

PRO-WAR STAND OF LAFOLLETTE NOW DISCLOSED

Bob Voted for 55 Out of 60 War Measures

By JAY LOVESTONE.
(Tenth Article.)

The United States was officially drawn into the imperialist holocaust on April 6, 1917. When we look into LaFollette's voting record on the sundry war measures considered and enacted by congress from this date to the conclusion of the war we find that he voted for fifty-five out of sixty such measures.

Our detailed examination of LaFollette's war record follows:

LaFollette's Pro-War Record. April 6th.

"Battling Bob" voted for the appropriation of \$163,841,400 for the general deficiency, one hundred million of which were immediately placed at the disposal of the president for any war purposes he might decide upon.

April 11.

The Wisconsin senator supported a bill to appropriate \$147,363,928 for "sundry and civil expenses of the government."

Voted for an appropriation of \$1,344,896 for the military academy.

Supported the 1918 army appropriation totalling \$273,046,322.

April 17.

LaFollette votes "YEA" on "An act to authorize an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the national security and defense, and for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend credit to foreign governments and for other purposes." The total amount voted at this time was \$5,063,054,460. Three billions went to the Allied imperialists as loans.

April 20.

Supports the measure to increase the midshipmen of the navy.

Votes for raising the age limit for officers of the naval reserve from 35 to 50 years.

Favors an act providing for the issuance of rifles and equipment to the home guards.

April 28.

LaFollette votes YEA on an amendment to draft bill for volunteers to protect the border and on an amendment to call for 500,000 volunteers and draft any deficiency after ninety days.

April 30.

Supported a resolution empowering President Wilson to take over the German and Austrian ships in American harbors.

May 9.

Votes for the Administration's amendment to the Federal Reserve Act.

May 14.

The voting against the Espionage act, LaFollette supported an amendment to the Espionage act, giving the president power to make rules preventing the disclosure of movements of vessels and other war activities, but providing that this should not be construed as preventing the criticism of the act or policies of the government.

May 15.

Votes for proposal to increase the enlisted strength of the navy, from

LEGION AND A. F. L. FAKERS JOIN HANDS IN N. Y. LABOR MEET

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—"The aims of the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor are the same, namely to fight radicalism," said the state commander of the legion at the opening session of the State Federation of Labor convention here in Redmen's Hall.

President James Holland, in opening the convention, eulogized city and state officials for their great support to labor, which they still maintained was not a commodity, and to the child labor amendment.

A fight developed over the seating of the notorious Brindell building trades council, and altho they are not affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, they won the right to seats.

eighty-seven to one hundred and fifty thousand, and the marine corps from 17,400 to 30,000.

Supports McCumber amendment to organize a board to devise ways and means of guarding against submarine attack.

May 16.

Favors a resolution permitting the Red Cross to erect temporary buildings in Washington.

May 19.

Supports a bill appropriating \$3,281,094,541 for war expenses. This was the largest appropriation ever made up to that time by any government in the world at one time. Of this sum, \$405,000,000 was for building a shipping fleet.

May 22.

LaFollette supports an act to increase power of Interstate Commerce Commission in respect to car service. Favors an act appropriating \$45,150,000 to insure vessels and their cargoes.

Votes in favor of naval appropriations as provided for in H. R. 10,854. The bill was unanimously agreed to.

In order to secure better control of transportation during the war, LaFollette favored a bill to increase the personnel of the Interstate Commerce Commission and also for an amendment to prevent the increase of railroad rates until approved by the Commission.

May 29.

Votes in favor of an act to encourage retired officers to re-enter the army in the engineering corps.

June 2.

Votes for the Food Survey Bill, carrying appropriations of \$11,336,000 for sundry purposes.

June 15.

Votes for bill providing for condemning land for military purposes.

June 16.

LaFollette favors bill giving president power to direct that war shipments should have priority over all other shipments.

June 18.

Favors bill granting officers of the Public Health Service serving on coast guard vessels in time of war, or enlisted in the navy or army, the same pensions as army or navy officers.

June 21.

LaFollette supports measure for National Security and Defense by stimulating agriculture and appropriating for same \$11,346,000.

June 26.

LaFollette allows the senate to pass measure providing for the drafting of the state militia and the National Guard into the Federal service, without a roll call.

July 14.

Supports the establishment of a permanent aviation station for military

and naval forces in the harbor of San Diego.

July 21.

Votes for the Food Control Bill, appropriating \$162,500,000.

Supports an appropriation of \$640,000,000 for aviation.

July 23.

Favors a bill to relieve entrymen of desert land when they enter the naval or military service.

July 26.

Asserting that money is more needed for war purposes, LaFollette votes against the River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, during the war.

Supports amendment giving president power to limit expenditures on rivers and harbors during war, to actual necessities. Amendment defeated.

August 22.

LaFollette supports a bill to provide an air craft station for the navy at the cost of \$150,000.

September 11.

Votes for an act to secure the secrecy of patents on war inventions during the conflict.

September 12.

Favors the organization of an air craft board and a hundred thousand dollar appropriation for the same.

Supports an act called "The Trading with the Enemy Act" making it unlawful to carry on business with an alien enemy.

September 13.

Supports an act providing for the appointment of twenty chaplains at large for the army.

September 15.

Votes for the bill authorizing the second bond issue giving the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, the power to borrow \$7,558,945,640 for war expenditures, and to issue other certificates of indebtedness, up to four billion dollars and war saving stamps up to two billion dollars.

Several amendments proposed by LaFollette to limit the rate of interest to four percent, to issue bonds in sums of twenty dollars or multiples thereof, and to tax incomes derived from bonds were defeated.

September 25.

LaFollette supports the second big appropriation for the war, totalling \$5,356,666,016.

October 4.

Supports bill permitting public land affidavits to be taken before military officers.

* Votes for act providing insurance for military forces and for injured soldiers and dependents involving an appropriation of \$176,250,000.

October 5.

Supports a measure providing for commissions in the army for medical and dental corps.

Votes to fix commutation price of the navy ration.

Votes to establish ratings for artisans in the army.

Supports an act empowering the president to use cavalry as artillery regiments.

Favors a bill permitting vessels of foreign registration engaged in coast-wise shipping to be admitted to American registration.

Supports an act granting six months' pay as a gratuity to families of deceased officers and making same applicable to all retired officers re-entering active service.

Favors act extending morality and liquor sections of army draft law to the navy.

October 6.

LaFollette supports a bill facilitating the purchase of land for the Ordnance Department.

From the close of August to about mid-September, 1917, Congress was busy with the war revenue measure.

During all this time LaFollette was busily at work in an effort to raise the maximum sum of money with which to wage the war on the basis of levying higher tax rates on war profits and big incomes rather than on the incomes of the middle and lower groups of capitalists. LaFollette's proposals in this direction were of course, defeated by the spokesmen of the uppermost crust of the capitalist class. But none of "Bob's" amendments aimed at preventing the imperialists from getting war funds. He aimed only at transferring the burdens of war to the biggest capitalists from the lower group of exploiters.

Take a Vote in Your Shop

HOW do the workers in your shop stand in this presidential election campaign?

How many of your shop mates are still so backward that they