

PICK COMMUNIST CANDIDATES; FOSTER AND GITLOW NOMINATED National Farmer-Labor Ticket Withdrawn

LADIES GARMENT CHIEFS BETRAY 50,000 STRIKERS

*Bosses Get Everything,
Workers Nothing*

(Special to the DAILY WORKER.)
NEW YORK, July 10.—Leaders of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union offered further concessions to employers in secret conferences held in the last two days. The concessions, which further modify the Smith agreement in favor of the bosses, give the jobbers the right to purchase garments outside of the metropolitan districts without the sanitary label, thus nullifying a minor advantage gained by the union.

The jobbers organizations have accepted the modified terms and it is expected that the reorganization strike of 32,000 cloakmakers will be quickly terminated. The stoppage of work was declared pending the ratification of a contract based on the Smith award.

Eighteen thousand other cloakmakers are on strike against those independent manufacturers which had not accepted the commission's finding as yet. Since the organized employers find the Smith terms satisfactory, with the later modifications, the lesser manufacturers are not expected to delay signing much longer.

Surrender Denounced.
The official's surrender is denounced by left wingers as a gross betrayal of the demands expressed thru international conventions. The 40-hour week was abandoned, the number of contractors is not limited and the manufacturers are ordered to use a minimum of 14 machines, as a guarantee against the tiny shops which menace union control, there is no machinery to enforce this demand. Investigation of jobbers' books to check up on the bosses' actions is not provided for. The clause accepted gives the right to refuse such investigation should it interfere with business secrets.

Sigman Hissed.
President Morris Sigman was hissed when he spoke in defense of the agreement and there was a demonstration for the Freiheit when he assailed the Communist paper's editorial attacks on the agreement. The strikers see no real relief in the leaders' compromise.

Fight, Urges Johnstone

By J. W. JOHNSTONE.
President Morris Sigman, in conjunction with the commission appointed by Governor Al Smith, is now playing the last act in the latest betrayal of the Ladies' Garment Workers in the strike of the New York cloakmakers. Complete surrender is now the settled policy of the Sigman machine.

Not a single major point that the 50,000 cloakmakers are striking for has been granted by the governor's commission. Even the use of the

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Another Smith Article Soon

In this issue of the DAILY WORKER, Philip Smith, university graduate and an engineer, tells the DAILY WORKER some of the secret workings of the International Harvester company's tractor plant. Mr. Smith, after being passed from one boss to another, finally drew reluctant permission from the assistant works manager, with offices in the Harvester building, to go thru the tractor works of the company. Mr. Smith was so impressed by the DAILY WORKER articles on the Harvester Trust that he consented to write an article exposing some of the bad conditions in the plant. Mr. Smith will have another article in the DAILY WORKER next week.

DONKEYS BRAY DOWN DELEGATE'S WARNING OF INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.
(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)
NEW YORK, July 10.—Pande-monium reigned in the democratic convention when a rash delegate referred to the industrial crisis. The audacious reference was made by Delegate Sinsmore of Massachusetts, the youngest man in the donkey meet, during a nominating speech.

He was howled down by the entire convention. Shouts of "Are you trying to raise the red flag?" came from outraged politicians who had just put over Morgan's lawyer for first place on the ticket.

"I'm not a Bolshevik, but," cried back Sinsmore,—he got no further.

ENGINEER TELLS OF HARVESTER OPEN SHOP PENS

*Writes Expose Article
About Chicago Plant*

Editor's Note.—The following article was given to the DAILY WORKER, by Philip Smith, a graduate of Pennsylvania State University, who spent a day alone in the International Harvester company's tractor and reaper plants at Blue Island Avenue. Mr. Smith came across the DAILY WORKER expose and consented to write an article telling his experiences in the plant.

By PHILIP SMITH.

I had just arrived from the east a few weeks ago, and being a graduate of an agricultural college, as well as a member of the American Association of Engineers, I was curious to go thru the Harvester plant. I knew it to be the largest farm machinery company in the world and wanted to see it in action. I had not secured work since coming west, and thought to ask for a job at the same time.

At the Harvester building, on South Michigan avenue, I was told at the information desk to go to the eighth floor and see Mr. Frary. Mr. Frary is a member of the employment department. He told me it would be difficult to get employment, and suggested I ride out to the south side employment office and seek work there. When I asked for a pass, Frary said, "You go right out to the plant, they'll probably let you in."

Disliked Giving Passes.

I was really anxious to go thru the plant, however, because of the benefit it would be to me as a mechanical engineer, and I went down to the sixth floor again. Here the information girl gave me a note to Miss

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Our Election Campaign and the Farmer-Labor Party

IN June, 1922, our party declared, in a manifesto dealing with the application of the United Front policy in the United States, that the problem of the United Front politically was the problem of the formation of a Labor Party.

Since that time the party has carried on a consistent United Front campaign with the end in view of uniting those workers and farmers who were ready to break with the capitalist parties in a mass Farmer-Labor Party with which the Workers Party would be affiliated. This campaign has been the major political campaign of our party.

We have during this campaign advanced the cause of independent working class action and made the Farmer-Labor Party an issue in the American labor movement. We can also say, without danger of the statement being challenged, that our party had made the greatest gains for itself thru this campaign for the Labor Party. It is thru this Farmer-Labor Party campaign that our party has established itself as a political force in the United States. It is thru this campaign that it has established its prestige and its leadership among the masses of workers and farmers. Nothing has contributed so much to develop our party from a sectarian group to a recognized political force in the life of the labor movement of this country than our manouvers in relation to the Farmer-Labor Party.

The Central Executive Committee declares that the campaign for a Farmer-Labor Party was a correct estimation of the situation in the United States. It declares further that the campaign for the Farmer-Labor Party must be continued and will be a major campaign of the party in the future.

We must, however, consider fundamentally the situation which our party faces in the present election campaign. The June 17 Farmer-Labor Party was not successful in mobilizing all the Farmer-Labor forces of the United States for a Farmer-Labor Party campaign. The convention made tentative nominations and adopted a tentative platform and organization plan. It was considered possible that the Farmer-Labor elements which still adhered to the Conference for Progressive Political Action would break away from that conference when it again betrayed their hopes for a Farmer-Labor Party and that an alliance with these forces would create the basis for the Farmer-Labor Party campaign in this election struggle.

The group in the Conference for Progressive Political Action which is for a Farmer-Labor Party did not have sufficient courage to take a stand for the principle of class Farmer-Labor action in the United States. Without protest it accepted the LaFollette dictatorship and became the tail to the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive movement. The Conference for Progressive Political Action has become a petty bourgeois progressive United Front extending from LaFollette to Debs.

It is the supreme duty of our party to raise against this petty bourgeois progressive alliance which is misleading the workers the slogan of revolutionary class action. LaFollette is a menace to the labor movement. It is placing the workers under the leadership of the petty bourgeois—a class with a program in direct contradiction to the interests of the workers and liquidating their class movement. If the Farmer-Labor Party as formed at St. Paul represented a real United Front unifying a mass movement of farmers and workers which would stand firm and crary on the fight against LaFolletteism and the petty bourgeois progressive alliance, unquestionably the fight against LaFolletteism should be made thru the Farmer-Labor Party. Part of the organizations participating in the June 17 convention are themselves infected with LaFolletteism and will be swept along in the wake of the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive movement.

Our party, therefore, faces the question whether it shall participate in a Farmer-Labor Party campaign in which the Workers Party will have to bear the brunt of the work and will have to largely conduct the cam-

paign thru its organization, or whether it shall conduct a Communist campaign against LaFolletteism in the name of the Workers Party. A campaign in the name of the Farmer-Labor Party would, in the face of the Cleveland betrayal, unite only a relatively small part of the Farmer-Labor forces with the Workers Party. On the other hand, our party would be greatly hampered in its agitation and propaganda and could not use the political campaign for the direct upbuilding of the party, if the campaign were conducted under the name of the Farmer-Labor Party. The United Front campaign is only of value to our party if it unites with us large groups of workers for common action. The degree to which this would be true in the Farmer-Labor campaign is not sufficient for a United Front campaign. The Central Executive Committee of the party, therefore, has unanimously decided that the Workers Party shall enter the campaign in its own name, nominate Communist candidates and conduct a Communist campaign.

The alignment in the election will be the capitalist republican and democratic parties, the LaFollette petty bourgeois progressive alliance, and the Workers Party raising the slogan of working class action on a Communist program against the capitalist and against the petty bourgeois misleaders of the workers. This situation should nerve every member of our party for the most aggressive and militant struggle our party has ever made.

OUR PROGRAM

Our program and policy during the campaign will be the following:

1. To run candidates nationally, in the states, and locally, under the name of the Workers Party, wherever it is possible for us to put these candidates on the ballot, this to include the nomination of presidential electors in every state in which we can get on the ballot.

2. The National Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party formed at St. Paul has endorsed the candidates of the Workers Party in this campaign and called upon all Farmer-Labor groups who stand for working class action to support these candidates. Our party shall urge all local and state Farmer-Labor Party organizations to endorse the Workers Party candidates, maintaining their organization intact and using them to support the Workers Party campaign during the election struggle, thus also preparing the ground for continuance of the fight for the Farmer-Labor Party after the election campaign.

2-a. A campaign fund of \$50,000 shall be raised thru circulation of subscription lists and donations from sympathetic organizations.

3. Every unit of the Workers Party must at once form election campaign committees for the purpose of organizing and carrying on the work in support of the campaign of the party.

4. The National Office will at once place in the field a corps of speakers who will be routed to every part of the country in a speaking campaign in support of our candidates and program.

5. The National Organization will issue a series of campaign leaflets which must be distributed by the party organization in millions of copies.

6. The Party National Organization will print during the campaign a series of campaign pamphlets dealing with the issues of the campaign and with the fundamentals of the Communist movement for the purpose of education of the workers to support our movement.

7. Party papers in all languages must give special attention to the election campaign supporting the party campaign in every way possible.

We must make consistent use of the election campaign for the upbuilding of our party. No meetings must pass without inviting the workers present to join our party. No piece of literature can be issued without containing a similar appeal.

Communist candidates are in the field this year against the Wall Street parties and the so-called "progressives."

This result was achieved when the National Conference of the Workers Party, meeting yesterday, following the withdrawal of the St. Paul ticket of the Farmer-Labor Party nominated:

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER, of Illinois, for President; BEN GITLOW, of New York, for Vice-President.

The Workers Party Conference was held at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted St., immediately following the gathering of the National Executive Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party.

In withdrawing the St. Paul candidates, the Farmer-Labor Executive Committee declared that the Farmer-Labor forces of the United States must throw their support to the candidates of the Workers Party, to fight against the betrayal of independent political action of the Conference for Progressive Political Action at Cleveland, Ohio, July 4th.

Fifty delegates from the various cities and states thruout the country were called together by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party to decide the carrying out of the Workers Party campaign in view of these new developments.

"The Workers Party of America raises the banner of independent working class action, the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government, and the overthrow of the capitalist system. In the face of the complete surrender of the labor unions, and many of the elements on record for the establishment of a Farmer-Labor Party, who at Cleveland, on July 4th, turned over their movement to middle class politicians, bankers, merchants, etc., and accepted without protest the most reactionary political platform yet laid before the workers, there is only one course left open for the Communist movement of America—to carry out a clean-cut Communist campaign against LaFolletteism and against the capitalist system, and to call upon the workers everywhere to rally to the Workers Party as the only center of resistance to capitalism, as the only party of revolution, as the only fighter for even such elementary needs of the workers as the establishment of a Farmer-Labor Party."

This was the keynote of the opening statement made by C. E. Ruthenberg, Executive Secretary of the Workers Party, in opening the Party conference. The meeting proceeded to the nomination of William Z. Foster, for President, and Benjamin Gitlow, for Vice-President, and adopted the statement of the Workers Party that appears in another column.

The Workers Party Conference was followed by a great mass meeting at Wicker Park hall, which is being held as this story goes to press. This meeting will launch the Workers Party campaign and place the candidates and platform before the workers

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HALF MILLION WORKERS CHEER SOVIET UNION

*Moscow Celebrates the
Birthday of U. S. S. R.*

By A. L. PERCY.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, Russia, July 10.—

Can you imagine a whole city assembled in one great cheering multitude—half a million people maintaining perfect order while participating in one of the most tremendous peace-time demonstrations of all ages?

Can you picture the tens of thousands of children in bright red trunks, hundreds of thousands of workers in long Russian blouses of blue or white, young Communists in smart black leather suits with red badges, soldiers in many kinds of uniforms, and scattering people from all parts of the world in their picturesque costumes?

Then maybe you can begin to see the thrilling throng which filled the Houdinka field for the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Russian Federal Union. For the first time in 30 years this field, used now for aviation, was the scene of a great population demonstration. Not since the tragic day of the coronation of the czar in 1894, when thousands of workers were trampled to death by soldiers and their horses, has the field been used for a public celebration, but the

Soviets dared the hoodoo and proved by their careful planning and almost unnoticeable control that hundreds of thousands of people could meet together on that field with common purpose.

Like a Great Wheel.

Several thousand Cheka battalions from Moscow, the Kursanti (or Russian "West Point") cadets, and the Red Army forces kept perfect order in the vast multitude and quietly arranged the immense assemblage into eight great sections with radiating aisles leading out like spokes from the pyramid platform which was the speakers' center. The soldiers stood 20 feet apart along the "spokes" and maintained the orderly shape of the crowd with an almost imperceptible minimum of effort.

More than 500 foreign delegates to the Communist International's Fifth Congress moved down the aisles thru the great crowd and ascended the lowest stage of the platform pyramid. The Central Executive Committee of the Comintern climbed to places on the second platform, above the mass of delegates. Trotsky and Bukharin were not present yet.

Cheers Like Thunder.

Then with a terrific roar the crowd acclaimed the arrival of Zinoviev, attended by a guard of honor. The applause ceased for a few minutes while the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Comintern mounted to the highest stage of the pyramid, but it broke out again upon his reappearance at the top.

The platform-pyramid was a gro-

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Big Street Meet Tonight.

The Northwest branch of the Workers Party will hold an interesting street meeting at the corner of North Ave. and Rockwell St. tonight at 8 o'clock. Any one who lives in the vicinity or who wants to hear a good, live talk, be on the scene promptly, advises Sadie Gonjek, secretary of the Northwest branch.

MILITARISTS CRY FOR CRUISERS TO PROTECT TRADERS

British Want Canada to Help Navy

By SYDNEY WARREN, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.) VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—A section of the British fleet, headed by the \$27,000,000 battle cruiser Hood, is at Vancouver on a ten-day visit to further the big navy propaganda of England's imperialists.

This purpose has been made perfectly plain. One of Vice Admiral Field's first statements on arrival was to proclaim "the great trade routes of the empire can only be protected by battle cruisers." No effort has been made to disguise the fact that England's swashbucklers resent Canada's cutting of her naval expenditure and practically scrapping the embryo navy, consisting of one light cruiser and two destroyers, presented to the dominion by the British war office to stimulate a big naval program.

Want Canadian Navy. As a follow-up to Field's big navy talk, the Canadian newspapers carried an editorial sermon from the London Times which took Canada to task for not helping with ships and men. "No doubt the dominion government has its reasons for not following the example of Australia with its small but efficient navy, or New Zealand with its contribution of cruisers and men," preached the Times, "but nevertheless it is permissible to hope that the visit of the squadron may help to breathe a little more reality into the inscription, He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, which is carved so deep above the entrance to the house of parliament at Ottawa."

Ally Japan.

By a coincidence that seems suspicious, Walter Moffat Marks, reactionary Australian politician, is here on a private naval inquiry. This worthy, whose parliamentary career began in company with the labor renegade, W. M. Hughes, after the armistice in 1918, added his bit to the big navy cry by saying: "Unless this navy is kept up to the full strength allowed under the Washington agreement, it is my opinion the empire can no longer flourish."

Referring to Japan, Marks made it plain that British imperialists had made a military ally of Japan in order to keep a large section of the Asiatic people in economic control.

INDUSTRY GROWS STEADILY THRU SOVIET RUSSIA

By ANISE, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, July 9.—Russian industry is not now making the sudden and spectacular advances by which a year ago it seemed to spring from almost complete ruin into comparatively flourishing condition. But it increases at a rate which in most countries would be rapid. In the past half year, 1923-24 the production of state industry in general has increased 25 per cent over the preceding half year.

In a few industries there has been a decrease of output, notably in rubber goods, salt, clothing, silk and tobacco. In some of these the decrease was deliberate, lest the market could not absorb all the goods.

In certain basic industries the improvement has been marked. The output of coal increased 33 per cent, leading to a sales crisis in which many large state industries were ordered at some sacrifice to go over at once from wood to coal fuel, to steady the market. The output of mines has increased 61 per cent, cement works 176, china ware 96, metal wares 76, electrical goods 67, chemical goods 55 per cent.

In general, the increase has been about 28 per cent and this over a period of serious difficulty. The first three months were marked by the crisis in distribution last autumn, caused by the low price of grain in comparison to the high price of products. Hardly had this been partly overcome when the final stabilizing of all money in Russia put a severe strain on all industry.

CHINESE HOLD BIG MEETING TO CELEBRATE FRIENDLY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH RUSSIAN SOVIETS

(By Rosta News)

PEKING, June 7.—(By Mail.)—A big meeting, organized in celebration of the signing of the Russo-Chinese agreement, was held yesterday at 2 p. m. in the Central Park. Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, M. P., presided and numerous members of parliament, representatives of the government and of various public organizations participated. Mr. L. M. Karakhan, accompanied by several members of the Soviet mission, was loudly acclaimed when he arrived, upon a motion of welcome by Mr. Yo Hsia-sheng, and the band struck a fitting tune. The band played again while the Soviet plenipotentiary representative was leaving the gathering.

Mr. Hu Nan-hu, M. P., explained the object of the meeting, which was held first, to give an opportunity to the Chinese people, in the persons of their Parliament and public organizations, to felicitate the Soviet Representative on the occasion of the first all-important step made on the way of approach between the two peoples, and, secondly, to propose to both governments to adopt all necessary measures for a speedy settlement of all Sino-Russian questions, with a view to firmly establishing friendly relations between the two great nations and thus leading to the final goal, which is to attain the peace of the world.

Koo Not Present. After a much approved speech of Mr. Wang Chia-hsiang, who stated that the relations of mutual friendship and trust between the two great neighboring republics were now put on a solid and everlasting basis. Mr. Shen Ju-ling appeared on behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wellington Koo, who could not be present himself owing to indisposition, but had charged the speaker to welcome the Soviet Plenipotentiary on the occasion of the conclusion of the first treaty with a foreign power on the basis of full equality and reciprocity.

Mr. L. M. Karakhan's speech was next and was to the following effect: "Together with all those present here and all the Chinese people I welcome the day of the signature of the Russo-Chinese Treaty. As far back as five years ago, the Soviet government offered friendship and fraternity to the people of China. I do not wish to speak today of all those difficulties and obstacles which we met on the way to an agreement, for we all rejoice at the latter having been reached. We must now do our best to see to it that our mutual relations be further developed and the Agreement, which has been signed, be instrumental in bringing a further consolidation of friendship and brotherly feelings between the peoples of the two countries.

Fight For Free China. "This Agreement is the best evidence of the fact that the promises given by the Soviet government five years ago, when it was on all sides surrounded by enemies and when the world imperialists wished to suppress it, have been fully redeemed by the Soviet government today—when Russia has emerged as a victor from the struggle and has become a powerful state both in the west and in the east. That in its present days of power and might the Soviet government has lived up to its previous promises, is the best evidence of the fact that it is guided by lofty principles, which are more endeared to it than petty material interests. However," declares the speaker, "we do not consider our task as completed, and will fight for a further development of our relations and the national liberation of the people of China, which must become as free as the Russian people.

"There is no need to talk here of the contents of the Agreements—it has been signed and is now a matter of common knowledge. What I wish to speak of is that which is not written in the text of the Agreement, but which we must value and to which we must pay more attention than to anything else. Indeed, the treaty says that China must take a place worthy of her and as an equal among the other nations of the world and that there must be done away with all the acts of violence of the imperialists—including the former tsarist government.

Oppose Imperialists. "There are two principles on which it must be agreed. This Agreement must become your own program, the plank of your foreign policies. You must take an oath that what the Soviet government gave you of its own

COTTON SLAVES IN FRAME SHACKS WITH NO LAWS

Company House Dismal, Government Admits

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

BOSTON, July 10.—More than one-fifth of the cotton mill operatives in Massachusetts live in company houses, according to a report by the state department of labor based on a canvass of 187 cotton mills employing 46,776 workers. The majority of these company-owned communities were of the drab semi-detached frame house variety, partially provided with modern conveniences and largely without lawns or garden plots.

The report shows that the percentage of employees living in company houses rises from 4 1/2 per cent in cities of over 100,000 to more than 41 per cent in towns of 10,000 or less. Approximately 22 per cent in all communities rented from the boss. The largest housing project provided for 1,174 employees or 56 per cent of the average working force of the mills. The next largest project housed 572 employees in 87 company houses having 1,993 rooms.

Rentals run from \$1.13 a week for 4 rooms to \$30 a month for a 9 room detached house obviously intended for some supervisor. Roughly speaking the majority rented at from \$5.50 to slightly more than \$10 a month. The lowness of these rentals is in part explained by the fact that, out of 62 communities covered, 16 did not supply all houses with sewer connection, 50 did not provide baths in all houses, 40 included many houses without gas or electric light and 2 had no water supply. Only 25 of the communities reported general provision for lawns or garden plots.

Millionaire Wants Government Pay for Conscripted Ship. By MIRIAM ALLEN DEFORD, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—United States Senator Sam Shortridge is the guest of John D. Spreckels on the way home from the republican convention to California on the Spreckels yacht Veneta. This may sound like an item of interest only to readers of the society page, but—the Veneta bears on her smokestack two silver stars, proud emblems that during the war she sank two German submarines. Spreckels, the sugar king, is very proud of his yacht's war record, and has written a book about it.

Only, in his book he fails to mention that the boat was conscripted and that he is now suing the government for \$147,405, alleged damages to the yacht during its war service. In other words, the people of the United States may have to pay nearly \$150,000 to reimburse a multi-millionaire for lending his yacht unwillingly to them in the war that drafted their sons' lives.

CLASS STRUGGLE GOES BRISKLY IN AUSTRALIA

Carmen and Miners Are Militant

By W. FRANCIS AHERN, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 10.—The strike of electric and cable street-carmen at Melbourne has ended. The 3300 men who ceased work because one of their number was dismissed, went back on the understanding that the dismissed man apply for reinstatement and be taken on again. Subsequently the man was suspended for one month. There was no victimization.

Miners in New South Wales are threatening to cease work unless the owners install electric lighting systems in the mines in place of oil lamps still exist.

Workers in paper mills have had wages increased by 72c per week of 48 hours. Overtime rates have been fixed at time and a half for the first two hours, and double time thereafter. Double time is also paid for Sunday work, or during meal hours.

The pattern makers' union has amalgamated with the Australian Society of Engineers, the former functioning as a branch of the engineers.

Russian workers resident in Australia held a conference at Sydney to consolidate various organizations that exist as aids for the economic advancement of Russia. They decided to form one organization, the Australian Association for Economic Advancement of the Union of Soviet Republics. A central office has been established at Sydney. It was decided to send a tractor to Russia, and to take charge of 30 children in one of the children's homes in Russia.

Brazen Injunction Judge Aspires to Seat in U. S. Senate

DETROIT, July 10.—Judge Arthur J. Tuttle, U. S. district court in Detroit, one of the bitterest labor injunction judges in the country announces he is after the republican nomination for U. S. senator from Michigan. But he is not going to give up his present life job without foreseeing success. He has said he will not resign from the judgeship until after the fall primaries. He has also promised to be good and not do any campaigning while on the bench.

Railroad shopmen who were on strike two years ago will not forget Judge Tuttle and his savage contempt sentences in injunction cases.

Defiance to Twin Strikebreakers

By BEN GITLOW.

In the face of the agricultural and impending industrial crisis, Wall Street intrenches itself. Coolidge, the strike breaker, and Davis, the attorney for the house of Morgan & Co., became its candidates, respectively, for president on the republican and democratic tickets. The rule of the plunder bund, the continuance of Teapot Dome government is assured.

The millions of workers and farmers who are daily being impoverished thru capitalist exploitation and robbery will continue to be savagely crushed under the iron heel of the capitalist dictatorship functioning thru the complete control of the United States government by Wall Street. The millions of bankrupt farmers who will dare revolt because they have been robbed of their land and the products of their toil will be kept in submission, by force if necessary, by the entrenched capitalist government.

The coming industrial crisis, with its strikes and lockouts, certain as the open shop war now approaches, will demonstrate to the workers that the government is a government of the capitalist minority. Coolidge and Davis, ever ready to crush the aspirations of the workers, will brutally suppress every demand of the starving unemployed workers for bread and work.

Coolidge and Davis, both bitter enemies of organized labor, both experienced strike breakers, both supporters of government by injunction, will give their undivided support and that of the government to the open shop campaign to destroy and smash the unions.

Foes of Workers and Farmers. Coolidge or Davis means for the agricultural workers and farmer continued bankruptcy, impoverishment

and hopelessness. For the workers, unemployment, starvation, long hours, savage exploitation, injunctions, government strike breaking, low wages, the open shop and brutal suppression of any attempt on the part of the workers to assert themselves.

For the capitalists, continued capitalist rule functioning successfully as the dictatorship of the Wall Street plunder bund, continued Teapot Dome government, with its wanton political debauchery and corruption, continued unhindered protection in the right of the capitalists to monopolize the wealth and resources of the country for their own aggrandizement, continued unchecked permission to grind into dollars and cents the toil of millions of unhappy working class children, continued free and unrestricted savage exploitation of the workers in industry.

LaFollette for Capitalism. Against the moloch of capitalist rule enters LaFollette as an independent candidate for the presidency. LaFollette does not challenge the right of capitalism to continue. He only desires to regulate it. LaFollette is not the representative of the workers, the exploited farmers and agricultural workers. LaFollette is the representative of the small bankers, well-to-do farmers, small business men and manufacturers. LaFollette is an enemy of the workers and poor farmers. When the workers and farmers were making a superhuman effort to organize their forces into a Farmer-Labor Party that would fight in their interests, LaFollette came to the aid of Wall Street and betrayed the Farmer-Labor movement.

Labor Betrayers With Him. In the LaFollette band wagon are labor union officials who have been the lackeys of the capitalists for decades and who have repeatedly sold out and betrayed the workers. For 40 years LaFollette fought as an independent upon a program of trust regu-

lation. For 40 years his fight has been futile and accomplished nothing. The LaFollette candidacy is supported by lesser capitalists who are just as antagonistic to the workers as are the big capitalists. LaFolletteism means confusion for the workers and farmers, betrayal of their interests and the continued rule of capitalism.

Workers Party Fights Enemy. The Workers Party of America is the only party that enters the 1924 campaign with a program that is truly in the interests of the workers. The Workers Party is the only party that challenges the rule of capitalism. The Workers Party enters the political arena by calling upon the workers and exploited farmers to unite their forces in a struggle against capitalism. The Workers Party would destroy Teapot Dome government by destroying capitalism from which Teapot Dome government arises.

The Workers Party is the party of the workers. The Workers Party has no interests separate and apart from those of the masses that by their sweat and toil produce the wealth of the country.

The Workers Party is the champion of every fight on the part of the workers against their oppressors. The Workers Party stands for the unity of the workers and exploited farmers on the political field in a genuine Farmer-Labor Party.

For Rule of Workers. The Workers Party stands for the rule of the workers against the rule of the Wall Street plunder bund. Against Teapot Dome government the Workers Party raises the slogan of a workers and farmers' government thru Soviets.

Workers and farmers: A vote for the Workers Party is a vote against Strike Breakers Coolidge and Davis and the betrayer, LaFollette. It is a vote against Wall Street. It is a vote for the liberation of the masses from capitalism.

SOCIAL WORKERS TOLD TO WISE UP ON CLASS FIGHT

U. S. "Pussyfooters" Scolded in Meet

(By The Federated Press.)

TORONTO, July 10.—Social workers in America were scolded for their unfavorable professional spirit toward labor at the annual meeting of the National Conference for Social Work in Toronto.

That there is widespread antagonism between social workers and organized labor in the United States was admitted in the report submitted to the conference. It created quite a rumpus in its outspoken appeal to social workers to stop pussyfooting and line up squarely with the working class against the bulwarks of private profit where they now serve as salvagers of the wreckage of civilization. Roger N. Baldwin, New York, was spokesman for the committee that reported. Another report is to be submitted next year.

"The whole fabric of a civilization based upon private profit, upon authority in the hands of a few," the report read, "is being challenged as never before by leading thinkers, publicists and even statesmen. There can be no question that a world-wide struggle is on between two systems of property—the old system of private profit and a new system conceived in terms of service to the community.

"An industrial program for changing the sources of social power covers building up a political class party of the producers, participation by social workers in the social, industrial and business enterprises of organized labor, producers' and consumers' co-operative societies, both among farmers and industrial workers, aid in the organization of various arrangements for increased working class/control in the shop; international co-operation between producing groups in the struggle against war and imperialism."

Smugglers Defy Immigration Law in Havana Traffic

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 10.—A smuggling gang which may deal in foreign workers for American capitalists has been discovered, according to authorities who captured the schooner Abeona yesterday and took from it 14 Chinese and 12 Hungarians, one of them a woman. The "passengers" were discovered hidden in the engine room of the ship and were seized and taken to the immigration station. Capt. Henry Ohlmutz of the vessel was placed under arrest after the coast guard cutter had captured the Abeona on its trip from Havana.

Butter to Be Sold. MOSCOW, July 10.—The Agricultural Section of the State Planning Commission has fixed at 2 million poods the amount of butter to be purchased by State economic organs, of which 250,000 poods are to be exported.

RESPECT LAW? WOMAN "MURDERER" SCOFFS IN PRISON WITH I. W. W.

By JACK CARNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—"Who can respect the law when we read and hear about Teapot Dome and the million and one scandals in official circles in the United States?" declared Mrs. Louise Peete, now serving a life sentence for the alleged murder of a wealthy mining engineer.

"There are persons here for offenses that are laughable," she went on to state, referring to the imprisoned wobblies. "They are treated abominably. What business has a man here for criminal syndicalism, for example?"

Speaking of life in San Quentin, she said: "It's a corruption pit. I never thought human beings could be so far below animals in their conduct."

BANKERS LICK THEIR CHOPS AT CHEAP LAND

Say Depression Has Its Compensations

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—Faced by bankruptcy of farmers and collapse of bankers thruout the northwest, big business induced Louis Hill, son of the late James J. Hill, to head an Are-We-Downhearted expedition of 25 editors and reporters of financial and other subservient journals from the east.

The explorers have returned from their trip to the Pacific. They found that the depression has its compensations. The Cincinnati Times-Star man found, for example, that thousands of acres in North Dakota are purchasable "at a reasonable price." Another editor discovered that the depression has "been a lesson." A Boston scribe had little to say about the farmers but thought Tacoma, Seattle and other towns were a revelation.

Two days of the prosperity hike were spent in Glacier national park where they pursued their investigation by being initiated into the Blaakfoot Indian tribe.

Their unanimous vote, as Louis Hill might have predicted before he organized the booster expedition, is that the northwest is not busted. Federal statistics in bankruptcy proceedings don't count.

Quentin Jailers Laugh at Court; Hold on to Wob

EUREKA, Calif., July 9.—Lauri Mammì, whose conviction of criminal syndicalism was reversed by the California appellate court (though the three men convicted with him on exactly the same testimony had their verdicts confirmed) is still in San Quentin prison. The reversal was handed down on March 21, and the law provides that the defendant must be released in 60 days. At this writing 100 days have passed, and still Mammì is in jail.

DAILY WORKER MOST POPULAR PAPER AT MEET

C. P. P. A. Delegates Eager to Read It

The DAILY WORKER was the most popular newspaper in Cleveland during the recent Conference for Progressive Political Action and the socialist convention, according to the following letter from one of the enthusiastic workers, Saul Bergman:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—About seven years ago, in my early teens, I, like many other children of workers, had to peddle the daily dope which the employers are putting out for the workers.

On July Fourth, I also went out to sell newspapers, but what a contrast! This time it was the DAILY WORKER, labor's own daily.

Capitalist Newsies Complain. It was nine o'clock in the morning, July Fourth, just before the convention of the C. P. P. A. convened. The DAILY WORKER newsboys were quite noticeable around the hall where the convention was being held. The newsboys were members of the Y. W. L. English branch.

The newsboys selling the capitalist papers complained to me that they could not sell their papers and asked me what kind of paper the DAILY WORKER was that everybody was buying.

Sell Literature Fast. We received 500 copies of the DAILY WORKER and sold everyone. The reason I mention this fact is because Norman Hapgood, editor of Hearst's (yellow) International magazine, in an article in one of our capitalist papers, stated that as far as he could notice, no DAILY WORKERS were sold at this convention. Why even Johnson bought one.

Besides selling 500 copies of the DAILY WORKER, other papers were disposed of: 50 Labor Herald, Soviet Russia Pictorials, and 1000 copies of the Farmer-Labor Voice were distributed to the delegates.

Favorable Comment. Some delegates remarked that the DAILY WORKER was a good labor paper and should be supported by the organized labor movement.

The second day two Y. P. S. L. members from New York (there are none here) started selling their magazine, Free Youth, and, after shouting their heads off all afternoon, they confessed to me that they had sold six copies. Yours for a real Farmer-Labor Party, Saul Bergman.

Isle of Man on Strike. (Special to the DAILY WORKER) LONDON, July 10.—A strike of all workers on the Isle of Man was called to demonstrate and protest against the terrific rents, overcrowding and the latest move of the landlords—eviction. All work was to be held up in the general strike. In some cases eight or nine families occupy one dwelling, and when they are put out they have no place to go.

PICNIC
given by
KARL LIEBKNECHT BRANCH, YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA
SUNDAY, JULY 13TH, 1924
Brand's Park
3259 ELSTON AVENUE
Gates open at 10 a. m.
Tickets, in advance, 35c; at the gate, 50c

Send in that Subscription Today.

Send in that Subscription Today.

Send in that Subscription Today.

HARVESTER CO. RULES IN FOREST MINE AND MILL

All Its Workers Under Open Shop System

FOURTH ARTICLE.

The International Harvester Company is one of the worst exploiters of labor in the world. The Harvester Trust, Morgan controlled, not only pays starvation wages to its factory employees in the Chicago tractor and harvester works, but it has entered many other basic industries, and has a nation-wide record as a non-union company.

The International Harvester Company has iron mines in Minnesota which increase its profits by the millions, while the miners are forced to slave at strictly scab conditions of work.

The Agnew mines at Hibbing, Minn., have a capacity of 200,000 tons of iron ore per year. Another International mine is located at Nashauk, Minn. This open pit and ore-washing mine has a yearly capacity of 1,750,000 tons of iron ore per year. The Bruce mine at Chisholm, Minn., has a yearly capacity of 200,000 tons of iron ore. At present it is closed down, being "held in reserve" by the Harvester trust. Besides these mines the company has the Scranton mine at Hibbing, and one-tenth of an interest in the Hoyt mining company.

Enslaving Lumberjacks. The lumberjacks have cause to know the company store, company town policy of the Harvester Trust effective through the Harvester company's extensive lumber camps and towns. The International Harvester company controls the very lives of its employees in its lumber communities.

In Pemiscot and Dunklin counties, Mo., the International exploits 57,000 acres of timber land, principally ash, cottonwood, gum, maple and oak. In these rich lands, the International owns 100 dwellings, schools and churches, telling its employees what they shall think, and charging high rents for the houses and high prices for goods at the company stores. The lumber workers have no other choice—there are no other houses, stores or schools on the 57,000 acres.

Similar slave conditions exist in the International Harvester's properties in Rives, Missouri, where the company has forty tenements, packing the men in prison congestion, and conducting the commissaries and the public schools to suit themselves.

Coal Miners. The International exploits 6,140 acres of coal in Benham, Kentucky, and in Harlan county, Ky., using only non-union help, and fighting the mine workers union at every opportunity. Two mines of the International in this section have a capacity of one million tons of coal per year. The company also operates 400 beehive coke ovens, with a capacity of 200,000 tons of coke per annum. Over five hundred International owned dwellings put the miners at the mercy of the company. They can join a union only on pain of being kicked out into the hills. The company likewise runs the churches, schools and stores.

The By-Products Coke plant in South Chicago is owned by the International Harvester company. It consists of 88 Wilpette coke ovens with an annual capacity of 350,000 tons of coke, and by-products consisting of tar, sulphur, sulphate of ammonia, benzol and light oils.

Steel Workers. The company owns three blast furnaces, with an annual capacity of half a million tons of pig iron, and covering 143.6 acres in South Chicago. It also runs in South Chicago a bessemer mill, merchant mill, and a blooming mill, with an annual capacity of 350,000 tons of steel bars.

The International Harvester company is a giant octopus, spreading throughout the entire country its tentacles, which smash the unions, enslave workers, and enrich the Morgan and McCormick interests by millions of dollars.

Send in that Subscription Today.

HITS HARVESTER OPEN SHOP PENS

(Continued from page 1.)

Burns, private secretary to the works manager, asking her to give me a pass to visit the works. I went upstairs again and after a long wait was finally ushered into the office of Cyril MacDonald, the assistant works manager of the Harvester company tractor works. I learned that they were reluctant to issue passes, and felt that at the same time, they did not want to let the people know that they were afraid to show how their employees were driven.

Half the Force Laid Off.

"I don't see what good it will do you to go thru the plant," the assistant works manager said to me. "Of course, we don't mind your going thru, but we will insist that somebody go thru with you. This is done for obvious reasons. We don't want you to get injured on our property where we would be responsible. I can't give you a job. Our plant is working only five days a week now and we've laid off half our force. However, I'll call up Mr. Gastman at the tractor works, and tell him to let you go thru the plant."

At the tractor works, Mr. Gastman told me he had heard from MacDonald and he immediately gave me a pass to go thru the plant. The pass declared, "The acceptance of this pass releases the company from all liability in case of accident or injury to holder." I considered this a wise warning, as the plant seemed a dangerous place to work. The pass also said, "Do not converse with employees. If any information is desired, consult the management."

Negroes in The Foundry.

I spent almost the entire working day going thru the tractor works. I was unaccompanied, the guide having gone back to the office after a few minutes. The foundry and steel shop seemed to be the most vicious place of all for the workmen. Only colored help worked here. The men worked in intense heat, rushing back and forth with the molten metal in constant danger of losing their lives. The huge shops where the automatic forges and great hammers smash the red hot steel into different tractor

parts, is also a ghastly place to work. I was in the foundry five minutes and had a cold for four days. When I came out of the shop I was pouring sweat.

MacDonald, assistant works manager, had told me, "Of course, we haven't got the automatic assembling and part making system down to the science Ford has, as yet. But we'll get there. It's bound to come. Specialization and standardization are necessary to keep pace with increased production demand."

Ford Like Automaton.

The Ford system, I found, is used in assembling the tractor engines and the tractor bodies. Along one side of the assembling plant is a moving run-way, which slowly passes before a long line of workers. Across against the other wall is a similar moving track. At one run-way the men assemble the tractor engines, and on the other side the bodies of the tractor. Later the engines are tested, then put into the body of the tractor and the wheels put on.

The work is monotonous, each man as he stands there, repeating the same process. True, as MacDonald told me, they are not as fast at it yet as in the Ford plant, and the run-way has to stop often for the men to catch up, but they are getting there. The ideal of every anti-union company such as the Harvester is the use of the stop watch in connection with the time clock. One of the Harvester officials said to me, "You've seen a stop-watch haven't you? Well, when we get the management where it belongs every second will count and all superfluous motions will be eliminated. That's scientific management. We will use a stop-watch."

Before I left they gave me all sorts of pamphlets advertising their company.

Communist Among Women Delegates to New Reichstag

BERLIN, July 10.—While the previous German reichstag had a delegation of 35 women, the present has only 19. All but 3 were members both of the previous parliament and of the national assembly at Weimar which adopted the republican constitution and organized the present republican state.

The newcomers are Ruth Fischer, Communist, Margarete Stegmann, Socialist and Magnus von Hausen, representing the German People's party.

The Socialists have 9 among their 100 deputies. The German Nationalists have 2 out of 95. Ludendorff's National Socialist party neither nominated nor elected any women.

Boosting Prices, Cutting Wages, Is B. C. Lumber Game

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—The lumber bosses of British Columbia are in a conspiracy to keep the price of lumber up. During the past fortnight, there has been a decided improvement in the lumber markets as to orders and prices but the bosses are refusing to reopen logging camps until they get an exorbitant profit. As soon as lumber dropped they closed down their camps and announced that when they did reopen wages would be reduced.

Los Angeles Robber Horse.

LOS ANGELES, July 10.—In this city of real estate sharks, Ku Klux Klan and Ole Hanson, the chief of police, Vollmer, reports that robberies increased 182.2 per cent; burglaries, 90.2 per cent; grand larceny, 66.3 per cent and murders, 12.5 per cent. Apart from this civilization continues on its way and "Patty" Arbuckle regrets the comeback that did not come.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

The first Polish open air meeting of the season will be held tonight at Gross Ave. and the corner of Ashland Ave., near the stockyards. Speakers in English and Polish will address the workers. Comrade Kowalski will be the Polish speaker, 8 p. m.

On Saturday there will be a street meeting at the corner of Dixon and Division Sts., near Milwaukee Ave. Speakers in Polish and English. Comrade Marek will be the Polish speaker, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow night, July 1, there will be an open air meeting in East Hammond, Ind., at Columbia Ave., near Mondo hall, at 8 p. m. Comrade Kowalski will speak in Polish. All communications to the Polish section should be addressed to the organizer for this district, J. Kowalski, Room 302, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Open Air Meetings.

This Week. FRIDAY—North and Rockwell, N. W. English, W. P. Division and Washington, Herah Lebert, Y. W. L. SATURDAY—Roosevelt and Central Park, Douglas Park Jewish, W. P. 30th and State, South Side English, W. P. 15th and Michigan, Fulman Sub-CCC. SUNDAY—Marshallfield and Roosevelt, Marshallfield, Y. W. L.

"THIRD DEGREE" METHODS BLAMED ON DICKS' CHIEF

Shoemaker Accused of Greatest Brutality

James Nitti was immediately seized by the police on a suddenly discovered "bond forfeiture" charge after Nitti's attorney made public the "third degree" methods employed against him. Captain William Shoemaker took Nitti in hand obviously to squeeze a "repudiation" out of him by intimidation.

Acting-Captain William Shoemaker, head of the infamous Chicago detective "gold-fish" bureau now under investigation for cruelty by the city council committee headed by Alderman Guy Guernsey, and Sergeant Paul Riccio have been charged with brutality against James Nitti and Michael Travaglia.

Nitti is the son of Mrs. Sabella Nitti Crudelle, recently granted a new trial after having been sentenced to death for the alleged murder of her husband. A letter from attorney Benjamin Cossman, counsel for the Nittis and Travaglia, to Alderman Guernsey makes the "third degree" charge against Shoemaker and Riccio.

Shoemaker and Riccio are accused of having held Nitti and Travaglia for six days incommunicado in the detective bureau, of having beaten the men brutally with a lead-filled club so that they were ill for weeks and the marks still remain, of threatening the victims with being thrown from the third story window, and of forcing them to sign blank papers when the vicious dicks were unable to extort fake confessions from the men.

Attorney Cossman promises fuller disclosures when the charges against the detective bureau head are investigated, according to the letter to Guernsey which is now held by Alderman Thomas F. Byrne, chairman of the police committee. Nitti is now out on bond but Travaglia is still held in the county jail.

Shoemaker is the inventor of the severe blow of the fleshy side of the hand against the base of the brain, which makes the victim think his head is about to fly off. He has unofficially been charged with many other vicious practices designed to "get confessions" from suspects who are often entirely innocent men.

Lieut. Axel Jensen and Policemen Thomas Connolly, James Crawley, Harry Pherson and George Laurell are charged with having abused and robbed Samuel Cherry, owner of a pool-room at 533 West Division street. Jensen and Lieut. John J. O'Brien and six other members of the detectives bureau squad have not been suspended from the department as the capitalist press announced. Chief Collins says that not one out of ten policemen accused is convicted by the civil service commission.

O'Brien and Policemen John F. Stebb and William J. McKenna were charged with violating police rules and of stealing such money in the raid of a cigar store owned by Robert E. Gallery, 5626 Broadway.

Chicago Russians Will Picnic Sunday At National Grove

Another big picnic will be held in Chicago radicals, the Workers Party, next Sunday, July 13, at National Grove, Ill. The picnic is given by the White Russian Peoples' Society, the South Side Children's School and the Russian Branch of the Workers Party. This picnic will be a jolly affair. Don't miss it. Reach the grounds by taking any car to 22nd street, 22nd street west to the end. Then La-Grange to National Grove. The grove opens at 10 o'clock.

Lower Bokharan Prices.

MOSCOW, July 10.—A special session of economic organizations has recently been held at the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce, to consider questions of trade with Bokhara. Measures to lower prices of Russian manufactured articles held in Bokhara were devised and an application has been sent to the Bokharan Government, asking it to reduce the tariff tax on Russian articles, which is now 6 per cent, to the level of 1/2 per cent, prevailing in the U. S. S. R.

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

CELEBRATES AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

Barney Mass will speak at the Springfield (Ill.) Y. W. L. picnic, Sunday, July 20. There will be games, sports, dancing and other varieties of entertainment. In addition to this, the league orchestra will be present to soothe every comrade's nerves with its exceptionally melodious music. Many other surprises are in store for those coming.

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS CONTINUE TO AROUSE PARTY'S ENTHUSIASM

The second of the series of general membership meetings of the Workers party in the various centers of the country will be held on Friday night, 7:30 p. m., in Minneapolis, Minn., at Richmond Hall, No. 2, 225 S. 5th street. These meetings are all to be addressed by William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg, chairman and executive secretary, respectively, of the Workers party, who will make clear the party position and policy at this time and outline the program of action adopted by the central executive committee for members' activities during the coming political campaign, as well as on the battle front of industry.

The remaining meetings are as follows:

Thursday, July 17—Detroit, Mich., at 8 P. M., House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave.
Friday, July 19—Buffalo, N. Y.
Saturday, July 20—Boston, Mass.
Tuesday, July 22—New Haven, Conn.
Wednesday, July 23—New York City.
Thursday, July 24—Philadelphia, Pa.
Friday, July 25—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Saturday, July 26—Cleveland, Ohio.

HUGHES TRIES TO SAVE ROUMANIAN OIL TO JOHN D.

Calls His Jay Home to Talk it Over

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, July 10.—Denial is made by Secretary Hughes that he has recalled Minister Jay from Roumania as a consequence of the enactment of the confiscatory law under which the Roumanian oil capitalists propose to get for a song the \$150,000,000 worth of foreign-owned oil properties in that country. He says the facts as to what the law will do to foreign property owners are obscure, and that is one of the reasons why he has considered—but not decided—summoning Mr. Jay here for a conference. Another question that needs discussion is the debt of Roumania to the United States.

Press reports of this so-called mining law adopted by the Roumanian parliament at the dictation of Premier Bratianu agree that it confiscates practically all of the values of the foreign oil operations, thereby robbing Standard Oil and Royal Dutch Shell particularly. The Roumanian dictator does not even claim that he is attempting this defiance of capitalist society's rules for the enrichment of the state, but merely to put the oil industry in the hands of Roumanian capitalists.

Baku Fair Boosts Persia's Trade in Soviet Republics

(Rosta News.) MOSCOW, July 10.—In a special article on the Baku Fair, the vice-chairman of the Russo-Oriental Chamber of Commerce remarks that this year the Fair differs largely and in a favorable sense from last year's, which was, so to say, but a first real attempt at finding a way to a commercial rapprochement with the Eastern markets and, in particular, with Persia.

Indeed, last year's Fair consolidated the Soviet commercial bonds with these markets, and, for instance, Russian cotton cloths, sugar, hardware, matches and petroleum have now won a prominent and influential position in the Persian market. Thus, trade between the Soviet Union and Persia alone aggregated several tens of millions of gold rubles during last year, its general turnover now reaching about 35 per cent of the pre-war figures.

The writer further points out to a special feature, which is peculiar to the trade relations between the Union of Soviet Republics and the Eastern countries, particularly—Persia. The Union does not confine its operations to the export of Soviet products into those countries; it also imports from those countries raw materials and semi-manufactured products, doing it in such a way as to help in the amelioration and progress of agriculture and the development of the productive forces of the Eastern countries. In other words, the Union tries to make its trade relations with the East highly beneficial for both parties concerned.

Blood On the Coal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Fatal accidents in Pennsylvania coal mines during the period between 1916 and 1922 made fatherless 4,065 children, according to a recent report of the Pennsylvania Compensation Rating and Inspection Bureau. The average age of these children was six years and thirty-four weeks. The compensation paid the mothers of the children ceases after 300 weeks, and also the compensation of each child will continue until the age of 16, it can seldom exceed \$2 a week.

Cleveland, Attention!

Are you superstitious? Then come to the Young Workers League Picnic on July 13th, at Ruskick's farm and you will surely have a good time. Dancing, Games, Refreshments. Directions: Take W. 25th thru car to end of line, change to State Road car, get off at Ruskick's farm. Admission 35c.

BRITISH NAVY BACKS BIG SHIP OWNERS IN B. C.

Navy Week is Hold-up Fost for Business

(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.) VANCOUVER, B. C., July 10.—Nothing like sticking to a good thing. That's what the big boat owners of Vancouver figure. When the British naval squadron arrived here, Admiral Field, with innate respect for big business, announced that no small vessels could take visitors to the battleships. It was a signal for the big steamship companies to "clean-up" on the Union-Jack. All the respectable ship owners, the Canadian Pacific Steamship Co., the Union Steamship Co., the West Vancouver Ferries allotted certain ships to each battle cruiser and charged 50c per head to ferry passengers over, a distance little more than a stone's throw from the wharf.

Boycott Steamers. So exorbitant were these charges that a strong protest was made to the city council here to have the fees reduced. A public boycott against the big steamship companies was declared.

Every effort was made to further the militaristic idea in the minds of the children, so that their impressionable minds are filled with the glory of killing. For their benefit Admiral Field ordered a parade of the marines from all three of the battle cruisers. He took the military salute surrounded by thousands of school-children.

God Interested in Jack.

In every conceivable way has the spectacular side of military life been held before the children as a bait. The girls of the town came in for another side of it, several of them being attacked and assaulted. The local Methodist Anglican and Roman Catholic preachers announced that a divine providence had a special interest in seafaring men, especially those of the British navy.

Moving picture owners bought up antiquated patriotic films for a song and screened these at holiday prices. One enterprising ice cream company changed the color of its Neapolitan ice cream to red, white and blue and boosted the price from 25c to 35c. It's been a great week.

Philadelphia Young Workers to Picnic On Farm on Sunday

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 10.—The downtown branch of the Young Workers League are inviting every one interested in their movement to join them in a big picnic, their third annual, at the Flaxman Farm, on Sunday, July 13.

Sports, games, amusements of all kinds and plenty of good eats are promised. Real country unwatered milk will be sold over the bar without interference by prohibition agents, and fresh eggs will be obtainable from the henyards instead of the cold storage cases.

Come one, come all, is the word of the Young Workers, if you want to have a good time. Directions: Take car 50 to 5th St. and go till Church line.

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

WEST VIRGINIA COAL OPERATORS CUT WAGES AGAIN

Unorganized Miners at Mercy of Bosses

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press Industrial Editor) Drastic wage cuts are announced in reopening 45 coal mines in the Kanawha, West Va., district on a non-union basis. These renegade union operators take pride in the fact that their new scale is not quite so low as the worst so far attempted. But this will hardly sweeten wages ranging 30 per cent to 40 per cent below those established for the central competitive field by the Jacksonville agreement.

Since the expiration of the agreement between Kanawha operators and the United Mine Workers, March 31 the union mines have been closed. In conferences the union representatives stood pat for following the Jacksonville agreement while the operators insisted that wages must be materially reduced to enable them to market coal competition with non-union mines.

Wages Way Down. Basic rates in the new scale compared with union rates in the nearby Pittsburgh, Pa., district as follows:

Miners' Wages	nawha burgh
Inside day rate for drivers	\$4.92 \$7.50
Pick mining, per ton (thin vein)	.78 1.12
Pick mining, per ton (thick vein)	.70 1.03

Other inside day wages in the Kanawha district will be tracklayers, \$4.88; helpers, \$4.56; slate shooters, \$4.64; greasers, \$2.56; trappers, \$2.56; spraggers and couplers, \$2.80; old men trappers, \$3.40; motor and machine runners, \$5; all others, \$4.52. Tonnage rates for machine cutting and loading vary according to thickness of seam. Machine loading runs from 42c up to 50 1/2 a ton for work in rooms, with work in entries paid 5c more. Machine cutting runs from 10c to 12c a ton.

Extend Non-Union Area.

The operators are taking advantage of a virtual lockout by open shop manufacturing interests with huge coal reserves and are reducing wages in preparation for the day when these reserves are exhausted and industrial activity picks up. When this revival of demand occurs the test of the ability of union mines to compete with non-union mines will begin. By that time the operators hope to have added materially to the non-union producing areas by the wearing-away strategy reflected in the Kanawha situation.

Wanted. Single room for man (without board), Northside, near Lake. Quiet. Address Box C-7, The Daily Worker.

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Saturday, July 12, 1924

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Articles Left from the Bazaar will be Raffle Off

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

DIRECTIONS:—From Subway take Chester Car No. 37 at 13th and Market St. Get off at 84th St. Walk one square South. From South Philadelphia: Take Southwestern Line on Jackson St. or Moyamensing Ave. and get off at Schuetzen Park stop.

Boys Wanted
Make money during your Summer vacation by distributing THE DAILY WORKER in your neighborhood.
Exclusive territory given to first boys calling at our office Saturday morning between 9 and 11 a. m.
The Daily Worker
1113 W. Washington Boulevard
(Between Curtis and May Streets)

The World of Labor Industry & Agriculture

MOSCOW TRADE UNIONISTS ENJOY GOOD VACATIONS

Workers Get 2 Weeks Off in Country

By ANISE
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, July 9.—Nine thousand workmen of Moscow have already enjoyed two weeks' vacation in the rest homes and resorts maintained by the trade unions of the province for their members. In addition to these several hundred have been sent to health resorts in the mountains or on the shores of the Crimea, for longer treatment or convalescence.

Payment for these vacations comes out of funds, partly contributed by the trade unions, but especially made up of the funds which every employer of labor must contribute to social insurance and health reserve funds. These are managed by the unions to give ordinary vacations to the workers, and special care to those whose health demands it.

The unions of Moscow have 2,600 beds in summer cottages and resorts around Moscow, to which workers go for vacations. They also have 965 beds in sanitariums, in which the average term of rest is two and a half months. In addition they have 245 beds in resorts in the south of Russia.

The places in the southern resorts are divided as follows: 64 to the textile workers, who form the largest number of workers around Moscow; 30 to the metal trades; 14 to the chemical and printing trades; 18 to the provision trades; 10 to the Central Labor council of Moscow; 13 to the Labor colleges, and 3 to 8 for the other trade unions. The Communist party maintains 40 places for Moscow trade-unionists who are also party members in the sanitarium at Jalta.

Franco-Russian Society Works for Soviet Recognition

MOSCOW, June 2.—(By Mail).—It is reported from Paris that a new Society for Franco-Russian friendship has been organized in France under Mr. Herriot's chairmanship. Among the founders are Senators Dominie, Rostand, Deputies Painleve, Boncour, Gide, Professors Bertholet, Aular, and others. The object of the Society are an unbiased study of Russia and the restoration of Franco-Russian friendship on the condition of full recognition of the U. S. S. R. Besides arranging for members' trips to the Union, the Society has organized a general information bureau on Russia and started all-around activities for studying Soviet Russia.

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

FOREST SCHOOLS TEACH RUSSIAN CHILDREN NEW HEALTH METHODS; RESTORE SICK BODIES SANELY

By ANISE
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, July 9.—Yesterday I visited one of the Forest Schools just out of Moscow—I have been visiting different children's institutions all week, with a group of health experts from America, Lillian D. Wald, from Henry St. Settlement; Elizabeth Farrell, director of work for special children in New York Public Schools, and Prof. Lillian Hudson of Teachers' College. They all agreed that the school yesterday was "the best thing they have yet seen in Russia."

But I can remember two years ago when that school did not have enough to eat, and celebrated Christmas by giving each child a special treat of two prunes, a cube of sugar and a piece of cheese! A year ago, when I again visited it, there was food, and orderliness and sufficient clothing, but one still felt the hampering efforts of poverty and lack. But yesterday it was a gay and joyous and abundant life that was going on in Forest School No. 1, at Sokolniki.

Children's Meeting. When we arrived, we looked for a long time before we found anyone. Thru spotless room after spotless room we passed, and spotless rooms in Russia are a new standard both for teachers and children. We saw vivid paintings full of talent on the walls; we saw vistas of green alleys thru windows, but we saw neither teachers nor children. Then suddenly around the corner of the house we came upon them; they were holding a children's meeting to decide on many weighty problems of their common life.

Some of the older boys, it seems, had formed a gang, and called themselves "Indians." . . . Not so different, are they from American children? And these had terrorized the smaller boys, tying them to trees and pretending to shoot them. They made the smaller boys swear secrecy concerning all that happened.

Nobody told! But the expert psychologists and doctors on the staff of the school, who notice carefully the behavior and nervous condition of these children, knew that something was the matter. There was a secret somewhere troubling the life of the school. "Out with it," they said. Little by little the general outlines were revealed, but without any names.

Vote Own Punishment. At the children's meeting there were calls for confessions, and one after another, the culprits confessed. The children themselves discussed the punishment. Some of them wanted the older boys tied to trees and terrorized in their turn, but the teacher explained that corporal punishment did not exist in Russia. Others wanted a public vote of censure, but this was not considered red enough. They compromised by a modified form of boycott from the social life of the school for a certain period.

After the meeting, the child secretary, looking very serious, hurried away to write out her notes at once. And then we saw the hour of sunbaths—sixty or seventy brown little bodies lying on their pallets on the

ground, each carefully covering his head or putting himself so that his face was in the shade, but exposing the rest of his body to the rays of the noon day sun. After half an hour they gathered in a line, still in the open air, and trooped under the primitive little shower bath which made a constant cooling, cleansing stream about their bodies.

1,000 Cured.

Then dinner, and rest, and an excursion into the woods. It was a well worked out program for making weak children strong. These children have tuberculosis in its earlier non-infectious stages. They stay for six months in this forest school in the woods and are then returned to their homes. One thousand children have already passed thru this single school.

"But do you not find that they grow ill again under the old conditions of home and school?" asked the American visitors.

"We follow them up rather carefully," was the answer. "While they are here in the forest school they not only are well cared for, but we teach them the rules of hygiene, how to breathe, how to care for themselves generally. We also teach them how to study, so that their school work will no longer be so difficult for them. And we have conferences every Sunday with the parents, insisting upon the need of clean surroundings and fresh air."

Few Slip Back.

"Then when the children are ready to leave, they are given little record books. They are graduated as Forest scholars. The idea is instilled into them that they are the pioneers in the children's health of all Russia, and that wherever they go, must stand for the principles of hygiene they learned. We explain to them also how to practice these principles under difficult conditions."

"No, we do not find that many of them slip back. On the contrary, we feel that most of these children came to us at a turning point in their lives, when they were slipping down into tuberculosis, and that now, after these six months, they go back with habits of living which will keep them growing stronger and stronger."

There are eighty forest schools in Russia now, thirty of them being in Moscow alone. Forest School No. 1 is the model to which other teachers and doctors come for instruction and training. It not only cares for children, but makes scientific investigations into the whole question of child care in the early stages of tuberculosis, and is making discoveries which will give it scientific standing in this subject throughout the world.

Discover New Mental Result. One very interesting discovery, which they are not willing yet to regard as final, but which is based on a thousand cases, shows a relation between tuberculosis and various mental conditions in children. These children are on the one hand more emotional, less able to concentrate, more hot tempered than the average child; on the other hand, they show greater artistic talent. Teachers from the public schools who have handled normal children, have noticed the difference in the work here. It is attributed to the slightly feverish condition and the stimulation which this gives to the brain, and which leads on the one hand to the instability and on the other hand to the imaginative expression.

They were a happy little bunch there in the woods near Moscow. They themselves do not claim to have started anything new, but merely to have taken the ideas known about forest schools and to have applied them to Russia. The form of organization, and the methods will bear comparison with any work anywhere; while the spirit is something freer and more joyous than in most schools I have known outside of Russia.

700 Lectures Each Month Given by Moscow Educators
MOSCOW, July 10.—About 700 lectures each month are put on in Moscow province by the Moscow Department of Political and Civic Education. Of these from 250-270 are given in the country districts with an average attendance of 300. Most popular are the mock trials, on marriage, illiteracy, the bourgeoisie and other subjects, which, treated in this manner by vivid dramatic discussions, never fail to draw a huge crowd.

ROGUE'S GALLERY OF LABOR SPIES TO BE PUBLISHED

Labor Defense Council Working on Book

Finks and stool pigeons have long been a parasitical scourge of the labor movement. Large numbers of these insects will soon be exposed to the light of day in a pamphlet announced for fall publication by the Labor Defense Council, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago. Their names and aliases will be set down in alphabetical order, their methods of work explained, their habits recorded, their particular line of spying catalogued, their life history set down in ugly detail, and wherever possible, their photographs reproduced.

Special "Sleuth."

The Labor Defense Council is sparing no effort to make its "Encyclopedia of Labor Spies" as comprehensive as possible. Hundreds of communications have been sent out to labor organizations all over the country. Moreover, information is coming in directly from numerous other reliable resources. Thurber Lewis, well-known in the labor movement of the East and Middle West, is in New York, acting as special representative of the editorial committee in sleuthing on the sleuths.

In addition to the trade unions, an attempt is being made to get material from the Workers Party, I. W. W., Socialist Party, Socialist Labor Party, Proletarian Party and other working class organizations. Some of these have already sent in biographies of finks infesting their organizations.

Labor Leader Approves.

How the organized workers of the country look upon the action of the Labor Defense Council in undertaking to make the dope on labor spies available to the movement, is shown by a letter which the council has received from J. P. Burke, president-secretary of the International Brotherhood of Pulp-Supplies Mill Workers of the United States and Canada. Brother Burke: "Of course, our organization, like all others, has had to contend with labor spies. . . . I think a pamphlet such as you propose to publish will be very helpful to the entire labor movement. I presume that many of the trade unions have the information you are looking for and no doubt, they will be only too glad to furnish you with it."

As an introduction to the biographical material on labor spies, the Labor Defense Council will publish a general summary, in which some use will be made of the depositions of the notorious "under cover" man Albert Ballin, in the case of William Z. Foster, C. E. Ruthenberg and the thirty others indicted with them in Michigan, following the Burns-Daugherty raid on the convention of the Communist party in the summer of 1922.

German Dramatist Of Revolution Set Free from Prison

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BERLIN, July 10.—Ernest Toller, German revolutionary dramatist, was released today after five years of imprisonment at the Niederschonenfeld Fortress. Toller, who was a member of the cabinet of the Bavarian republic under Kurt Eisner, was sentenced for revolutionary activities at the age of 22.

During his imprisonment Toller wrote a number of works of marked significance to the world of modern drama and literature. He became the leading figure in the new school of German drama as well as the foremost literary exponent of the misery and the hopes of the down-trodden German proletariat. His plays, "Der Massenschmerz," "Die Maschinenstürmer" and "Hinkemann," were produced by Max Reinhardt before packed houses and have been translated into many languages.

Send in that Subscription Today.

LABOR'S UNDER CONSUMPTION CAUSING DEPRESSION WHICH SHUTS DOWN U. S. INDUSTRIES

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

The vicious circle into which productive workers have been led by the private ownership of capital is revealed by government statistics of business activity during recent months. Manufacturing activity has been steadily throttled down until in May the rate of production was 18 per cent under May 1923 and yet it continues to exceed demand. Unsold stocks of goods at the end of the month had increased to a point 68 per cent above the 1919 level and 42½ per cent above May a year ago affording small hope for steady employment in the immediate future.

Denial to labor of the right to benefit by the increased productive capacity of machinery either in shorter hours or higher living standards, the figures show, is producing a situation where a steady job will be the exception rather than the rule. The right of labor to steady employment and the right of ownership to take increasing profits are proving incompatible.

Manufacturing Drops Sharply.

Production of manufactured goods, according to the department of commerce index, declined from 135 per cent of the 1919 level in May to 111 per cent in May, 1924. This sharp drop was produced by reductions of 35 per cent in production in the textile industry, of 38 per cent in iron and steel, of 23 per cent in leather and of 24 per cent in the miscellaneous group of industries.

In the cotton industry this meant a drop to 67½ per cent of single shift capacity, as compared with 80 per cent of capacity in April and nearly 108 per cent of capacity in May, 1923. In the steel industry it meant less than 50 per cent of capacity. Production of passenger automobiles fell from 348,356 in March to 279,439 in May, or more than 20 per cent under May, 1923, when 350,460 cars were produced. Only 111 railroad locomotives were produced in May, as compared with 238 a year ago.

Unsold Goods, Unfilled Orders.

That industrial activity is not yet down to where consumption equals production is indicated not only by the increase in unsold goods in the hands of manufacturers, but in the continued decrease in unfilled orders. The amount of such orders, as reported to the department of commerce in May, was more than 50 per cent below 1920 and 46 per cent under May, 1923.

The increase in unemployment and in part-time work is reported by the department of labor and by the leading industrial states as tending to increase the depression by decreasing the amount of money wage earners put into circulation each week. This decrease in the ability to buy goods is reflected in the government statistics of wholesale and retail trade during May. Compared with May, 1923, wholesale business has fallen off 5 per cent, department store sales 1½ per cent and mail order sales 9 per cent. The demand for dry goods, shoes and hardware as reflected in wholesale business is off 13 per cent, 28 per cent and 14½ per cent, as compared with May, 1923.

What Could Be Done.

America's labor force, operating its own productive plant steadily thruout a normal working year of eight-hour days, could produce vastly more goods than there is a market for with the people's purchasing power what it is today. Successive periods of speculative investment in which the productive plant of the country is further increased afford the basis for periodic booms, but also tend to make the situation of the worker worse.

Employment can be regularized by changing the emphasis from production of capital to production of leisure and a good standard of living for all. Secretary Mellon's economic, which make increase of capital available to productive enterprise primary rather than secondary, is out of date.

U. S. Cotton to Russia.

MOSCOW, July 10.—The ship Kursk has arrived in Murmansk from New York, bearing 19,000 bales of cotton, the largest single shipment of cotton sent out of New York.

ALEX HOWAT NOT AFRAID OF DIGGING COAL

Recent Return to Pits Shows His Manhood

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

Coal mining, with its unpleasant surroundings and dangers galore, is not the kind of calling that prompts those who follow it for a living, to wear a smile or any other kind of pleasantries, with which to show the outside world that they are satisfied with the things that fall to their lot. The rewards that accrue to those who engage in the digging of "Black Diamonds," are not the kind that have ever been known to draw to the industry men from other lines of endeavor.

Thus it is, that the recent return to the mines of Alexander Howat, to actually engage in the digging of coal, stamps him as an outstanding figure in the labor movement today and convinces his legion of admirers that their confidence in him was not misplaced. This is not the first time that Howat has returned to the mine, for when the attempt to fasten the bribe charges on him in 1910-14 was made, he went back to work in the mine and stayed there until he was vindicated by the courts and received a verdict for \$7,000.

Others Sold Out.

The history of the miners union is replete with stories the very opposite to Howat's action in going back to the mine. Several presidents and scores of lesser lights have gone to the operators as Commissioners or Secretaries of Operators' Associations or to some other position wherein they could give to the operator, the benefit of the knowledge gained at the expense of the coal miner. During the very recent past, Howat has been approached with an offer to remove him from the hearts of those who have made his reputation possible, but alluring and seemingly bright as the thing was pictured, he turned a deaf ear to the appeal of the coal operator. Howat would far rather retain his principle as a man, even tho it is accompanied by hardship, than to have a good job and be without a principle. Where, oh where are the others in the miners union who can place themselves in the same category?

Howat Coming Back.

But Howat is coming back and with a vengeance; Howat will be respected and revered by the miners and by all of the class-conscious workers, when the Gompers, Lewis' and Berry's and the other whatnot's will be forgotten, except for the rotten things they have pulled against the class that has made them possible.

Success of Typo 44-Hour Week Move Ends Assessment

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—Three years and three months after the International Typographical union began its successful fight for inaugurating the 44 hour week in job print shops, the special assessment on earnings of all its union members at work is to be discontinued.

The original assessment, beginning May 1, 1921, was 10 per cent, gradually reduced, as the employing printers surrendered, to 1 per cent. Now the 1 per cent is lifted, effective July 5.

"The 44 hour week has been established as the rule of the trade," President Charles P. Howard announces. "The international union must now turn its entire attention and resources to winning establishments not at this time employing our members under contracts, the terms of which are mutually satisfactory. The number of members now on the strike rolls is under 1000."

Soviets Abolishing Illiteracy.

MOSCOW, July 10.—During 1923, 19,712 centers were maintained for fighting illiteracy in Russia and have taught 505,000 persons.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MANY OCCASIONS.



4746. For afternoon or evening wear this model is delightful. It is pretty in changeable taffeta, crepe de chine, chiffon or in the new printed silks or figured silks. The puff sleeves may be omitted.

The pattern is cut in three sizes: 3, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 5½ yards of material 32 inches wide. The width at the foot of the dress is 2½ yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps. Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL.



4749. Wool crepe, gingham or voile could be used for this style. It is also a good model for linen. The closing is effected at the left side on shoulder and at armscye, but additional opening it also provided for.

The pattern is cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8-year size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps. Send 12 cents in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE SPRING AND SUMMER 1924 BOOK OF FASHIONS. Address: The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS



A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

THE DAILY WORKER

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

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290 Advertising rates on application.

Davis and Bryan

At last the democratic circus at New York has ended. Those who looked forward to the party of Woodrow Wilson becoming progressive have been keenly disappointed. From the platform down, every step taken by the convention, every resolution adopted, every word uttered, every maneuver engaged in, every blow struck by the bosses has been in the interest of capitalist reaction.

The apogee of reaction is of course reached in the choice of standard bearers. When John W. Davis was put over by the Brennan-Taggart-Hague-Guffey alliance after the 100th or the 103rd ballot it was obvious that big capital has secured unquestioned and unquestionable domination in the democratic party. The petty bourgeois interests, the agrarian interests, the cotton interests of the South and the rising capitalist interests of the West have all been crushed by the "non-partisan" Wall Street group of the Eastern industrial area.

John W. Davis is a sturdy, tried and true steed bred and trained in the filthiest stables of the biggest business interests. Davis is entitled to wear the badge of capitalist reaction even more than Coolidge. Davis is a professional expert in the service of Wall Street. He is not only inclined to serve the ruling capitalist clique, but he is an adept at delivering the goods. Davis is not only the legal brains of the House of Morgan, but he is the international mainspring of the House of Rockefeller. Enjoying the backdoor confidence of the leading industrial and financial group in the country, Davis is the best possible man the democrats could have chosen to win the necessary financial support for waging the coming campaign.

The choice of Charles Bryan of Nebraska, champion of sundry coal schemes and a handful of sham progressive measures, as a running mate for Davis, is a useless attempt to appeal to the rural masses of the West and Northwest. Bryan is a third rate non-entity in national politics. He cannot prove a source of strength to the democrats. Bryan cannot serve effectively as a fig leaf for the ugly hand of big capital now clutching the democratic party.

Charity

The capitalists and their apologists never tire of extolling the blessings of charity. In fact we are told that one of the advantages of the capitalist system is that it provides a few with the opportunity to favor the poor with their benevolence. These capitalist salesmen never tell us that but for the benevolent activities of the capitalist class there would be no poor to expend their benevolence on.

Charitable institutions are continually trying to alleviate the sufferings of those who fall victims of the inequitable distribution of wealth under the capitalist system. Sometimes these charitable institutions are everything but charitable. At best instead of trying to remove the cause of poverty and its attendant misery, they seek to make it endurable.

Employers who pay their slaves starvation wages like to win renown for generosity by making an occasional donation to some charity. In return for a contribution they receive valuable publicity. While they rob their own employees they pose before the public as good capitalists.

The capitalist papers, as part of their continual drive for increased circulation run charitable drives. They appeal to the business elements. The Chicago Tribune is now running a drive for free ice for the poor. It appealed to the business houses and they gave the plea a cold shoulder. It complains feebly about their laxity. But it does not say that the capitalists are responsible for the condition that makes charity necessary. It does not tell the workers they must own and control the means of wealth production before they can eliminate poverty which the charity organizations feed on.

The DAILY WORKER does not run charity drives. It tells the workers, the only class, strange to say, that is even in need of charity, to get the robber capitalists off its back. Instead of appealing to employers to subscribe to charity funds, The DAILY WORKER advises the workers to organize and compel their employers to pay more wages. Instead of organizing camps for the poor, The DAILY WORKER urges the workers to fight for shorter hours and better working conditions so that they can have more time outside the factory to enjoy the fresh air with their families. The workers do not want charity. They want justice. They want the product of their labor. When they get that there will be no place for charity.

Presidential Candidates

Well, well, well! So that was what it was all about! The one-hundred-and-three ballots were for the purpose of putting the attorney of J. P. Morgan & Co. on the democratic ticket, to balance the presence of Charles G. Dawes, member of the Morgan system, on the republican. Wall Street wants to take no chances this year, so it would seem, of having a one-hundred-percenter. One little, teeny-weeny concession to the Protestant, Ku Klux middle classes of the middle west, is given in the naming of Brother Bryan as running mate to Davis.

Without question the decision in New York makes the candidacy of LaFollette, more overwhelmingly than ever the candidacy of the middle class, of the small bankers, merchants, professional men, and rich farmers. What there may have been of a labor tinge given to LaFollette by the C. P. P. A. gathering at Cleveland, is overwhelmed in the flood of aspiring young lawyers that will sweep into the LaFollette train and will file for office as "independents" under the LaFollette banner.

It seems a shame that those poor ladies and gentlemen who had the ceremonial duty of ratifying the choice of Davis should have been held in New York for so long in the hot July weather. But that is the way things are done in the U. S. A., and things are done in the very best possible way in the best of all possible lands—etc., etc., etc.

What Ails Justice?

Attorney General Harlan F. Stone has just told the American Bar Association that the standards of justice were slipping fast in the United States. Mr. Stone attributes the "decline of justice" in the last generation to the fact that men of insufficient education and moral responsibility have been entering the law profession. He also proposes that the office of public prosecutor be taken out of politics.

We have no quarrel with the attorney general as to his low estimate of American justice. In so far as the working class is concerned there is no such animal like justice. The American courts have for many years been the stables of the sturdy steeds of capitalism. Our aristocracy of the robe has become an aristocracy rivalling in tyranny the ruling agents of the dominant classes of the past.

President Benjamin Harrison has once declared that "The principal function of the law is to keep the poor in subjection." This has been the history of justice for the workers in capitalist America.

First of all, the whole system of justice and legal satisfaction is entirely too expensive for the great mass of workers and poor farmers and is beyond their reach. One need not but examine the findings of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching on this phase of the law published under the caption of "Justice and the Poor," by Reginald Heber Smith.

Then it would be the nethermost point of foolishness to expect the judges who stick their legs under the tables of the financial magnates every night to render a fair deal to the workers in the morning. The report submitted by the Lockwood Housing Committee in New York affords overwhelming evidence of the harshness of the treatment accorded to the poor and the gentle manner in which the rich are handled by the courts. An examination of the recent decisions, from the Supreme Court down, affecting labor disputes reveals the fact that justice and strikebreaking are synonymous.

But what does Mr. Stone, the "liberal" attorney general propose? He wants men more representative of the rich, even more responsive to the needs and demands of the capitalist class, to fill the law profession. He would further centralize the legal system and remove even further from the masses the various departments of justice by making such offices appointive. Justice is now hollow abstraction. It is an expression and an outgrowth of class relationships. True to his class, the new attorney general would "save" American justice by making it function more effectively against the workers.

What's Happening to Banks

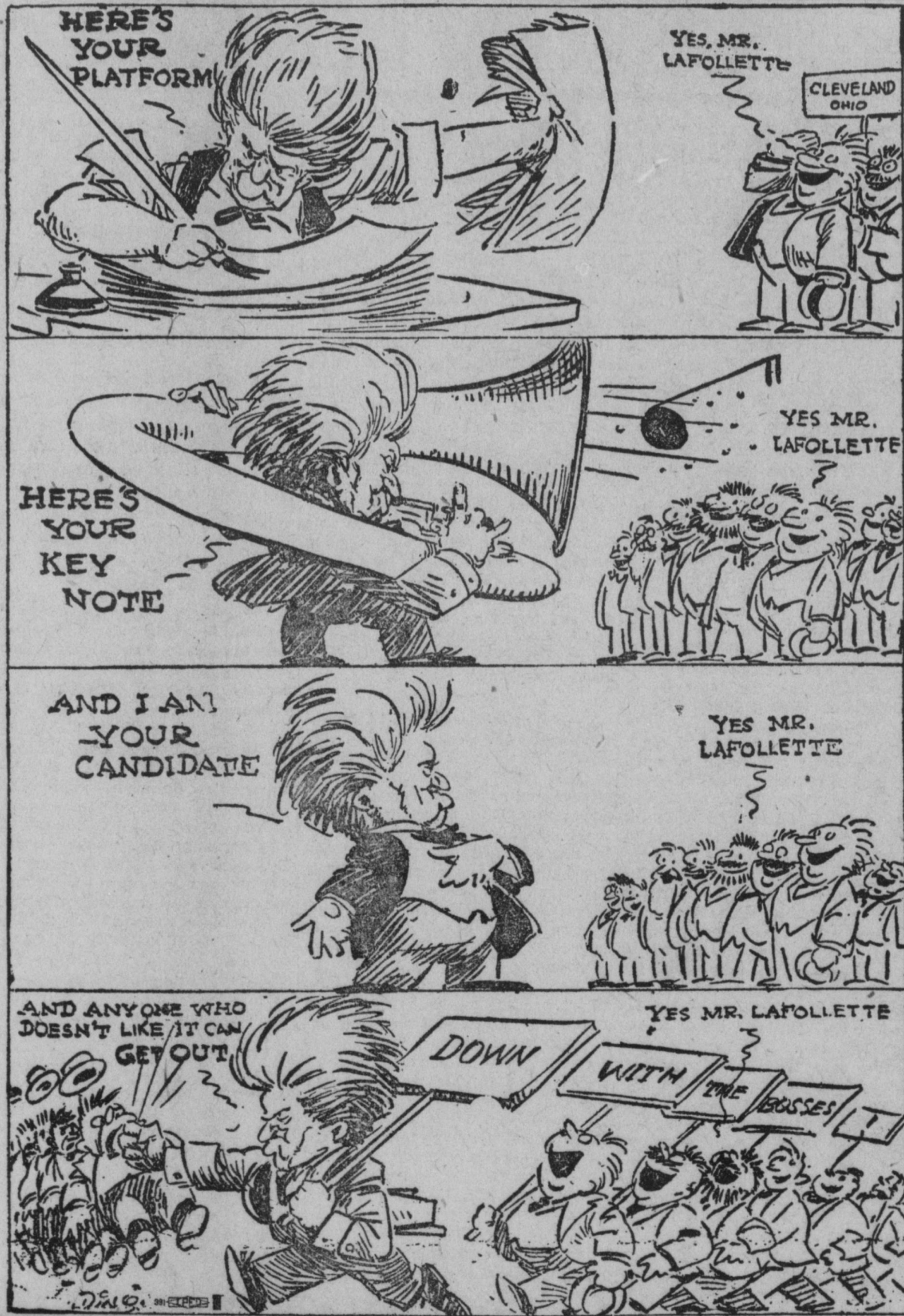
It is quite interesting to take note of what is happening to the banks. These institutions of finance are going thru a process of eliminating the little fellows or absorbing them into the big systems, while the large banks are growing to gigantic proportions.

Announcement yesterday of the closing down of two banks at Cheyenne, Wyoming, gets lost among the lists of thousands of banks that have closed their doors since the agricultural crisis began.

At the same time reports are available for the great New York banks. Led by the National City Bank, with total assets of 1,027,055,890, followed by six other banks averaging more than a half-billion each, the list forces us to the conclusion that the good old U. S. A. is owned or mortgaged by Wall Street right up to the last cent in the dollar. We have enough faith in the operation of our banking laws to believe that the assets listed are bona fide in the sense that they earn interest.

So we see the little banks going to the wall, while the big ones swell up to unheard of size. No one but the owners will regret the passing of the little banks, for they were among the most merciless usurers, but their elimination from the scene marks the complete triumph of large finance capital. This in turn, combined with the other factors in the international situation, promises us another war in which to get killed, in order that these great accumulations may find profitable investment abroad.

YES! DOWN WITH THE BOSSES!



Hearst, Left Winger

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Even William Randolph Hearst, millionaire publisher is disappointed at the action of Senator Robert Marion LaFollette in deciding on a "personally conducted" campaign of protest against the two old capitalist parties, instead of organizing a party "which will represent the will of the people and the welfare of the country."

The publisher says that the republican party is run by Wall Street and that the democratic party smells of the saloon. He might have added "the tar and feathers of the Ku Klux Klan."

William Randolph Hearst, the millionaire, fits nicely into the combination that looks on LaFollette as its political Moses. It is essentially a petty bourgeois conglomeration that finds common cause in a general hatred of Wall Street and the Big Capitalists so well represented in the republican party, but is not opposed to the capitalist system itself. The democratic party is no longer essentially different from the republican party. It, too, has swung from its historical petty bourgeois moorings

and is now the handmaiden of Big Business. A new middle class party is wanted.

Instead of organizing this party, LaFollette, backed by the labor fakers, and the socialist leaders, simply put himself up as an individual saviour.

The republican party is the party of the big capitalists. The latter have completely debauched the democratic party, leaving the small capitalists sucking their thumbs. The millionaire Hearst who is considered a "scab" by Big Business wants a new "clean popular party" which will serve the "people" until it too, is seduced by the ruling capitalists. Then another clean shirt for the petty bourgeoisie. Hearst is willing to be one of the laundries thru his newspapers. LaFollette wants to have a monopoly on the laundry business.

The class conscious workers watch this washing of dirty linen with keen interest, but much too they may regret the dilemma in which the small capitalists and their allies find themselves in, they know that only the workers can solve the problems that confront society today. The growing political chaos in the United States

marks a stage of incipient capitalist disintegration. It is to be expected that various saviours and nostrum mongers will appear to offer their medicine to the "people" but only a surgical operation on society will cure the patient.

Led by the Communists, the industrial workers and exploited farmers must organize into a class party with the object of overthrowing the capitalist system and establishing a government of the class that produces all the wealth, the working class. The LaFollette movement may take the place once occupied by the democratic party as the opposition to the party of the big capitalists. It will never become the party of labor.

The socialists who swallowed LaFollette and his reactionary program are not even as far advanced as William Randolph Hearst. The latter at least is not willing to follow one man, unless perhaps, that man be himself. The majority of the socialist party is today in the right wing of the LaFollette revivalist campaign while three Williams, namely, William Randolph Hearst, William Henry and William R. Snow occupy the left wing.

BUSINESS AS USUAL

By ANISE

If you want to see BUSINESS AS USUAL Today in Moscow Take a look at our street!

That fine corner building Is the Arbat branch Of the Moscow City Bank, Municipally owned, Where workers put their savings Or pay their RENT bills To the city.

On the other corner Those beautiful fabrics In the plate-glass windows Are Chain Store Number 29 Of All Russian Textiles Under the Supreme Council Of Government Industries.

Next door Where the SOAPS and salves And surgical instruments Shine behind polished glass Is GOSMEDTORG (State Medical Trade) Of the Health Department. And that greasy-looking place Where working men's wives Come out with KEROSENE Is Moscow Station 26.

Of the Government Oil Syndicate. Those gay wallpapers With little colored dogs Designed for a nursery Are a shop of Mospoligraph The municipal Wall Paper!

Across the street Is the Gosmoloko (City Milk Company) Which has hundreds Of clean little shops All over the city, And the Co-operative Food Store And the Tea and Coffee House Of the Central Tea Management And Crimean wines Of the Government Wine Trust And a neat little restaurant Run by the GOSPIET A newly formed company Whose shares are owned By the Health Department And the State Supply Department And the Restaurant Workers' Union. Now here Are little workshops "ARTEL 59" Of Moscow Boot Workers, And "Artel 156" Of Moscow Clothing Workers, And a store of electrical goods Run by an "artel" Of electrical workers. Where you deal directly With trade unionists Co-operatively organized, Sharing work and profits. Oh, yes There were half a dozen stores Of regular private trade

But you didn't notice them They are so shabby. They pay such high RENTS To the CITY That most of them are trying To sell out To some State Trust Or to reorganize As a WORKERS' artel But the State Trusts Only take the best ones, And the Workers' Artels Only accept the bosses Whom they can really trust To become WORKERS!

AMBASSADOR TO HELP PUT DAWES CHAINS ON WORKERS OF GERMANY?

WASHINGTON, July 10.—American Ambassador to Germany Houghton has engaged passage on the North German Lloyd steamer Columbus, sailing from New York Thursday for Europe. Houghton had intended to remain longer in this country. His hurried return to Europe may have some connection with the forthcoming conference of allied premiers at London at which execution of the Dawes report will be discussed.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

"We cannot even keep our reactionary democrats from voting for Coolidge and Dawes," declared William Jennings Bryan in an interview shortly before the democratic convention nominated—John W. Davis of the House of Morgan by acclamation. Bryan, it is presumed, joined in making the nomination unanimous. "The nomination of a reactionary," continued Bryan, would not be for the purpose of electing a democrat, but to insure the election of Coolidge and Dawes. Davis is the reactionary, and if Wall Street has the motive attributed to it by Bryan, it has achieved its aim.

The present convention is looked upon by many as marking the real beginning of the disintegration of the democratic party. The extreme right of that party and its republican competitor no longer has any fundamental basis of disagreement. The tariff issue is hardly mentioned these days. Only the advantages of office have kept the donkey crowd in the field against the elephant followers for some time. A new alignment of political forces is evidently taking place. Insurgent republicans line up with disgruntled democrats. On all important issues favored by Big Business extreme right democrats and republicans hang together. Bryan states quite clearly that Wall Street owns both parties. Bryan pretends to believe that if Wall Street could be eliminated the democratic Party could be purified. But it is just as easy to say that the elimination of capitalism would give the donkey a clean bill of health. Wall Street and capitalism are synonymous.

LaFollette is leading the small capitalists, and other bourgeois element including the labor bankers, in a foray against Wall Street. Wall Street cares as much for the LaFollette outfit as a dog does for a particularly active flea. But the flea does not kill the dog, tho it causes him temporary discomfort. The dog eventually kills the flea. At least he outlives him. The LaFollette flea-biting campaign may be the nucleus of a party of opposition to the republican party, taking the place of the donkey party which promises to become a historical memory, tho it must not be assumed that it will just wag its ears and die right away. The democrats who see in the nomination of Davis, a crossing of the donkey with the elephant may rally to the political scavenger LaFollette, but working class will find no salvation from the broom of '76. What they want is a party that will not aim at sweeping the dirt of capitalism but will sweep capitalism itself off the map.

The DAILY WORKER predicted that Davis was the most likely dark horse at the Madison Square convention. He was the favorite Big Business, in the person of George Brennan, was pulling the wires for Davis secretly while openly fighting for Al Smith. The big job Wall Street had to do was to kill off McAdoo. Smith was the handy man to do this with. His backers never expected he would be nominated but he represented the liquor interests and the Catholic religion, if not the Ku Klux Klan issue into the convention inoculated the anti-McAdoo alliance with the virus of religion fanaticism. Or to be exact, the anti-Ku Klux leaders were afraid to go back to their constituents without being in a position to say that they fought the Klan to the last. Not that the political leaders have any religious scruples, but they have political sense.

Bryan killed himself politically when he defended the Klan resolution. After that his thunders against Davis did not mean so much. After the nomination Bryan said, "I will support the ticket," which proves how slightly the smell of Wall Street on Davis offended the Commoner's nostrils. The nomination of Davis was a clever piece of work and Wall Street deserves credit for the job.

William Hard, hardboiled correspondent, manages to hit the truth once in a while. He has cleverly shown in a series of articles that LaFollette is not a progressive but a reactionary. LaFollette wants to return to the days of small capitalism and competition. He is not in favor of government ownership of large industry. He just wants to scramble the egg and watch the fun trying to put it together again. His egg is a bi-stale and does not smell good.

Premier MacDonald of England and Herriot of France are co-operating in the effort to put across the Dawes reparations plan. This plan would bind the German workers to the chariot of the international bankers. The German workers would be obliged to pay the damages levied against the German ruling class for their failure to win the world war. This is one of the greatest crimes ever committed against any working class, yet we find the so-called radicals and socialists taking the lead in trying to put it into working order so that Morgan and company can put their money to work. In Germany the most ardent supporter of the plan is the socialist party.