English the Dawes plan should provide our financiers with an entire industrial nation just as the formation of the steel trust provided an industry to be used in furtherance of their exploitation of workers the world over. Should American voters elect Coolidge and Dawes in November, Dawes would preside over the senate, the treaty-making political arm of the American financial power.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Immigration Heads Shown by Detroit Paper as Czarists

By SHERMAN BOWMAN
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

DETROIT, July 17.—The entire editorial page of the Detroit News of Sunday, July 13, was devoted to an exposure of the czarist methods of the federal immigration bureau, the department of labor and the department of justice.

The Detroit News is one of the most influential and wealthy newspapers of the middle west. Its Sunday circulation is near 300,000. The editorial appears to have been written after receipt by the News of a letter from P. L. Prentis, head of the important Detroit immigration district. After Prentis, detectives and secret agents of the local bureau of the department of justice, immigration inspectors and officials at Washington had succeeded in deporting Nicolai Mansevich, a Russian alien, in the face of widespread protest. Prentis wanted to crow a bit.

Prentis wanted the News to retract previous editorial criticism of the deportation. The new editorial proves that it was at least equally a department of justice frame-up.

The editorial, which occupies four closely printed columns, reviews the cruel and fraudulent methods by which Prentis misrepresented the case both to the innocent deportation victim and to the public.

The Detroit News is not radical. But it fears that inhuman misgovernment like the conduct of the Mansevich case will breed large numbers of radicals and endanger the conservative hold on the land.

Send in that Subscription Today.

UNION MINERS SEE WORK ONLY IN SCAB MINES

Organized Mines Shut; Scab Wages Down

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
SOUTH BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 17.—Pike mine of Hillman Coal Co. closed its doors. Over 300 men are out of work. Some non-union mines of the same corporation are extending their operations, that is, opening up new workings or sections and employing men. If a man is known as a union miner, they will not employ him.

The non-union mines are operated on a 1917 scale, which is 25 to 33 per cent lower than in union mines. Some other miners of Hillman Coal Co. in union territory are working yet.

Lewis Phone Aid

The miners in Pike mine are members of Local 2036 of U. M. W. and at one of their meetings passed a resolution asking district 5 and officials of International union of the U. M. W. to do something regarding the situation in Coke region where the coal corporations started to cut wages down to 1917 scale. Now I do wonder if that resolution had any thing to do with closing of Pike mine. Seems funny, Hillman closing an old mine where it will cost him more to re-open it on account of more cave-ins than in newer mines.

Wages Backs in Rent

The H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Co. opened one of its mines in this vicinity, at union scale that they raised house coal from \$1.50 a wagon to \$3, and house rent about 50 per cent. They cut down all extra work, such as paying extra to diggers for setting timbers, removing slate, working in water, etc. Wages cut down to 1917 scale have been announced by Pittsburgh Steel Co. at Alicia no. 1-2 mine; over 1,000 miners affected.

Crisis Severe

Some of the old miners claim this is the worst crisis than 1907-1908. Trade unionists predict that the last vestige of unionism will be wiped off of the map in Coke region. Its no wonder, as the working class is divided by race, color and religion. Each fighting the other instead of using their combined strength to overpower their common enemy, the capitalist.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Bisbee Deportation Leader Was Donkey Delegate in New York

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Edward McGrady, legislative agent of the A. F. of L., returned from the democratic convention, reports that General Greenway, an Arizona delegate, who tried for the vice presidential nomination, proved to be the leader of the copper company mob that kidnapped and deported thousands of union men and sympathizers during the Bisbee strike. Mrs. McKay, a delegate whose husband is a union man, denounced Greenway as an enemy of the labor movement.

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Monkey-Chasers in California Fight Against Evolution

(By The Federated Press)
SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 17.—The drive against teaching evolution in the public schools has reached California. It was started by a letter to the department of education from Rev. George L. Thorpe of Corona, and other fundamentalists have taken advantage of the occasion to precipitate a struggle to eliminate from the schools over 50 textbooks dealing with biology.

On the other hand modernists are petitioning the department against any change in science teaching. Thorpe's letter is a gem, written "in the interest of my two boys, whom I desire to raise to be splendid Christian men." Centering his attack on Hughes' Book of Science, the clergymen accuse it of calling "man himself a product of evolution, thereby destroying faith in the word of God and turning our children into atheists and infidels."

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Gompers, Broken in Health, to Function in Advisory Capacity

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Reports to American Federation of Labor headquarters here from the staff who are with President Gompers in New York tend to discount the rumor that his strength is broken to a degree that will make his further service to the federation chiefly advisory. He is declared to be constantly in touch with the regular work of his office.

Handicapped Russia Leads

Only in Soviet Russia do the mothers get a square deal. Life is still hard in Russia and the mothers haven't all that they will get some day, but for a country that has passed thru so many hardships as Russia and had practically the whole world against it, Russia is doing wonders. In spite of the odds against her, she actually leads the world in social welfare measures; but it took the overthrow of capitalism and imperialism and the beginning of a real Soviet system to put over the welfare work.

PROFIT SYSTEM SAPS WORKING MOTHERS' GLANDULAR ENERGY—FEEBLE-MINDED BABIES RESULT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 17.—"Economic conditions are to blame to a large extent," said Public Welfare Commissioner Bird S. Coler, in speaking of the increase of mentally defective children under the modern profits system which forces many mothers to "leave children in the care of nurseries and go off to work while they are bringing other children into being, thus sapping their energies and giving the oncoming generation a very poor heritage."

Neurologists and psychiatrists, doctors who make special studies of nervous and mental disturbances, have found that the newly arrived immigrant mother and the mother who has to slave in industry to help out the family income both are subject to ductless gland, endocrine, deficiencies which cause their children to be mentally deficient.

Gland Lack Makes "Mongol."

The immigrant mother, suddenly confronted with the jangle and bustle and trouble of life in a great industrial city frequently gives birth to a "mongol" idiot for her first child in the new country. Later she may become accustomed to the new life and bear more normal children.

The mother who has to strain her body daily in wearying work, even while she is carrying a child, in order to make enough for herself, her underpaid husband and other children to live, uses up too much of her internal glandular substance and consequently cannot give her baby the proper physical equipment.

Overworked Mothers Bear Most.

Doctors have not yet fully found out just what glands affect the amount of "gray matter" and what specific effect each gland's activity has on the brain, but they have found that overworked mothers or those suffering from some shock with resulting glandular deficiencies are responsible for the majority of the feeble-minded babies born.

Mentally defective children are born to mothers of leisure who have every comfort needed, but doctors believe that eventually every case will be traced to either physical disease, poison, accident, or glandular deficiency in the mother at the time of pregnancy. Of course working class mothers stand the greatest risk of having their own bodies so wrecked by work that their children are affected.

Must Spread Birth Control.

And, of course, working class women cannot readily find out about safe birth control methods, which would save them the trouble of bringing many children into a world that will not use them kindly and, if they are defective, will not have adequate accommodation for them in institutions.

All over the country the homes for the feeble-minded are notably overcrowded and poorly managed, with few exceptions. The capitalist government does not begin to take care of the poor unfortunate for whose birth and reproduction it is responsible, to say nothing of its beginning to strike at the root of the evil and inform working mothers of birth control, provide the welfare measures of mothers' pensions, which relieve a mother from the necessity of working during certain periods, and give the best scientific care for the defectives who are born.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Steel Workers Boost Foster for President

By WALLACE METCALFE.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 17.—Steel workers in Mahoning valley who have been hearing much of LaFollette during the past several weeks from reactionary trade union leaders have expressed a great desire to hear William Z. Foster, the presidential candidate of the Workers Party.

The unorganized steel workers are the backbone of the labor movement in the valley and they accept with a grain of salt protestations of alleged progressiveness coming from reactionary labor leaders who so far have made no efforts to bring about their organization.

Picnic in Youngstown.

The sub-district committee of the Workers Party made up of delegates from 16 locals in the valley with a backing of thousands of unorganized steel workers will hold a gigantic mass meeting and picnic nearby Youngstown, on Sunday, August 17, and will endeavor to bring the workers' candidate for president, William Z. Foster, here to address them.

It will be the greatest mass meeting of steel workers in the valley since the steel strike. The farmers and pottery workers from Columbiana county and steel workers from Trumbull county will have representatives on the arrangements committee.

Watch for Details.

Bill Foster for President, meets with the hearty approval of the steel workers and efforts of the LaFollette organization to prevent the steel workers from backing up the only real workers' and farmers' program by leading them up the dark alley of reformism and politically sandbagging them into voting for LaFollette only causes further determination to back the party of their class.

The place and further details on the monster Foster meeting will be published in the DAILY WORKER at an early date.

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Profits Saps Working Mothers' Glandular Energy—Feeble-Minded Babies Result

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STEEL WORKERS BOOST FOSTER FOR PRESIDENT

Picnic Coming Aug. 17; Wants Him to Speak

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Steel Workers Boost Foster for President

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