

MCADOO JOINS MORGAN'S GANG Communist Electors in All Important States

WORKERS PARTY ORGANIZERS PLAN TO PUT FOSTER-GITLOW TICKET ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

Organization work to place presidential electors for William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow, Workers Party candidates, on the ballot in all the most important states of the nation, was planned at a meeting of the Party's District Organizers held last Saturday at the Party's headquarters in Chicago.

Reports made at this meeting show that there are from fifteen to twenty states, mostly those of the industrial centers of the east and the Pacific coast states, in which the Workers Party ticket can be placed on the ballot.

Conferences will be called in all these states during the present week and petitions will be in circulation a short time after. The whole Workers Party organization will concentrate on this task as the first big job of the campaign which will place Communist candidates before the workers of this country.

FIFTH CONGRESS HEARS VARGA ON ECONOMIC CRISIS

Capitalism Is Facing New Difficulties

Editor's Note: The DAILY WORKER is running a brief summary of the proceedings of the Fifth Congress of the Communist International from day to day. This discussion is educational and interesting and our readers should not miss it. In view of the desperate condition in which European capitalism finds itself, and the growing militancy of the workers led by the Communist Parties and the Communist International, the speeches of the delegates from the various countries are of special interest to American workers in general and to Communists in particular. These articles from our Moscow correspondent will be a regular feature of the DAILY WORKER until the last report of the sessions is published.

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 20 (By Mail).

On the fourth day Varga reported to the World Congress on the world economic situation. The speaker stresses the fact that the period of crisis of capitalist society continues unchanged. The building situation is still lagging behind the output before the war; the world production of coal hardly reaches the quantity mined before the war; in the production of iron and steel we are still far behind. The unemployment situation has remained practically unchanged during the entire post-war period. Accumulation of wealth has taken place in America. Capitalism is in a position to bring about real accumulation of capital. The world economic situation will be well illustrated by the following facts:

1. The unity of the capitalist economic world is no more and there is no uniformity in capitalist countries. Particular crisis of the old center of capitalist world. 3. Agrarian crisis. The American orientation foreign policies was an absolutely plated phenomenon, built up purely home production. The possibility a unification in France in connection with reconstruction has vanished. The money exchange is getting worse and worse. There is a complete stagnation of capitalist credit.

Agrarian Crisis.

The industrialization of the countries across the sea was going on rapidly during the war and during the period after the war. The agrarian crisis is diminishing quickly the possibility of improvement in industry in agrarian countries, and for this reason there is stagnation of the export trade (Continued on Page 2.)

SKULL CAP CURE FOR JUMPING NERVES SAYS JUMPING-JACK BRYAN

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
WASHINGTON, July 13.—The tiny black skull cap which Governor Charles W. Bryan always wears isn't a sartorial hobby.

The democratic vice presidential nominee wears it because he has to, and for no other reason. Today he confided his secret to newspaper men.

Twenty years ago the bald pate of the governor was seriously injured by the sunlight streaming into his office. The nerve centers were broken down, and as a result he suffered from severe headaches and eye trouble. He was becoming dangerously muddle-headed.

Doctors advised him never to leave his head unprotected even in artificial light, and so since that time he has always worn his hat whenever possible—in his own home, in his office, in the elevators. But when social necessity forces him to remove it, on goes that black cap that he carries in his vest pocket. It is collapsible—like his antipathy to Wall Street.

"It may not look so good," said the governor, "but I'm just a plain fellow, anyway. No style for me."

MEXICAN COUNTER REVOLUTIONARIES BACK IN WALL ST.

Fail in Elections; Cry for More Help

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 13.—Mexican counter-revolutionaries, following the assumed victory of the Obregon regime in electing Calles to the presidency, have moved their headquarters to New York and changed their tactics, according to Mexican officials here.

Stirring Up Trouble.

Propaganda in the form of interviews and magazine articles are sent out purporting to describe a Bolshevik reign of terror existing under the Obregon-Calles regime. Such a misleading article recently featured by the New York Times in its Sunday edition has called forth a long reply by Alberto Mascareñas, Mexican consul general for New York and vicinity. The Times article was supposed to have been written by a business man, neutral so far as politics was concerned, who had been robbed by the Mexican government of his banana plantation. His purpose in writing was to warn bankers and investors against Mexican financial corruption and alleged dishonesty.

"Victim" Paid de la Huerta.

Consul Mascareñas in reply shows that the Times' so-called neutral victim, Dr. Adolfo Ferrer, is the notorious de la Huerta counter-revolutionary agent. The consul gives a photostatic copy of a receipt from Ferrer to Heredia, de la Huerta agent in Cuba, for \$24,140 payment for munitions used in the unsuccessful putsch. Having failed to overthrow the mildly progressive regime of Obregon and Calles either on the battle field or at the ballot box, the reactionary interests of Mexico are now concentrating their forces on Wall Street in the hope that they can prevent loans to the liberal Mexican government. This at any rate is a description of the plot as given by Mascareñas.

Imperial America Tells Nicaragua to Withdraw President

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 13.—The United States legation's note to Nicaragua has caused the withdrawal of President Martinez from the race for re-election. The American note alleged that "while the United States government desired the people to have absolute liberty at the polls, it would recognize only a president elected in conformity with the Nicaraguan constitution" which is supposed to bar re-election of presidents.

Send in that Subscription Ticker.

ILLINOIS LABOR FAKERS GOO-GOO AT BOB AND LEN

Fickle Federationists Flirt in Politics

Leaders of the Illinois and State Federations of Labor are trying to stave off a mess of inconsistencies which confronts them at the coming state convention of the Committee for Progressive Political Action, to take place in the Chicago Auditorium on July 27.

The Illinois State Federation and Chicago Federation of Labor leaders have endorsed Len Small for governor of Illinois. Now comes the announcement of the probability of a LaFollette ticket for Illinois, to be headed by Newton Jenkins, LaFollette's choice for senator in the April primaries.

The Federation officials, who have withdrawn from Farmer-Labor Party activity, and turned the New Majority into a political reflection of the log-rolling Gompers policy, are at the same time flirting with LaFollette. Two full pages are devoted to a saccharine write up of the C. P. P. A. convention at Cleveland. Ben Ferris, Charles F. Willis and David A. McVey, were present. LaFollette lieutenants are bidding for the support of the Federation of Labor.

Embarrassed Labor Fakers.

If the state convention on July 27 puts a LaFollette state ticket in the field, running against Len Small, the labor officials will have to make an embarrassing choice. They will have to either stick to their endorsement of the regular candidate, Len Small, or repudiate all the nice things they have said about him and switch to the LaFollette man.

It is stated by well informed Federation men, that Olander, Walker and the Illinois Federation of Labor will stick to Small. "They will try to pack the July 27 convention with Small men, and endeavor to push over a motion to keep LaFollette candidates out of Illinois in the coming elections," one Illinois Federation of Labor official declared. LaFollette, on the other hand, is quoted as saying that Illinois is one of his best political bets and that his lieutenant, Newton Jenkins, will run along with a full Cook County and Illinois State C. P. P. A. ticket.

Small Deal with Bob?

LaFollette declared in Washington that, "Both parties have violated their pledges to the people," and he has told his friends he does not want his campaign connected in any way with any of the nominees selected by the Republicans or Democrats.

Rumors are flying around that the Len Small labor officials are trying to make a deal to support LaFollette nationally if he agrees to leave the Illinois field clear for Small.

Charles J. MacGowan, Illinois leader of the C. P. P. A., declared that the state convention is being called by the Illinois C. P. P. A. and any liberal organization that cares to send delegates. He refused to give a list of those organizations in Illinois who have endorsed LaFollette, claiming he did not yet have such a list. When asked whether or not the Chicago and Illinois labor federations would endorse LaFollette Illinois candidates, he said he did not know.

Small Has Labor in Hand.

It can be stated on good authority that Len Small has too strong a hold on the Illinois labor officials to allow them to desert to LaFollette even if they wanted to. "They are eating out of Len Small's hand," as one Federation man said.

Olander, Walker, Fitzpatrick, and the rest of the reactionary labor officials have sunk into another mess. Lending support thru sending delegates, and thru their magazine, The New Majority, to LaFollette, they are at the same time endorsing Len Small for governor, in spite of the denunciation of Small's party as corrupt by LaFollette.

Fly From Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—The American around the world airplanes left here at 8 A. M. for Bucharest. Led by Lieutenant Lowell Smith, the three big army planes circled over Constantinople and then disappeared to the west.

STRIKE THREAT WINS BACK OLD WAGES FOR MICHIGAN ELECTRIC MEN

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

DETROIT, July 13.—A restoration of the wage scale in force prior to June 1, eliminating a cut of 2½ cents an hour, was granted to the car operators of the Michigan Electric Railway company and the Michigan Railroad company as the result of an ultimatum announcing a strike July 4. The strike would have tied up lines at Jackson, Lansing, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Owosso and interurban lines involving Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Flint, Bay City and other cities. Buses owned by the companies also would have been affected.

Operators of one-man street cars were receiving 50 cents an hour, operators of two-man cars 45 cents and interurban operators 52 cents—a decrease of 2½ cents an hour from wage rates in force prior to June 1.

BERRY NURSING WOUNDS HE GOT AT DONKEY MEET

Cries Because Morgan Wouldn't Run Him

By LUDWELL DENNY,
Federated Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The democratic cocks have come home to the old Wall Street roost. Papa Morgan is satisfied. Apparently he was never much worried. John W. Davis was his candidate from the beginning. John has the advantage of being not only a Morgan lawyer, but also a pro-British ex-ambassador to London. That simplifies matters, since Papa Morgan is the financial agent of the British government in the United States.

"Heads we win, tails you lose," say the international bankers. It is unthinkable that Gary's "Rock of Gibraltar," Cal Coolidge, and Morgan's reparations agent, Open Shop Dawes, should be defeated in November. But you never can tell. So if they vote out Coolidge, they will vote in Davis. Morgan should worry.

The democratic trade union leaders and the American Federation of Labor non-partisanists are nursing the wounds they received at the reactionary anti-labor convention. After losing their fight to get mild platform promises out of the convention, they were not prepared for the final insult of the Wall Street candidate. Then in despair they combined and visited Davis with the request that he accept the labor and legion official, Berry, as his running mate. Altho Berry qualified as a conservative, he never even got a look-in. The convention picked W. J. Bryan's brother instead. He is supposed to stand in good with upper class farmers, an important item to the politicians. They are not sufficiently afraid of the labor vote to be even interested in it.

Farm Reactionaries Form Lobby Council To Seek "Protection"

ST. PAUL, July 13.—The new National Council of Agriculture, launched here yesterday, will work for the enactment by congress of legislation embodying the principles of the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, "so that agriculture may be placed on an equal basis with labor and industry under the protective system."

Injunction Showered On 100 Unionists in Rock Island Strike

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 13.—The Daniel Boone Woolen Mills strike, conducted by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Rock Island, has drawn the usual crop of Illinois anti-labor injunctions. Over 100 unionists have been cited for contempt of court. The strike has tied up production so badly that a complete shakeup of superintendents is in progress.

RAIL CHIEFS, WHO BACKED OILY LAWYER, IN FLOP TO LA FOLLETTE CAN'T BREAK WALL STREET TIES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 13.—A working agreement has just been established between John W. Davis, Morgan's attorney and candidate for the presidency on the democratic ticket, and William G. McAadoo, former Morse and Doheny lawyer, and the favorite son of the "progressive" and railroad labor union following at Madison Square Garden.

After declaring that Davis is thoroughly satisfactory to "progressive" democrats, Wilson's son-in-law pledges his "cordial support" and announces that he will take part in the campaign.

The McAadoo indorsement is hailed with delight by the Davis managers. McAadoo is the idol of the railroad brotherhood chiefs and a large section of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor. They have been McAadoo men for years. He represents their ideals and stands for the things they stand for. McAadoo's declaration of an eretate cordiale with the king "Money Devil" is calculated to have a far reaching effect. The reasoning is that if Davis is good enough for McAadoo, who fulfills the vision of these rail union leaders to such an extent that their official organ "Labor" has given him full pages of publicity, then Davis will not be very offensive to McAadoo's followers. The Davis managers are hopeful, at least, of a friendly attitude from the rail chiefs, which would amount to a sympathetic neutrality—even though they are officially committed to LaFollette. Needless to say they expect still more from the Gompers' element.

DAVIS TAKES MORGAN SIGN OFF FRONT DOOR

But Wall Street Has Key to His Cellar

NEW YORK, July 13.—With a fine sense of the fitness of things, John W. Davis, Morgan's candidate for president on the democratic ticket, announced his intended withdrawal from the law firm of Stetson, Jennings, Russell and Davis, which represents the House of Morgan. This announcement is taken as one of the best jokes of the season. Its only serious competitor is the association of Charles W. Bryan, the so-called progressive on the same ticket with the reactionary representative of big business.

Mr. Davis may officially sever his connections with the House of Morgan as an election stunt. But it will no more serve the purpose than did McAadoo's repudiation of his client Doheny after the oil investigation began and it was discovered that Wilson's son-in-law drew heavily on the money bags. The democratic candidate, provided he lands in the White House, will be the dutiful servant of big business and will represent not alone the House of Morgan, but the House of (Continued on page 3)

Aid and Comfort to Morgan. To the extent to which rail labor leaders and Sam Gompers look with kindness of the candidacy of Davis, to that extent they are lending aid and comfort to Wall Street. That must be admitted. However, such a liaison between labor leaders and Big Business is not strange. Not to speak of the Civic Federation where Gary and Gompers dine together, there are other and more significant things which show the capitalistic bent of the labor leaders for whom the McAadoo endorsement is expected to appeal. The railroad brotherhoods, which the McAadoo supporters at Madison Square Garden head, are primarily business organizations rather than labor unions. The brotherhood chiefs, likewise, are primarily business men rather than labor leaders. (Continued on next page.)

McCORMICK HARVESTER COMPANY UNION CONTROLS WORKERS LIVES TO PROFIT SQUEEZING BOSSES

BY A HARVESTER TRUST SLAVE

The Industrial Council, which is the company union run by officials of the International Harvester company, at all times enacts only those rules which reduce the expenses of the company and get more work out of the men. The council is constantly running Americanization, stock-selling, and safety campaigns which aim to imbue the worker with the idea that the company is looking after the interests of the employees. At the same time this propaganda makes the workers more dependent on the will of the managers of the Harvester Trust and prevents them from rebelling against the slave conditions imposed by the management and the Industrial Council upon the men.

In announcing to the employees at the May meeting of the Harvester Industrial Council that they must look forward to being laid off, J. D. Grant, superintendent for the company, did not talk from the standpoint of the hardships to be worked on the employees. On the contrary, he asked those who were not laid off to cut down expenses in the plant still further, and announced that the piece workers would be paid on a stricter basis.

Hold Workers Closer.

"It is evident that the forces will have to be reduced this summer," said Grant, "and this leads us to another thing about which I have talked to the foremen at considerable length. That is—the reduction of burden expense. Now when we have less to do in the shop there will have to be less men employed in the productive department. (Continued on next page.)"

But You Arrested Workers, Merrick, Not Wealthy Patrons

NEW YORK, July 13.—Federal prohibition forces moved to stamp out drinking in the fashionable gathering places frequented by New York's 400. Following a raid on the aristocratic Ritz-Carlton roof garden, R. Q. Merrick, federal prohibition director, said: "The Ritz-Carlton raid is but the beginning. We are going to stamp out liquor drinking wherever we find it. The more fashionable the place, the quicker."

"Rich and poor must be equal in prohibition enforcement."

"People who bring their own to luxurious roof gardens are no better than the longshoreman who violates the law by buying liquor in a waterfront dive." Merrick said five employees of the Ritz roof, arrested in last night's raid, were to be arraigned before a United States commissioner. If they are held a padlock action against the roof garden is planned.

W. VA. WAGE CUT SHOWS NEED OF CLOSING RANKS

Life of Miners' Union Periled by Expulsions

By THOMAS MYERSCOUGH.

Shades of war have again descended on the battle-scarred mine fields of West Virginia. Coming immediately after the charter of that district has been suspended, the pronouncement of the operators that wages will be reduced hodes bad tidings to the members of the organization in that field. If the success of the open shop drive in other sections of West Virginia can be taken as a criterion, then the officials and every member of the United Mine Workers of America have a hard fight to win to save the life of the union.

In the face of these happenings, and much to the delight of those in charge of the open shop drive, the officials concern themselves only with the perpetuity of their official lives. This concern on the part of the miners' officials is manifested in every district, where there develops an opposition to their suicidal policies, by the revocation or suspension of district autonomy.

West Virginia Situation.

Let us for instance take the West Virginia situation. The autonomy of that district has just been suspended. The reason given was that differences of opinion exist. But unless the entire strength of that weakened district can be mobilized for the battle that is now gaining momentum it will be hard to even hazard a guess about victory. Much is said by the officials in convention and in other public utterances to the effect that we must close our ranks, but nothing is done to bring this condition about.

They want the ranks closed, yes, but to the exclusion of those who differ with them in opinion. They seem to think, even after many demonstrations to the contrary, that, by excluding such elements, they can sail gracefully along in their sweet, serene way. That this cannot be done is proved by the present condition of once powerful organizations that, at the instigation of their ruling officialdom, excluded militant members as the miners' organization has been attempting to do. The apathetic condition of these unions should serve to warn the officials of the U. M. W. of A. that nothing can be gained by the adoption of a policy of that kind. Where the expulsion of individuals has served to dampen the enthusiasm of others of like thought the result has always been to create a condition of docility or indifference, with deterioration as an inevitable result.

Need Every Miner in Fight.

This statement is written with the thought in mind that the U. M. W. of A. needs not only the forces it now has, but also every man who mines coal or works in the industry as a member and soldier in its battles against the greedy operators. Therefore it is essential, when the ranks are closed as they should be, that every man eligible to membership, regardless of his economic or political beliefs, should be under the banner fighting shoulder to shoulder with his fellow-worker, comrade and brother against the common enemy. Let the question of differences of opinion be cared for by the membership, that vast body of men who provide the sustenance for the organization, trusting always to their good judgment as to what is good and bad for them. Only in this manner can the workers' ranks be closed for a victorious fight.

Missing Minister Found with K. K. K. Branded on His Back

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., July 13.—The letters "K. K. K." were discovered branded on the back of Rev. Oren Vanloon, Berkeley (Mich.) pastor and bitter Klan foe, who was found here yesterday after being sought nearly two weeks.

Rev. Vanloon lies in a hospital in a semi-conscious condition. He can tell nothing of the branding, except that he was standing on the corner in Royal Oak. The letters burned on his back were about two inches high and two inches wide. Dr. A. F. Kingsley said the branding with a hot metal apparently had taken place since the minister's disappearance. The minister's face, hands and neck were very red and blistered.

The pastor collapsed on the street here. A few hours later an examination of papers in his pocket identified him as the missing clergyman. He was suffering from exhaustion and lack of food and his mind apparently was a blank as to what had befallen him in the last two weeks.

Brotherly Aid.

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 13.—Stricken with paralysis many months ago W. C. Myers lost hope of completing the little adobe home which he had started until members of Local 1089 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, took the matter in hand. The brotherhood not only contributed the labor but the materials as well. The home is now complete with both electric and plumbing fixtures installed.

Communists Discuss World Economic Situation

(Continued from page 1.)

of the world. On the basis of the agrarian crisis there is developing the "scissors," the discrepancy between the prices of industrial goods and food products. The "scissors" is universal. The outstanding thing about the "scissors" is the untensified process of mystification and the monopoly price which industry can command. A very important thing about the agrarian crisis is that it brings back the industrial crisis.

All these circumstances sharpen the contrast between the classes. The expropriation of the middle class took place wherever there was inflation. On the other hand, there is a confusion of the interest rates on gross capital in various countries. The event which can be foretold as coming about next is an extraordinarily severe crisis in the United States. The foundations of American economic unity have been shattered.

Universal Crisis.

American industry will attempt to export unsaleable goods to Europe. Germany is facing a new crisis, although a little less severe than the last one. The outlook as a whole shows that this year we shall undergo a universal period of crisis. The meaning of the expert's report is that France is making bad investments and is promoting as a means control over German economic life.

Germany is not in a position to import the accumulated money and goods from the country. This means an unavoidable holding up of the reparations payments. The optimistic ideas of Hilferding and the united Social-democracy, that with the solution of the reparations question the crisis of capitalism will be avoided, are unfounded.

Pacifist Illusions.

The picturing of a better future, such as the Social-Democrats predict, raises illusions in the workers' minds that the solution of the crisis is possible without revolution. Preparations for war prove the contrary. At the present time there are a million more bayonets than there were before the war. The crisis of capitalist economic life cannot be hidden.

In the year 1925 a sharp crisis in America and a consequent degeneration of economic life in Europe can be expected. The great battle between the proletariat against capitalism is drawing infallibly nearer. The outlook is that of revolution; everything else depends on the revolutionary understanding and the capacity for war, of the Communist parties.

Discuss Zinoviev's Report.

At the afternoon session of June 20, a committee was elected to examine into the affairs of Boris Souvarine. Another investigation was undertaken, which is to be directed against the subject of the Chinese peoples, and against the persecution of the labor movement in China. After this begins the discussion of Zinoviev's report.

Treint of France declares the complete accord of the French delegates with Zinoviev's statements. Currency inflation and the high cost of living are forcing the French middle class into the ranks of the proletariat. Great class battles are being faced, in which the workers and farmers' bloc, on one side, will stand in opposition to the forces of Fascism on the other. Concerning the trade union question, the speaker explains that the unification of the working class into an international mass grouping is to be hoped for.

Zinoviev's Formulation.

When our enemies say that this is only a maneuver, we answer that it is a maneuver in the interests of the working class. The French delegation accepts Zinoviev's formulation of the United Front policy as follows: United Front policy imposed from above—this is never to be tolerated. It was an error to enter into the government of Saxony, but crooked parliamentary deals are wrong.

The international right wing elements supported the mistakes of the German right wing; the Russian opposition forces and the Polish party acted in the same manner. The French party takes an unconditional stand, too, against the leftist errors of Bordiga. Above all, the development of the right wing elements into an international bloc was remarkable. The French party will fight the expert's report along with the Communist Party of Germany, of England, of Belgium. The Congress must formulate the methods to be used in this fight. As the Third Congress fought against the dangers of leftism, the Fifth Congress must fight chiefly against the dangers of right wing elements.

Forgot Lenin's Teaching.

Raul, representing the workers of Germany, goes on to say that the German workers believe that they should have fought in October. The chief mistake during the October uprising was that the party leadership forgot Lenin's lesson concerning the arbitrary role of the party. The United Front policy is a correct one, but opportunistic leadership can ruin a good policy. It is to be hoped that the Comintern will succeed in turning the parties of the west to Bolshevism. The October events in Poland prove that an iron-handed Bolshevik leadership is lacking there. The Polish Central Committee terrorized the Polish opposition and supported the opposition of the Communist Party of Russia, and that was a big mistake.

For British Mass Party.

Brown (of England) declares that the Congress must take a decided stand on the question of the United Front, for many are blaming this policy, only because of past mistakes in its use. The Executive Committee is quite correct, if it feels that the building of a mass party in England is the most pressing problem of the Comintern. The speaker points out that in estimating the situation the Communist Party of England is often wrong. The English party up to now has not been in a position to criticize the Labor Party of England, for that party has as yet done nothing.

Jaquemotte (of Belgium) laments the fact that the Executive Committee does not give more consideration to the Belgian party. The party may be small, but its activity and its influence are greater than the number of its members. The party wishes to throw itself into the international struggle against the experts' report.

Dispelling Illusions.

Petrovski (Russian Communist Party) states that MacDonald is popular with the petty bourgeoisie. The discontent of the workers is growing, the left wing of the trade union movement is growing stronger, the wave of strikes is dispelling middle-headed illusions. The Communist Party of England has great possibilities. A break with the Labor Party would be a mistake, for this would constitute a break with the trade unions, and therefore a break with the working masses. The Labor Party and the trade unions present the fields of activity for the English party. The Congress must analyze the situation in a concrete manner and must help the English comrades. The establishment of a daily newspaper is to be desired.

Roy (of India) expresses the opinion that the chief task of the Comintern is the building up of a strong Communist Party in England. The labor movement in England is developing imperialist groups, for the English bourgeoisie can corrupt the working class by talking of the economic benefits derived from the colonial peoples. The speaker points out that the faith of the English workers in MacDonald is still great. The activity of the English Communist Party must encircle the world. The chief task is the application of the United Front policy to the oppressed colonial peoples, and the waging of a bitter fight against imperialist ideology and against the betrayal of the English workers into the hands of bourgeois democracy.

Fighting Rightism.

Severing (of Germany) states that the German proletariat passed a historic landmark in October. The chief fact about this serious breakdown is the formation of right wing groups, so that the main task consists of fighting right wing dangers. As early as the Fourth Congress an attempt was made to come to some agreement with the right wing German workers, since this group has a great influence with the Czech, German and Italian opposition. Radek has falsified history if he conceals this fact.

The Leipzig convention struck a blow at the spirit of the Fourth Congress, for Brandler wished to exclude the organizations from Berlin, Hamburg and the Ruhr district. Only Zinoviev and the Executive Committee prevented a split. The German left wing is not fighting against the use of maneuvers, but rather against the system of opportunism which the Communist parties inherited from the Social-Democracy. Radek is to be held responsible for the formation of right wing groups in the Communist Party of Germany even more than Brandler is.

The basis of Radekism is lack of

faith in the European revolution. Radek and Brandler strove to trim Bolshevism according to the West European pattern; they look on Social-Democracy as the deciding factor of the European labor movement; they consider a workers' government possible within the framework of bourgeois democracy, which is a complete negation of Lenin's theory of the state.

The German left wing is not against our partial demands, but it is against the opportunistic interpretation of these partial demands, as, for example, in the case of the taxation of real property. Brandler's and Smeral's formulation of workers' government is no accident, but rather a systematic opportunistic theory. The Communists must come out into the open, if they are to win over the Social-Democratic workers. Zinoviev's formula of a workers' government as a propaganda is a happy one, but union or coalition with Social-Democracy must be declined.

Blames Radekism.

Radek's thesis, that Fascism overthrew the November republic, is opportunistic. Radek wanted to base our policy on the differences of opinion in the bourgeoisie—again opportunistic. The conduct of the French and the English parties toward the MacDonald government, various acts on the part of the Dutch comrades, Wynkop and Thalheimer, show that Radekism is a menace on an international scale. Radek was aware that it was a mistake to enter into the regime in Saxony without the decision of the shop stewards' congress. Radek five times prevented the calling together of this congress. Radek forbade the holding of anti-Fascist day; he sounded the retreat for the May strike in the Ruhr district; he kept the masses from the fight during the Cuno strike.

A fight was possible and necessary in October, but the opportunistic Radekist party leadership called off the battle in Chemnitz, while at the same time Hamburg decided on a fight. After the October retreat, Radek forbade party discussion in the Communist Party of Germany, and drove the party toward a split that was prevented only by the Executive Committee. The party is now in sound condition; it was saved by the Executive Committee.

October Almost Forgotten.

Radek's stand in the discussion on the Communist Party of Russia is consistent with his opportunistic German policy. Thanks to the new leadership, the Communist Party of Germany has almost forgotten the October debacle and is now welded together into a unified whole. The leftist tendency does not exist as an organized group; the Central Committee is fighting the Menshevist groups. The new leaders are making mistakes, too, but they see their mistakes, they try to rectify them. Their chief error is that the comrades allow themselves to be torn away from the voice of the masses, that they do not yet know how to be leaders. The new leaders must wipe out Brandlerism, for right

wing dangers are still imminent. The policy of the Communist Party of Germany in Halle, in the Furstenwals, in the metal trades congress, was correct. In the elections of the shop stewards the results were particularly brilliant.

Stay in the Unions.

Retreats occurred only where Brandlerism rules. The Central Committee hesitated on the question of the trade unions, but now it is putting up a hard fight against the movement to get out of the unions. The expert's report is inaugurating a new period of struggle in which the party is putting up a fight without quarter, with power as its object. In the question of the United Front the Congress must work out a concrete policy for every country. The present explanation of Smeral is a scholarly trick of diplomacy. There is danger in the fact that in Czechoslovakia the events in Saxony are recurring. The English party must be Communist not only on Sundays, but also on week days, and it must put up a sharper fight against MacDonald. The Communist Party of Germany declares for the fusion of the Communist Party of Italy with the Italian Socialists. The chief task at present is the fight against Radekism and Brandlerism on an international scale, and the creation of a unified Bolshevik party all over the world.

This speech was often interrupted by cheering. It was loudly applauded.

Czecho-Slovaks With Comintern.

In the name of the minority of the Czecho-Slovak delegation (Venzell, Friedfeld, Meierowa, Tschulen, Vertschik), Venzell declares the complete accord of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia with Zinoviev's criticism of the Central Committee of Czecho-Slovakia. Smeral's present explanation has not cleared up the situation at all, for he has not sufficiently done away with opportunistic tendencies, or, rather, he has not done away with them at all. The Central Committee of Czecho-Slovakia is in opposition to the Russian and German questions indifferently. Thru this the common task of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia and of the Comintern was made more difficult.

The speech enumerates further opportunistic erroneous groups, which must be fought in the spirit of Bolshevism. (Applause.)

In the name of the Balkan Federation, Boschkowitsch declares its complete accord with the Executive Committee. Danger of war, national problems, agrarian problems, and imperialist rivalries are threatening the equilibrium of the Balkans. The Balkan Federation accepts Zinoviev's formulation of the United Front policy and the workers' government.

Hirsch (of the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia) makes an explanation in which he shows that the Czecho-Slovak Communist youth is in full agreement with the Executive Committee. Aside from the mistakes already mentioned, there are serious opportunistic groupings in the Communist Party of Czecho-Slovakia on national and agrarian questions. The inversion of the party position on the question of nuclei will be pushed by every means. The party must first become Bolshevik. End of the session.

Rail Chiefs in Flop To LaFollette Can't Break Wall St. Ties

(Continued from preceding page.) Heading big insurance societies and in some cases coal mines where strikes are met by strictly business methods, they have, so to speak, windows opening on Wall Street.

Nurtured McAdoo Sentiment.

The railroad union leaders nurtured the McAdoo sentiment for years. In union halls and in their press, above all in their official paper "Labor," they sounded his praise. McAdoo was invited as the guest of honor at railroad union affairs. On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Brotherhood of Firemen, McAdoo's remarks were spread over an entire page of "Labor." The mischief now is done. This long term propaganda in favor of McAdoo has bred a confidence in him among thousands of the less clear thinking members of the brotherhoods. A sudden shift of their leaders to another man does not erase the effect of this propaganda. The confidence in McAdoo means confidence in McAdoo's pronouncements—to a sufficient extent to swing thousands of votes.

Will They Repudiate McAdoo?

Davis managers are chucking at this situation. The McAdoo endorsement means some additional strength for them, regardless of what the rail union leaders do. But they will gain still more votes unless the union officials are aggressively hostile, not only to Davis, but to McAdoo. Only by a vigorous repudiation of the oily Doheny attorney can the effects of the McAdoo endorsement be largely destroyed. That is not expected.

In failing to repudiate McAdoo and all his workers, now that he has openly allied himself with Morgan's lawyer, the rail union leaders will be double crossing any other candidate they endorse.

However one of the most powerful of the brotherhoods, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has not endorsed the acts of the C. P. P. A. convention and is still free to give full official support to the man McAdoo endorses.

Wall Street To LaFollette.

The rail union leaders have one leg in the democratic party and another leg in the LaFollette movement. Thru the democratic leg they are in very close footing with Wall Street, with the big open shop oppressors of union labor.

That the two old parties are controlled by Wall Street has become an axiom.

And the LaFollette movement, backed by the poor relations of Wall Street, the railroad labor bankers, offers no hope of a clear-cut battle against J. P. Morgan.

The only party of that kind is the one which has the ticket of William Z. Foster and Ben Gitlow in the field. It is uncompromising. Its members are workingmen, not labor bankers.

MOSCOW, July 13.—It is reported from Odessa that a number of large freight steamers have been chartered by the respective state economic organs and trusts for shipping large parties of Russian timber and cement from Black sea ports to Syria, with which trade relations are steadily developing.

TRUST CONROLS WORKERS' LIVES

(Continued from page one)

ments, machining, assembling, painting, packing and shipping departments; and when we have less men in these departments we would like to have our forces in the non-productive departments go down in the same proportion.

"But they won't because we have certain departments such as the power plant force, that are the same regardless of conditions in the shop, and it is impossible to make reductions in such forces. But there are ways in which every man can help reduce it."

Grant, after telling the men that they would probably lose their jobs in the near future, strongly hinted that those who are retained are going to get wage reductions. And this company-union organization is supposed to benefit the employees!

"I think we have been neglectful in enforcing the old rule that the company pays for good work only," said Grant. I do not think there was anything improper in the rule that the company would only be expected to pay for good pieces."

Piece Workers Protest.

The workers in the piece work shops certainly disagree with our altruistic superintendent on this point. Often the defective pieces are worked on for long periods of time, going thru several operations such as reaming, before a blow hole or other defect is discovered. There is no reason why the company should not pay us for this time, which is unavoidably put in, certainly not for our own interests but as company time.

Mr. Grant wants us to do two jobs when we get paid for only one. He said, "Let's everyone pass on his own work—be an inspector." The company should pay for an adequate force of inspectors, instead of making the piece workers inspect their own work, and refusing to pay them for unavoidable defects.

"There is, not very much in sight for the summer," Grant told the men. "If it had not been for foreign orders, the McCormick works would have had a very slim year."

Company Union Gags Speech.

Along with the use of the industrial council as a means for issuing orders

to the men, the Harvester company uses it as a means to spread loyalty, patriotic and Americanization propaganda. Every attempt to discuss socialism, or any problem which vitally affects the interests of the employees, is stopped by the International Harvester officials.

When August Pritzke, one of the employes representatives, timidly suggested at the meeting of the council held on May 9, that he "would like to give a talk on the subject of Socialism, Evolution and Recreation in relation to Employees," Mr. Grant refused Pritzke permission to speak, declaring, "We usually try and keep council business confined to matters of mutual interest to employes and the company, and this looks like a pretty broad subject to cover." Then he went on to discuss the laying off of more employes and reduction of the piece workers wages.

Sao Paulo Rebels Seek Armistice but Government Says No

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 13.—(9 A. M.)—The government has refused a request of the Sao Paulo rebels for a cease fire and unconditional surrender.

An armistice, announcing it will accept Major Bartholdo Klingler, chief of the Sao Paulo rebels, has been captured by federal troops and will arrive in Rio tonight from Santos. Big guns roar out for a few minutes at stated periods every few hours, battering away at the rebel positions in the Luz Barracks and the Fortress of Santa Ana. Many prisoners have been taken by the federal forces and continue to arrive here from Santos on naval transports.

The Brazilian warship Barroz, which has been visiting Argentine waters, departed for Brazil during the night.

Why Not Cite More?

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 13.—The Urbana Light, Heat and Power company has been cited to appear before the Illinois Commission next Tuesday to show cause why electric service to its patrons should not be improved.

WHITE TERROR BULGARIAN RULE MURDERS DEPUTY

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—(By Mail).—Bulgaria is aroused at the latest political murder here. Petko Petkoff, a peasant member of parliament, was killed by agents of the White Guard government when they failed to frame him up on a charge of conspiracy to murder members of the cabinet.

Petkoff, both in his paper, People's Defense, and in parliament, had carried on a bold and bitter campaign against the white terror. For reply the government charged him with conspiracy.

First Frameup Fails.

Two months ago the minister of the interior read in the chamber of deputies a declaration signed by many peasants accusing Petkoff of conspiracy. Petkoff rose and produced the bloody shirt of a peasant who had refused to sign the charges against him and who was beaten to death. In a brilliant and bitter speech Petkoff completely turned the tables on his accusers, and the session broke up in disorder.

Shortly after came the charges from the same minister of the interior that Petkoff was plotting the assassination of the cabinet.

Demands Trial; Killed.

There was no evidence to support the charges, and Petkoff applied to the courts to be put on trial and demanded to be shown the proofs of his guilt. Three days later he was murdered.

Political murders are frequent in this country, as they are in Italy, and, like Italy, when the victim is of the opposition the murderers are never caught. Just now the country is aroused over this latest outrage.

Arrest Secret Police Agent.

Petkoff was a man of international reputation and had powerful friends both in this and other European countries, so something had to be done. An agent of the secret police has been arrested, charged with the killing.

Baron Munchausen Talks to Two Fakers On Davis Nomination

By BARON MUNCHAUSEN.

In offering the views of the two gentlemen whom I had the honor to interview for the DAILY WORKER, I hope your readers will not conclude that Messrs. Gompers and Cook are not subject to conviction. In fact, one of them is already convicted. Mr. Gompers is still at large.

In view of their outstanding personality, I feel, I am voicing the opinions of all real Americans when I say that a dirty trick has been played on the honorable professions followed by these two estimable gentlemen in not receiving the nomination for the presidency. Confidence thruout the nations are threatening to switch to LaFollette.

It is rumored, however, that Dr. Cook is mentioned for secretary of the interior in the event of Davis being successful at the polls next November, while Mr. Gompers is slated to take Mr. Mellon's place as chief prohibition enforcement director.

Samuel Gompers said, in his sleep: "The democratic nominee for the present social order, which is the best we have had since I first became president of the American Federation of Labor. The I frankly preferred Al Smith, because he was frank on the liquor question, I may be able to speak officially in behalf of Mr. Davis after I visit his cellar. I am semi-officially informed that it is the donkey's earlaps."

Dr. Cook, who sold the north pole to the Esquimaux and afterward disposed of a shipload of hot water bottles to the Mahoutah of Sahara, when interviewed in his cell at Atlanta said: "I am filled with jealousy. The Yellow Kid and myself were figuring on breaking the deadlock in the fall of 1927, but we were double crossed by Robert Brindell of Sing Sing, who was opposed to me because I did not let him in on my oil business. But neither did McAdoo. Davis may get the Sing Sing vote, but the Atlanta confidence men will now stay with Coolidge."

Send in that Subscription Today.

Against Wars of Capitalism

THIS month marks the tenth anniversary of world capitalism's most bloody conflict, the European war of 1914. In response to the call of the Communist International, the Communists all over the world will direct a whole week's effort against the wars of capitalism; against the new wars that threaten to hurl the workers of the nations against each other in mutual murder.

The Workers Party of the United States will lead in this attack on capitalist wars in this country.

One of the most powerful weapons, in this country, in carrying on this fight will be the SPECIAL EDITION OF THE DAILY WORKER, dated Saturday, July 26. The whole Magazine Section of this Saturday's issue will be given over to exposing capitalist militarism, and revealing the true nature of one of its main allies, the social-democracies in many lands.

This Special Edition will appear on the eve of the Special Week for Combatting War, July 27 to August 4th. Bundles of this issue should be distributed in every city and hamlet of the land. Bundles should be on hand for sale and distribution at all mass meetings and gatherings of workers' organizations. Send in your order now on the accompanying blank:

Fight Wars of Capitalism

DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. For the enclosed \$..... send me copies of the special "Fight the Wars of Capitalism" edition of the DAILY WORKER, to be dated Saturday, July 26, at the special rate of 3/2 cents per copy, or \$3.50 per hundred. I want to help raise the standards of Communism against the wars of capitalism. Name: ADDRESS: CITY: STATE:

LAFOLLETTE HAS OPEN SHOPPER'S AID IN SEATTLE

Hearst's Scab Paper Friendly to Senator

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) SEATTLE, July 13.—Non-union printers are setting up columns of publicity favorable to the LaFollette candidacy in Hearst's scab Post-Intelligencer. The unofficial support which the open shop publisher is giving the Wisconsin senator is arousing caustic comment from those trade unionists who followed William H. Johnston's version of LaFollette as labor's candidate.

The Hearst paper which is denouncing both old parties and in effect supporting LaFollette is at the same time seeking to crush the aspirations of organized labor in the northwest. Its local managers and Hearst himself stand flatly behind the new Post-Intelligencer working policy that lengthened working hours 30 minutes a day over their competitors and lowered wages.

The typographical union in Everett has just followed the typographical union of Seattle in declaring a boycott against the open shop Post-Intelligencer. Everett union men are instructed not to read this paper which is fighting the strike of printers and which locked out the stereotypers and mallets who refused to work with imported scabs.

Resentment against the "P-I" has reached such a pitch that solicitors are turned away from doors as they ask for subscriptions.

LaFollette and Hearst.

Trade unionists are beginning to associate the LaFollette movement with Hearst. The suggestion is being made that the senator go on record against the open shop if he expects organized labor to back him.

Left Wingers are pointing out that the LaFollette platform ignores the open shop issue, that he is making his campaign mainly on an "Honest" government and small business rights' issue, not as a champion of the rights of labor.

MAC DONALD'S SURRENDER TO MORGAN SCORED

Dissension in Laborite Ranks over Premier

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) LONDON, July 13.—Premier MacDonald's surrender to Herriot and to the international bankers has created much dissatisfaction in Labor Party circles. MacDonald's endorsement of the Dawes plan, followed as it was by a virtual pledge to use the armed forces of his government to punish Germany, should she default on payments, has enflamed the more radical wing of the party.

Still another cause for indignation is MacDonald's suggestion that an American member be added to the reparations commission as a reparations arbitrator.

The American member would also be supposed to look out for the interest of American investors in the German loans, but his chief importance lies in his position as an arbitrator among the various claimants from different nations, in the event of German defaultations.

This means that the so-called Labor government of England links itself with the Morgan government of America in squeezing the throat of Germany and exacting the yearly tolls provided for under the Dawes brigandage plan.

Flores Faction Plot Revolution to Upset Mexican Calles Vote

MEXICO CITY, Mex., July 13.—General B. Elias Calles ran far ahead of General Flores in the presidential polling in Mexico City. The count was: Calles, 41,455; Flores, 8,540. Government officers said today they had reasons to know that certain of Gen. Calles' enemies are preparing to stage a revolution.

FOSTER-RUTHENBERG MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will address the membership of the Party on the immediate task of the Party in the following cities:
DETROIT—Thursday, July 17, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Ave., at 8 p. m.
BUFFALO—Friday, July 18, Engineers Hall, 36 W. Huron St., at 8 p. m.
BOSTON—Saturday, July 19, Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, at 7:30 p. m.
NEW HAVEN—July 22, S. P. M., Labor Lyceum, 38 Howe St.
NEW YORK CITY—Wednesday, July 23, Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave., at 8 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA—Thursday, July 24, Breth Shalom Hall, 508 Pine St., at 8 p. m.
PITTSBURGH—Friday, July 25.
CLEVELAND—Saturday, July 26.

Miners Fired Bittner As Betrayer; Chief Lewis Strikebreaker Now

Van A. Bittner is now in West Virginia in charge of the field work for John L. Lewis, in wrecking the organization in District 17, United Mine Workers of America. Whenever there is an important job of union smashing, Lewis sends Bittner to the scene. Bittner led the scab forces during the Howat strike in Kansas and he has figured in Alabama, Canada, the Pennsylvania coke regions and elsewhere for Lewis and the operators. He is also a leading "red baiter".

In view of his present activities, the DAILY WORKER believes that the following data submitted by Thomas Myeracough, secretary of the Progressive Miners' Committee, is of interest.

It gives facts, supported by telegraphic records, of the betrayal of the miners in the Pittsburgh district where Bittner was president in 1916 and shows how Bittner was kicked out of his job under suspicion of taking a bribe to call off a strike.

WHY MINERS OUSTED HIM

Before Van A. Bittner and Pat Hanaway were removed from office as president and vice-president, respectively of the United Mine Workers in District 5, around Pittsburgh, in 1916, a number of things had occurred to goad the miners to action against these betrayers.

Bittner was definitely charged with taking a \$5,000 bribe to end the strike that had been going on against the operators; Bittner made strenuous efforts to call off this strike, as the appended telegrams show, that the strike was later won by the miners against his will. And Bittner consummated in New York a rotten agreement which brought chaos to the Pittsburgh district.

Gave Lewis His Chance.

Bittner and Hanaway were removed in some disgrace and strange, as it may seem now, John L. Lewis and Phil Murray, now president and vice-president of the international union, took part in the move against him. Altho not actually agitating the demand for the removal of Bittner and Hanaway, they were desirous of having the chance to play the parts they did, for they themselves were to be personal beneficiaries of the change.

Murray was to succeed Bittner as president of the Pittsburgh district, which he did, while Lewis, who was comparatively unknown to the membership at that time, but who was well-known to the local agent of the

U. S. Steel corporation, was to be groomed for the International Presidency.

Lewis' Steel Friend.

It is charged that this steel agent, who is also a large non-union coal operator and whose name is A. R. Hamilton, had told a gathering of organizers in District 5 (seems strange, but he controls them) that he, Hamilton, was going to make Lewis the next big-time president of the miners' union. One who was present at this meeting has told how Hamilton said it would be brought about, that John P. White, who was then President, would be put on a \$1.00 a year job as adviser to the Fuel Administrator, while the miners would pay him his regular salary; that Frank J. Hayes, who was then International Vice-president and who would automatically ascend to the presidency, would be gotten rid of and that Lewis, who would in due time start up the ladder of ascendancy, would then become the International President.

Soft For White and Lewis.

White returned to the miners' pay roll as a special representative, but very few know the circumstances. Hayes is now a gold mine operator, after being ousted from the official family of the U. M. W. of A. He went, as promised by Hamilton and Lewis, who went to Pittsburgh in 1916 to officiate at the obituary of Bittner, is now the "Big Cheese." But Bittner who was removed from the presidency of District 5, on gross charge, is the chief representative of the International Union when there is dirty work to do; witness Alabama, Kansas and etc.

The following telegrams from and to Bittner, also the one showing Murray's surprise when Bittner's action was brought to his attention are worthy of note now since the Lewis, Murray and Bittner trinity has worked so much to the disadvantage of the membership of the United Mine Workers of America.

New York, February 27th, 1916.

James Oates, Confidential, New Kensington, Pa.

Settle up strike Curtisville immediately as continuance will interfere with settlement for mine run.

VAN BITTNER. Board member Oates' answer to above telegram reads as follows: "Believe telegram is a fake."

JIM OATES.

New York, February 29th, 1916.

James Oates, Confidential, Hotel Kensington, New Kensington, Pa.

Telegram O. K. call strike off and

every man is to be given his job no discrimination; will explain later.

VAN BITTNER.

New Kensington, Pa., March 2, 1916.

Philip Murray, New York.

Bittner has ordered organizers out of strike zone. Do something; telegraph Dobbins.

JIM OATES.

New York, March 2, 1916.

Francis Dobbins, 2007 First National Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Can't believe that Bittner called off the strike, as he never consulted any of the Board Members; will take up the matter with Bittner later.

R. Wood, P. MURRAY.

New York, March 3, 1916.

James Oates, (Confidential), Kensington Hotel, New Kensington, Pa.

Withdraw organizers from Curtisville.

Oates did not withdraw organizers, but informed him by telegram that he did. "Will explain matters when we meet."

New York, March 6, 1916.

James Oates, New Kensington, Pa.

Under no circumstances hold any meeting at Curtisville. Don't fail to obey this order.

VAN BITTNER.

New York, March 6, 1916.

Francis Dobbins, 2007 First National Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have taken the matter up with President Bittner at board meeting and said he did not call strike off at Curtisville. (Confidential).

P. MURRAY.

DEFY'S RANK AND FILE

In the following letter Van Bittner comes out flat-footedly, and tells Oates that the calling off of the strike and the new contract are nobody's business but his own. The rank and file and the working organizers have no right to inquire about the district president's acts, according to Bittner.

Hotel Continental, New York, N. Y., March 6, 1916.

Mr. James Oates, Hotel Kensington, New Kensington, Pa.

Dear Sir and Brother—I have been informed that the information I gave you relative to the strike and withdrawal of organizers from Curtisville has been conveyed to New York without me being informed as to any intention of this being done.

VAN BITTNER.

New York, February 27th, 1916.

James Oates, Confidential, Hotel Kensington, New Kensington, Pa.

Telegram O. K. call strike off and

The strike at Curtisville was called off, as I informed you by telegram, in the interest of mine run in the Pittsburgh district. One of the most prominent operators here and probably the largest factor in negotiating a wage contract for our district, which means the entire competitive field, asked that this be done in the interest of getting a contract for our district, and I did not think it was absolutely necessary for me to report all my movements to our organizers, as I have failed to find anything in the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America that compelled me to report to the organizers, but I do think our law is very plain relative to the organizers reporting matters pertaining to the organization to the president.

I hope to be able to explain the entire situation when I see you and clear up any mystery that might seem to exist relative to the matter.

Please wire me an explanation immediately.

With best wishes, I remain, Yours very truly,

(Signed) VAN BITTNER, President.

Oates' reply by telegram to the above letter:

"That women and children thrown out on public roads by state troops, and will explain matters to you when we meet."

New York, March 8, 1916.

James Oates, Hotel Kensington, New Kensington, Pa.

District executive board has decided to call off strike and withdraw organizers from Curtisville. This order must be obeyed without further delay. Explanation will be made when we return to district.

VAN BITTNER, F. P. MURRAY, ROBERT WOOD.

BITTNER'S PLOT FOILED.

Everything was done by Bittner to call off the Curtisville strike, but Jimmy Oates refused to obey his orders. The result was that shortly after the organization was established there and is still flourishing. Bittner was run out of office, tendering his resignation to save his face. This pleased Murray, for he succeeded to the presidency of District 12, while Bittner and his associate Hanaway were put on the international payroll.

Lewis made his rapid rise unknown to the membership, and everything was serene with him, so when an effort to show these telegrams to the conventions of the miners' union was made they were denied admission to the records. And so the story goes, when the records of all are challenged. Well, politics makes strange—

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer cottagers. Miss Smith is a niece of the late Joseph Wharton, millionaire metallurgist, founder of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania and of Swarthmore College. He was an ardent prohibitionist himself. His niece is not receiving much sympathy in her "expose" because everybody knows that the wealthy residents make their own laws for prohibition and conduct generally and wailing about it won't do any good.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 13.—The free flowing bowl of the millionaire colony has been attacked by Miss Esther Morton Smith, one of the old-timers among the summer

ALASKA RAILROAD IS SABOTAGED IN MORGAN'S BEHALF

U. S. Aims to Discredit Public Ownership

(By The Federated Press) WASHINGTON, July 13.—Reinstatement of three operating officials of the government railroad in Alaska, who had been dismissed by Colonel Lee H. Landis, manager of the road, is Secretary Work's first move toward pacifying the bitter quarrel aroused by bureaucrats during the past year in the road's affairs. Landis was entrusted with the job of "raising hell," according to reports from employees on the line, and the chiefs of the train service brotherhoods have several times had to intervene to prevent strikes which Landis seemed anxious to bring on.

The brotherhoods believe that the administration has a deliberately planned to make a failure of operation of the property in order that it might be turned over to the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate that controls every other big interest in the territory. Another motive seen in the policy of trouble making is an attempt to discourage public ownership sentiment in the United States by making of the Alaska railroad an "awful example."

Now that Landis has overreached himself, and Work has received a hot bombardment of protests from every town along the line, Landis may be withdrawn and a more cautious substitute sent in to continue the task.

Japan's Ambassador Leaves Dissatisfied With U. S. Attitude

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) WASHINGTON, July 13.—Leaving Washington today, Masano Hanihara, retiring Japanese ambassador, returns to his country convinced that a more satisfactory disposition of the Japanese immigration question must be arranged if trouble is to be avoided between the two countries, that, although outward anti-American demonstrations in his country soon will end, resentment on the part of the Japanese will continue under the surface.

Hanihara has not resigned as ambassador, but the understanding here is that he probably will not return to Washington as ambassador.

The future course of Japan in dealing with the immigration question is expected to be decided after conferences between Hanihara and the Tokio government. It is doubtful that any further step will be taken by Japan before the elections in this country, but there is every indication that Japan does not regard the question as a closed incident.

The American government does regard the question as closed.

British Stool Can't Draw Crowds with 'Red Menace' Guff

MILFORD, Utah, July 13.—The turbid red menace, as pictured by an alleged Col. Smith to chautauqua audiences is falling in Utah. The chautauqua stopping off here with the mysterious Smith was promised \$1,000 by local people but only \$280 was collected. Smith claims he was an officer in the British secret service in Russia and said he has the goods on the bolsheviks. Judging by the attendance, people here didn't care whether he had or not.

(This Col. Smith first drew good fees lecturing to Chicago business men. When this petered out he was sent to smaller Illinois towns and now he is on his last legs on the skidroad.)

Two More Mail Robbers Caught. Two additional indictments were voted today at a special session of the grand jury investigating the Round-off \$3,000,000 mail robbery. The bills are against Herbert S. Holiday, arrested in Little Rock, Ark., and Jeff Newton, arrested in Del Rio, Texas. These indictments make a total of 11 voted in the case.

CANADIAN MINISTER OF LABOR PROVED STRIKE BREAKER AGAINST MINERS AND POSTAL WORKERS NOW

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TORONTO, Ont., July 13.—During the recent postal strike, Murdoch, minister of "labor" in the liberal cabinet at Ottawa, secured great publicity for himself by telling the striking posties that they could "strike until hell freezes over," and was able to end the strike by promising the men that they would not receive a wage cut when they returned to work. The postal workers are very indignant regarding the conduct of Murdoch. But the publication of some telegrams which passed between Murdoch and Armstrong, premier of Nova Scotia during the strike of the steel workers and miners of Cape Breton last July paints Murdoch in even blacker colors than his conduct during the postal strike does.

The steel workers of Sydney, N. S., struck on June 27th last year to force the British Empire Steel Corporation to grant them a 20 percent increase in wages, an eight-hour day, recognition of their union, and the check off collection of union dues. The corporation which dominates not only the city of Sydney, but the entire province, used the local police force to prevent the steel workers from picketing, and because the workers insisted on picketing the chief of police and a judge were prevailed upon to send in an application for troops to preserve "law and order" and "protect private property."

The Liberal government at Ottawa sent the troops, of course, but the Liberal government of Armstrong in Nova Scotia got to be outdone in its loyalty to the corporation sent down a force of waterfront rats dressed in uniform and dubbed "Provincial Police." With the aid of these state troops, and the strikebreaking activities of John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers who deposed the officers of the miners and cancelled the district charter, the strike was finally crushed.

The federal government sent so many thousand troops to Nova Scotia during this strike that some members of the government were afraid that it would create a bad impression on the workers. Murdoch was one of these. He did not oppose sending the troops, but was anxious that they should be sent in such a manner that the workers of the rest of the country would not protest this action of the government by striking. The miners of Nova Scotia send appeals to the miners of Alberta to strike in sympathy with them against the use of troops against workers on strike.

Cancel Strikers' Charters. The rank and file of the miners of that district were undoubtedly favorable to such a strike, and in Drumheller Valley a strike was declared. But Sherman, president of the district, understood his duty to the capitalists that he opposed a strike. He succeeded in getting the district executive to vote against the strike, and cancelled the charters of the locals in Drumheller which had struck. Sherman was so afraid that the miners would strike in spite of him that he sent a telegram to Murdoch telling him of the critical "situation and stating that the membership will not be controlled by the district officials of this organization unless immediate steps are taken to improve serious situation now existing in Nova Scotia."

He Didn't Tell. Murdoch sent this information to Armstrong at Halifax and he was of the opinion that steps should be taken to inform the "public" as to the serious situation. To this Murdoch replied: "In my judgment, if labor generally thruout Canada knew the real causes of the present industrial trouble and the facts in connection with the calling of the troops to Cape Breton, labor generally from coast to coast would be in much greater rebellion." Thus this creature formerly an official of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and given the position of Minister of Labor by the Liberal party because of his services to the party and the fact that it was necessary to secure a "safe and sane" labor slate for the job of minister of labor, shows that he knew that the workers of Cape Breton were justified in striking yet he was so loyal to the bosses that he upheld the actions of the capitalist government in crushing the strike by the use of the state forces.

To expose this Liberal hack who is foisted on the workers of this country as a "labor leader" we reprint the telegrams which show him in action against the workers as follows:

Ottawa, July 7th, 1923.

Premier Armstrong, Halifax, N. S. By direction of the Prime Minister, I am sending you telegram received tonight from William Sherman, president District 18, United Mine Workers of America, covering coal mining districts of Alberta and British Columbia: "Critical situation is developing in the coal fields of the west as result of latest developments in Nova Scotia dispute between British Empire Steel Corporation and its employees. Present indications in our district are that membership will not be controlled by the district officials of this organization unless immediate steps are taken to improve serious situation now existing in Nova Scotia. Practically all labor organizations in west are interesting themselves in the situation."

(Signed) James Murdoch.

Halifax, July 10th, 1924.

Hon. James Murdoch, Minister of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

Telegram 7th received. Have just wired Prime Minister, see contents. Evidently there is a clear misunderstanding in other jurisdictions as to the causes of the present industrial trouble here and steps should be taken to inform public. Press here circulating telegram from William Sherman that miners of Alberta would not go out on strike.

(Signed) E. H. Armstrong, Premier.

Ottawa, July 10th, 1923.

Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Premier of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

Your telegram ninth. You are correct in the view that there is a clear misunderstanding in other jurisdictions as to the causes of the present industrial troubles in Nova Scotia. In my judgment, if labor generally thruout Canada knew the real causes of the present industrial trouble and the facts in connection with the calling of the troops to Cape Breton, labor generally from coast to coast would be in much greater rebellion than so far has been evidenced. My earnest hope is that the existing situation may be minimized and improved before the public, which includes labor generally, become fully informed.

(Signed) James Murdoch, Minister of Labor.

Labor's War Lord Won't Give World One Day for Peace

AMSTERDAM, July 13.—International Anti-War Day, Sept. 21, will not be observed by the American Federation of Labor, according to announcement by the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions with which the A. F. of L. was at one time affiliated. A letter from Samuel Gompers states that while his organization will do what it can for universal peace, "it is not deemed advisable or practicable" to participate.

"In spite of this attitude, our day will not fail to be celebrated in the United States," the International asserts.

A request to the A. F. of L. to send a fraternal delegate to the Vienna congress of the International held in June was also turned down.

Negro Doctor is Now Head of Negro Vets' Tuskegee Hospital

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13.—A Negro physician, Dr. Joseph M. H. Ward, of Indianapolis, has been appointed as medical officer in charge of the United States veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama, to succeed Dr. Charles M. Griffith, a white doctor. Dr. Ward completes the Negro staff of the hospital in line with the government's policy of replacing white members as soon as trained Negroes were found. Dr. Ward attained the highest rank of any Negro in the world war, that of major.

"Take Mexico, It'll Pay," Is Advice of Greedy U. S. Plute

MEXICO CITY, July 13.—In the isthmus of Tehuantepec in southern Mexico, the Int'l Petroleum Co., asks for permission to dig six new wells. For two years its geologists have been investigating this region. One of the new wells yields over a thousand barrels a day. The president of the American chamber of commerce in Mexico City declares that it would pay the United States to take Mexico.

MUSSOLINI SHOT AT BY ASSASSIN IN FASCIST FEUD

Disruption Now Rules in Italian Provinces

(Special to the DAILY WORKER) ROME, Italy, July 13.—In spite of the most severe censorship of outgoing messages, and even limitations on Italian papers, the news has come out that the Fascists are fighting among one another. An attempt was made upon the life of Mussolini yesterday and it is feared that the government will become even stricter against all Socialist and Communist workers.

Rossi Seeks Death. Cesare Rossi, former Fascist official in charge of the interior department press bureau, tried to commit suicide in prison where he is held in connection with the kidnaping and murder of Giacomo Matteotti, Socialist deputy. He was unsuccessful. He has many nasty charges of violence and graft against him.

General de Bono, deposed head of the Fascist national militia, now absorbed into the army, was interrogated again for six hours because of his supplying the passports to Volpi and the other Fascist officials and thugs who attempted to escape after the murder of Matteotti.

Workers Attacked. A group of Communist workers who put a red flag on the statue of the poet Berlioz were attacked by carabinieri and dispersed.

The report has come from Brescia that the local Fascists is in uproar since the killing of the secretary of another member of the organization over the robbing of a store.

Mussolini still sits in the seat of control but his days are being told off, according to all indications.

Party Activities Of Local Chicago

Next City Central Committee Meeting, Tuesday, July 14th, 8 P. M. WORKERS LYCEUM, 2733 HIRSH BLVD. Important matters in our Political Activity will be discussed at this meeting. ALL DELEGATES MUST ATTEND. Visitors are invited.

CHICAGO BRANCH MEETINGS

Monday, July 14
19th Ward Italian, 1103 S. Loomis St. Cicerio Italian, 1402 S. 50th Ct. SPEAKERS CLASS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Tuesday, July 15
Pullman Russian, 11453 South Park Ave.

Wednesday, July 16
W. M. Z. FOSTER on "RUSSIA IN 1924" at Ogden Auditorium, 614 S. Halsted St. English, 614 S. Halsted St. Mid-City English, Ogden and Taylor. Czechoslovak No. 3, 2548 S. Homan Ave. Czechoslovak No. 1, 1825 S. Loomis Street. Cicerio Czechoslovak, 57th Ave. and 22nd Place. Italian Terra Cotta, 2707 N. Marshfield Ave. Douglas Park Jewish, Liberty Club House, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. Roumanian Branch, 2254 Clybourn Ave.

Thursday, July 17
Finnish Branch, Imperial Hall, 2409 N. Halsted St. South Side English, 3201 S. Wabash Ave. Scandinavian Karl Marx, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. Russian No. 1, 1902 W. Division St. 11th Ward Italian, 2429 S. Oakley Blvd. 31st Ward Italian, 511 N. Sangamon St.

Friday, July 18
Ukrainian No. 2, Ukrainian Educational Society, 1701 Stephenson Ave. Polish North Side, 1902 W. Division St. Milda Hall, 3142 S. Halsted St. Greek Branch, 722 Blue Island Ave.

CHICAGO STREET MEETINGS This Week

MONDAY—Madison and Hoynes, Mid-City Eng. Br. W. P.
TUESDAY—Roosevelt Road and St. Louis, West Side Y. W. L. Irving Park and Monticello, Irving Park Y. W. L. & W. L.
WEDNESDAY—Fullerton and Halsted, North Side Eng. W. P.
THURSDAY—22nd and Halsted, Englewood English W. P.
FRIDAY—Division and Washburn, N. W. Jewish, W. P. North and Rockwell, Maplewood Y. W. L. Roosevelt and Central Park, Rykov, W. L.
SATURDAY—30th and State, South Side English W. P. 112th and Michigan, Pullman Sub-C. C.
SUNDAY—Marshfield and Roosevelt Road, Marshfield, Y. W. L.

NEW YORK CITY Party Activities

NEW YORK, July 13.—Wm. Z. Foster, recently returned from a trip to Russia, will speak on RUSSIA IN 1924 at a mass meeting to be held on Monday, July 21st, 8 P. M., at Webster Hall, 11th Street between 3rd and 4th Aves., under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League. Comrade Foster, who also investigated conditions in Russia in the dark days of 1921, has had exceptional opportunities to observe conditions in Russia at the present time. He has brought back from the Soviet Republic a message of revolutionary achievement which all workers should hear.

Remember the date and place—Monday, July 21, at Webster Hall.

Bronx—General membership meeting, Thursday, July 17, 8:30 p. m., 1347 Boston road, to discuss St. Paul convention, educational program for fall season for Bronx, shop nuclei and industrial activity, headquarters. Good speakers will address the meeting. Come early.—E. Robins, Secretary.

German Communist Dying from Hunger Strike in Prison

(By The Federated Press) MUNICH, Germany, June 13.—Karl Frank, Bavarian Communist leader, who was arrested with 50 Communists May 25 for meeting illegally is on hunger strike and in a serious condition. At this writing he has refused food for 21 days and has been transferred to the prison hospital. His wife and child have been summoned, as it is feared he may die.

The Communists who met in Munich were deputies elected to the Bavarian diet and officials of the party. They deny there was anything illegal in their gathering, and state that as a political party the Communists are entitled to have the elected representatives meet with the party chiefs.

CZARIST WRITERS OUTLIVE WELCOME IN S. P. MONTHLY

Snow and Melms Gluttons for Punishment

After years vilification of Soviet Russia, the Socialist Party has at last wakened up to the fact that this policy is not a paying proposition. The bitterly anti-Communist leaders of the Socialist Party have voted to eliminate further attacks upon Soviet Russia from their official publication, the "Socialist World," admitting that previous attacks were not based on authentic information.

The question of future policy on Russia was put up to the national executive committee of the yellow Socialists when another communication from the "Delegation Abroad of the Young Socialist Revolutionary of Russia" was sent in for publication. Evidently the appalling loss of membership by the Socialists here made their national executives reconsider their destructive and disruptive anti-Communist policy toward Soviet Russia.

Two Bitter-enders. Edmund T. Melms, organizer in Milwaukee, and W. R. Snow, secretary for Illinois, voted for the continuance of the old policy of falsification and vilification.

W. M. Brandt of St. Louis, Leo M. Harkins of Philadelphia, Birch Wilson and even Morris Hillquit, so-called "intellectual leader" of the Socialists, of New York voted against the publication of the attack in question in order to set a precedent for further guidance for the "Socialist World."

Harkins commented that "there is a tendency on the part of contributors on the Russian question to write or have printed articles that need to be verified on many points." He said that he was "in favor of not printing any articles criticizing the Soviet government."

Hillquit commented "I am opposed to the publication of the communication submitted by comrade Weisbord (1) because I have some doubts about the reliability of Evgheny Schreider, and (2) I do not favor the tendency of persistent attacks on the Soviet government which seems to be developing in some parts of the Socialist movement."

Debs did not vote.

Croatian Peasants See Best Hopes in Joining Communists

(By The Federated Press) MOSCOW, July 13.—The reactionaries of Jugo-Slavia have driven the peasants straight into the arms of the Communist Party. Stefan Radich, leader of the peasant party, has arrived in Moscow and stated that his party would join the farmers' section of the Communist International.

In an interview Radich declared that conditions in Russia transcend his expectations. Not only are national minorities protected, but they are encouraged to foster their national cultures. He believes that his Croatian republican farmers will fit better into the Soviet scheme than into any other.

Imperialists Blamed. "The white Russians in Siberia touched the nadir of folly," the American writer claims, also he adds that he is not uncritical of the Bolsheviks. "But," he adds, "the Bolsheviks at least show some force and capacity in their work."

The correspondent has written to his paper a picture of the ruin of Siberia's former industry and has recorded his agreement with the present Soviet government's stand that the blame for the devastation is upon the heads of Kolchak and his imperialist-capitalist supporters of America, England, France, Japan and Italy. He tells of the tremendous resources of the vast territory of northern Asia and a little of how they are now being developed under the Soviet government.

BUFFALO PARTY ACTIVITIES

Monday, July 14—Open air meeting, Main and Genesee St. Speakers, Siminoff and Raymond.
Tuesday, July 15—English Branch meeting at Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St. There are a number of important matters to be taken up and the comrades are requested to be present without fail.
Wednesday, July 16—The meeting of the C. C. C. will be held at the Finnish Hall, 159 Grider St.
Thursday, July 17—Open air meeting at Lafayette Square. Speakers, Siminoff and Brill.
Friday, July 18—The general membership meeting will be held at the Engineers Hall, 36 W. Huron St. The comrades are urged to be present at this meeting where Comrades Foster and Ruthenberg will report on the "Immediate Tasks Before the Party."
Saturday, July 19—Open air meeting at Main and Genesee St. Speakers, Siminoff and Raymond.
Sunday, July 20—The workers party picnic at Woodlawn Beach, Seventh St. and Finch Grounds. A good program is arranged for this picnic and all comrades in Buffalo and vicinity are requested to co-operate with the committee and make this picnic a success.
An enlarged meeting of the D. E. C. will be held on the picnic grounds. The out of town members of the D. E. C. are urgently requested to attend this meeting as we have a program of business to transact.

MORGAN-DAVIS-BRYAN TICKET WILL NOT AID YOUNG WORKERS OR OLD

By MAX SALZMAN, National Committeeman, Young Workers League.

After a long period of uncertainty during which delegates to the democratic convention stated they would not accept any candidate of J. P. Morgan, John W. Davis, corporation lawyer, for the Morgan interests was chosen as candidate for president of the United States. The nomination for vice-president of the brother of the fossilized guy, who denies that he has descended from monkeys (probably because he still is one), certainly offers no help to the workers and working farmers who are facing the worst crisis in history.

Davis, the tool of Morgan & Co., no doubt, would do his master's bidding and protect the foreign investments of his boss even though he would send the American Youth into another slaughterfest. The fact that America is facing a serious unemployment situation, and that many millions of workers will soon be walking the streets is not worrying Mr. Davis. He has a solution for this problem in advance. The foreign investments of Morgan, coming in conflict with the investments of other capitalists would permit Mr. Davis to do away with the unemployed, by making them the fertilizer for the soil of the country in which they will fight for Morgan. I beg your pardon, America.

Davis and Bryan represent the Morgan interests, who have large investments in the textile mills where some hundreds of thousands of children are employed. Morgan is the exploiter not only of the adult and young workers, but of the little children as well. And Davis and Bryan are his candidates.

Davis and Bryan represent the large capitalists, those who desire a highly centralized government, which will be used to a far greater degree and more openly than before against the working class. Davis and Bryan represent the same interests as the strike breaker Coolidge and "Hell and Maria" Dawes, also the enemies of the workers.

The workers and working-class-minded farmers can defend their interests only by supporting working-class candidates, and by joining in the struggle that will finally result in wiping the capitalists from the face of the earth.

KOLCHAK DRIVE UPON SOVIETS STUPIDEST YET

American Aid to Whites Condemned by Writer

(Special to the Daily Worker.) MOSCOW, July 13.—Kolchak's campaign in Siberia, supported as it was by the American, British, French, Japanese and Italian governments, stands out as one of the stupidest and most ineffective in modern times," states one of the American correspondents here who has just returned from an extensive survey of the Siberian territory which was wracked and torn by the counter-revolutionists.

Whites Went Mad. The correspondent, who is employed by one of the wealthiest and strongest capitalist dailies in the United States, further states: "The 'whites' under Kolchak acted as the madman had seized them. They turned the peasantry against them by their harshness. They killed moderate reformers."

"In the civil war of 1918-19 much property along the direct line of the railways was destroyed. Bridges were blown up, many cattle were killed, and parts of towns were burned."

Imperialists Blamed. "The white Russians in Siberia touched the nadir of folly," the American writer claims, also he adds that he is not uncritical of the Bolsheviks. "But," he adds, "the Bolsheviks at least show some force and capacity in their work."

The correspondent has written to his paper a picture of the ruin of Siberia's former industry and has recorded his agreement with the present Soviet government's stand that the blame for the devastation is upon the heads of Kolchak and his imperialist-capitalist supporters of America, England, France, Japan and Italy. He tells of the tremendous resources of the vast territory of northern Asia and a little of how they are now being developed under the Soviet government.

Mutual Credit in Russia. MOSCOW, July 13.—There were 53 registered societies of mutual credit, of which 38 carried on active operations, by the 1st of October, 1923, and their number had increased to 73 and 50, respectively, by April 1, 1924, according to a report recently presented to the Council of People's Commissaries. Their aggregate balance sheets increased during the said period from 6,090,000 to 12,432,000 gold roubles.

GET READY! GET SET! GO! PARTY PRESS PICNIC!

Everybody Will Be at Riverview, August 10

Riverview! That El Dorado of Twentieth Century Chicago where even the most hopelessly rheumatic of us wend our way at least once a year, to seek a few hours of merry childhood!

The Workers Party Press Picnic will be held at Riverview on Sunday, August 10th, with the annual round of dancing and entertainment, sports, games, refreshments, and a few good working class speakers.

All the World There. The picnic will be international as only a press picnic can be; the proceeds will go to build up not only the DAILY WORKER, but also the various language papers of the Party—Finnish, Russian, Jewish, Hungarian, Italian, Greek, South Slavic, Lithuanian, Polish, etc. The language groups will all be represented in the entertainment, which will consist of tableau, folk dancing, and similar items.

As an added attraction, it is rumored that Sam Hammersmark has offered to wrestle with Frank Buckley (ne Buzzie).

Beautiful yellow tickets, twenty inches long, looking like railroad tickets to Yellowstone Park or the Belgium Congo, are already on hand in the City Office, Room 303, 166 West Washington Street, and can be purchased for 35c each. The ticket not only admits one to the Party Picnic, but also gives one the benefit of reduced rates on many of the famous Riverview specialties, including the "Bug House," "Chutes," "Big Dipper"—and the much suspected but somehow still respectable, "Mill on the Floss." Between dances at the Party picnic—or between games—you can go out into the Park and listen to the famous Riverview Brass Band, or break your neck riding on "The Bobs," or amuse yourself in one of the more quiet pastimes.

Members of the Workers Party have indicated that they are going to make a special effort to "put over" the Press Picnic in fine style. They recognize that, now as never before, the press of the Party needs money—and, now as never before, the Party press is proving its worth to the Party.

Members of the Workers Party have indicated that they are going to make a special effort to "put over" the Press Picnic in fine style. They recognize that, now as never before, the press of the Party needs money—and, now as never before, the Party press is proving its worth to the Party.

Filipino Scouts Ask Equal Pay with White Soldiers; Kicked Out

(Special to the Daily Worker.) MANILA, P. I., July 13.—Several hundred Filipino scouts of the United States army are to be discharged "for failing to perform their duties." The Filipinos struck for equal pay with white soldiers and refused to drill until their demand was attended to. About 100 of the men are in the 34th and 35th ambulance companies of the 12th medical regiment, and about the same number in the 57th regiment. The native scouts didn't realize that the army is ruled by iron and "strikes" are dubbed "insubordination" or even "treason," and punished accordingly.

Swiss Sympathy. BERNE, Switzerland, July 13.—The Swiss workers bitterly protested the cordiality of reception which was shown to King Ferdinand of Roumania when he came here, and when they heard of his donation of 19,000 Swiss francs to the poor they demanded that the money be used for the Roumanian emigrants who had fled to Switzerland to escape the terrorism ruling in Roumania.

Whites Went Mad. The correspondent, who is employed by one of the wealthiest and strongest capitalist dailies in the United States, further states: "The 'whites' under Kolchak acted as the madman had seized them. They turned the peasantry against them by their harshness. They killed moderate reformers."

"In the civil war of 1918-19 much property along the direct line of the railways was destroyed. Bridges were blown up, many cattle were killed, and parts of towns were burned."

Imperialists Blamed. "The white Russians in Siberia touched the nadir of folly," the American writer claims, also he adds that he is not uncritical of the Bolsheviks. "But," he adds, "the Bolsheviks at least show some force and capacity in their work."

The correspondent has written to his paper a picture of the ruin of Siberia's former industry and has recorded his agreement with the present Soviet government's stand that the blame for the devastation is upon the heads of Kolchak and his imperialist-capitalist supporters of America, England, France, Japan and Italy. He tells of the tremendous resources of the vast territory of northern Asia and a little of how they are now being developed under the Soviet government.

Mutual Credit in Russia. MOSCOW, July 13.—There were 53 registered societies of mutual credit, of which 38 carried on active operations, by the 1st of October, 1923, and their number had increased to 73 and 50, respectively, by April 1, 1924, according to a report recently presented to the Council of People's Commissaries. Their aggregate balance sheets increased during the said period from 6,090,000 to 12,432,000 gold roubles.

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL

A Monthly Review
on the progress of the world's first workers' government
Made more interesting by
MANY ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPHS
Feature articles by internationally known writers on

RUSSIA

and working class events the world over.
SUBSCRIBE NOW!

\$2.00 a Year \$1.00 Six Months

SOVIET RUSSIA PICTORIAL,
19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

NAME


STREET NO.

CITY STATE.....D.

YES!

Subscription price to
"The Communist International"
Reduced!

Single Now at
\$2.50
a year or
12 issues.
—
copy
25 cents.



Communist International

It represents officially the views and reflections of the Communist International as the official organ of the Executive Committee, edited by the world renowned revolutionary leaders: Gregory Zinoviev and Karl Radek.

It surely is read by all who fear an educated revolutionary working-class: by kings, emperors, capitalists and labor fakers, and there is no reason in the world why you, as a reader of the DAILY WORKER, should not read it. The subscription price is within your reach. Do it for your own benefit. Send your subscription to the

Literature Department,
Workers Party of America,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

The World of Labor • Industry & Agriculture

REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA ALONG BLACK SEA AREA

Communists, Agrarians Shot by Troops

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
 ATHENS, July 13.—Martial law has been declared throughout the Burgas district of Bulgaria, following a revolutionary uprising in which the rebels killed the prefect and other officials and many of their number were shot down in clashes with government troops.

Sofia dispatches state that sporadic uprisings on the part of agrarians started last week and gradually took the form of a revolution throughout the district along the Black Sea.

Troops loyal to the present regime made more than 700 arrests at Varna and elsewhere.

Much of the fighting between the agrarians, Communists, republicans and government forces appears to have been of a rough and tumble variety, but reports of numerous casualties indicate the troops used their arms.

Business Men Go Broke in Closed Coal Mine Field

VINCENNES, Ind., July 13.—With only one coal mine in operation in the field surrounding Vincennes, business houses are beginning to crack. A clothing store has failed. Several stores laid off clerks. Two banks have each laid off three clerical assistants. The theater frequently fails to take in enough to meet labor and expenses. The rolling mill has shut down.

In Bicknell with 7,000 population, seven mines are closed. Two grocery stores and a furniture store are bankrupt.

Meanwhile the Indiana Chamber of Commerce begs the government to reduce freights from West Virginia in order that non-union coal may be brought in to break the miners' union in the organized Indiana field.

Mex Textile Mills Close.
 MEXICO CITY, July 13.—Because it is difficult to compete with America, three large textile mills in Puebla have shut down. The textile workers of that state have appointed a commission, which, with government experts is to find means of reopening the factories. The workers in Puebla are suffering.

80,000 ILLINOIS WORKERS LOSE JOBS SINCE LAST YEAR; TIDE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IS RISING

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press Industrial Editor)

Employment in Illinois factories is dropping rapidly, according to the June review issued by the state department of labor. During the last three months manufacturing establishments have laid off more than 7 per cent of their employes. Employment has been reduced 11 1/2 per cent below June, 1923, meaning that 80,000 factory workers who had a job a year ago are out of a job today.

The total out of work in the state is far larger than this 80,000 would indicate, says the review. The army of unemployed is swelled by closing of mines, lessened building activity and the

fact that farmers are hiring fewer workers than a year ago, in addition large numbers have migrated to Illinois during the year and an additional number have arrived at working age.

172 for Each 100 Jobs.

The free employment service report for the month reflects this situation with 173 jobseekers for each 100 jobs. This compares with 154 for each 100 jobs in May, 100 in June, 1923; 103 in June, 1922; 240 in June, 1921, and 84 seekers for each 100 jobs in June, 1920. The Clero office reported 296 applicants for each 100 jobs, the Danville office 262 and Chicago nearly 200.

Part-time operations were reported on an increasing scale. The proportion of workers on part-time increased from 24 per cent in May to 35 per cent in June. This caused a reduction in average weekly earnings to \$27.40, which is 93 cents lower than the average for June last year.

Empty Dinner Pails.

Reduction in per capita earnings, coupled with the heavy layoffs, reduced the purchasing power of families dependent on factory wages in the state by about \$3,360,000 a week as compared with a year ago. This meant a loss of over \$14,500,000 in the month, or at an annual rate of something like \$175,000,000. It means not only hardship for the families affected, but also a material reduction in the demand for products of agriculture and industry.

Out of 55 industries included in the survey 42 reported declines in the number of workers between May and June. The most important layoffs in the month occurred in the metal, machinery and conveyance group, in which 383 employers dropped 10,000 employes, or 62 per cent of their working forces. Important reductions in this group were 20 per cent in agricultural implements, 12 per cent in iron and steel and 6 per cent in railroad car building.

Auto Industry Low.

Other industries reporting serious layoffs included automobiles and accessories, tools and machinery, furni-

ture, musical instruments, lumber, leather, chemicals, oils and paints. On the other hand seasonal gains in the clothing, shoe and food industries tended to keep the general average from falling too abruptly. Outside of manufacture, mail order houses laid off 3.3 per cent of their workers, telephone companies 2.2 per cent and coal mines 9.2 per cent.

The department reports that employers are attempting to spread employment by rotating workers on existing jobs to a greater extent than during the 1921 depression. This includes keeping the main body of skilled help at reduced hours to maintain the working force intact. It tends to cover up the severity of the depression.

STEEL WORKERS KNOW FOSTER IS MAN TO ORGANIZE

Not Interested in La Follette Gang

(Federated Press Industrial Editor)
 YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 13.—Youngstown will be thoroughly organized on a military basis for LaFollette-for-president, according to the hopeful Harry Dechend, editor of the Labor Record and one time Republican candidate for the state legislature. Local supporters of the Wisconsin senator have fought bitterly against the Trade Union Educational League and all really progressive action in the union and political movement here.

The LaFollette party will not select candidates for state, congressional or county offices and the Mahoning county "progressives" explain that its not a party but simply a movement to elect a "progressive" man as president.

Henry Hamm, former secretary of the central labor council, attended the Cleveland LaFollette conference as delegate from the Movie operators union.

Fought Steel Workers

Hamm lead the local conservatives in their fight against the Trade Union Educational League and other progressive labor movements launched by the militant steel workers.

Steel Workers For Foster

The steel workers are little concerned about the LaFollette party and its local sponsors. Reactionary labor leaders carry little influence among the unorganized steel workers who view with suspicion assertions of progressiveness coming from alleged labor leaders who but a short time ago engaged in a vitriolic attack upon Wm. Z. Foster and his amalgamation plan for the steel workers.

The steel workers have failed to respond to the attempt made by the reactionaries to organize them and it is well known that Wm. Z. Foster is the ONLY American labor leader that can successfully organize the steel workers.

HUGHES OFFERS 'UNITED FRONT' TOWARD RUSSIA

England, France, U. S. Making Alliance?

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
 PARIS, July 13.—The French ambassador to the United States, Jules Jusserand, returned here yesterday and outlined to premier Herriot the views of secretary of state Hughes on the subject of Russian recognition. It is understood that Hughes has proposed some sort of alliance or agreement to be made between England, France, and the United States.

The protracted conferences between England and Russia, the settlement of which has been persistently blocked by the British bankers' demands, are expected to conclude successfully and in such event, the three "powers," under Hughes' big business guidance will make a common policy toward the Soviet government.

Herriot's election pledge to recognize Russia at once has been shelved by the politicians until the outcome of the London conference on the Dawes plan and possibly until the termination of the Russian conferences in London.

WORKING-CLASS WOMEN'S GROUP PLAN ACTIVITY

Picnic July 20; Petition for City-built Houses

(Special to the DAILY WORKER)
 NEW YORK, July 13.—At the last Central Council meeting of the United Council of Working Class Women, a plan of activities was adopted. Petitions were issued and signatures are to be gotten demanding that the city build houses and rent them to the workers at cost. All workers and working class women are asked to write to Kate Gitlow, secretary, 127 University Place, New York City, for these petitions and help get signatures. In the fall, the 100,000 names will be taken to the aldermanic chamber.

Beethoven hall has been taken for the 25th of November to celebrate the first anniversary of the United Council of Working Class Women. There is to be a concert and mass meeting. All working class organizations are asked to keep this date open so as not to interfere with the success of the mass meeting and concert.

The members of all the councils will have an outing at Van Cortland Park on Sunday, July 20th. A committee will be at the station between 11 and 12:30 P. M. to direct the members to the field. Directions for getting to the park: Take the 7th Avenue West Side (Broadway) subway to Van Cortland Park where the committee will meet you.

The report of the delegates to the National Farmer-Labor Convention was accepted with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Hollowitz of Council No. 8 presented the delegate, Kate Gitlow, with a bouquet of red roses amidst great applause.

Senator Walsh Hit As Anti-Labor by Montana Federation

(By The Federated Press)
 BUTTE, Mont., July 13.—U. S. Sen. Thomas J. Walsh, who has been presiding over the democratic national convention in New York, was denounced for his anti-labor record by the annual convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor in session at Butte. He was raked particularly for his support of the wartime espionage act and of the federal injunctions against the United Mine Workers.

The convention voted to hold conventions every two years hereafter instead of annually. Organization of the Butte copper miners was the principal business.

Miners' Moving to Get Jobs Bankrupts Petty Businessmen

(By The Federated Press)
 CLINTON, Ind., July 13.—Over 1,000 coal miners in the Clinton field must look for other jobs because mining in this part of Indiana seems more or less permanently depressed. Clinton business men thought the situation so serious that they asked the state conservation director to help establish other industries to absorb the men laid off by shutting down the mines, which are operating about 20 per cent of normal. Merchants are facing bankruptcy thru the decline in purchasing power of miners' families who are their principal customers.

Woman Elected in Yucatan.
 MEXICO CITY, July 13.—Elvira Carrillo Puerto (sister of Governor Felipe Carrillo of Yucatan, who was killed in the last rebellion) is the first woman to be elected to the chamber of deputies of Yucatan. The reaction is trying to keep her from taking her seat.

GERMAN WORKERS SUFFER WHILE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS, CAPITALISTS, TOURISTS AND REPORTERS REVEL

By CHARLES E. STANGELAND
(Special to The Daily Worker)

BERLIN, Germany, July 11.—The bourgeois and plutocratic travellers never see the worst side of Germany, the starving masses under the thin crust of "society" and consequently send back reports to their home countries, particularly the United States, that there is no great suffering in Germany and that the children here do not need much foreign aid. Altho the International Workers' Aid does much to help, the starvation and misery of German workers and their children is only too true.

Not one of hundred Americans who come to Berlin or other large cities here on business or as tourist ever sees anything that impresses this painful fact on him. The prosperous foreigner (and the American is now more than ever a symbol of prosperity and dollars on this side of the water) lives at a good hotel, perhaps the best hotel, and sees maybe some Germans who have money also. He hears German spoken by Germans alone as he thinks, whereas in Germany's hotels nearly all foreigners except Frenchmen and Englishmen speak German too; and these people are to be seen in theatres, riding in taxicabs and at the bars the American also frequents.

Bar Room Reporters.

The American walks down Unter Den Linden and Friedrichstrasse and may be along the boulevard of the West End, known as Kurtfustendamm. He sees pretty girls and well-dressed men and writes to his friend in Cedar Rapids that Germans are rich and that the stories of suffering are untrue. Even some American newspaper men who pick up their news at the famous hotel Adlon bar between cocktails late in the afternoon send out similar stories.

But the typical tourist and the newspaper man of convivial habits see little and know less of the real situation that they imagine or pretend. Let the man from Cedar Falls come with me to the northern woods of this city of 4 million people, the working man's districts, and look at the faces on the streets and the clothes that are worn.

Behold the Poor!

If he has a heart it can not remain unaffected, for the misery is everywhere apparent,—in the sad eyed old woman with their bedraggled skirts consisting mainly of rags, often of gunnysacking; in the young men who are looking for work and visibly clad only in a pair of trousers and a coat, nothing more, with back haunched because it is cold; in the haunted faces of old men who have lost hope; and in the children trying to play as children do, but with faces that are thin and look as if they never knew jollity and natural laughter; children who are 14 and look like children of 9 or 10, who have never had milk in their infancy, for their parents could not buy it nor could their undernourished mothers nurse them; young girls, sometimes pretty, still struggling to live somewhat decently and the tragic swarms of those who have given up finally and migrated to the center of the city where money and foreigners may be found perchance.

Children Undersized.

Let him go with me to the principal of one of the big public schools, and be present at the visits of the school physician, and he will discover that almost without a single exception the children are undernourished and undersized, and he will on investigation find that often more than half of these youngsters are without underwear. If he is able to go on an inspection trip with a sister of charity to their homes he will see the coarse dark bread that is their main food, and that milk, butter and meat are seldom tasted—meat often but once every week or other week.

Many years ago I spent a year as a student at the University of Berlin, and being interested in social problems I inquired of one of my professors: "Where are your slums?" "We have none," he replied. I investigated (this was in 1903) and found that there were, of course, districts where poor, and indeed quite poor, people lived; but the streets were clean and there were many arrangements unknown in the United States to make life tolerable and in some measure pleasant for even the most proletarian worker.

No Packingtown.

There were no districts comparable with Packingtown of Chicago, with the dirty parts of Pittsburgh and its suburbs, with the East Side of New York nor with the Whitechapel district of London and similar part of Manchester and Liverpool. In fact, while the Germany of those days had its faults it was to be advanced in many respects as to be a model toward which municipal and other reformers in England and America worked.

Berlin has its slums now, not quite in the New York sense, but in the sense of great blocks of people being in continual want and despair, freezing in winter, lacking sufficient food critically. And Berlin represents in a large scale what may be found in smaller cities.

Suicides Increase.

Not long ago, I was walking near the Reichstag building and saw a number of people looking at a bundle of something on the steps of the canal which flows by there. I asked a man what it was about and he said a widow with two children living in the vicinity had not been able to get work or food for a week, and had drowned herself and now she had just been found. A little later I was on Potsdamer strasse near the bridge, and witnessed a similar scene. Suicides due to despair and hunger have multiplied proportionately in these years that have followed the Carthaginian peace of the conquerors in 1919.

It happens that I am occupied at present as a visiting professor of American Economics and politics at the university, and I see a good deal of the students. The old care-free, happy life that characterized German students before the war is no more.

Students Suffer and Slave.

The students dress poorly and get little to eat, and one cannot help noticing this. Most of them work in shops, offices or wherever there is a chance and attend late afternoon lectures only; nothing else is possible for most of them. It does not often happen that one gets an inside view of their problems; but a while ago I was having a talk with a young man and began to give him, with the best of intentions, good advice about his cough—to dress well in woollens, etc. He smiled patiently and thanked me.

On a later occasion I got him to tell me how he lived, and he told me then that he and a sister who had tuberculosis lived in two little rooms. The sister was 22 and weighed 50 pounds then—she has died since. He never had meat oftener than once a month, tho he got a little milk and some margarine for his sister occasionally. I remarked: "Well, I hope your rooms are comfortably warm, so your sister does not suffer from cold!" The young man told me that not once in all this winter had they been able to have their rooms heated.

Cokemakers End 4-Month Strike in New South Wales

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 13.—After having been on strike for four months, cokemakers in New South Wales resumed work on the understanding that a special tribunal would inquire into their claim for a reduction of working hours to 44 per week.

Waterfront workers thruout Australia had wages reduced 1c per hour—from 69 to 68c, following a decline in the cost of living for the last quarter. Wage adjustments in Australia are made by the federal arbitration court every quarter according to the cost of living.

DAWES EXPERT PLANS WAR ON RAIL WORKERS

Will Cut German Force 40 Percent, He Says

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

BERLIN, July 13.—The fear that the provision in the Dawes report, by which the German railways are to be operated by an international private stock company until Germany is able to buy back the bonds, would mean a step backward for the workers is well founded. Sir William Acworth, British railway expert, who is in Berlin to negotiate the transfer admits that 40 to 50 per cent of the persons in the employ of the federal railways may be dismissed. He says "the railways must be reorganized and operated on strictly business principles."

This means longer hours, lower pay, and the abrogation of many of the provisions of a social nature (pensions, sick and death benefits, vacations, etc.) that have made the German railway administration a model. German capitalists welcome this feature of the Dawes report. It has long been a thorn in their flesh to see the German federal railways lead the way in a more human treatment of the employes and workers.

Actors Equity Wins Another Round from Openshop Producers

(By Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 13.—Another legal victory has been won by the Actors' Equity association, American Federation of Labor, in the decision of State Supreme Court Justice Platzeck denying application of the Actors' Fidelity league for a temporary injunction against the new ten-year contract between Equity and the Managers' Protective association. The contract provides for 80 per cent Equity casts, and has been fought unsuccessfully by the minority open shop producers and their miniature company union, the Fidelity.

Justice Platzeck held that the question of law involved had been settled by the appellate court in refusing the plea of the die-hard managers for a similar injunction against operation of the contract.

Phoenix Firemen Win Shorter Work Day by Elections

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 13.—The city firemen of Phoenix won a victory in the city election when the ordinance providing for a two-platoon system carried by 854 majority. The new system becomes effective Sept. 1. While adding nine men to the force, it reduces the work day from 21 to 12 hours.

The double-platoon system lost in the election in 1923, when the campaign was made on the plea for shorter hours. It was carried at the recent election by stressing the lower insurance rates to be obtained by increasing the force and dividing it into two shifts of 12 hours each.

Italian Workers Homeless as Fire Sweeps Quake Town

(Special to the Daily Worker.)

MESSINA, Italy, July 13.—Scores of injured, 250 frame dwellings destroyed and 1,500 persons rendered homeless as Messina was swept by fire. One hundred and twenty houses were blown up with dynamite as firemen from surrounding cities fought to check the flames.

The housing situation, already critical since the earthquake, now is acute and the populace is being housed in tents.

Dutch Vessel Arrives.

MOSCOW, July 13.—The first foreign steamer under the Dutch flag arrived at Taganrog (Azov sea), to take a cargo of Soviet grain.

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A STYLISH DRESS WITH SLENDERIZING LINES.



4808. Here is a very attractive straight line dress, with additional width supplied by "godets" or inserts at the front seams of a wide panel. The back is also in panel effect. Kashia is here combined with figured silk. One could have serge or alpaca with a trimming of braid.

The pattern is cut in seven sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/4 yards. A 38-inch size will require 4 yards of 40-inch material. For vest, inserts and sleeve facings of contrasting material 1/2 yard is required.

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

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

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

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

A POPULAR STYLE FOR THE "LITTLE MAN."



4506. One could have this in jersey weaves, in flannel or serge. It is also a good model for linen, seersucker and gingham.

The pattern is cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1/4 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.

PITTSBURGH, PA. DR. RASNICK DENTIST
 Rendering Expert Dental Service for 20 Years
 946 SMITHFIELD ST., Near 7th Ave. 10th CENTER AVE., Cor. Arthur St.
 Phone Spaulding 4870

ASHER S. PORTNOY & CO.
 Painters and Decorators
 ESTABLISHED IN NEW AND OLD WORK
 215 MILWAUKEE AVE., CHICAGO

Senator Walsh Hit As Anti-Labor by Montana Federation

(By The Federated Press)
 BUTTE, Mont., July 13.—U. S. Sen. Thomas J. Walsh, who has been presiding over the democratic national convention in New York, was denounced for his anti-labor record by the annual convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor in session at Butte. He was raked particularly for his support of the wartime espionage act and of the federal injunctions against the United Mine Workers.

The convention voted to hold conventions every two years hereafter instead of annually. Organization of the Butte copper miners was the principal business.

Miners' Moving to Get Jobs Bankrupts Petty Businessmen

(By The Federated Press)
 CLINTON, Ind., July 13.—Over 1,000 coal miners in the Clinton field must look for other jobs because mining in this part of Indiana seems more or less permanently depressed. Clinton business men thought the situation so serious that they asked the state conservation director to help establish other industries to absorb the men laid off by shutting down the mines, which are operating about 20 per cent of normal. Merchants are facing bankruptcy thru the decline in purchasing power of miners' families who are their principal customers.

Woman Elected in Yucatan.
 MEXICO CITY, July 13.—Elvira Carrillo Puerto (sister of Governor Felipe Carrillo of Yucatan, who was killed in the last rebellion) is the first woman to be elected to the chamber of deputies of Yucatan. The reaction is trying to keep her from taking her seat.

UNCLE WIGGILY'S TRICKS

A LAUGH FOR THE CHILDREN

And when we get up he'll fall off!

Oh, I believe I forgot the molasses!

Ha! Ha! Even molasses wouldn't make you stick, boys!

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. (Phone: Monroe 4712)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By mail: \$5.00 per year \$3.50...6 months \$2.00...3 months
By mail (in Chicago only): \$8.00 per year \$4.50...6 months \$2.50...3 months

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

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

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

290 Advertising rates on application.

McAdoo Is "Satisfied"

"A lawyer's views on economic, political, and social questions are no more to be judged by his professional associations than is a physician to be judged by the character of his patients," said William Gibbs McAdoo, is issuing a public statement that he is satisfied with Davis as the democratic candidate.

Rather a wild comparison, we would think, and not calculated to strengthen what was necessarily a weak statement. Davis was employed by the J. P. Morgan interests to advance those interests in fields affecting economic, political, and social questions. He was not treating Mr. Morgan for syphilis, in which case we could agree that Mr. Davis would not necessarily be infected also. But he has been employed, in politics and in private practice, in protecting and advancing the interests of the House of Morgan. His economic views were suitable for Morgan, his political opinions pleased Morgan, his attitude on social questions were Morgan's, or Morgan would not have advanced him from his obscure corner in West Virginia, thru a course in foreign affairs under Wilson at the Court of King George, and then to the position of his personal counsel.

McAdoo may be satisfied with Davis. The workers are also "satisfied," but in a different sense. It has been proved to the satisfaction of all who care to know that Davis is the representative of Wall Street in just as immediate and personal a manner as Coolidge or Dawes. McAdoo is satisfied because he was also serving the same masters and therefore he has to like it whether he wishes or no.

The Plight of Labor

The unemployment and insecurity exposed by the DAILY WORKER inside the factories of the International Harvester company are indicative of the prevalent plight of the American workers. Over half of the Harvester Trust employes have been laid off, and the ten thousand who are working are employed only five days a week.

The first reaction of the employes is to cling more closely to their jobs, to be more servile, to cater to the wishes of their bosses. The period of industrial crisis brings many disillusionments to the workers. Thousands of them are laid off after many years of faithful service. Others are discharged just before their pensions come due.

"They'll keep ME on," the trusting employe says to himself. "I have shown them by obeying their commands at all times that I am valuable to them. I have stuck by them when the rebellious element went on strike, and have stayed loyally with the company union against outside affiliations."

But then the axe falls. The faithful employe learns to his sorrow and sometimes to his surprise, that promotion, rate of wages, and discharges are not determined by loyalty to the company. He finds that the only condition on which the Harvester company suffers him to work is that he turns his energy into profits for the firm. As soon as the employe is unable to turn his energy into wages, plus a net profit for the boss, he is summarily dismissed without the slightest sentimental consideration.

It is in this psychological state that the worker finds himself at the present time. The Industrial Councils, which are supposed to take the place of the unions, have not prevented wage reductions and indiscriminate lay-offs. Faithful service, in periods of retrenchment, has not kept the wife and children from walking the streets looking for work to support a starving family.

The "pep-up" literature, distributed by the tons, is now laid on the shelf, while the Harvester company, sitting pretty after a large dividend payment and a net profit of over eleven million dollars for the last year, says sadly, "Go, thou good and faithful servant, we have no more use for your energy for the present. You have done your work so well that our store-houses are full and the market is glutted. You took our advice too seriously, and speeded up so much you worked yourself out of a job. Sorry—come around again next year."

The workers will be at the mercy of the bosses until they disregard their bunk and get into class conscious organizations such as the Workers Party, in the political field and the trade unions on the industrial field. The industrial crisis and its accompanying starvation, point out none to gently to the workers that their salvation lies in taking over the factories and running them for the service of the wealth producing class. They are reminded that as long as industries are run for profit their wage slavery and insecurity will continue.

The nomination of Calvin Coolidge by himself and his acceptance at Cleveland made Wall Street feel pretty good. Stocks took an upward fly.

Welcome, Emir!

The visit of the Emir of Kurdistan to this country is a welcome relief from the thousands of other titled ladies and gentlemen who come to this country on pleasure bent, without ever a thought for the country from whence they came.

Not so the Emir. We are not in his entourage, and to us his secrets are as dark as his complexion, but when he says that his mission is to bring peace and harmony between the people of Kurdistan and the United States we are inclined to take his words at their face value.

The Emir carries a passport made out for "H. R. H. Prince of Kurdistan." Inquiries in Turkish circles elicited the information that there was no reigning family in Kurdistan at the present time, but the Emir was not a bit taken aback by this information. On the contrary, he stated in reply that he was descended from the renowned Haroun Al Raschid, and his family is the oldest in the world.

We are not disposed to quarrel with the Emir over the facts of his statements, but we suggest if he is hard up for funds, he might do worse than pay a visit to Edward L. Doheny or Harry Sinclair, who would possibly give him a few thousand dollars for the privilege of letting them bore for oil where the Kurds are curling in the warm rays of the Moslem sun. It's a habit they have. Make yourself at home Emir. Kings are getting so darned scarce nowadays that we cannot afford to allow the few remaining specimens to go hungry. Our own shirt-sleeve royalty is so greedy that they leave very little in the way of crumbs to the more ancient vintage.

"You Go First, My Dear Gaston!"

The Structural Iron Workers' Union has made a demand on the bosses for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37 1/2 an hour. It previously demanded \$1.50 but did not strike for it when it was refused. In fact the union ordered those who did strike, back to work. There is no likelihood that the bosses will be faced with any strike if they deny the ironworkers the \$1.37 1/2.

This is caused by the most amazing chaos in the building industry. The fine example of confusion of the reactionary leadership of the building trades unions which followed the Landis Award was just a beginning. Some of the unions refused and others rejected the Landis Award, and a deplorable case of some unions helping the open shoppers resulted.

Now we have a condition where the agreements of each union carry a proviso that, if any other union in the building trades gets an increase, the other unions also should get the same increase automatically. But, alas and alack! bosses are not in the habit of giving increases without being compelled, without a strike, without struggle. And the unions under present leadership do not and cannot fight. They never will be able to fight unless they are taken in hand by the rank and file and amalgamate their forces for real struggle.

Of course the Minneapolis Labor Review is taken to task by the new LaFollette organ, the Milwaukee Leader, for charging the Conference for Progressive Political Action with the guilt for whatever division exists in the political ranks of the workers in the coming campaign. The labor bureaucrats and the socialists, who are now kneeling at the feet of LaFollette, are responsible for the splitting up of the labor forces on the political front. It is these men, it is these forces that have prevented the workingmen and poor farmers from presenting a united front of the exploited against the exploiters in the elections. It is the Stones, the Hillquits, the Bergers who have dedicated themselves to delivering the labor and farm vote to the LaFollettes, the Hearsts and other disgruntled members of the capitalist political parties.

But if more proof was wanted to substantiate the correctness of the contentions of the Minneapolis Labor Review, then the balance is surely offered in the contrary arguments of the Milwaukee socialist mouthpiece of the republican senator from Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Leader declares that the Communists cannot be trusted. Well, there has never been a radical, progressive or reactionary body in American politics that has been so frank and aboveboard in its advocacies and plans. It is precisely the Communist open admissions as to their being unreservedly committed to the establishment of the rule of the working class that has brought all the wrath of the sundry defenders of capitalism—from Hillquit to John W. Davis and General Dawes—on their heads.

Hearst Hesitates

The fact that John F. Hyland, mayor of New York, hesitates to commit himself on the question of presidential candidates, is but a reflection of the hesitancy of William Randolph Hearst. The latter is doubtless fishing around for favorable terms for himself, before he joins the LaFollette movement, to which, however, he is already giving free advice in large quantities. But Hearst wants a party to be organized before he quits the older machines, for, as a practical man of affairs, he knows that organization is the only thing that stays put.

Whatever the outcome of the particular hesitation of Hearst, there is little doubt of the result that will be brought by the general hesitation of the crowd of small and disappointed office-seekers who want permission to hitch their office-seeking wagons to the LaFollette star. They will get the permission, and the budding Farmer-Labor movements in the states will be swamped by a flood of "independent" candidacies, corresponding to LaFollette's personal campaign.

The nomination of Davis on the democratic ticket sent the tickers ticking merrily and the gamblers went to see the follies in the evening with complete peace of mind. All was well with the world and capitalism was sitting pretty.

ONE OF OUR PRISONS

By MATHILDA ROBBINS

We waited. The high ceilinged room with iron bars for walls, thru which could be seen the stone stairs leading to tiers of cells, was the prison reception hall. It was June outside, but here the stone floor and the cold stale air coming up thru the grated walls chilled. Keys clanked. Doors opened and shut. Huge doors that were portions of the walls. They were opened by a guard whose sole duty seemed to be the opening and shutting of these doors. Opening and shutting of prison doors. He clanked his keys. They were the only doors. His face was expressionless. The guard at the table in the center of the dim gray hall looked neither to the left nor right of him. He sat rigid, looking straight ahead of him. Into the depths he seemed to look thru the grated wall.

Doors opened and shut. Keys clanked. Children came to see their fathers. Mothers their sons. Wives their husbands. A young prisoner was smiling up at his sweetheart. Looking up into her eyes ingratiatingly. His own eyes were feverish. There were deep marks around them of sleepless nights and torment. The west wing door opened and shut. The guard shook his keys and stepped aside.

Vanzetti? He came toward us with a quick springy step, his figure taut, his wonderful smile falling upon us like a pale ray of sunlight. He shook hands with us: "I am so pleased to see you, comrades!" How soft and vibrant his voice! How his sensitive mouth quivered under his drooping mustache.

I had not seen him in three years. Not since that scorching day in July, 1921, when I saw him and his fellow victim Sacco, in the steel cage in a Massachusetts courtroom. He leaned intently forward, his soft gray eyes full of questioning and of sorrow, while about him was being cast a net of lies upon which the commonwealth built up its case and found him and Sacco guilty of murder. There was a light in those gray eyes then that could not be extinguished. Four years of the dim cell in the west wing have failed to extinguish it.

We talked. It was hard for me to bring the words up out of my throat. They got mixed up with the tears welling up in it and hurt with their throbbing. Vanzetti has a soft, melodious voice, but charged with the passionate appeal of the dreamer and the social rebel. Except for his comment that his ill ventilated cell hurts his lungs and that he cannot see the sky from the prison workshop where he makes automobile plates, he did not refer to himself again. But he repeated twice that he could not see the sky. He wanted so to see the blue sky!

How eager he was for news of the workers' movement! How those soft eyes would light up with hope of labor's triumph; how saddened at labor's defeats! Vanzetti has learned English during his four years of prison. He speaks it with the precision of a foreigner acquiring a new tongue. But he invests it with a charm of liquid Italian tongue is so exquisitely beautiful. When he spoke to his two Italian friends who were with me, it was like music that rose and vibrated thru the prison catacomb. His smile was like a benediction. His eloquent hands play upon the heart.

"You have many friends everywhere," I said to him, "friends who love you and will continue to work for your liberation." I shall always remember the wonderful light of gratitude that came into his eyes as he said, "Ah, I know, I feel. That is why I am still living." Still living! This noble soul, this

generous heart, this dreamer of human brotherhood and beauty still living under the shadow of the electric chair! There was the night when 20,000 volts of lightning snuffed out the life of one man! What a night of horror! He lies awake thinking of the men killed and the men that kill. Passionate apostle of freedom and of service to mankind; rebel against a world where men maim their fellow-men in the name of the law; where justice is in the hands of men who cannot hear, who cannot see, who cannot understand the spirit of Vanzetti.

The jailor brought a little piece of yellow paper and slipped it into Vanzetti's hand. He clutched it. Under his mustache he bit his lips. The prison clock struck four. The visit was at an end. I held his hand for a moment and quickly turned away. Doors were opening and shutting. Keys clanked. I looked back. With head high and quick step Vanzetti was walking thru the grated wall of the west wing.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, manager of the Smith campaign for the presidential nomination on the democratic ticket, is vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, New York. He mixes politics with business. In an advertisement, calling the attention of the public to his business, he uses the headline, "John W. Davis Nominated," and then goes on to say that the republican and democratic conventions having nominated their candidates, business interests could go ahead with the business of making money. There was no real cause for worry over who should be the lucky one. Roosevelt is in the business of offering protection to business men against loss by accident. John W. Davis and Calvin Coolidge also, will insure business against any loss that might result from disobedient servants getting into the White House. Now, that business has taken care of its political insurance, it is urged to take care of its industrial business.

The anti-Ku Klux Klan resolution passed by the socialist party convention after heavy fighting led by George Goebel, of New Jersey who by the way was one of the leaders in the drive against the Communists in the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union, is highly praised by the New York Times, not so much because the resolution condemns the terroristic methods employed by the Klan as for the suggestion contained in the resolution that the Communists are also included within the scope of its condemnation. The Times notes that LaFollette was too busy observing other alarm signals on the American political horizon to notice an issue that almost split the democratic convention in two before it left Tex Rickard's circus auditorium.

In proportion as the socialists lose the confidence of the workers they gain the support and the compliments of the capitalist organs. They are welcome to it.

"With the coming of the great business corporations managed by a few captains of industry and the advent of labor unions, to say nothing of the one big union and the I. W. W., what chance has the single employe for freedom of contract? He must join the union and pay its dues and obey its rules or be called a scab and treated as a traitor. When the only accessible employer is a large corporation with virtual control of an industry the individual liberty of contract is reduced to a vanishing point.

"The things which are permanent and must remain forever are justice and honesty, a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, freedom from personal violence and oppressive treatment."

This is not Samuel Gompers talking, but a reporter for a committee of the American Bar Association, meeting in Philadelphia. That law concerns itself chiefly with property rights and not with human rights was plainly shown when the first matter to come under the consideration of this powerful body was the question of how to solve the constant turmoil in industry which causes large losses to capital.

The above statement if left by itself might be considered a sign of progress on the part of these agents of the capitalists. A liberal would surely say that a long step was taken in the direction of peace, which is about all the liberals seem to worry about. Peace to enjoy the fruits of the labor of others, without any unnecessary messing up the place with blood. But what remedy do these gentlemen offer for the industrial civil war? They suggest that the most effective machinery ever set up for establishing peace in industry is the Kansas Industrial Court law, established by that state in 1919. That law tried to establish the principle that employers and employes should hold the public welfare supreme, give power to the courts to deal with group organizations in industry, and remove the courts from politics. The first and last of these so-called principles are jokes. The second one is not. It is the mailed fist.

America. The Kansas court law is the solution of the problem of industrial strife, according to the legal advisers of big business. They believe in a fair day's wage for a fair day's work as Gompers does. But they are determined that the wage earners will not have a determining voice in determining what is a fair day's wage. The most favored policy of the owners of industry now is the policy of collaboration between the employers and the labor leaders, for the better and more peaceful exploitation of the workers. They don't want strikes. Round table conferences with labor fakers, with the atmosphere mellowed by the flavor of costly Havanas are much more conducive to profits for the bosses.

If Mr. Davis is elected president, another golfer will occupy the White House. Wilson and Harding had the habit. Coolidge has not even a bad habit. Davis will play golf while Morgan is deciding his policies for him. All is not pleasant in the Davis political paddock, however. Disappointed donkeys are threatening to kick up their heels and run off with some other animal show. McAdoo, one of the big donkeys, is rumored to be flirting with Hearst who is always flirting with whatever discontent he finds among the donkeys. Mayor Hyland of New York is said to be considering fighting for the possession of Tammany Hall with Al Smith. The Bryan brothers are in the reservation for good. They both dined with candidate Davis and his friend Polk, both Wall Street men.

The Chicago Journal commenting on the socialist party decision to support LaFollette, declares that in spite of "Bob's" slapping of the socialists in the face they decided that the only logical thing for them to do was to go into his camp. LaFollette slapped the traditional principles of the socialist party in the face, but his understanding with Berger and Hillquit, the leaders of what is left of the socialist party, gave him the assurance that he was perfectly safe in doing so. But the so-called retreat of the socialists is not so pronounced. Votes was always their main concern in election campaigns. The socialist leaders figure on LaFollette gathering in a large flock of votes in this election, so Hillquit turns the spotlight of his eloquence on LaFollette, while poor old Debs is trying to recuperate in a sanitarium, the result of his years of hard work in the revolutionary movement. LaFollette is now Hillquit's hero and Debs can only say "Amen."

The Roosevelt Scouts defeated the Red Army in a severe engagement when the town of Laporte, Ind., was surrounded by the blue army, made up of Roosevelt cadets. It was war play. This is the kind of war the war lords of America are preparing the youth for. When they talk of defending this country against the enemy, the enemy they have in mind is the working class. The boy scout movement is a White Guard movement. These young lads are taught to hate the workers so that when strikes break out they will be ready to act as strike breakers. But the master class of this country are looking even beyond a strike for higher wages or better working condition. They vision a condition where the workers will inevitably be obliged to defend themselves against the violence of the ruling class. A young, disciplined and armed Fascisti, fired with hatred against the workers and against the Communists will then be available. Against this growing menace the labor leaders and yellow socialists are silent. And the liberals who usually beat over war confined their opposition to an occasional prayer to the government.



The Poor Fish says: Today every body seems full of good nature. I just read the Nation and find that even the delightful Villard is disappointed with the LaFollette convention, his chagrin is tempered with the thought that it could be worse.

WHOSE FAULT?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

THE Minneapolis Labor Review is taken to task by the new LaFollette organ, the Milwaukee Leader, for charging the Conference for Progressive Political Action with the guilt for whatever division exists in the political ranks of the workers in the coming campaign.

Of course the Minneapolis Labor Review is correct. The labor bureaucrats and the socialists, who are now kneeling at the feet of LaFollette, are responsible for the splitting up of the labor forces on the political front. It is these men, it is these forces that have prevented the workingmen and poor farmers from presenting a united front of the exploited against the exploiters in the elections. It is the Stones, the Hillquits, the Bergers who have dedicated themselves to delivering the labor and farm vote to the LaFollettes, the Hearsts and other disgruntled members of the capitalist political parties.

But if more proof was wanted to substantiate the correctness of the contentions of the Minneapolis Labor Review, then the balance is surely offered in the contrary arguments of the Milwaukee socialist mouthpiece of the republican senator from Wisconsin. The Milwaukee Leader declares that the Communists cannot be trusted. Well, there has never been a radical, progressive or reactionary body in American politics that has been so frank and aboveboard in its advocacies and plans. It is precisely the Communist open admissions as to their being unreservedly committed to the establishment of the rule of the working class that has brought all the wrath of the sundry defenders of capitalism—from Hillquit to John W. Davis and General Dawes—on their heads.

A CHALLENGE TO BE MET

MORE than eighty officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen have been subpoenaed by the Railroad Labor Board to appear before it meets relative to wage disputes and working conditions.

The labor organizations have simply refused to recognize the jurisdiction of this strikebreaking board over the life and happiness of their members. These labor unions have for a long time tolerated the unbridled tyranny of Railway Labor Board. Their refusal to play with Chairman Ben Hooper's gang of railway corporation tools is based on years of painful experience with them.

Now marshals of the United States department of justice have been sent to hound the railway union officials. Unquestionably the leaders will yield to government pressure and accept the summons of the board. But the time has come to defy the Railroad Board and go to the limit on preventing the extension of governmental strikebreaking activities.

What the railway workers can expect from the Railroad Labor Board can best be seen from the record of this creature of the American Association of Railway Executives. Only the other day that inveterate enemy of the working class, Chairman Hooper, denounced the two unions in question

because of their ordering a strike vote on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. Mr. Hooper was particularly vicious in his attack because of the refusal of these organizations refusing to come over boot and baggage to Coolidge and Dawes or Davis and Bryan in the coming elections.

The rank and file of the railway unions must watch this test of strength very closely. Only the membership of these unions can meet the challenge. It is the rank and file of these railway unions that has had to put up with the tyranny of the strikebreaking board. The leaders of these unions, judging from their previous surrender to the board at the decisive moments, will go only as far as they are forced to go by their membership.

The time to meet the challenge of railway capital, of the financiers who control the arteries of the country's system of production and exchange is at hand. The workers could not have chosen a better time than this when we are on the eve of a gigantic national election campaign. It is up to the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to accept the challenge thrown in their teeth by their sworn enemy, Ben Hooper.

Send in that Subscription Today.